

Directory.

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

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
 County Judge, H. R. Jones.
 County Attorney, Oscar Martin.
 County & Dist. Clerk, G. R. Couch.
 Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.
 County Treasurer, J. E. Marfée.
 Tax Assessor, C. M. Brown.
 County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.

COMMISSIONERS.
 Precinct No. 1, J. W. Johnson.
 Precinct No. 2, R. M. G. Eiland.
 Precinct No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
 Precinct No. 4, J. E. Carter.

PRECINCT OFFICERS.
 J. F. Preset, No. 1, J. W. Evans.

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST, (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 4th. Rev. R. F. T. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courtwright, Superintendent. B. Y. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayers meeting every Friday night.
METHODIST, (M. E. Church S.) Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. M. L. Moody, J. R. Hill, W. M. Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. F. D. Sanders, Superintendent. Epworth League every Sunday evening at 4 o'clock. W. M. Townes, Pres. Junior League at 3:30 p. m. Miss Mollie Bryant, Supt. Prayers meeting every Thursday at 8 p. m.
PRESBYTERIAN, (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 3rd Sundays. Rev. C. Anderson, Past. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. E. C. Chism, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN, (Cumberland) Preaching 4th Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN, (Campbellite) Preaching none at present. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
 Haskell Lodge No. 982, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon. J. W. Evans, Sec'y. J. L. Jones, High Priest. J. W. Evans, sec'y.
 Haskell Chapter No. 181
 Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
 J. L. Jones, High Priest. J. W. Evans, sec'y.
 Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month. W. E. Sherrill, Com. G. R. Couch, Clerk.

Professional Cards.

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

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

E. E. GILBERT,
 Physician & Surgeon.
 Offers his services to the people of Haskell and surrounding country.
 Office at Terrell's Drug store.

J. E. LINDSEY,
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
 HASKELL, TEXAS.
 Office Phone No. 12.
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Dr. J. F. TOMLINSON,
DENTIST.
 Permanently located in Haskell. Solicits your patronage. Guarantees all work. Office in Rock building at Meadows Hotel.

The South Side Barber Shop.

D. W. COURTWRIGHT, prop.
 I solicit your patronage with promise of giving you prompt and agreeable service.

On the subject of Horticulture in the Public Schools, Dr. Ragland has to say in Farm and Ranch:
 We are glad to note that our text book publishers are fully cognizant of the needs of schools among rural populations, and they are publishing a series of "Nature" text books, gotten out in most captivating form. Let these books be introduced everywhere to form a supplementary reading course and we shall see how a revolution along the lines of agricultural teaching. We are glad this subject is being pressed more and more in agricultural, horticultural and farmers' institutes. We our brothers of Missouri God

WANTED—For "The Life and Adventures of Daniel Defoe," the world's best-selling book, 1250 pages, with 100 illustrations. Address: The Americana Company, 282 Madison, Chicago.

GET A HOME.

Lands Rising in Value Everywhere and it is Growing Difficult to Own a Home.

EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

During the last few years, or since the most desirable government lands throughout the Northwest have been homesteaded, there has been a very considerable advance in the price of lands, and the man who gets a home in that section now must pay from 25 to 100 per cent. more for it than the same land would have cost him from one to three years ago.

The same thing is going on in Western Texas. The large quantity of the state school and university lands and lands donated to the various eleemosynary institutions, all on the market to actual settlers at low prices and on unprecedentedly easy terms of payment, and seemingly in such inexhaustible quantity that one needed to be in no hurry to select a home or secure a choice location, but could wait till it suited his convenience next year or the next or the next have disappeared from the market until now the line marking the eastern boundary of the section where such lands can be obtained has moved west at least the width of two counties in ten years, so far west in fact that one must go beyond the limits of the safe agricultural region to get such lands. During all these years thousands of homeless families have intended to some day go out west and get a home and settle down "neath their own vine and fig tree," but with them "procrastination has been the thief of time" as well as of the lands opportunity.

There is still, however, opportunity for thousands to secure homes in Haskell and other counties, where the public lands have been taken, at such low prices and easy terms of payment as will, a very few years hence, be looked back to by those who in like manner let this opportunity, that should have been eagerly seized, slip by them, as the mistake of a lifetime. It is true the prices are not so low nor the terms so easy as they were for the public lands, but considering the state of development, the school, church and society advantages that have been added to the country, the prices are remarkably low at which the best of agricultural lands can be procured.

The FREE PRESS has sounded this note of warning more than once and while many have heeded it and other warnings and are now enjoying the blessings of prosperous homes, there are yet many others who think it the voice of self interest or that there is yet ample time for them to act. Yet they have in a single generation or less time seen the line of settlement move westward half across the great state of Texas and land values go up from a mere song to \$10, \$20 and even \$40 per acre. It is within the memory of men of middle age when they could have bought the black lands of Dallas county and in all that region from \$1 to \$5 per acre—what are they to-day? Now if any individual is content to remain a tenant all his life, a peon and servant of the land owner and merchant, he has the right as an individual to do it, but if he has a family of sons and daughters we deny that he has the right to condemn and hold them to such a life. It is his duty to them while there is yet time to place them where there are opportunities for that expansion which is the legitimate fruit of intelligence and industry, where in short they may by worthy effort become the possessors of a portion of mother earth and become free and independent men and women. Not in one case in one hundred can they do it amid their present surroundings.

Write it down and remember it that, to own a home is becoming more difficult day by day as the country is better developed and land owners find more varied and profitable uses for their lands, and do not let procrastination or a feeling of false security rob you of the present opportunity of securing land, if you can by any effort or sacrifice do it.

He who does not own the acres he tills and the roof that covers the heads of his family, be it ever so humble, is a stranger to that feeling of independence and proprietorship which is enjoyed by him who is master of his home.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square,
 Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Finest and Best drugs. Carries a nice line of.....

**Jewelry, Notions and Sundries;
 Stationery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Etc.**

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Music Department under accomplished and efficient instructors.

Tuition, \$20 to \$50 per year.

For catalogue or other information, apply to
 O. E. ARBUCKLE, Prin.,
 Albany, Texas.

An Outrageous Tax for an Outrageous Cause.

An Austin item of recent date says that a practically correct estimate shows that the people of Texas have, in support of McKinley's imperialistic policy, during the past year paid more in stamp taxes than it has cost them to maintain their state administration, their courts, their educational and eleemosynary (various asylums) institutions!

This tax is drawn from the people in such small sums at a time that they do not feel the weight of it and very few ever stop to think what the total may be, but it just as surely takes the amount out of their pockets and out of circulation among the masses and deposits it in the national treasury to pay the expenses of an unholy war of subjugation being carried on thousands of miles away against a set of people who never harmed us, or thought of doing harm, until we began to try to assume dominion over them. And even if we are successful in throttling the Filipinos the masses of our people will never reap any benefit from it; the extent of their participation in it all will be the poor privilege of paying for the whistle while the big syndicates, trusts and politicians blow it and enjoy the music.

Haskell is making a desperate effort to get a railroad. Editor Poole has the wind work in charge.—Throckmorton Times.

Twelve months hence Throckmorton will be hauling her freight from the C. T. & M. R'y depot at Haskell and you hoosiers will be coming over to see the kays. Perhaps you'll call this wind work; wait and see.

IS IT RIGHT
For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines.

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by A. P. McLemore, druggist. 30

SYNDICATE'S BOODLE WORK.

Taxpayers Milked Through Navy Department.

Special to The Post.

Washington, July 19.—Recent developments in the war and navy departments showing how the contractors' ring robbed the government in the purchase of auxiliary war craft, are of concern to the taxpayers of the country, as well as the administration. One phase of the question is said to worry the president much. It is that showing how the syndicate invaded the navy and compelled the purchase of vessels at fabulous figures, above cost or actual value. This is the only money scandal of the war in which the navy is involved. It escaped the incompetency of the war department, dodged the beef trust; produced no Eagans, and was wholly free from all entanglements, save the Sampson-Schley controversy, until it came to light that the Hanna contract ring had it in its toils. The navy department bought many vessels. It gave the ring no such riotous sway as it had under Alger in the war department. But that it had choice picking even here, is shown by the fact that the navy department is now trying to sell a half dozen vessels bought when the "O. K." of the administration ring was a condition precedent to purchase.

Six of the vessels unloaded on the government by the Hanna syndicate or gang, to-wit: the Vulcan at \$350,000; the Niagara at \$200,000; the East Boston at \$57,000; the Esquire at \$80,000; the Scipio at \$85,769; the Gen. Russell at \$71,000, a total of \$844,769 for the six, are now being offered for sale by the government in as good repair and condition as when purchased at \$270,000, which involves a loss to the government or rather the taxpayers of \$574,779. As they are going a begging at the prices asked, although better times are prevailing now and there is a demand for vessels, it is evident that the gang pocketed a neat amount of boodle.

Robt. G. Ingersoll, the greatest of modern agnostics or infidels, died very suddenly at his home on the Hudson in N. Y. on the 21st. While with his brilliancy of mind and persuasive ability he has destroyed the faith of many and shaken the hopes of thousands in a future existence, he has given no solace to the human mind or heart in place of that which he has destroyed. But considered in relation to the millions of earth who cherish that faith, he was but a small factor, a brief stumbling block and, as when Voltaire, Gibbon, Hume and Paine passed from this scene of action, Christianity remained and grew among men, so it survives Ingersoll and will be here shaping the lives and destinies of men when his name has faded from the printed page and it is forgotten that he ever was.

Communication.

Ample, Tex., July 25th, 1899.

TO EDITOR FREE PRESS,

I missed my weekly promise last week owing to too much crops being made—no time to think of anything save work, work from the early morning sun rise until its going down. More rain, bigger rains, and cotton and corn are doing so well it makes even my friend S. L. Robertson smile. By the way, Mr. Editor, you and Sam come up Friday eve and eat fried chicken, roastegears, watermelons, pumpkins, squashes, peas, Irish potatoes and many other things too tedious to mention, and see how a Haskell county farmer feels.

Many are ploughing their stubble under preparing for 1900. Man proposes, but God will do the final.

My friend Irick says he has so much millet he will give a good load to the best looking widow, he to be one of the judges. Of course every one knows who will get the load of millet—it will be Mrs. Irick, for he says she is a widow with a living husband. Irick is perfectly elated over his enormous crops. My friends Griffith and Ewing are trying to get land to stack their small grain on, so you see general prosperity is in the ascendancy.

By the way, my friend Sam Broach, as you know, has for a long time had a standing challenge to the great Niagra falls swimmer that he could defeat him in a swimming contest, and to prove to Press Broach that he was a first class swimmer he tackled Lake creek when it had on its Sunday suit last Wednesday and, all at once, down went horse and Broach in a pile, horse on top, Broach under bottom, and you could not tell one from the other there was such a churning of the water, but by and by they got apart and Sam made his master strokes, but the waves with 10 tons of force (so Sam said when he come out) struck him and down to the bottom he went again but directly Sam's eyes came to the surface and Press says if he had had had a trace chain he could have thrown a loop over them and pulled him out. Finally Sam caught some long grass roots and by a gigantic effort he struck firm land and came out wanting to know if he wasn't a first class swimmer.

Mrs. King's son is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. John King, and I am informed he is very much taken with our county. Rob. Horn has gone to I. T. on a visit to his mother Mr. Steve Cochran, who is here from Cooke county on a visit to Mr. Ewing, has been very sick but is better now. He has land and cattle here and he says Haskell is good enough for him and he is going to Cooke to close out and move all of his family, consisting of son-in-law, son and a friend, and he says, they are some kin to J. D. Ewing; if so we will extend the right hand of friendship to them and only ask for some more, just like them, to fill up Haskell.

We are having refreshments about 3 times a day in the way of melons, so, Mr. Editor, you come up and partake of the good things God has given us so bountifully.

Bro. Lovelady is over on Lake creek fighting the old demon and I do hope he will out him from these parts. What about the R. K.? Please let us know your next issue.

Yours to the finish,
 Z.

There is already talk going around as to who will be congressman from this district next time. Judge Plemmons of Amarillo and Mr. Turney of El Paso are spoken of as probable candidates, and, no doubt, the present incumbent, Mr. Stephens, will again be a candidate. Mr. Stephens is now filling his second term as our representative in congress, and while the conditions have been such that, during his incumbency, there has been little opportunity for any democratic member to particularly distinguish himself, he has established a fairly good record, one for painstaking and successful work, as is shown by the several measures he has succeeded in getting enacted, some of which have been and are of great interest or benefit to his district and the I. T.

He has also at all times come promptly to the front on the side of fairness, honesty and good government. As we now view and understand the situation, better timber will have to be brought forth than any that has yet offered before we consent to a change.

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

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,
 HASKELL, TEXAS.

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Full Stock. Work Promptly to Order.
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 Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.
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The New Thos. Goggan & Bro. PIANO

With Style Colonial Truss. 7-13 Octaves.



Height, 4ft. 8 1/2 inches
 Depth, 2ft. 2 inches
 Width, 5ft. 1 inch.

Mahogany Walnut or Oak Cases.

Four Pedals and Patent Soft Stop.
 The Best Value for the Price.

Besides the GOGGAN PIANOS we also carry the celebrated Emerson Pianos and several other makes.

Send for descriptive circulars and prices. Our house is the oldest and largest in Texas. We carry everything in the music line and the largest stock of musical goods, sheet music, etc., in the South. We refer to any banking house in Texas

Thos. Goggan & Bro.,
 Dallas and Galveston.

W. W. Hentz, Resident Agt.

FOR SALE!

TEXAS SCHOOL LANDS.
 Soon to Be on the Market.

In addition to the public free school and asylum lands belonging to the state, now on the market, by an act of the last legislature, which effect and goes into operation on August 27th, 1899, three million acres more will then be placed on the market for sale by the state, at the minimum price of one dollar per acre for grazing land, and 10 per acre for agricultural land, on terms within the reach of all, viz, one-fourth of the purchase money cash, and the balance on forty years' time, at 3 per cent annual interest. This and all the other free school and asylum lands can be bought by actual settlers in tracts from 20 acres to four sections (320 acres each). All detached sections can be purchased by any person over 18 years of age, regardless of settlement or place of residence.

On receipt of 50 cents will send a map of the state by counties, and pamphlet giving a full text of the state laws governing the sale of these lands, the forms used in making application to purchase same, the names of the counties in which the same are located, and the quantity in each, together with full instructions, how to proceed to purchase any part of the same when placed upon the market.

This is an opportunity of a life time to get some good land cheap, as cheap lands in Texas will soon be a thing of the past.

Send money by draft, P. O. order or express. Money order payable to undersigned. Address all communications to

G. W. MENDELL, Sr.,
 Austin, Texas.

References: Any of the state or county officers, or any bank in the city.

At the recruiting stations which have been open in Texas since July 1st for the enlistment of soldiers for the Philippine war, only ninety had enlisted up to the 25th. This shows that the people have a pretty correct estimate of the situation. Were it regarded as a just war or one for the protection of our country ninety hundred could have been enrolled in Texas in the same time.

ATTENTION!
Don't Trust Your Proton to...

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

ROOT OF NEW YORK

Was Tendered and Accepted Vacant Secretaryship of War.

CHANGE TO TAKE PLACE SOON.

Secretary Alger Not Expected to Continue Longer Than the First of August. Other News of Interest.

Washington, July 24.—Mr. Elihu Root of New York has been tendered and has accepted the secretaryship of war.

Elihu Root was born Feb. 15, 1845, at Clinton, Oneida county, New York. He graduated from Hamilton college in the class of '64 and entered the New York university law school.

He was admitted to the bar in 1867, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession in this city. He was United States attorney for the southern district of New York from March, 1883, to July 1, 1885. He was vice president of the association of the bar of the city of New York for a number of years, vice president of the New York Grant Monument association, at one time president of the Republican club and vice president of the Union League club. He has been a trustee of Hamilton college since 1883 and has served as president of the New England society in the city of New York.

He was one of the most prominent members of the last New York state constitutional convention, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

The announcement of Mr. Root's appointment was made at the war department. It was stated that Senator Platt came to Washington armed with authority from Mr. Root to accept in his name the war portfolio.

It is not expected that the acceptance will make any changes in the plan of Secretary Alger and he will remain on duty here until the end of the present month, being assisted by Mr. McKeljohn, who was expected to reach Washington Saturday afternoon. Secretary Alger had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root and was very much pleased at the president's choice.

This was evidenced in the following letter, which Secretary Alger addressed to his successor:

Washington, July 21.—My dear Mr. Root: All I know is what the newspapers say, that you are to succeed me as secretary of war. Should it come to you, I most urgently urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of law and your excellent health you can serve the country in a way given to few men, sincerely yours, R. A. ALGER. Hon. Elihu Root, New York.

Horses for the Philippines.

Washington, July 24.—The quartermaster's department has chartered seven vessels for the transportation of horses to the Philippines. They are the Siam, City of Sydney and Aztec of San Francisco, the Athenian, Victoria, Garrone and Port Arthur of Seattle. These vessels will carry all the horses desired for the Philippine service at the present time. Gen. Otis has been directed to complete a skeleton cavalry regiment if he deems it proper.

Alabama Public Lands.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has disapproved a recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office for the sale of all the public lands in Alabama by public auction. These unoccupied and unreserved lands in the state aggregate 522,573 acres, over the proposed disposition of which there has been considerable agitation.

Return to Work.

Weir City, Kan., July 24.—The coal miners working for the J. H. Durkee Coal company, who went on strike Friday because it was reported Durkee was sending coal to one of the north-western strikes, to fill their contracts, have returned to work. Durkee affirmed that he had not sold any coal to the offending company.

W. H. Folsom, a Hebrew merchant of Lake Charles, La., committed suicide by shooting two pistol shots into his forehead. He died about an hour later, and rallied to say he was tired of living.

Wheat Growers' Meeting.

Columbia, S. C., July 24.—A call has been issued for a convention of South Carolina wheat growers, farmers and others interested in the subject, at Greenwood, Aug. 15. There was a larger area of wheat planted this year than for many years, and the result was remarkably satisfactory. More than a dozen roller mills have been built in this state this spring and summer, and all are running on full time.

Reciprocity Treaty.

Washington, July 24.—The final draft of the reciprocity treaty between France and the United States was made Saturday, with a few minor details left open for final adjustment before the signing occurs. Both sides regard the signing of the treaty as assured, although there still are a few points open, and these are the subject of cable exchanges with the committee at Paris.

Rioting Still in Progress.

Cleveland, O., July 24.—The rioting which continued throughout Saturday night was renewed yesterday and there were several serious outbreaks of violence, but no clashes between the mobs and the troops.

Cars were started running as usual yesterday morning on all but one or two lines. The mobs were astir early. When a car came along with two policemen on board it was attacked with a shower of stones. In spite of the policemen the non-union motorman and conductor were handled roughly. One of them, named McDermott, had two ribs broken and the other was badly bruised. One of the policemen fired at the mob, the bullet striking a man named Wrenick. The mob assaulted the officers, both of whom were repeatedly struck with stones, and but for the intervention of a priest of the Catholic church, near at hand, the officers might have been lynched.

By this time the cars had been mixed up in the melee and a patrol wagon of police arriving, the rioters dispersed and the cars were taken to the barns.

There was a serious disturbance on the Broadway line at the corner of Prairie street, where a mob of 300 assembled in the forenoon and obstructed the tracks. Finally a car came along from the Wilson avenue barns having on board Sergt. Burrows and a private of militia and Detective Kelo. The officer ordered the mob to disperse when the motorman attempted to remove the obstruction from the track, but the rioters showed fight. Then Sergt. Burrows and the one soldier fixed bayonets, faced the mob and attempted to clear the way. There was a sharp fight for a few minutes, during which a perfect shower of stones fell about the detective and the soldier, smashing the car windows. No one was seriously hurt, and after arresting two of the rioters and placing them on the car, it was returned to the barns. The police afterward charged the mob making several arrests. The military on guard at the Holmen avenue barns, on the south side, were annoyed during the greater part of the day by a jeering mob, and fifteen arrests were made there with the assistance of the police.

In the afternoon a mob of 1000 conceived the idea of blocking tracks on Orange street by placing a big boiler in the middle of the street and building a fire around it. The plan worked successfully and the cars were delayed for nearly an hour, when the police drove the mob away, but out the fire, and gave the street railway men a chance to remove the stones.

Three men were sent to the hospital with wounds made by policemen's clubs at the end of this riot.

Mexico News.

City of Mexico, July 24.—The government will build four lighthouses on the eastern litoral of the Yucatan peninsula. The department of communications has contracted through Samuel Hermanos of New York for the construction of the new light-houses. The same firm will also furnish a lighthouse tender for the Yucatan coast.

The remarkable increase in the customs collections and stamp taxes indicate widespread prosperity here, a fact which has induced two great American insurance companies, the Equitable and the New York Life, to return to the Mexican field.

Lafayette, Ind., July 24.—While bathing in Durkee run yesterday Chas. Zink, Walter Vellingner and Paul Held, three boys, were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

Trouble Expected.

London, Ky., July 24.—The gravity of the situation at Manchester, Ky., and generally throughout Clay county, can not be over-estimated. It is felt profoundly here, twenty-six miles away.

Many non-combatants have left their homes, abandoning their crops, and as many others as can will leave soon. Even here in London the insecurity is felt to such an extent that some families are leaving.

An outbreak may occur to-day, the day set for the trial of the Philpots, accused of killing Aaron Morris and others. Both parties are mustering armed forces for marching into Manchester. The Philpots have fifty-two armed horsemen and no one knows how many footmen. The Morris Griffin faction also have a large force. Both sides will march fully armed into Manchester, arriving at 9 o'clock to attend the trial.

Revolts in Nicaragua.

Mobile, Ala., July 24.—Mail advices from Central America by the last fruit steamer indicate that the latest revolt in Nicaragua, in the Meridional department, is causing the administration of President Zelaya serious concern. Since the rising of Gen. Rios in the Bluefields region there have been a series of attempts against Gen. Zelaya, which he has resisted with the assistance of Honduras and San Salvador.

Buried Alive.

Akron, O., July 24.—Four men were buried alive under 400 tons of clay in a bank at the Buckeye Sewer Pipe company, east of Akron, Saturday. The dead are: Daniel Callahan, aged 30; Andrew Polasek, aged 35; unknown onlooker and unknown German. The fall was so sudden that the men had no chance to escape. The clay fell forty feet, and the bodies must be crushed.

The steamer Homer arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from St. Michael, bringing passengers and gold.

ALGER RESIGNED.

He Called On the President Upon His Return to Washington.

HIS SUCCESSOR NOT NAMED.

To Go to Grandmere, Canada, to Visit His Son and Then He Will Take Part in the Senatorial Campaign in Michigan.

Washington, July 20.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger yesterday tendered his resignation to the president, to take effect at the latter's pleasure. The resignation was accepted.

Secretary Alger will retire within a few days. He will then go to Grandmere, Canada, where he will visit his eldest son. After that he will leap into the senatorial fight in Michigan. Vice President Hobart is understood to be responsible for Alger's retirement.

The secretary, having confidence in the vice president's amiability and sense of justice, went to Long Branch, N. J., for moral support in the attacks made upon him by fellow Republicans.

The vice president, it is said, while a sympathetic listener, told the secretary that the sentiment against him, whether or not justly founded, made it impossible for him to give satisfaction in the war department and that a resignation would seem to him the practical, judicious and self-respecting result.

He always believed the president stood by him, not only officially but privately and personally. But when the Alger-Pinkree coalition arrived several weeks ago, the president's sentiments experienced a change.

Alger at that time announced to his personal friends that he would resign if the president required him to do so.

The president declined to martyrize the secretary.

Mr. Alger took the hemlock about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He arrived from Long Branch Tuesday night and shut himself in his house, declining to see all callers.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning he called at the white house and in a five-minute interview with the president told him of his intentions.

Mr. McKinley expressed regret at the secretary's irrevocable decision, saying he would take the resignation when the secretary cared to hand it in, and the interview ended.

Gen. Alger's defection as he left the white house told the observing something serious had happened.

Secretary Alger having taken the plunge, made a spirited defense of his conduct of the war department. He said that officially he did absolutely nothing of which the white house was unaware before and during the Spanish war and since.

He defended himself from the charge of disloyalty to the president in making a coalition with Pinkree, and said he was as sincere for the president's re-election as Senators McMillan and Burrows, who had demanded his retirement.

Guthrie, Ok., July 20.—Another witness has been found to testify against W. A. Hill, or Alexander Jester, recently taken to Missouri from Tecumseh, Ok., to answer to the murder of Gilbert Gates in 1872, in the person of Abel Washburn, a farmer living near Hennessey, Ok. Washburn lived in Missouri and knew all parties.

To Take a Trip.

Washington, July 20.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington probably within a week for a pleasure trip designed mainly for the benefit of Mrs. McKinley's health. They will go to Lake Champlain, and will be absent from Washington for at least two weeks. On their way back they may stop at Long Branch and pay the promised visit to Vice President Hobart.

Will Call a Special Session.

Frankfort, Ky., July 20.—Gov. Bradley will not call a special meeting of the legislature, neither will he send troops to Clay county under present conditions. He reached this conclusion last night. He thinks the legislature would not enact laws relating to the judiciary necessary to reach the Clay county situation, and he doubts if the military would do any good there.

To Exhibit Cotton Production.

Washington, July 20.—Mr. John Hyde of the agricultural department, cotton expert for the United States commission to the Paris exposition, is sending out circulars requesting contributions for the proposed exhibit. The circular voices the intention of the commission to make a very complete exhibit of the capability of the United States in the matter of cotton production.

Worms Hurting Corn. Vinita I. T., July 20.—A worm is devastating the corn crop in many sections of the northern part of the Cherokee nation and its ravages are causing consternation among those who have late corn. The worm resembles the worm that is usually found on ears of corn at maturity, and has appeared in many places in such great numbers as to eat up all the corn in the field.

The Dreyfus court-martial will begin August 15.

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EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Twelve discharged sailors of the bark Leeship Iowa, who have started from Seattle, Wash., for Brooklyn, N. Y., say they will lay before Secretary Long a complaint regarding the rations issued aboard the Iowa. They claim it is inferior to the one intended by the navy department to be issued. It is stated that the men have deserted on account of the rations.

The Spanish consul at Havana, Senor Segragio, has cabled to Madrid requesting authority to expatriate at the government's expense indigent Spaniards who were Spanish now and of the Spanish army, who from sickness or other causes were obliged to remain in Cuba after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces.

The cases against the miners at Fort Smith Ark. for violation of the federal injunction are still occupying the federal court. No further rioting has occurred. Spring river mines have resumed with union men and the management at Wittville has signed the union scale and a full force will go to work there to-morrow.

Millard Van Houser, son of the postmaster at Sileam Springs, Ark., and Charles Maxwell, a clerk in the office, have been arrested by Postal Inspector Hook, charged with robbing the postoffice at Sileam Springs on the night of July 1 when \$907 was taken. They gave bond for their appearance before the commissioner.

Superintendent Charles H. Young of the Wells-Fargo company at Denver, Colo., said that the posse in pursuit of the outlaws in New Mexico with whom a battle was fought recently, had instructions to run the robbers down regardless of the time required. There are twenty officers in the party.

Senator Fairbanks of the joint high American-Canadian commission gave to Secretary Hay his conclusions on his Alaskan trip. The Senator still expresses confidence that some arrangement might be made which would result in a resumption of negotiations on the Alaskan boundary question.

Capt. Barker, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command at Manila, writes to the navy department expressing satisfaction at the cordial cooperation of the army and navy in putting in service the small gunboats bought by the army to use in the rivers and bayous during military movements.

Judge Williams of Arkansas, sitting in federal court in Fort Scott, Kan., issued bench warrants for the arrest of two striking coal miners named Denison at Yale and Wm. Percutans at Pittsburg, charging them with contempt in violating the federal courts restraining order.

Andrew Carnegie, who lived in East Liverpool, O. a number of years in his youth, offered the city \$50,000 for a memorial library, provided the city would furnish a free site. The offer will be accepted.

William Coughlin, division superintendent of the Cotton Belt route, with headquarters at Pine Bluff, Ark., has resigned and will in a short time become general superintendent of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

At Washington, the reports of recruiting show that 410 men in necessary were enrolled, making a total of 2678. The thirty-first regiment leads with 546 and the twenty-seventh follows with 505.

The steamer Olympia has arrived at Tacoma, Wash., from China.

Baron Von Spann, the Austrian admiral, has gone to Trieste to meet Admiral Dewey upon the latter's arrival.

C. M. Foot, grand exalted leader knight of the grand lodge, order of Elks, died in Minneapolis, Minn.

The ninth annual congress of the American animal league came to an end at Chicago the other day.

Judge L. W. King, a prominent lawyer and Republican politician, died at Youngstown, O.

Grandma Bond, 60 years old, a

PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

The United States has had many large exhibitions in the past 25 years, great World's Fairs where the products of the world have been displayed but the first thoroughly American exposition ever given will be the National Export Exposition to be held in Philadelphia during the coming fall. This will be a national display of American manufactures for the expansion of export trade. The best of everything will be on view and the vast inroads already made in the commerce of foreign countries by our manufacturers will be increased. In addition to this great display of goods made in the United States there will be samples of the goods made in England, Germany and France which sell readily in foreign countries, arranged so that our manufacturers can study them and meet the competition of foreign manufacturers. There will also be a department of the exposition which will illustrate the methods in which goods should be labeled, packed and shipped so as to readily sell in foreign countries. In connection with the exposition an International Commercial Congress will be held during October. To this will come delegates from every one of the commercial centers of the world, representatives of foreign governments, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and business men who want to study American manufactured goods with a view to exporting them. It will be the greatest gathering of foreign merchants ever held in the United States and is expected to be beneficial to the commercial interests of our country.

The National Export Exposition has been officially recognized by the United States government, congress having appropriated \$350,000 toward it. The legislatures of many states have aided it and given it their official sanction. The governors of most of the states have requested manufacturers

title of the pope's temporal dominion has disappeared from the atlas; but the pope has not renounced his claim to be the rightful sovereign of the mediaeval States of the Church.

When the Italian kingdoms and principalities were united by Cavour's diplomacy, King Victor Emmanuel's campaigns and Garibaldi's valor Rome was the only possible national capital. Cavour decreed that there should be a free church in a free state, and the Italian parliament has resolutely refused to recognize the rights of temporal sovereignty once exercised by the popes. Rome in the course of thirty years has doubled its population and become one of the great capitals of Europe.

The Vatican has been helpless in this conflict with the state. Its Swiss guard could not offer resistance to the national army, but could only perform police duty at the Vatican and the Lateran—where the old-time papal privileges are reserved by law. The Vatican, however, has clung tenaciously to the traditions of its ancient rights, and refused to make any compromise with the state. Pius IX. and Leo XIII. have taken the same position on this question, and charged the state with usurping what once belonged to the Latin Church exclusively.

This is a brief statement of what is known in Italy as the conflict between church and state. It is a bitter quarrel between the Vatican and the Quirinal, and there is no immediate prospect of any settlement of the questions at issue.

If the Vatican were willing to be reconciled with the Quirinal, its possessions would be altered in Europe and its resources of power would be greatly diminished. If peace were

paid no attention. So, in order to make him take shelter, I told him he was trying to impress us with his courage and that if he thought he was making me feel badly by walking about, he might as well sit down. As soon as I told him he was trying to impress us with his courage he dropped on his knees, as I had hoped he would, and we breathed again.

BIRD GIANTS.

Among the big things which the state of California produces are ostriches. It has been found that the mild climate of southern California is remarkably well adapted for the purpose and that ostriches thrive as well there as in their native African haunts. The experiment was first tried by an Englishman, Mr. Edwin Cawston, who, in 1885, bought fifty-two birds in South Africa. It was a hazardous experiment, as the big birds are extremely difficult and dangerous to handle; but forty-two were landed on American soil, says the Scientific American. From that pioneer the fine ostrich farm at Pasadena, Cal., has grown, which at present contains 200 birds.

The Pasadena ostrich farm is beautifully situated among a grove of live oaks on the Arroyo Seco, between the cities of Pasadena and Los Angeles. The inclosure of several acres is divided into corrals in which the various classes of birds are seen. As we enter the birds approach in droves with a queer mingling gait, ludicrous in the extreme. The ostrich impresses one as being the type of stupidity, posing as a very wise personage; its large body, small head and brain, constructed on economical principles, its enormous eyes, all carrying out the idea. The birds are fearless and approach

making him hold it up a number of different ways, say: "Now place the paper on the ground in the middle of the room, and in order that I may not have the chance of lifting it up in the least, please place both your feet upon it. I will then proceed to turn you up at once what is on the paper." After going through all sorts of maneuvers to mislead the spectators, and keep alive their curiosity, you finally turn to the gentleman who is standing with both feet on the paper, and say: "I have undertaken to states what was upon that piece of paper. You are up on it."

"OLD PARIS" AT THE FAIR.

Reconstruction of City in 17th Century, an Interesting Feature.

One of the most interesting of the private enterprises at the exposition in Paris in 1900 will be the reconstruction of "Old Paris." Already the turrets, gables and scaffolding reveal the general ensemble of the several historical "quarters" and building of the Paris of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, says the New York Mail and Express. The idea is to reproduce streets of the time of Louis XIII. and XIV. and to people them with the costumes and dresses of the period.

The "Old Paris" will be built on piles and will extend on the Seine from the Alma bridge to the Jena bridge on a surface of concrete and part wood, of 20,000 square feet. The part of the "Old Paris" immediately over the Seine will be supported by 900 piles at a height of sixteen feet about high-water mark. The principal entrance will be off the Alma bridge. It will be a reproduction of the old St. Michael gate. Past the St. Michael gate the traveler will come to

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

DIVINE SATIRE. THE SUBJECT LAST SUNDAY.

Ye Blind Guides Which Strain at a Gnat and Swallow a Camel—Matthew 23: 24—Great Minds Grapple with Great Undertakings.

(Copyright 1899 by Louis Klopsch.)

A proverb is a compact wisdom, knowledge in chunks, a library in a sentence, the electricity of many clouds discharged in one bolt, a river put through a mill race. When Christ quotes the proverb of the text, he means to set forth the ludicrous behavior of those who make a great bluster about small sins and have no appreciation of great ones. In my text, a small insect and a large quadruped are brought into comparison—a gnat and a camel. You have in museum or on the desert seen the latter—a great awkward, sprawling creature, with back two stories high and stomach having a collection of reservoirs for desert travel, an animal forbidden to the Jews as food, and in many literatures entitled "the ship of the desert." The gnat spoken of in the text, is in the grub form. It is born in pool or pond, after a few weeks becomes a chrysalis, and then after a few days becomes the gnat as we recognize it. But the insect spoken of in the text is in its very smallest shape, and it yet inhabits the water—for my text is a misprint and ought to read "strain out a gnat."

My text shows you the prince of inconsistencies. A man after long observation has formed the suspicion that in a cup of water he is about to drink, there is a grub or the grandparent of a gnat. He goes and gets a sieve or strainer. He takes the water and pours it through the sieve in the broad light. He says, "I would rather do anything almost than drink this water until this larva be extirpated." This water is brought under inspection. The experiment is successful. The water rushes through the sieve, and the grub is left on the sieve. He strains out a gnat, he swallows a camel.

While Christ's audience was yet smiling at the appositeness and wit of his illustration—for smile they did, unless they were too stupid to understand the hyperbole—Christ practically said to them, "That is you." Punctilious about small things; reckless about affairs of great magnitude. No subject ever winced under a surgeon's knife more bitterly than did the Pharisees under Christ's scalpel of truth. As an anatomist will take a human body to pieces, and put the pieces under a microscope for examination, so Christ finds his way to the heart of the dead Pharisee, and cuts it out, and puts it under the glass of inspection for all generations to examine. Those Pharisees thought that Christ would flatter them and compliment them, and how they must have written under the red-hot words as he said: "Ye fools, ye white sulphures, ye blind guides, which strain out a gnat and swallow a camel."

There are in our day a great many gnats strained out and a great many camels swallowed, and it is the object of this sermon to sketch a few persons who are extensively engaged in that business.

First, I remark, that all those ministers of the Gospel who are very scrupulous about the conventionalities of religion, but put no particular stress upon matters of vast importance, are photographed in the text. Church services ought to be grave and solemn. There is no room for frivolity in religious convocation. But there are illustrations, and there are hyperboles, like that of Christ in the text, that will irradiate with smiles any intelligent audience. There are men like those blind guides of the text, who advocate only those things in religious service which draw the corners of the mouth down, and denounce all those things which have a tendency to draw the corners of the mouth up, and these men will go to installations and to syncretisms, to conferences and to assemblies, and their pockets full of fine sieves to strain out the gnats, while in their own churches at home every Sunday there are fifty people sound asleep. They make their churches a great dormitory, and their sermonific sermons are a cradle, and the drawied-out hymns a lullaby, while some wakaful soul in a pew with her fan keeps the flies off unconscious persons approximate. Now, I say it is worse to sleep in church than to smile in church; for the latter implies at least attention, while the former implies the indifference of the hearers and the stupidity of the speaker.

In old age, or from physical infirmity, or from long watching with the sick, drowsiness will sometimes overpower one; but when a minister of the Gospel looks off upon an audience, and finds healthy and intelligent people struggling with drowsiness, it is time for him to give out the doseology, or pronounce the benediction. It is not fault of church services today. It is not too much vivacity, but too much somnolence. The one is an irritating gnat that may be easily strained out; the other is a great, sprawling and sleepy-eyed camel of the dry desert. In all our Sabbath schools, in all our Bible classes, in all our pulpits we need to brighten up our religious message with such Christ-like vivacity as we find in the text.

I take down from my library the biographies of ministers and writers of the past ages, inspired and un-inspired, who have done the most to bring souls to Jesus Christ, and I find, that without a single exception, they consecrated their wit and their humor to Christ. Elijah said it when he addressed the Baalites, as they could not make their god respond, to call louder as their god might be sound asleep, or gone a-hunting. Job used it when he

said to his self-conceited comforter: "Wisdom will die with you." Christ not only used it in the text, but when He ironically complimented the corrupt Pharisees, saying, "The whole need not a physician," and when, by God Herod, saying: "Go ye, and tell that fox." Matthew Henry's commentaries from the first page to the last are corrupted with humor, as summer clouds with heat lightning.

John Bunyan's writings are as full of humor, as they are of saving truth, as keen as a scalpel, and then take them into this holy war. It is a very short bridge between a smile and a tear, a suspension bridge from eye to lip, and it is soon crossed over, and a smile is sometimes just as sacred as a tear. There is as much religion, and I think a little more, in a spring morning than in starless midnight. Religious work without any humor or wit in it, is a banquet with a side of beef, and that raw, and no conditions, and no desert succeeding. People will not sit down to such a banquet. By all means remove all frivolity from all baths, and all lightness and vulgarity—strain them out through the sieve of holy discrimination; but on the other hand, beware of that monster which overshadows the Christian church today, conventionalism, coming up from the Great Sahara Desert of Ecclesiasticism, having on its back a hump of sanctimonious gloom, and vehemently refuse to swallow that camel.

Oh, how particular a great many people are about the infinitesimals, while they are quite reckless about the magnitudes. What did Christ say? Did he not exhortate the people in his time who were so careful to wash their hands before a meal, but did not wash their hearts? It is a bad thing to have unclean hands; it is a worse thing to have an unclean heart. How many people there are in our time who are very anxious that after their death they shall be buried with their face toward the east, and not at all anxious that during their whole life they should face in the right direction, so that they shall come up in the resurrection of the just, whichever way they are buried. How many there are chiefly anxious that a minister of the Gospel shall come in the line of apostolic succession, not caring so much whether he comes from Apostle Paul or Apostle Judas. They have a way of measuring a gnat until it is larger than a camel.

Described in the text are all those who are particular never to break the law of grammar, and who want all their language an elegant specimen of syntax, straining out all the improprieties of speech with a fine sieve of literary criticism, while through their conversation go slander and innuendo and profanity and falsehood larger than a whole caravan of camels, when they might better fracture every law of the language and shock their intellectual taste, and better let every verb seek in vain for its nominative, and every noun for its government, and let every preposition lose its way in the sentence, and adjectives and participles and pronouns get into a grand riot worthy of the fourth ward of New York on election day, than to commit a moral inaccuracy. Better swallow a thousand gnats than one camel.

Such persons are also described in the text who are very much alarmed about the small faults of others, and have no alarm about their own great transgressions. There are in every community, and in every church, watch dogs who feel called upon to keep their eyes on others and growl. They are full of suspicions. They wonder if this man is not dishonest, if that man is not unclean, if there is not something wrong about the other man. They are always the first to hear of anything wrong. Vultures are always the first to smell carrion. They are self-appointed detectives. I lay this down as a rule without any exception that those people who have the most faults themselves are the most merciless in their watching of others. From scalp of head to sole of foot they are full of jealousies and hypercriticisms. They spend their life in hunting for musk rats and mud turtles, instead of hunting for Rocky Mountain eagles, always for something mean instead of something grand. They look at their neighbors' imperfections through a microscope, and look at their own imperfections through a telescope upside down. Twenty faults of their own do not hurt them so much as one fault of somebody else. Their neighbors' imperfections are like gnats and they strain them out; their own imperfections are like camels and they swallow them.

But lest too many might think they escape the scrutiny of the text, I have to tell you that we all come under the divine satire when we make the questions of time more prominent than the questions of eternity. Come, now, let us all go into the confessional. Are not all tempted to make the question, Where shall I live now, greater than the question, Where shall I live forever? How shall I get more dollars? Greater than the question, How shall I lay up treasures in heaven? Greater than the question, How shall I pay my debts to man greater than the question, How shall I meet my obligations to God? Greater than the question, How shall I gain the world? Greater than the question, What if I lose my soul? Greater than the question, Why did God let sin come into the world? Greater than the question, How shall I get it extirpated from my nature? Greater than the question, What shall I do with the twenty or forty or seventy years of my sublunar existence? Greater than the question, What shall I do with the millions of cycles of my post terrestrial existence? Time, how small it is! Eternity, how vast it is! The former more insignificant in comparison with the latter than a gnat is in-

significant when compared with a camel. We dodged the text. We said, "That does not mean me, and that does not mean me," and with a ruinous benevolence we are giving the whole sermo away.

But let us all surrender to the charge. What an ado about things here. What poor preparations for a great eternity. As though a minnow were larger than a behemoth, as though a swallow took wider circuit than an albatross, as though a nettle were taller than Lebanon cedar, as though a gnat were greater than a camel, as though a minnow were longer than a century, as though time were higher, deeper, broader than eternity. So the text which flashed with lightning of wit as Christ uttered it, is followed by the crashing thunders of awful catastrophe to those who make the questions of time greater than the questions of the future, the oncoming, overshadowing future, Oh, Eternity! Eternity! Eternity!

HER FIGHT FOR HER TREES.

Great Aid to Forest Preservation—A Woman's Efforts.

Mrs. W. S. De Camp owned a tract of land on Moose river in the Adirondack region through which the lumbermen wished to float logs from the forests above, says the Utica Observer. To make the stream capable of floating logs it was dammed below and the backing of the water was of great damage and annoyance to Mrs. De Camp. It killed the timber on her land and destroyed the natural stream. She went to the courts and after indefinite litigation secured an injunction that prohibited driving logs through her property. Then the lumbermen went to the legislature and secured an act designating Moose river as a highway for the purpose of floating logs. The constitutionality of this law was promptly attacked by Mrs. De Camp and the Court of Appeals has sustained her contention. The decision halts lumbermen in their campaign of destruction against the Adirondack forests. The decision declares unconstitutional every law making Adirondack streams public highways for the floating of logs. It protects the forests by prohibiting the lumbermen from trampling all rights under foot in the pursuit of the logging business. It saves the streams for the fishermen and puts an end to the destruction of forests caused by damming streams. It is the most important aid to forest preservation that has been received for years.

ANTI-FREAK LAW.

To Prevent the Exhibition of Deformed Persons to Be Tested.

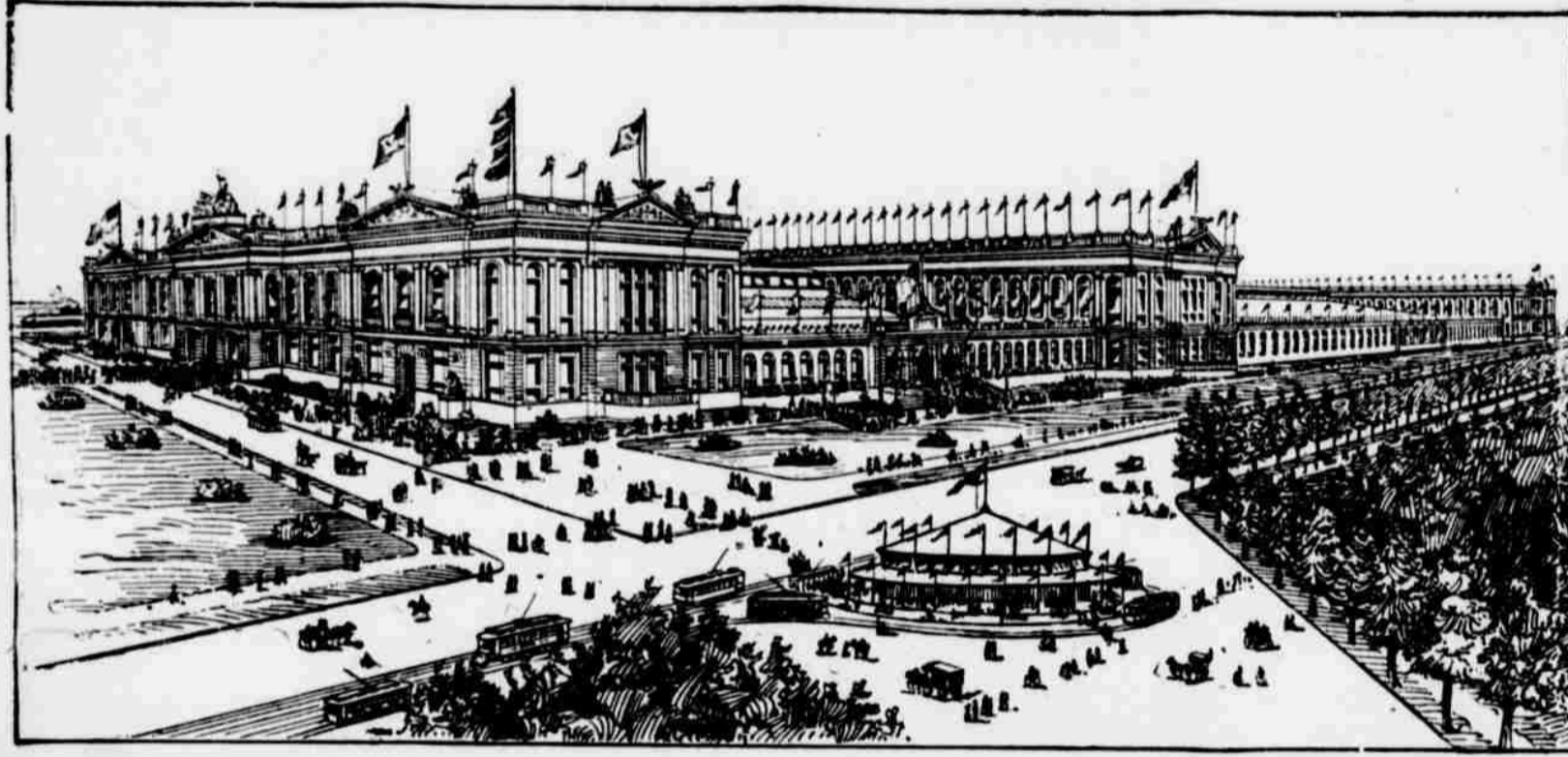
Chicago Chronicle: George Middleton of the Clark Street Dime Museum has been arrested for violation of the new freak law, which went into effect July 1. A warrant sworn out by A. J. Dickson, a collector, was served upon Mr. Middleton yesterday morning while he was in conference with his manager in his office in the museum. Barney Nelson, the armless colored boy named in the bill as the freak in question, drew crayon portraits yesterday with as little concern as though his means of earning a living were not up for final settlement. The freak and criminal law, which prohibits the public exhibition of deformed persons or those persons bearing criminal notoriety, is an outgrowth, it is said by museum proprietors, of a disagreement between Mr. Middleton and Representative Stephen Malato. During the anarchists' trial Nina Van Zandt gained considerable notoriety through her engagement to Anarchist Spies, a leader of the movement. Portraits of both Nina and her lover were bought and exhibited by the Clark street museum. Later, when the girl married Representative Malato, she regretted the hanging of her portrait and tried to have it removed from the public gaze. The museum people refused, knowing that the picture was among the most interesting of their collection. For many years the battle raged before it finally found expression in the anti-freak bill, which was aimed at the death blow to the museum business.

Where Ladies Coal Ships and Resent Being Cuffed.

From St. James' Budget: Mary Kinsley tells an amusing story about a West African woman. There was a beautiful young black government official, in uniform complete, and fate ordained one day that he should be told off to superintend the coaling of a little sunboat. The coaling was being done by ladies. He, full of zeal and zealous of demonstrating it, shouted, talked and gave directions to those ladies, as he stood, uniform and all, under the government flag, on the government quay. They went on with their work merrily and paid no attention to him. Presently, other government officials being about, he, still zealous of demonstrating zeal, cuffed one of the ladies and said something disagreeable. They turned upon him, threw him into the thin black batter that goes for water in that part of her majesty's dominion, and went on with their work. A sicker chicken than that man when he returned to society you never saw. His uniform you could not see for mud, and the other government officials behaved in an unfeeling way. They roared with laughter.

Meteorites Fall in Africa.

A fine collection of meteorites has just been added to the department of minerals in the British museum. It consists of four stones which were seen to fall on January 25 in the native villages on the eastern slopes of Mt. Zombo, British Central Africa. Two of them weighed fourteen and seventeen ounces, respectively, and the other two twenty-nine and nineteen ounces. At Zomba a crash like thunder was heard, and the reverberations lasted for a few minutes afterward, and the detonation was heard at a place ninety miles distant. At one of the new villages the people were found squatting around the stone in a circle discussing the miracle, as they termed it. None would approach the stone, and it was still lying where it fell when the officials arrived. As far as it is at present known, the area over which the Zomba stones fell represented nine miles long and about three miles wide.—Scientific American.



to make creditable displays. All the money necessary for the erection of the buildings and maintenance of the exposition has been raised and its success is assured. The exposition grounds will cover 70 acres and will be laid out in an artistic manner. The buildings will be novel in construction, massive and beautiful. The main building will cover eight acres of ground and will be constructed of steel and brick. There will be over 300,000 square feet of exhibition space in this building in addition to a beautiful auditorium with a seating capacity of 5,000.

The manufacturers of agricultural implements took hold of the exposition with such vigor and applied for so much space that it became necessary to erect a special building for this class of exhibits. This will be 160x450 feet in size and in it will be displayed every description of farm implements and machinery. There will also be a field of 20 acres for the proper display of windmills, field engines, etc. Every manufacturer of farm machinery or agricultural implements should be presented in this building as it will afford unusual opportunities for the showing of the merits of goods, not only to foreign buyers but also to the thousands who will flock from all parts of the country to see the first American Exposition of American manufactures. In addition to the many detached structures for special exhibits, there will be a transportation building in which will be shown locomotives, freight and passenger cars, electric cars, automobiles, etc.

The amusements to be provided will be of an elevating and instructive character. There will be daily concerts in the auditorium by leading organizations of the United States. On a broad esplanade, 800 feet long, and nearly as wide as the Chicago court of honor, will be located villages in which will be shown the habits, customs, modes of life and amusements of the inhabitants of the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Cuba and China. The villages will be peopled by natives of those countries, brought to this country expressly for the exposition. In the Chinese village there will be over 400 people. Other amusements will be located on this esplanade and it will be one of the most attractive spots at the exposition for the general public. The National Export Exposition will be unique and distinctive in character and scope. It will prove interesting to every American who takes pride in the extension of his country's trade and of special value to farmers as the display of farming implements and machinery will be one of the most comprehensive ever made.

made, the pope would be regarded as the Austrian, German and other courts as the chaplain of the king of Italy.

CRANE AS A CORRESPONDENT.

Richard Harding Davis Writes of His Absolute Fearlessness.

Near the close of the war a group of correspondents in Porto Rico made out a list of the events which, in their opinion, were of the greatest news value during the campaign, and a list of the correspondents, with the events each had witnessed credited to his name, says Richard Harding Davis in Harper's Magazine. Judged from this basis, Mr. Crane easily led all the rest. Of his power to make the public see what he sees, it would be impertinent to speak. His story of Nolan, the momentary death on the San Juan hills, is so far as I have read, the most valuable contribution to literature that the war has produced. It is only necessary to imagine how other writers would have handled it, to appreciate that it could not have been better done. His story of the marine at Guantanamo, who stood on the crest of the hill to "wigwag" to the warships, and so exposed himself to the fire of the entire Spanish force, is also particularly interesting, as it illustrates that in his devotion to duty, and also in his readiness at the exciting moments of life, Crane is quite as much of a soldier as the man whose courage he described. He tells how the marine stood erect, staring through the dusk with half-closed eyes, and with lips moving as he counted the answers from the warships, while innumerable bullets splashed the sand about him. But it never occurs to Crane that to sit at the man's feet, as he did, close enough to watch his lips move and to be able to make mental notes for a later tribute to the marine's scorn of fear, was equally deserving of praise. Crane was the coolest man, whether army officer or civilian, that I saw under fire at any time during the war. He was most annoyingly cool, with the assurance of a fatalist. When the San Juan hills were taken, he came up them with James Hare of Collier's. He was walking leisurely and, though the bullets passed continuously, he never once ducked his head. He wore a long rain-coat and, as he stood peering over the edge of the hill, with his hands in his pockets and smoking his pipe, he was as unconscious as though he were gazing at a cinematograph. The fire from the enemy was so heavy that only one troop along the entire line of the hills was returning it and all the rest of our men were lying down. Gen. Wood, who was then colonel of the rough riders, and I, were lying on our elbows at Crane's feet, and Wood ordered him also to lie down. Crane pretended not to hear and moved farther away, still peering over the hill with the same interested expression. Wood told him for the second time that if he did not lie down he would be killed, but Crane

visitors, taking food from their hands. The correct thing to do seems to be to feed oranges, which are devoured whole, the diversion being mutual, as the orange presents a remarkable appearance as it passes down the long neck of the bird.

The picking of the feather crop occurs every few months, the occasion being not only interesting but exciting, as the birds protest decidedly to the robbery. The pickers are men skilled in the business; necessarily so, as poor picking ruins feathers and birds. When picked the feathers are what is termed ripe; that is, they would soon be thrown off by the moulting process, consequently there is little or no pain in the operation. The heavy plumes are cut off, the stubs being removed three months later.

The commercial side of the industry is not without interest. Birds are sold to circuses and shows; the eggs bring \$1 apiece as curiosities; the feathers are made into boas, which range from \$3 to \$35; tapes, ranging from \$18 to \$25; fans, tips, single plumes, collar-cuffs and other objects, suggestive that ostrich farming must be a profitable business; indeed, in South Africa it was at one time ranked next to that of the diamond in point of value.

a square, the famous Pre-aux-Cleres, the meeting place of the duellists of the time of Louis VII. Off the pre-aux-Cleres to the left will be the monastery of Chartrouze du Luxembourg, founded by the revolution, and the opposite will be the three-stepped edifice of the Parloir-aux-Bourgeois, the city hall of the middle age, and a little farther on is a tower of the old Louvre. From each side of the Pre-aux-Cleres a street will lead to a second square, where the Cluny cloister will be found, together with the Pilon of St. Germain des Pres and various other picturesque, old-time edifices. In one of these, called the "Poets' Garret," a theater will be built, where old-time plays will be acted. The two streets will be known as the Rue des Ramparts and the Rue des Vieilles Ecoles. The last-named will contain a number of famous houses, among others the paper-hanging shop of Bonaparte, where Mollere was born; the house of Nicolas Flamel, that of Theophraste Renaudot, and that of the Etienne. A third square, the Place St. Julien, will be on one side the little church of St. Julien des Menettes and on the other the old and beautiful chamber of accounts, built in the sixteenth century and burned in the eighteenth. Behind the chamber of accounts will be the Grand Cour de Paris, on which will face some famous private residences of old Paris, such as the Hotel des Ursins, the Hotel Coligny and the Hotel Sardin. A little further will be the famous Pont au Change, destroyed by fire in 1821, and the prison of the Grand Chatelet, where they will serve beer and sandwiches, instead of water and black bread.

VATICAN AND QUIRINAL.

A generation ago schoolboys used to find in the center of the map of Italy a section entitled "States of the Church." Since 1870, when the Italian troops marched into Rome and took possession of it as the national capital, this

my lady's sewing screen. A delightful decorative and useful note in my lady's morning room is the sewing screen, a gracious little affair combining all the comforts of thread basket, pin cushion, needle case, work bag, catch-all and table. One such screen, which graces the bedroom corner in the home of a busy little housewife, is fashioned of yellow denim and a delicately flowered yellow silk, and can be very easily carried out in any color by a pair of clever hands. The framework, which consists of two leaves eighteen inches wide, is about three feet high and is covered from the outside and fastened on the inside corners with fancy gilt nails. Each leaf is divided into three parts, the upper and lower given over to pockets made of the silk. A needle case covered with hang from the top of each leaf, respectively. Two flat pieces of pasteboard covered with the silk fall against the middle division of each leaf, one being held by ribbons to form a wide pocket, the other standing for a small shelf or table when caught by ribbons to two fancy-headed nails on either side of the screen above.

But Beware of the Result.

You begin by declaring that if anyone will write something on a piece of paper, you will undertake to say what there is upon it. Should anyone desire to test you, tell him, when he has written something on a piece of paper, to roll it up small and hold the paper straight up in his hand, and after

Thought He Understood.

"Hi, there," called the guest, who wanted to add something to his order. The waiter, however, merely looked back, nodded and went on. Fifteen minutes later he brought on the woodcock, done to a turn. "Walter," said the guest, "this is overripe." "Yes, sir; didn't you holler to me you wanted it high?"

In the Whirl.

"Everything Calton Potts sees," he wants to have his finger in it." "Yep. He saw an electric fan the other evening. Had to put his finger in that, too." "How did he come out?" "He came right out. The finger stayed."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When True Love Runs Roughly.

Fuddy—Harry is having a lot of trouble, but then, you know, the course of true love never did run smooth. Duddy—Especially when the man in the case is a little crooked.

A Complete Cure.

"Of what did the faith curers cure you?" asked the skeptic. "Of my faith," said the former devotee.—Boston Herald.

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SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

The First Typewriter—It Was Made in 1870 and is Preserved in the United States Patent Office—Nose Measured for Glasses.

The first typewriter. Hidden away in a dark corner of the model-room in the patent office at Washington, with the dust of years giving its brown surface a coat of gray, is an apparently worthless block of wood cut in the shape of a staircase, with small blocks of wood mounted on wires on each of the stairs. When I happened to see this object while looking through the four hundred thousand models the other day I thought it must be some sort of child's plaything. On closer examination my curiosity was aroused, so that I induced one of the busy attendants to look up the matter for me. It was discovered to be the first typewriter ever made in the United States—perhaps in the world. It placed by the side of one of our 1899 model typewriters the first typewriter could not fail to provoke a smile from the spectator. Instead of dainty black and nickel letter keys, with an open frame-work showing the easy work of the type and the intricate machinery of the inside, as is usual in the typewriters of today, the first typewriter consists of a closed wooden box with blocks of wood half an inch square for its letter keys. The paper-carriage of the first typewriter is also of wood, and instead of the operator turning the paper-carriage by a mere touch on an extension rod, as is done with all typewriters now in use, when one line was finished on the first typewriter the operator had to use both hands to turn the paper-carriage—one hand to lift the catch from the cogwheel and the other hand to push the paper around as far as desired. However, much as the first typewriter differs from its grandchildren, close examination shows that it has all the essentials of typewriters as we know them today. The inventor of the typewriter was R. T. P. Allen of Farmdale, Ky., who secured his patent in 1876. There were other so-called typewriters invented before this date, but the Allen invention is the first machine that bore fruit, and it is the parent of the large million or more typewriters in use in the United States today.—The Atlanta Constitution.

The Fitzgerald Machine Gun. The latest new weapon of war is the Fitzgerald machine battery gun. It can fire at the rate of eight shots per second, under any test, however severe and prolonged, of rapid, continuous fire, and abrogating the fierce heat which is generated usually by sustained rapid fire. The Admiralty and Horse Guards' gazettes pronounce it a success and declares that at the end of over 800 rounds the barrels were quite cool. However rapid the action of the mechanism of the gun, one tier of barrels is always loaded. The gun possesses two tiers of barrels (Lee-Metford), four in each tier. The weight is 150 pounds. The gun is so mounted on its stand that it can be immediately elevated or depressed to any angle.

Nose Measured for Glasses. The proper adjustment of eye-glasses to the nose as important a feature of the optician's business as the grinding



of the lenses, and heretofore this has been done in a somewhat hit or miss way by twisting and bending the frames until they appeared to be right to the observation of the optician. This operation has, however, been reduced to one of mathematical accuracy by the invention of a gauge for the purpose by Levi A. Stevenson of Gaylord, Mich., which consists of a pair of hinged caliper legs, having their ends offset to a different plane from the body portions and provided with nose-like implement are the gauge bars, one fastened to each arm and working together telescopically. By means of this tool it is possible to accurately measure the angles of the nose so that the glasses may be made to fit comfortably before they are tried on.

Trinidad's Wonderful Lake. Recent descriptions of the great lake of liquid asphaltum or bitumen, in the middle of Trinidad, show that notwithstanding the enormous quantity of the substance removed every year, the supply is undiminished. The lake covers about ten acres and is higher in the middle than at the edges. Near the center the black patch is semi-liquid, but toward the sides a crust, intersected with fissures, covers the surface, and on this crust a man can walk, although when he stands for a time the crust gradually sinks around him, forming a kind of basin some yards across. Between 80,000 and 90,000 tons of asphaltum are removed from the lake annually.

For Better Sanitary Conditions. For months the all-absorbing topic of conversation in New Orleans has been sewerage, drainage and a better water supply. There has been a great need for better sanitary conditions in New Orleans for a long time, but until the present time the progressive element has been unable to secure these improvements, being out-voted at the polls by ignorance and narrow-mindedness.

The constitutional convention of Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions of taxation, and to them is due the credit of carrying the day for better sanitary conditions in New Orleans. They voted solidly to tax themselves for these improvements, and for the mayor to have the appointive power. The machine politicians were also arrayed against these improvements. The New Orleans Picayune says: "The political has been crushed, and let the credit go where it belongs. The women of New Orleans, under the leadership of those two active, energetic and self-sacrificing young women, Misses Kate M. and Jeanie Gordon, did it, and all the glory is theirs. Woman plays a most important part in the politics and affairs of this city. Whenever a crisis approaches the men who are on the right side appeal to her, and the appeal is never in vain. She jumps into the breach, and invariably victory perches upon her banner. All honor to the fair sex. The women, or rather the few women, who were in the Sewerage and Drainage league, probably did as much work as all the men in the city put together for the special tax, and they did it quietly and thoroughly. For weeks before the election the ladies made it their business to seek out the women property-owners and ascertain their views, and if agreeable, secure their proxies, if they were not disposed to go to the polls themselves to vote. This in itself was no small task. From what some of the commissioners of election say, the women demonstrated that they had observed the instructions as to voting with a great deal more punctiliousness than the men. They had no difficulty in arranging their ballots, and knew the routine better than many men who only rarely but often, it only remains to pay tribute to the women tax-payers. They were allowed under the law to vote, and they were all for progress. They talked and wrote in its favor before the election, and yesterday they voted for it. This was to be expected, for the women are always the grandest, noblest and best in an emergency, and for this we love them best. To them great thanks are due for the fact that this morning New Orleans steps forth in the grand march of progress and prosperity.—Elmira M. Babcock.

Protect the Horse. An exceedingly unobtrusive storm or sun shade for horses has been designed by an inventor of Bladensburg, Ohio. It is a cup of a general flat shape and designed to fit closely to the head of the animal. Inside of this a damp sponge may be placed in warm weather, and in cold weather it acts alone as a protection from the wet and cold. One of the features of this patent is the arrangement of slotted feet on the bottom, which permits of its instant adjustment to any harness without straps or buckles.

An Improved Locomotive Headlight. When rounding a curve, the ordinary locomotive headlight points off into the surrounding country, and is useless. A mechanical engineer of a western railway, says the Scientific American, has devised an attachment by means of which the light is maintained in line with the track. The light is mounted on a turntable which is rotated through the proper angle by a cable passing around pulleys and leading to the two piston rods of a small double-acting piston cylinder. The position of the cab, the air pressure being taken from the air brake system.

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.

Non-Scald.

To the Farmers' Review:—The term non-scald is commonly applied to the destruction of a part or all of the bark of the trunk and main branches of trees upon the sides facing the south, southeast and southwest, especially the last, caused apparently by the rays of the sun. Though most frequently used in connection with fruit trees the effects may be seen upon shade trees as well. Though the time of injury is a matter still under dispute it seems evident that trees may be injured whenever favorable conditions present themselves. These conditions are first, exposed bark, second, great direct heat from the sun, third, alternate low temperature and direct sun heat as presented during the early spring. Though exposed bark may be taken as the fundamental favorable condition, the sun must strike it directly in order to produce this kind of injury. And this may occur at any season of the year, in the coldest days of winter as well as in the hottest days of summer, the only difference being that at the former season the injury is as much due to frost as to heat, while in the latter case it is due to the baking of the growing tissue—the cambium layer of cells—underneath the bark proper.

In the spring the trouble is mainly due to alternate freezing and thawing especially when unusually warm days are followed by very cold ones. Since young trees are readily excited into growth and since they have not yet formed protective layers of dead bark they are the ones that suffer most under these conditions, while older ones are attacked most frequently during the summer and the winter than are young ones since these latter accommodate themselves more quickly to changes of temperature, and are heated through or cooled through, as the case may be. Large trees become heated during the winter upon the exposed side only a short distance in, and during the cooler weather of winter go deeper in the ground, being dormant for a time if the weather is very cold. Upon the advent of spring the worms come forth for a finishing touch of growth, and soon from pupae in the ground just beneath the surface. Some time after this the moths are produced, and, after mating, the female lays the eggs for a new brood. With most species there is but one brood a year. Most farmers are beginning to realize the advantages of fall plowing, and where soil is especially light it is plowed in the fall it will greatly lessen the number of cut worms and other insects on such land the following spring. A good remedy for killing out the cut worms in the garden is to make up a mixture consisting of a quantity of bran or corn meal moistened with water, to which is added a little paris green, and a little molasses or sugar to give a sweetish taste. It is the paris green that kills the worms, and this should be very thoroughly mixed with the bran, so that the mixture will be uniform. A spoonful of this mixture should be placed near the plants just before night on the day the plants are set out. The cut worms work at night and will be killed by eating of the poisoned mixture. It is much better, however, to place the mixture about in various parts of the field a few days before planting, as it will then kill off the worms before any damage is done to the new plants.—H. E. Weed, Mississippi Station.

Corn-Idler.—Any variety of corn will do for green or dry forage, the early kinds being the most suitable for early fall feed. Sweet corn is very satisfactory, because the stalks are soft and palatable. Plant in hills or drills just thick enough to choke the ears down to about half their normal size. Begin feeding as soon as the ears are glazing, and continue with the dry forage throughout the winter. From three to six tons per acre of winter forage, suitable for all kinds of farm stock, can be secured from a corn crop grown on good land.—Prof. Henry of Wisconsin Experiment Station.

Emergency Crops. For winter hay sow millet or Hungarian grass from the 10th to the 30th of June, using from a bushel to a basket and a half of seed per acre. When the seed heads are coming into blossom out and cure for hay. Millet or Hungarian grass will yield from one ton to two and a half tons of good quality hay per acre. Horses should not be given over one feed of millet hay per day.

Millet. Millet is a "child of the sun," and should only be planted after the season is fairly well advanced, says Home-stead. When it gets a start it stands drought and heat quite well. It furnishes a good feed for feeding green, and makes a good winter fodder for horses, cattle and sheep if cut and fed at the right stage and properly cured. If it becomes overripe, however, it gets woody and unpalatable and its feeding value is very quickly impaired in this way. The seed furnishes good feed for live stock when fed judiciously, but of course the ripening of the seed impairs the value of the fodder. There are a number of varieties cultivated, among them the common millet, German millet, Hungarian grass, the Golden Wonder, Broon's corn millet, etc. The common millet produces a great deal of seed, but not so much fodder, nor is it so valuable as some other varieties. The German millet has a strong habit of growth, is quite leafy and hence produces a large amount of fodder of good quality. Where the best yields of fodder are usually secured, Hungarian grass is closely akin to the German millet. The Golden Wonder millet is very productive of seed, having heads uncommonly long and heavy. It is the variety commonly planted when seed is the chief object sought, and as it will ripen further north than corn it may to some extent be used as a substitute for corn under such circumstances. Broon's corn millet, sometimes called Manitoba millet or Hog millet, is a substitute for corn in sections where corn will not thrive, but it also may be profitably grown for forage in corn growing sections. It looks very much like broom corn while growing. It is raised more for seed than some other varieties of millet, but is sometimes raised for fodder only.

Millet requires a soil rich in vegetable matter and rather firm. Loam and dark prairie soil grow it well. It is a heavy grower on clay and sand.

It may be sown at any time after the corn planting season has arrived, but should not be sown in early spring. The season for sowing continues through the summer as long as there is moisture sufficient to make it germinate. It requires, however, from sixty to seventy-five days to make a full crop of fodder, and it is easily injured by the early frosts. Millet is much grown as a catch crop after failure of some other crop, or after the crops have been pastured off. When it is the only crop grown on the soil during the season, the ground may be prepared as for a crop of corn. The more frequently the ground is stirred in the spring before sowing the cleaner and better the crop is likely to be. The seed may be sown by hand with a broadcast seeder, or with a seeding attachment on the grain drill. In the last case no covering may be necessary. When broadcast it is best to cover the seed with some form of smoothing harrow. The amount of seed usually sown is from a half bushel to a bushel per acre. It is ready for harvesting when a majority of the heads have appeared. When cut at this stage there is no danger from shattering of seed and the fodder is leafy and appetizing. It requires more time to cure than ordinary hay, but may be made ready for storing in the same way. It is proper to say that when fed to horses it should not be given more than once a day, as it contains some principle not yet well understood that makes it injurious to horses as an exclusive feed.

Remedies for Cut Worms. At this season of the year cut-worms do more or less damage to nearly all crops, especially to tomatoes, cabbages and corn. Whenever soil or grass is left until spring before being plowed, any crop that may be planted on such land will be considerably damaged by cut-worms. The reason of this is that the worms are nearly full-grown in the spring, yet they need one good meal before forming into pupae, a short time after which they come forth as night-flying moths. The life history of the cut-worm is this: The moths lay their eggs in grass throughout the summer months, and after a few days these eggs hatch into small worms, which feed upon the grass. The worms cast off their skins from time to time to accommodate their increase in size, and during the cooler weather of winter go deeper in the ground, being dormant for a time if the weather is very cold. Upon the advent of spring the worms come forth for a finishing touch of growth, and soon from pupae in the ground just beneath the surface. Some time after this the moths are produced, and, after mating, the female lays the eggs for a new brood. With most species there is but one brood a year. Most farmers are beginning to realize the advantages of fall plowing, and where soil is especially light it is plowed in the fall it will greatly lessen the number of cut worms and other insects on such land the following spring. A good remedy for killing out the cut worms in the garden is to make up a mixture consisting of a quantity of bran or corn meal moistened with water, to which is added a little paris green, and a little molasses or sugar to give a sweetish taste. It is the paris green that kills the worms, and this should be very thoroughly mixed with the bran, so that the mixture will be uniform. A spoonful of this mixture should be placed near the plants just before night on the day the plants are set out. The cut worms work at night and will be killed by eating of the poisoned mixture. It is much better, however, to place the mixture about in various parts of the field a few days before planting, as it will then kill off the worms before any damage is done to the new plants.—H. E. Weed, Mississippi Station.

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The continued use of stimulant fertilizers will eventually exhaust the soil of its natural fertility; hence it is poor economy to apply them continuously. It has been said that stimulant manures "enrich the father but impoverish the son." This is literally true as has been demonstrated in the case of clovers. Clovers will appropriate all the potash and phosphoric acid which may be liberated to them by lime or plaster. Continued cultivation on these lines has been known to exhaust the soil of the sugar content and purity of the juice, but that the application of potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers improved the quality of the beets. The greatest increase in sugar was due to potash fertilizing. Beets grown from large seeds gave better yields and were richer in sugar than those grown from small seeds. It was concluded that fourteen inches was a good depth for plowing.

Potash Fertilizers for Sugar Beets. In several foreign experiments with the culture of sugar beets noted by the department of agriculture, it was found that whereas nitrogenous fertilizers increased the yield of beets per acre, they also decreased the sugar content and purity of the juice, but that the application of potash and phosphoric acid fertilizers improved the quality of the beets. The greatest increase in sugar was due to potash fertilizing. Beets grown from large seeds gave better yields and were richer in sugar than those grown from small seeds. It was concluded that fourteen inches was a good depth for plowing.

One-Cent of the population of the world speaks Chinese.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Song of Vacation—Johnny Seents the Joyous Days—Bobby's Sting or the Boy Who Wondered What to Do Next—What Made Virginia Laugh.

THE VACATION.

Johnny is counting his little brown fingers, "Five more days, then school will be done! Then all the long day I'll do nothing but play, And oh, won't that be fun!" So he keeps counting the days on his fingers, "Four more days, and then what fun! The woods and the brooks will be nicer than books, When all the lessons are done." Still he is counting his fat little fingers, "Three more days, then school will be done! Then for my ball and my fishhooks and all, And picnics and camping and fun!" Now he is counting his thumb and his finger, "Two more days, and then such fun! Then I can play in grandpa's new hay, And frolic and caper and run!" Now there is left but one little finger, "One more day, just only one! Oh, how I shall shout when school is let out: Hurrah, hurrah for the fun!" —Persis Gardiner.

Riding Home. "My feet's tired," said little Richard, When walking out one day, "You'll have to carry me, papa, All the rest of the way." "Why, you're too big to be carried," Said papa, "Where's your pride? If you can't walk any farther, Just take my cane and ride." So the little Dick mounted quickly And galloped off with glee, "Riding is easier'n walking, I'll soon get home," said he. —Lida C. Talloch.

Bobby's Sting. Bobby was lying on the bank, thinking what to do next. He had used his sling against several cats and sent them in frantic haste beyond his reach, had brought down a robin with a well-directed shot, and had sent Tommy into the house with a red spot on his face and a protesting howl. Besides, he had driven a bluebird from his nest, broken a window and ruffled the unusually even temper of his big chum Tommy. Now he was wondering what he should do next, for it still lacked an hour of school-time. He was a bit of a mischief maker, and he had not quite sure about the bugs, but thought they were the kind that papa told of carrying such great weights. If so, they must be regular giants of strength, and this thought brought more interest into his eyes.

One of them was lagging behind the other and moving with a slow, halting motion, as though partly disabled. Perhaps he had been trying to lift a mountain, and the mountain had fallen on him and broken his leg. Bobby chuckled at the idea, and moved a little to see how he could see better, for now the foremost bug had turned back to his companion, with whom he appeared to be in earnest consultation. In changing his position, Bobby's hand came in contact with a pebble, but he merely pushed it aside instead of picking it up to throw. He wanted to see what the bugs were going to do. And then a very curious thing happened. The bit of slope had become too steep for the disabled bug to climb; and his companion, as though appreciating the situation, seemed to be studying some way out of the difficulty. Presently he moved to a position in front of his friend and flattened himself as closely as possible to the ground. After a little hesitation, the disabled bug climbed by slow and painful degrees upon his back and was borne up the slope and into the grass. Bobby gave a low, expressive whistle, then lay back upon the grass and gazed long and earnestly at a cloud that was floating overhead. At length he rose slowly, and did not even look at the grass where the bugs had disappeared. Down upon the lawn he could see a slight fluttering. It was the robin he had hurt, and he went down and caught the bird in spite of its dazed efforts to get away. He carried it into the house to his mother. "I shot it, mamma," he said, simply, but with an odd little note in his voice which made her look at him quickly. "Don't you suppose we can fix it up again all right? I don't think anything is broken. It's only stunned." She took the bird and examined it critically. "Yes, I think we can bring it round all right, she said at length. "No bones seem to be broken. It is probably stunned. See, its eyes are beginning to look brighter already. What?"

She did not finish the sentence. Instead, she turned her back to Bobby and appeared to be re-examining the bird. She had seen him open the stove and drop his sling into the flames.—Frank H. Sweet.

What Made Virginia Laugh. "No, I never—she just looked so queer than ever!" "That's poetry!" laughed Phoebe. It was easy enough to make Phoebe laugh. Alexander plunged both grimy little hands into his pockets and looked gloomy. "I stood on my head three times a-running!" "Oh, my, I couldn't do that!" cried Phoebe, mischievously. "An' I turned three somersaults a-running!" continued Alexander, severely, "and she never laughed one little smile—no, she never! I don't know what to do next." "I couldn't make her, either," said Phoebe. "I tried and tried. Everybody else laughed; grandma did and nurse and everybody but just Virginia. I guess we might's well give it up, Alexander." It looked that way. Everybody in the house had been trying to make solemn-faced little Virginia laugh. If they could just make her do it once, the backbone of the storm would be broken, grandma said, and the sun would have a chance to come out "for good." It was quite a serious case. Virginia had really a good cause for being sorrowful. When one is only 4 years old and has had the croup and can't go to the next-door baby's birthday party—well, what is there to laugh at? Virginia pressed her tip-toed little nose flat against the window-pane and cried quiet little raindrops that twinkled in the sun. And everybody was so sorry for Virginia—why, even the chickens outside seemed sorry! There was one lanky, half-grown little fellow in a yellow coat, half feathers and half down and half bare skin (but that's too many halves!) who seemed especially sorry for Virginia. He cocked his ridiculous little head at her and blinked one bright eye. "That little girl ought not to be crying—dear me, no!" he seemed to be thinking to himself. "Somebody ought to put a stop to it at once. The idea of crying when there's just been a rain and the angleworms are so plenty! Somebody ought to entertain that little girl. I have it!"

And then Little Lanky Fellow strutted away importantly. Just the thing! If anything would comfort the little girl, that would. He flattered up on to the wheelbarrow and flapped his furry, bare wings and—crows! It was a hoarse, cracked, little baby cry but he stretched his long neck and opened his mouth to a frightful extent—and crows and crows and crows. He was so very important and proud of himself, and the crows was so very hoarse and off the key! Then VIRGINIA laughed. ANNE HAMILTON DONNELL.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes, Glib and Fronted, Original and Selected—Flotation and Jetsum from the Tide of Humor—Witty Sayings.

One Day of Sunshine. One day of sunshine. All the birds are singing—Life to the joy of it delighted clings. The doves their way o'er meadows green are winging, With frost upon their wings. Yet, lest deceitful spring afar should flutter, We shall not give her one wild word of praise. No song of adoration shall we utter—No rosy altars raise. Too long with our affections did she trifle, Playing hide and seek with shadow and with sun. Enter her gardens while you may, and admit Her rose ways and have done! —Atlanta Constitution.

An Article of Luxury.

She—I'll grant that your income would be enough for us to marry, if only you didn't have such expensive fads. He—I? Expensive fads? What expensive fads have I? She—Me, for one.—Lustige Blaetter.

He Couldn't Help It. "I am astonished to hear you say that Fraeman told you all these things; I gave them to him in strict confidence." "Yes, but he says you told them to him during your late voyage to Europe." "So I did. But what's that got to do with it?" "Everything. You can't expect a man to keep anything to himself on his first ocean voyage, can you?" —Richmond Dispatch.

Revenge. It was apparent that the barber was highly pleased. "What has happened?" he was asked. "I had the pneumonia last winter," he answered. "Yes." "Well, the doctor who doctored me got out of my chair just before you came in. If his wife recognizes him when he gets home it'll be his voice." —Chicago Times-Herald.

Necessary to Warn Her. "When you get your groceries to-day," said the butcher to his wife, "don't go to that little grocer next door to my shop." "Why not?" she demanded. "Because he sent in yesterday and borrowed an old pair of my scales." —Chicago Evening post.

Dangerous. Mrs. Stiles—I shall never invite Mr. Funman to dinner again. Mr. Stiles—Why not? He is a very entertaining chap. Mrs. Stiles—That's just it. He tells such funny stories that he makes the butler laugh.—Harper's Bazar.

Such Grief! (Overheard in Commercial road.) "Arriet—Would yer ha' bin sorry, Jim, if I ah kicked the bucket when I was afoot last month?" "Jim—Sorry! Why, Lord ha' yer, I'd sooner lave 'ad me grog stopped for a week!" —London Fun.

A Suggestion. I wonder why the iceman Daily follows up his trail, When he might with ease and comfort Send the dairy bit by mail? —Philadelphia North American.

Relief at Last. Sea Captain—There is no hope! The ship is doomed! In an hour we will all be dead! Seaside Passenger—Thank heaven! New York Weekly.

An Actual Necessity.

Cheerful Novels. In a recent article in the Independent, Margaret Deland makes a strong plea for the cheerful novel. "For my part," she says, "I find as I grow older I want the novels I read to end well. A story, let us say, of Siberian convict life might be told with truth so far as facts go and with art in its telling, and yet leave the reader miserable and unhappy. See clear, think straight, understand facts, as they lie, good and bad, in the wide setting of eternity—but believe! believe! believe! Believe in the integrity of the moral purpose of the universe—believe in God and in little children—believe in the goodness of the world." **Strange, but True.** The sporty girl likes to appear in winter arrayed in sealskin, and at the shore in summer her fancy runs largely to bare skin. Hope is a wonderful thing. On little nubile will keep some men sailing all day. **Very Good, in Fact.** Gush—Take him all around, he's a pretty good fellow. Rush—Yes, I have discovered that after taking him all around last night he was good enough to borrow a dollar of me just before we parted.—Chicago Leader.

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ARE AFTER OTIS.

He Will Be Restricted to Discharging Duties of Governor General.

CORBIN IS OPPOSING PLAN.

The Criticisms of Returning Volunteers from the Philippines are Operating on the Presidential Mind.

Washington, July 22.—When the rainy season ends and the fall campaign in the Philippines begins, Gen. Otis will be restricted to discharging the administrative functions of governor general, while another army officer, probably Lawson, will be in command of field operations.

That production may be hazardous at this early day. Adm. Gen. Cohan is opposing the plan, but the sentiment among army men is rapidly crystallizing, and Republicans politicians of sense are of the same opinion.

Nearly all of the Republican leaders who have called on the president during the last four days have told him of the feeling in their homes.

The criticisms of returning volunteers are perhaps the most potent influence operating on the presidential mind.

These men are voters, and they have relatives and friends, and they talk. They may not be able to explain the technical reasons which influenced the general to capture territory and give it up to be reconquered subsequently, or to keep the volunteers at the front line while reserving the regulars for a home guard. They merely disapprove of Otis as an incompetent, and say so, and when asked why they did not resign, being also offered a bounty of \$150 to do so, say they would not resign with him in command.

The sentiments are reaching the president by word of mouth, by telegram, by letter. Army officers of discretion are writing privately to their friends in the service here complaining of Otis' vacillation, lack of decision and apparent inability to grasp the full military situation.

Several of the writers have suggested that Otis be lured by instructions from Washington. This has reached the president's ears, and, whether or not true, he does like the imputation.

The round robin issued by the correspondents, despite the startled effort of the president to ignore it, has made a serious impression throughout the country.

Denby's cheerful news telling of the smooth working of the municipal governments in five towns is not regarded as conclusive. The fact that yesterday the war department posted a bulletin purporting to describe a submarine from Otis answering the correspondents is evidence of the gravity with which the administration regards the Otis situation.

There is no warrant for believing that the bulletin describes Otis' cable accurately. It is regarded as singular that the text of Otis' dispatch was not printed.

One feature of the bulletin created amusement. It was the sentence beginning, "Gen. Otis is not conscious of sending misrepresentations," and the opinion was freely expressed if Gen. Otis did not have more confidence in his attitude than the phrase implied, the correspondents might very easily be right.

Cattle for Cuba.

Washington, July 22.—In accordance with the terms of the recent order for the free admission of 50,000 head of graded cattle into Cuba within the next year, the secretary of agriculture has issued regulations covering their admission. The regulations provide that to secure the advantages of the order, cattle must be shipped either from Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans or Galveston, and satisfactory evidence must be supplied that they are not from the fever district as outlined by the department. The animals will be inspected by an inspector of the agricultural department at the port of shipment, and if they are found to be graded cows and bulls, suitable for breeding purposes, free from disease and immune from the fever tick, the inspector will issue a certificate embodying these facts, which certificate should accompany the cattle and be presented to the customs officer at the port of landing.

Mrs. Rich's Case.

Washington, July 22.—To quiet the apprehension that has been aroused as to the treatment of Mrs. Rich by the Mexican provincial authorities the state department has taken steps to insure an absolutely impartial trial for her. She is now at El Paso awaiting her extradition to Mexico. The Mexican authorities are searching the country for some trace of the negroes. Mrs. Ogletree is a sister of Mrs. Buchanan, county treasurer, and comes of a well known family.

Prohibition Ticket Nominated.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 22.—The Prohibition state convention yesterday nominated a ticket headed by John M. Caldwell for state treasurer. The platform denounces trusts and calls upon the president to "take immediate action to secure the peaceful adjustment of the differences between our government and the Filipinos so that the loss of life and property and demoralization incident to the conflict shall be speedily ended."

Robbes G. Ingersoll Dies.

New York, July 22.—Col. Robbes G. Ingersoll died at his home, Walton-on-Hudson, near Dobbs Ferry, yesterday. His death was sudden and unexpected, and resulted from the heart disease from which he has suffered since 1896. In that year, during the Republican national convention, he was taken ill and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack of heart disease, and was under the care of physicians constantly.

Col. Ingersoll spent the morning swinging in a hammock and sitting on the veranda with the members of his family. He said that he was better and had no pain. At 12:30 he started to go upstairs.

On reaching the head of the stairs Col. Ingersoll turned into his wife's room. Mrs. Ingersoll was there, and together they discussed what they would have for luncheon, and Col. Ingersoll said he had better not eat, owing to the trouble with his stomach. He seemed in good spirits then. After talking for a few minutes Col. Ingersoll crossed the room and sat down in a rocking chair. He leaned his head upon his hand, which rested on the back of the chair. Mrs. Ingersoll asked him how he was feeling and he replied, "Oh, better."

These were his last words; a second after they were spoken he was dead.

Five Soldiers Hanged.

New Orleans, La., July 22.—Five Sicilians were hanged yesterday by a mob at Tallulah, a town of several hundred inhabitants in Madison parish, about seventeen miles from the river.

The dead were: Joe DeFatta, Chas. DeFatta, Frank DeFatta, Sy Deferesch and Joe Cypero.

The five were strong up to trees for supposed complicity in a plot to murder Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician of the place, who was shot and fatally wounded by one of the Sicilians. In addition to this several acts of lawlessness that have occurred in the neighborhood recently were attributed to the gang. Several of the men are believed to have families in Europe.

Quiet was restored immediately after the lynching and the grand jury began an investigation of the affair, but because of the feeling against the mob, it is doubted if action is taken against any of the members of the mob.

The following is the report of the grand jury:

"To the honorable judge of the Seventeenth district court: We, the grand jury of Madison parish, having been instructed by your honor to investigate the occurrences of the night of July 20, which resulted in the shooting of Dr. J. Ford Hodges and the lynching of five men who were charged with the shooting at Tallulah, after due consideration, beg leave to report:

Here follows the details concerning the occurrences of the 19th and 20th of July:

In conclusion the grand jury says: "It is evident from the facts brought to our knowledge that the men who were lynched had formed a conspiracy to kill Dr. Hodges, and the mob, learning the facts, took the law into its own hands. After diligent inquiry we have not been able to learn the names or identity of any of the men composing the mob."

The Columbia Tap is now open for traffic as far as Champaign Junction, but regular train service has not yet been restored. The water is receding very slowly, but it is expected that trains will be running to Angleton soon.

Shot by His Son.

Birmingham, Ala., July 22.—Frank, a Portuguese, was shot and mortally wounded at Carbon Hill yesterday by his 10-year-old son George. The father had just returned from serving a sentence in the penitentiary for assault and was on a drinking bout. His 7-year-old step-daughter offended him and he threatened to kill and wipe out the whole family. The son interposed objection, and the father rushed at him angrily with a knife. The boy picked up a pistol and shot his father as he approached.

Venezuelan Commission.

Paris, July 22.—Maitre Prevost opened the case for Venezuela at yesterday's sitting of the British-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission. Maitre Prevost cited authorities on international law to show that the right of discovery gives prior rights under conditions which he claimed Spain fulfilled. Spain had occupied and settled points on all the important rivers between the Orinoco and the Amazon in 1520.

Held Up and Robbed.

Bainbridge, Ga., July 22.—J. E. Ogletree, agent of the Plant line at Saffold, Ga., was held up and robbed Thursday night by two negroes in his store, which adjoins the depot. The negroes then assaulted Mrs. Ogletree, forcing her husband to witness the crime. Sheriff Patterson and a posse are searching the country for some trace of the negroes. Mrs. Ogletree is a sister of Mrs. Buchanan, county treasurer, and comes of a well known family.

Franklin's Green Union.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.—The United States transport Indiana arrived yesterday from Manila, the journey occupying three days. The vessel was sent to quarantine. The Indiana has 25 sick soldiers on board and a number of Red Cross nurses. The sick soldiers were taken from the various hospitals. Many of them are suffering from wounds received in battle. After the work of examining the vessel had been finished the sick soldiers were removed to the newly finished hospital.

Large Crowd at McKinney.

McKinney, Tex., July 22.—The cornerstone of the new Masonic temple was laid here at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon with the impressive and appropriate ceremonies of the ancient order.

Invitations were sent to the lodges at Dallas, Sherman, Greenville and intermediate points, besides to the twelve other lodges in this county to attend as the guests of John's lodge and participate in the occasion, and as a consequence every arriving train unloaded numbers of visiting members in our city.

All visiting brethren were cordially received by a large reception committee and made to feel at home by the warm welcome accorded by the local fraternity, assisted by the citizens in general. Special arrangements had been previously made with the leading hotels, also with the Ladies' Parsonage and Home Mission society, which served meals and plenty of ice water across the street, just opposite the new temple.

At 3:30 p. m. Grand Master Sam R. Hamilton of Pharrsville of the grand lodge of Texas visited the latter body to order and formed the procession, which marched to the site of the new temple in the following order: Ladies of the Eastern Star chapter, entered apprentices, fellowcrafts, master Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templars and stand lodge officers.

All the committees discharged the duties devolving upon them with great ability and in a way that reflected much credit on St. John's lodge and all taking part in the event.

After laying the cornerstone the procession reformed and marched back to the lodgeroom, where a love-feast was held, consisting of various kinds of music, short talks by prominent Masons, etc.

The proposed new brick temple, whose cornerstone was laid Saturday with such impressive ceremonies, is to cost about \$10,000 when completed. It is to be 42x80 feet in dimensions and three stories high. It is properly situated, as contemplated by the hoary custom of Masonry, from east to west, near the northwest corner of the square, and when completed will be the handsomest and most convenient meeting places for the craftsmen of the ancient order in all Texas.

State Tax Commission.

Austin, Tex., July 22.—The state tax commission has been in session just one week, and it is impossible to ascertain what work they have done in revising our tax laws.

The three members of the board—Gov. Sayers, Comptroller Finley, State Revenue Agent Jameson and Expert Colquitt—all refuse to divulge what the commission has done in any instance, and it has been understood among members of the commission that if there is anything to be given to the press the governor will do it. Upon being asked for information concerning the commission's work, Gov. Sayers stated that the commissioners were busy drafting a skeleton bill, and that it would be premature to give out at this time anything about it, because the entire matter will be gone over again, and that perhaps there will be numerous changes made, and the public would be misled by publishing anything at this time.

The commission in its work has one end in view, and that is taking the burden of taxation off the land of the country and equalizing it elsewhere.

None of the members of the board have any idea as to how long they will be in session.

Applying for Provisions.

Marlin, Tex., July 24.—There seems to be no abatement in the number of persons applying at the county judge's office and representing themselves as food sufferers in need of provisions. Judge Hombrecht is using all diligence to see that none but the needy are given aid, and applicants are viewed with a critical eye. A great many people not entitled to assistance according to the object for which the charity fund is intended have endeavored to take advantage of the situation and obtain either food or money.

Swallowed Rough on Hots.

Marshall, Tex., July 24.—The 18-month-old boy of Ollie Wood of this city, while playing around his home Saturday, found some rough on rats that had been mixed with molasses to kill rodents. The little fellow was discovered eating the poison. A physician was hurriedly called, who administered an emetic. The little boy was pronounced out of danger Saturday night.

Picking Cotton.

Beville, Tex., July 24.—Cotton picking has commenced in earnest in this section. Several bales have been marketed here already, and by the last of next week the crop will be running in full blast. Most of the farmers throughout the county say they are sure of a half bale to the acre, and more if they get plenty of rain to make a full crop. Prospects for a revival of good times were never better in this section.

Shipping Cattle.

Corpus Christi, Tex., July 24.—Sunday afternoon carloads of fat steer cattle were shipped out from Rockland, in this county, to Chicago via the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, Kansas and Texas and Chicago and St. Louis routes. The cattle were owned by different parties, the shipment being made by Alf Milligan, Cooper, Ward and Gilbert.

The Greenbush, Ind., glass factory has been closed down temporarily.

Red River Flooding.

Waco, Tex., July 22.—Red river 14 inches from overflowing. The river has been at flood stage for 140 to 160 hours. With a high tide yesterday morning for a short time and then a further rise, the river has been occasioned by the combined action of the southern branch of the river in Chidester, which sent down a great flood of water.

It has been raining heavily on Mill creek and the Pennington, two feeders of the Washita, in the Chickasaw nation, and also on the Washita, and that river is on a high lonesome and the ferries are unsafe to cross.

The Washita empties into Red river twelve miles north of Denison, and has added to the flood of water. Red river is higher now than it has been at any time in several years, but on account of the water having been continually low at this point when the flood reached here, it has not done any damage.

There is a great deal of driftwood running, and many spruce-trees are floating, an indication that the flood has been so strong in many places that it has swept them up by the roots. The river is about bank full, and threatening to overflow, but those who have observed the rise believe that the water has gained its highest point, and that it will now subside.

None of the ferries are running, on account of the high water.

Some of the outfitmen, who have lived on the river for a great number of years, took upon the rise as beneficial, as they say it will clear out a great deal of the driftwood that has accumulated for several years, and make the stream almost fit for navigation when the water is up.

The Washita river, Denington and Mill creek are reported to be bank full and so high that they can not be crossed.

Vernon, Tex., July 22.—Peace river is on a big boom. It has washed about the north pier of the county bridge north of town, causing the pier to settle ten or twelve feet, letting the north end of the north span of the bridge down that distance.

The river fell three and one-half inches during Thursday night, but is rising again.

Trains are still crossing the railroad bridge northwest of the town, although some of the wooden part is shaky.

It has rained every day this week, and the end is not in sight.

Anniversary Celebration.

Leonard, Tex., July 22.—Nineteen years ago today the first lot of what is now the town of Leonard was sold. It has ever since been the custom of the citizens of Leonard and the farmers of this part of Fannin county to celebrate the anniversary by holding a big basket picnic in a grove around the edge of a large lake about a quarter of a mile east of town. Thousands attend. Last year over 10,000 were on the picnic grounds.

The nineteenth annual picnic was begun here yesterday, and will not come to an end until to-night.

Visitors are here from all parts of Fannin, Grayson and Hunt counties, and their number is variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000.

There is no set programme beyond a little speech-making under the arbor in the center of the grove. Each merry-maker brought his own basket, listened to the music of brass and string bands, took a ride on the small steamboat on the lake, and otherwise enjoyed himself.

Yesterday afternoon Hon. J. R. Gough of McKinney and V. W. Grubbs of Greenville delivered speeches.

Guarding Trains.

El Paso, Tex., July 22.—Reports said to be reliable have been current here for several weeks that members of Black Jack's gang have assembled in the mountains somewhere in this locality and were preparing to hold up a train.

Not to be taken by surprise, all passenger trains on the Galveston and Harrisburg, the Southern Pacific and the Texas and Pacific railways are now carrying armed guards. The sheriff's office here has not been officially notified of the supposed proximity of the outlaws, but the officers said that trouble was anticipated.

Black Jack himself is supposed to have been killed.

The grand jury has indicted Roland B. Mollieux of New York for the murder of Mrs. Kate Adams.

Baroness Nathaniel Rothschild died suddenly at Paris, France, of heart disease.

Advised In one.

Corpus Christi, Tex., July 22.—Henry W. Davis who was arrested and jailed on a charge of larceny and who developed delirious symptoms of insanity, was tried before Judge J. F. Stout of the county court yesterday morning and adjudged a lunatic requiring confinement. He will be taken to the insane asylum as soon as notice that he will be received by the officers here. The patient is well connected in this county.

Thrown from Her Horse.

Denon, Tex., July 22.—Mrs. C. F. Witherspoon, the wife of a prominent citizen here, was thrown from her horse eleven and three-fourths miles north of town last night and severely injured. The horse became frightened and ran away, throwing Mrs. Witherspoon to the ground, dislocating her right leg, breaking one of the bones in her right ankle, cutting her about the head and bruising her considerably. She was partly unconscious when picked up.

Waco Conventions.

Waco, Tex., July 22.—The seventh annual session of the County Clerks' Association of Texas met yesterday morning in Pat Cleburne hall. The attendance was considerable, about 100 clerks answering roll call. The mascot of the association is little Hazel Hornsby, daughter of Clerk John W. Hornsby of Travis county. Hazel was elected a member of the association at the sixth annual meeting, held last year at Galveston. She is in her fifth year, and her bright eyes, rosy cheeks and chestnut brown curls graced the floor and brought smiles to every face.

The officers elected last year at Galveston, Lee Blanchett, president, and Lorenzo Boykin, secretary, were present at their posts, both performing their official functions with graceful ease.

L. M. Tuck, the treasurer, submitted his report at the morning session, showing all members paid up to date, all bills settled and a neat balance on hand to begin the year with.

The following is the personnel in full of officers of the County Clerks' association of Texas:

Lee Blanchett of Jefferson county, president; Albert Jackson of Dallas county, vice president; Lorenzo Boykin of Jefferson county, secretary; Lon M. Tuck of Grayson county, treasurer.

During the temporary absence of Secretary Boykin, Sam Butler of Tarrant county was elected secretary pro tem.

New members were elected yesterday morning as follows: A. Lasswell, W. H. Holly, Joe Chisholm, Lewis Terry and C. A. Shelby.

Honorary members were elected as follows: Robert Clark, A. C. Popple, J. T. Franklin, C. J. Milligan, W. E. Milligan, S. L. Jones, M. B. Davis and Lee J. McMahon.

The discussion bore upon topics of special interest to county clerks, such as bonds of liquor dealers, probate business, convict labor, civil and criminal dockets, ledger and blank forms, marriage records, and all public concerns coming within the purview of the county clerks of Texas.

R. W. Finley, state comptroller, wrote a polite letter, which was read, hoping the convention would have a good time and effect much toward the betterment of all matters the clerks seek to improve, and giving reasons for non-acceptance of the cordial invitation sent him to be present.

Clerk Albert Jackson of Dallas county, chairman of the committee on probate law, explained methods on the part of executors, administrators and guardians, some of which need changes for the benefit of all parties concerned.

Waco, Tex., July 20.—The County Treasurers' Association of Texas met in the council chamber. President F. W. Burger of Waco called the association to order and read his annual address, an interesting paper bearing largely upon the best methods of handling county funds and safeguarding the public interests.

Waco, Tex., July 20.—The County Judges' Association of Texas held its convention in the city courtroom. Judge J. F. Stout of Navarro county presiding and Judge J. N. Gallagher of Waco acting as secretary. The county judges of the overflow territory were in most cases absent, as the duties the flood caused made their presence at their respective homes necessary.

Waco, Tex., July 20.—The District Clerks Association of Texas held its convention in the city hall auditorium. The officers elected were W. C. Pratt of Denton, president; D. F. Amoneite of Lamar, Mack Watson of Fannin and T. C. Stafford of Milam county, first, second and third vice presidents in the order named, and W. S. Kenble of Ellis county, secretary.

State Tax Commission.

Austin, Tex., July 20.—The state tax commission began its regular sessions yesterday, and it is understood that that they will be held daily from now on until the work before them is completed. Both the forenoon and afternoon sessions were behind closed doors and nothing definite as to the nature of the deliberations can be stated.

It is stated, however, that Hon. O. B. Colquitt's bill, which relates exclusively to the subject of state taxation, was presented and part of it read. This bill is probably the most exhaustive measure ever drafted. It not only embraces what is believed to be the best features of the taxation laws of other states, but those of Texas as well, and makes some new departures which will probably be considered somewhat radical, particularly by corporations interested, when the time comes for them to be considered by the legislature.

A Unique Memoir.

Austin, Tex., July 20.—Gov. Sayers yesterday morning received a unique and pretty memento in the shape of a miniature cotton bale from H. H. and B. Beer of New Orleans. The cotton in the little bale was taken from the first bale which they recently received. On each end of the bale is a silver plate, appropriately inscribed. The governor sent the novelty to the parties at London, Tex., who originally donated the first bale for the benefit of the flood sufferers.

Summer Social Closed.

McKinney, Tex., July 20.—The Colfax county summer normal closed a six weeks' session here yesterday and will devote the next three days to examinations for certificates. The normal was quite successful as to work performed and the teachers had numerous kinds of entertainments in line with but aside from their regular outlined work, which furnished them plenty of profitable amusement.

Second Day's Session.

Mexia, Tex., July 21.—The second day of the eleventh annual reunion of Joe Johnston camp No. 94, United Confederate Veterans, opened yesterday with perhaps the largest crowd ever seen on the grounds in the early morning.

Wagons were coming in all day, and many have arrived, until it seems that the whole surrounding country for a radius of fifty miles has been depopulated to furnish the vast crowd that is now in camp under the sheltering oaks and elms. In fact, "the woods are full of 'em," and still they come, not "single, but in battalions," and those who have attended in past years say it is the largest crowd of any previous reunion, and is estimated at about 8000 souls.

At the meeting of the Sons and Daughters addresses were delivered by Commander J. C. Scheid, Mr. Adrain, Odum, Mr. Albert Allison, Prof. Looney of Trinity university, and Mrs. Hope Hawkins of Groesbeck, after which the following officers were elected: Commander, W. A. Keeling of Groesbeck; first lieutenant commander, W. J. Wright of Groesbeck; second lieutenant commander, E. L. Duke of Mexia; third lieutenant commander, Aaron Reynolds of Mexia; adjutant, Lee M. Vance of Mexia; sponsor, Miss Mattie Watson of Mexia.

Committees were appointed on memorial resolutions on deceased members and also on the death of Miss Winnie Davis.

At night there was an entertainment by Tehuacana talent that was attended by almost the entire encampment, besides many who came out from town for that special occasion.

There were instrumental selections by the orchestra, Misses Eula Mitchell, Flora Watkins and the college quartette, vocal solos by Prof. Campbell and Miss Adeline James, and a beautiful recitation by Miss Emma Randle, the elocution teacher, the entertainment closing with a pretty and soul-stirring presentation of "The Fall of the Alamo."

The programme yesterday morning consisted of a business meeting of the camp, music by the band, handshakings among the old veterans, visiting by the residents of the camp and other means of whiling away the hours of the cool, refreshing morning.

Gov. Sayers was on the programme for an address, but wrote that it would be impossible for him to attend on account of official business requiring his presence at the capital.

Clay Ford Hanged.

LaGrange, Tex., July 21.—Although Sheriff Loessin had announced that the execution of Clay Ford, the negro condemned to death for the murder of the colored octogenarian, Matilda Winston, would be private, thousands came from all portions of Fayette county to witness the first legal execution in twenty years and the second that ever took place in the history of the county.

Ford bade his mother and his wife good bye Wednesday night at 11 o'clock and then slept soundly until daylight yesterday morning. He breakfasted and was then shaved and dressed in a suit of black.

Sheriff Loessin adjusted the black cap, hands and feet were tied, and the rope which first broke the neck of John Shaw at Cleburne was placed around the neck, and quick as a flash, Sheriff Loessin pulled the lever and Clay Ford paid the highest penalty known to the law. The trap was sprung at 11:19. Thirteen minutes later the doctors pronounced Ford dead.

Bitten by a Fly.

Hillsboro, Tex., July 21.—T. W. Speer, a farmer living eight miles west of here, was here yesterday consulting a physician for a fly bite. Wednesday morning about daybreak a common house fly bit him on the back of the right hand in a small scratched place between the first and second fingers. It gave him some pain, and about 11 o'clock it developed into a severe pain. The hand began to swell and inflame until the swelling reached the elbow. It pained him so he slept little all night.

Killed by a Snake.

San Antonio, Tex., July 21.—Bowen, a farmer living near this city, also yesterday after seventeen hours of agony from the effects of a rattlesnake bite. The reptile struck Bowen four times in the calf of the leg while out in the field Wednesday afternoon. Although the usual antidote of whisky was administered the poison could not be counteracted and the man died suffering intense pain.

Street Fair Matter.

Gainesville, Tex., July 21.—A mass-meeting has been called for to-night at the courthouse to consider fully the street fair matter. The committee that has been soliciting subscriptions has decided upon this plan as best. They find everybody enthusiastic for the fair, but it requires time to explain the plan to each individual. The mass-meeting is mainly for the purpose of giving everybody an opportunity to know all about the fair.

Burned to Death.

Waco, Tex., July 21.—Mrs. Trawick, wife of Ed Trawick, a young farmer, in order to start a fire for cooking dinner poured coal oil on the kindling. The can exploded and wrapped her in flames, burning her fatally and severely injuring her husband, who roared his hands in a vain attempt to save his wife.

The accident occurred at Geneva, twelve miles south of Waco.

PASTURE AND PARS.

Papers have been signed up by W. M. Lowe of Dallas and citizens of Corsicana which secures another cotton gin for Corsicana. Cotton buyers there favor the standard square bale, and as both of the old gins have passed into the hands of the round bale people, the cotton buyers opened correspondence with Mr. Lowe to put in a standard square bale gin. He agreed to do this for a bonus of \$500, the \$500 to be refunded in the event of 2500 bales being ginned by him this season. The terms were accepted, and, as stated, the papers have been signed. The new gin will cost between \$6500 and \$7000, and will have a daily capacity of 125 bales. It will have five ginning machines of seventy saws each. Work will begin at once.

E. M. Pace, a renter on the Munson farm, one mile southeast of Denison, brought to town a sweet potato vine that is a curiosity. The vine is blade-shaped, about four feet long, and over two inches wide at the widest place. Mr. Pace says he sold potatoes from these vines at \$2 per bushel. He also had tomatoes on the market when they were bringing 12 1/2 cents per pound.

It is said to be the finest cotton prospects in Denton county for years and the plant is in fine condition generally. The farmers are well up with their work in the cotton fields, and the rains earlier in this month came just at the most opportune time to do the most good. The acreage in cotton in Denton county, however, will show a decrease of between 10 and 12 per cent from that of last year.

There is still a complaint among the farmers about Denison that there is not a supply of thrashers in the county sufficient to meet the demand, and a great many are getting anxious to have their oats and wheat attended to, but find difficulty in getting thrashers, as it is next year double the number of harvesters and thrashers in this section of Texas and the Indian Territory will be required.

J. R. Chambers of Bartonville carried to Denton a load of fine grapes, which he had no trouble in selling at a good price. Mr. Chambers lives in the sandy part of Denton county which is especially adapted to raising fruit of all kinds, and he said that he clipped eleven pounds of grapes off a vine that was bearing for the first time.

Plum Cornisham of Jones county reports an instance of increase in stock cattle that would certainly satisfy the most avid stockman. He has a 3-year-old heifer that has three living heifer calves—one a yearling and the other two twin calves. The heifer is eastern scrub stock, commonly known here as the "Arkansas dogy."

Farmers around Corsicana say that the worms, after having stripped the grass fields, have taken possession of the cotton fields and are doing much damage. Reports to the same effect come from other sections.

Ex-County Judge S. M. Bradley of Denton showed two articles which illustrated to a small extent the fertility of Denton county soil. The articles were radishes, one of which weighed four pounds.

Some of the finest watermelons ever seen in Paris have been grown in Lyman county this season. Several truck growers are also making a profitable industry of shipping cantaloupes to northern cities.

Mr. T. J. Cargyle marketed a wagonload of sweet potatoes at Hillsboro at \$1.25 a bushel, they being the first of the season. He raised them in the edge of the cross timbers, near Peoria.

Some farmers along the Navasota river have replanted cotton and it is up and the prospects for a crop in the flooded district is yet good, unless there is an early fall to cut it short.

There are plenty of watermelons on the market at Gainesville.

The harvesting of oats and wheat around Sanger is about over. The rains did but little damage. Corn is the best ever raised there; so is the cotton.

A cotton oil company was organized at Bartlett; capital, \$30,000. W. J. Gagle, president; W. F. Fulton, vice president; John T. Bartlett, treasurer; G. A. Linderman, secretary; C. W. Hill, manager. Capacity of the mill, thirty tons a day. The mill will be ready for the present growing crop.

What is supposed to be the army worm has made its appearance at Valley Mills, Bosque county. Farmers are buying London purple to poison them. There was a heavy rain around Sardis, Ellis county, recently, doing much good.

A number of farmers in the Brazos bottom are replanting cotton. The furrows are being made very close to the rows of old stalks. The idea is to chop away the new cotton wherever the old returns to life, only leaving the new planting to fill in the missing. A great many farmers will replant their overworked land in millet. One successful farmer stated that it would be well for all who plant this grain not to do so until about the 10th of August on account of the heat of that month.

The schooner Bux arrived at Rockport from St. Joseph island with a cargo of wool. She discharged her load and will return with more

The Haskell Free Press

J. E. POOLE.
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

Terms: \$1.50 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

Entered at the Post Office, Haskell, Texas, as second-class mail matter.

Saturday, July 20 1890.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Go to S. L. Robertson's for fresh groceries.

—Take the FREE PRESS for all the news, local, state and general.

—Fresh turnip seed in bulk at McLemore's drug store.

—Miss Ethel Alexander returned on Tuesday from her visit to Graham.

—If you have cash to spend S. L. Robertson will always give you FULL VALUE for it.

—Miss Ella Cather of Brenham is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Oscar Martin.

—Dr. J. M. Moore and wife of Rayner were over trading with our merchants this week.

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

—Miss Minnie Jones is visiting friends in the Ample neighborhood this week.

—Mr. L. K. Till called in the other day and had his name enrolled as a FREE PRESS reader.

—If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's.

—We are informed that a Baptist protracted meeting will begin here on Aug. 20.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin on Monday of this week.

ORGAN—for sale, price low. Terms specified on application. Apply to M. L. MOODY.

—Messrs W. L. Cason and I. T. Farmer are attending the 5th Sunday meeting at Aspermont.

—Mrs. Walter Johnson of Marlin came in last week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Frost.

—Remember that S. L. Robertson is the only place in town where you will find a fresh stock of new and seasonable summer goods.

—Miss Mattie Carlisle of Kaufman arrived Thursday on a visit to her relatives, the family of Dr. Lindsey.

—Miss Lillie Dickson and Miss Pearl Reader of the north part of the county visited friends in town this week.

—Miss Louise Gause of Port Worth is here on a visit to her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Frost.

—Last week we remarked "Water-millions of them." But this week we change it to two (water) millions of them.

—Misses Minnie Lindsey and Eula Hudson left this morning for Albany, where they will visit for a few days.

—Mrs. J. S. Rike and daughter, Miss Lillie went to Graham Monday on a visit to Mrs. Hall Morrison, Mrs. Rike's daughter.

—Dr. A. B. King of Throckmorton was called over to see Capt. Killough, Dr. arrived only a few hours before his death and could do nothing for his relief.

—Mr. Lem Cannon and family of Jones county came up Thursday on a visit to the family of Mr. J. S. Post and other relatives here. Mr. C. is a son-in-law of Mr. Post.

—I am opening this week another very large consignment of boots and shoes especially suited to the wants of all classes and sexes of our people. When you want shoes or boots it will be to your interest to call on S. L. ROBERTSON.

—From the size of the crowd that attended the Mollie Bailey show Tuesday night we are warranted in saying that Haskell was show hungry. It was a pretty good 25 cent show, however, but an almost exact duplication of their performance here a year ago.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Roberts' child, aged about one and a half years, was the victim of a painful and very regrettable accident several days ago. The children were eating a melon in the yard and while one of them was carelessly hacking on the rind with a butcher knife the little fellow slapped his hand down on it and the knife came down severing one finger just back of the nail and taking off the tip of another finger.

—Fresh turnip seed in bulk at McLemore's drug store.

—Prof. Brookerson of Abilene, who taught the last term of the Paint creek school in this county, was in town yesterday.

—I am now opening up the largest stock of men's boys' and children's hats and caps that I have ever had in my store at Haskell. If you need a hat call on S. L. Robertson.

—Dr. Mahaffey has bought Mr. R. M. Dickenson's residence, near Mr. McLemore's, consideration \$700 Mr. Dickenson will occupy the J. E. Dickenson place.

—Mr. S. B. Fields went to Abilene Wednesday to meet his sisters-in-law, Mrs. W. A. Taylor and children of Kaufman. They arrived yesterday evening.

—New arrivals: A nice line of new and seasonable dry goods, shoes, etc., is being opened up at S. L. Robertson's just in time for the FREE PRESS to make the announcement this week.

—They say it took Mr. Lawley till 11:30 p. m. to finish telling her good-bye. When an old bachelor gets it that had he is an object of sympathy.

—The young folks were given a social and musical entertainment at Mr. S. L. Robertson's on Thursday night. It is reported a very pleasant affair.

—Mr. Jim Hale of Eastland, who has been visiting relatives here for several weeks and doing some cattle trading to make the time interesting left Thursday for his home.

—Mr. J. A. Couch, of Henrietta, father and grandfather of a numerous progeny in Haskell, is to arrive to-day on a visit to them. He is accompanied by his youngest son, Clarence.

—Miss Bessie Jones of Anson, who has been attending the normal school here went home Thursday. She made many friends among the Haskell young people during her stay.

—Mr. G. M. Clayton of Wilbarger county, who bought 1076 acres of land a few miles north of town about a month since, is here now preparing to begin improving it for occupancy.

—An infant of Mr. Scott who resides ten or twelve miles southwest of town died on Wednesday, but we were unable to learn any particulars of the case.

—J. F. Cunningham, Esq., of Abilene was here this week as attorney for the Rayner faction in the county seat squabble.

—Mrs. Hayes of Salem, Ill., and her daughter, Mrs. Huff of Decatur, Texas, arrived here Monday on a visit to the Wilbagers. Mrs. Hayes is an aunt of Messrs. T. J. and B. F. Wilbourn.

—Miss Maud Best of Albany, who has been visiting friends here returned home this morning (Saturday) accompanied by Misses Lizzie and Zoodie Johnson, Miss Mary and Mr. Walter Tandy.

—Mr. Huse Cunningham and family who were visiting here last week have returned home to Kent county. They were accompanied by Misses Minnie and Jesty Ellis.

—They say that Miss Minnie Ellis and Mr. Ed Couch engaged in a laughing match the other day in which she won, but was left in such an exhausted condition that she had to take a trip west to recuperate. We don't wonder at the result.

—Tailor made Suits, Pants and Overcoats, guaranteed to fit. My new book of fall and winter samples shows the best quality and styles of goods at lowest prices I have ever been able to quote. If you want something good and a perfect fit you should call and place your order with me before the choicest patterns are sold out. S. L. ROBERTSON.

—If you don't think things are growing out of sight in Haskell county just step into Mr. Robertson's store and see those pea pods that actually measure 32 inches in length! Yes, sir, we said thirty-two inches and we mean it. They were grown and the samples brought in by Mr. J. K. Woods.

—As we were making our round in search of local items we were suddenly confronted by Mr. Henry Post who struck a tragic attitude and with a thunder cloud look on his usually placid brow and a basso profundo voice demanded, "Now tell us who was at the show?" We could only reply in meek and faltering tones, "All, all Mr. Post, the whole shootin' match was there and, further, if we ever said you attended a show we didn't mean it." We were allowed to pass unscathed.

—Messrs F. M. Morton and Joe L. Ferguson who have been in partnership for a number of years, conducting a pretty extensive livestock and ranch business here, by mutual consent, dissolved their partnership. Mr. Morton retains the ranch in this county and will continue in the stockraising business, but we understand that Mr. Ferguson will seek a location elsewhere, probably in New Mexico.

—BE GOOD TO YOURSELF and good to your friends. When you treat a friend to whiskey, give him the best. HARPER Whiskey is the beverage for your friends and for you. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.

—County Judge J. W. Kelly, Co. clerk A. P. Oliver, Sheriff Boardner and Commissioners Smith and Tomlinson of Stonewall county were here several days this week looking after the much involved county seat and county judge questions in their county, which questions were having a hearing before Judge Sanders, in chambers. We understand that he decided that Rayner is the legal county seat until the question is finally adjudicated in the courts. And Judge Kelley remains in office.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs F. G. Alexander & Co. this week. They are advertising a very desirable line of goods at prices never before offered in Haskell. This is a new departure in business methods here that doubtless will be taken advantage of by cash buyers. This firm always mean what they say in their advertisements. They have the goods, the prices are low—go and see.

—Mr. F. G. Alexander left Thursday for Chicago where he will remain for several weeks giving his personal attention to the selection of the largest and best stock of fall and winter goods his firm has ever handled in Haskell. He says it will be the largest and best because the prospect is that the Haskell trade will be larger and better this fall than ever before. He was accompanied as far as Fort Worth by Miss Lena Wilson, who will take a vacation at home until the firm's millinery goods begins to arrive.

—Mr. J. I. Clark who is marketing some fine tomatoes in town every few days has promised a sample of them and some other things for the Abilene fair in the event an exhibit is gotten up from Haskell county. Mr. J. A. Soyars who furnished some fine specimens for the exhibit at the Dallas fair in 1897, says also that he has a lot of good stuff this year and will contribute liberally. He has a novelty in the muskmelon line, which is pulled green in the fall and stored away to ripen during the winter, often keeping good until Christmas.

—Our friends have been very good to us this week in feasting us on watermelons. First Mr. G. J. Miller presented two nice ones, which we duly enjoyed, then next day Mr. F. C. Wilfong came in with a pair of good ones, one for the editor and one for the devil, and a day or so later another friend came in with his two extra choice ones which he presented with the modest condition attached that we were not to mention his name. It is good to be so remembered and the gentlemen have our genuine thanks for their kindly acts.

—Mr. Grigsby Mathis while riding out last week saw a large rattlesnake going into a dog hole and alighting from his horse seized it by the tail with the intention of popping its head off by a quick twist; a feat he had often accomplished, but for once the snake was two quick for him and bit him on the right hand. It was an hour or more before he got to a physician, but meantime some one corded his wrist and made an incision in the wound and he attempted to suck the poison from it. His hand and arm have been badly swollen and he has suffered a good deal of pain, but his father, who was in town Wednesday, said that the doctor thought he would get over it all right.

—We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's, says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, Druggist, Newark, N. J. It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by A. P. McLemore, Druggist. 30

—BE GOOD TO YOURSELF and good to your friends. When you treat a friend to whiskey, give him the best. HARPER Whiskey is the beverage for your friends and for you. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas.

—County Judge J. W. Kelly, Co. clerk A. P. Oliver, Sheriff Boardner and Commissioners Smith and Tomlinson of Stonewall county were here several days this week looking after the much involved county seat and county judge questions in their county, which questions were having a hearing before Judge Sanders, in chambers. We understand that he decided that Rayner is the legal county seat until the question is finally adjudicated in the courts. And Judge Kelley remains in office.

—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs F. G. Alexander & Co. this week. They are advertising a very desirable line of goods at prices never before offered in Haskell. This is a new departure in business methods here that doubtless will be taken advantage of by cash buyers. This firm always mean what they say in their advertisements. They have the goods, the prices are low—go and see.

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—Mr. J. A. Couch, of Henrietta, father and grandfather of a numerous progeny in Haskell, is to arrive to-day on a visit to them. He is accompanied by his youngest son, Clarence.

—Miss Bessie Jones of Anson, who has been attending the normal school here went home Thursday. She made many friends among the Haskell young people during her stay.

—Mr. G. M. Clayton of Wilbarger county, who bought 1076 acres of land a few miles north of town about a month since, is here now preparing to begin improving it for occupancy.

—An infant of Mr. Scott who resides ten or twelve miles southwest of town died on Wednesday, but we were unable to learn any particulars of the case.

—J. F. Cunningham, Esq., of Abilene was here this week as attorney for the Rayner faction in the county seat squabble.

—Mrs. Hayes of Salem, Ill., and her daughter, Mrs. Huff of Decatur, Texas, arrived here Monday on a visit to the Wilbagers. Mrs. Hayes is an aunt of Messrs. T. J. and B. F. Wilbourn.

—Miss Maud Best of Albany, who has been visiting friends here returned home this morning (Saturday) accompanied by Misses Lizzie and Zoodie Johnson, Miss Mary and Mr. Walter Tandy.

—Mr. Huse Cunningham and family who were visiting here last week have returned home to Kent county. They were accompanied by Misses Minnie and Jesty Ellis.

—They say that Miss Minnie Ellis and Mr. Ed Couch engaged in a laughing match the other day in which she won, but was left in such an exhausted condition that she had to take a trip west to recuperate. We don't wonder at the result.

—Tailor made Suits, Pants and Overcoats, guaranteed to fit. My new book of fall and winter samples shows the best quality and styles of goods at lowest prices I have ever been able to quote. If you want something good and a perfect fit you should call and place your order with me before the choicest patterns are sold out. S. L. ROBERTSON.

—If you don't think things are growing out of sight in Haskell county just step into Mr. Robertson's store and see those pea pods that actually measure 32 inches in length! Yes, sir, we said thirty-two inches and we mean it. They were grown and the samples brought in by Mr. J. K. Woods.

—As we were making our round in search of local items we were suddenly confronted by Mr. Henry Post who struck a tragic attitude and with a thunder cloud look on his usually placid brow and a basso profundo voice demanded, "Now tell us who was at the show?" We could only reply in meek and faltering tones, "All, all Mr. Post, the whole shootin' match was there and, further, if we ever said you attended a show we didn't mean it." We were allowed to pass unscathed.

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McLEMORE'S

is the place to buy your

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Etc.

Have just received a new

Tank of CARBON

And can give you any quantity at close prices; also all kinds of

MACHINE OILS.

CAPT. C. P. KILLOUGH DEAD.

His Wife Follows Within Two Days.

On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at his home near Haskell, Capt. C. P. Killough departed this life. He was taken sick about a week previously with some affection of the bowels, resulting in peritonitis, and baffling every effort of his physicians.

Capt. Killough was nearly 70 years of age and left an aged wife and several grown children, all of them married except a son, to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father. He has been for ten years or more one of the most highly respected citizens of our town and county. On Wednesday morning funeral services were held at the family residence and his remains were followed to the cemetery by a long line of vehicles containing relatives and sympathizing friends. There they were deposited in their last resting place with the impressive ceremonies of the masonic fraternity, of which order he had been an honored member for many years.

LATER—Just before going to press Friday evening, news reached us of the death of Mrs. C. P. Killough, wife of Capt. Killough, at 2 p. m.

The shock of parting with the husband of a lifetime was more than her age and infirmities could withstand, and a heart trouble to which she was sometimes subject, was brought on by the excitement and mental strain and she went hence to be reunited in a better world with the companion who a lifetime's association had rendered dearer and more essential to her happiness than aught else here.

May peace be with those remaining.

—A party composed of Mr. Walter Tandy and Miss Maud Best, Mr. Ed Couch and Miss Lizzie Johnson, Dr. J. F. Tomlinson and Miss Treasa Carney, Mr. Clarence Mahaffey and Miss Eula Hudson, Mr. John to Couch and Miss Zoodie Johnson, Mr. Emmett Robertson and Miss Georgia Johnson, Mr. Henry Johnson and Miss Mary Tandy, Mr. Bert Brockman and Miss Allie Wright and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Scott as chaperons went out to the camp on Mr. Taudy's place four miles east of town Monday evening and enjoyed a picnic by the light 'o the moon. Such things as watermelons, ice cream and cakes figured in the bill of fare.

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"Sweet Bells Jangled
Out of Tune and Harsh."

Shakespeare's description fits thousands of women. They are cross, discontent, sickly, nervous—a burden to themselves and their families. Their sweet dispositions are gone, and they like the bells, seem sadly out of tune. But there is a remedy. They can use

McELREE'S

Wine of Cardui

It brings health to the womanly organism, and health there means well-poised nerves, calmness, strength. It restores womanly vigor and power. It tones up the nerves which suffering and disease have shattered. It is the most perfect remedy ever devised to restore weak women to perfect health, and to make them attractive and happy. \$1.00 at all druggists.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

REV. J. W. SMITH, Camden, N. C. says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. A. P. McLemore, druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. 43

Capt. William Astor Chanler, Congressman from New York, is the president of The New York Star, which is giving away a FORTY DOLLAR BICYCLE daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred Fuigt, of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

August Ladies' Home Journal.

Hamlin Garland, Anthony Hope, John Kendrick Bangs, Harold Richard Vynne, Anna Robeson Brown, "Josiah Allen's Wife," Clara Morris, Kate Whiting Patch and Anna Farquhar are among the half-score of writers of fiction who contribute stories to the August Ladies' Home Journal. The Midsummer Fiction Number of the Journal is in many respects a notable magazine. It has brought together in a single issue some of the most popular story-writers, and the most capable black-and-white artists to illustrate their work. Fiction, of course, predominates, but there is an abundance of timely, practical articles especially appealing to home and family interests and tending to lighten and brighten women's work.

A \$40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.

The publishers of THE NEW YORK STAR, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a High Grade Bicycle each day for the largest list of words made by using the letters contained in "THE NEW YORK STAR" no more times in any one word than it is found in the New York Star. Webster's Dictionary to be considered as authority. Two good watches (first class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverware, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2-cent stamps must be enclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable prizes. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 24th, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1890. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for trial day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of The New York Star. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at THE STAR'S business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of Ladies', Gentlemen's or Juveniles' 1000 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. '12,' THE NEW YORK STAR, 230 W. 50th St. New York City.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconaut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by A. P. McLemore, Druggist. 30

FRUIT TREES.

To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties:

I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit,
B. T. LANIER.

The Refrigerator

ICE COLD DRINKS all the time!

ICE CREAM

every Tuesday and Friday evening, and to order for entertainments, etc., any time.

Clearing Sale

—At—

LOW CUT PRICES!

To make room for our immense stock of fall goods, which our Mr. F. G. Alexander has gone to the Eastern markets to purchase, we quote some astonishingly low prices on first-class standard goods.

Come and dress the whole family up for a song

Read and Act!

- Slippers, regular price \$1 to \$2 going now at 75cts.
- 17 Bolts Scotch Lawns, regular 5 and 6 cent kind, now going at 35 yards for \$1.00
- Victor and Laurels Percales, regular 8 1/2 cts per yd. now 5cts.
- Novelty Pique and Ducks, regular 12 1/2, 15 and 15 cent goods, now 10cts.
- Fancy colored Organdies and Dotted Swiss, a beautiful line of goods, regular price 30 and 35 cts., now 22 1/2 cts
- Some goods in white 15cts.
- Challies, a nice line, former price 7 1/2 cts., now at . . . 4 1/2 cts
- All our fancy Ribbons, comprised in 50 odd bolts at 1/3 off regular prices.
- All white goods, lawns, nainsooks, dimity cords, etc. at 1/3 off regular prices.
- A lot of summer corsets an 25cts.
- Ladies unbleached vests, all sizes, former price 8 1/2 cts., now 5cts or 6 for 25cts.
- Ladies bleached Vests, regular price 10 cts. now 4 for . . . 25cts.
- Apron checks and dress gingham, regular price 5 to 12 1/2 cents, now 3 1/2 to 9 cents.
- Large lot Parasols and Umbrellas, regular 50c to \$2.00 now at 1/3 of regular price.
- 5 dozen pairs kid gloves, go without regard to cost at . . . 25cts.
- A miscellaneous lot of ladies' belts cheap enough.
- Ladies shirt waists, the \$1.25 kind at 75cts.
- And the 50 cents kind at 35cts.

Remember that this is a clearing sale and that the prices are cut down very low, in some instances below cost, and we must have the cash when the goods go out at the prices quoted.

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, D. B. KEELER, A. G. P. A. 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.

