

CHRISTMAS BELLS.
Softly silver, and golden clear,
The passing bells of the passing year.
Ring out! ring out! O chimed!
A knell for the rose, and the summer
dead,
For the lavish autumn full richly aged,
And the blossomy April times.

Softly silver, O Christmas bells!
Your dinamo clamor or falls or swells
In a horse chestnut ringing.
Mark! bark! it swells in upper air,
To join the stave, so fine, so rare,
The earth, the heavens, are ringing.

Richly silver and high and far,
As the dawning gleam of a falling star,
Hark to the single chiming
"Peace upon earth! Good will to men!"
And bells from sunset, plain and glen,
In high accord ringing.
—Frank Lang, The Magazine.

The New Years Ball

"But merciful goodness!" the man cried out, driven to half-dazed desperation. "Don't you understand? Can't you understand? It is ruin! It is complete ruin!"

She stood before him like one of the antique Greek statues that look calmly out from jeweled eyes. Her cold mouth curved a little.

"I suppose you mean that our expenditure has been too heavy; that we must retrench. You are dramatic about it—as you are about everything." She shrugged her shoulders. "And you know that I detest the dramatic."

As he saw that still she did not understand, the moisture came out on his forehead.

"No, I do not mean that we must retrench, as you conceive of the word. I mean that everything is gone. Everything!"

"You will not starve. You will have a house over your head. But—"

"Thank you," she smiled ironically. "That is much. Yes, I think I understand now."

She turned to the door.

"Rose!" He called her back. His eyes strained out of his ashen face. "If you knew—if you knew now I have struggled against it! For months it has been coming. But I always hoped that I would retrieve all. One unfortunate investment followed another. Still I would not tell you; I could not—could not! But now I will explain everything."

"Oh, pray spare me!" She drew aside the folds of her housewife, as if she had expected hand might seize and kiss her. "I wish for no explanation day in or day out. I wish to hear as much of you as you may have to say as I care to know—though speech is useless now."

"After the ball?" he repeated. "You do not mean it is not possible—that you think of still giving this New Year's ball?"

"Certainly." She gazed at him coldly. "This hall shall be given. My invitations went out today."

"But it is monstrous!" cried Edwin Thompson. "Do you realize what will be said of us? In a fortnight more the whole world will know that I am a bankrupt. My honor—"

"Your honor!" she interrupted, laughing a little. "A man who marries a girl above him socially, but of impoverished family, under the claim of being wealthy, and who, five years later, announces to her that he is bankrupt, need talk little of his honor!"

She turned away again and finally, as she uttered the words. They had been spoken in her even, clear, cruel voice. Surely in the five years of their married life Edwin Thompson had learned to know those tones well. They had never warmed with love or melted with tenderness. They had remained what they had been when he, a self-made man, a man who had arrived at great riches, despite his youth, had paid his addresses to the daughter of the old Viokas, and had been willing that she should marry him without, as she confessed with explicit calmness, loving him in the least.

Mrs. Edwin Thompson had given her ball and it marked the summit of the holiday season. The early morning hours were on towards the dawn. The last carriage rolled away. Mrs. Thompson would fall; but it would be a fall wrapped in splendor.

She was about to move past her husband without a word. He checked her.

"I have been waiting to see you until the last guest had gone. There has happened one thing of which I wish to speak to you—very briefly. I shall not keep you long. I had a relative—an uncle of my mother. He was an unmarried man, and rich. For years we held no communication with each other. It came to me that I would appeal to him—not for myself—for you."

He paused. She stood, her head half averted, reluctantly waiting. He looked at her. She did not see the glance. He resumed.

"I wrote three days ago. Today I received this letter. He took out a folded sheet. It was from the old man's lawyer. My mother's uncle died a week ago, and I am heir-at-law of all his property.

The silence that fell upon the great room could almost be heard. Not a muscle of Rose's body moved. Her head was still averted.

"I tell you this, because it is you—not I—who hereafter will own this fortune. That is all."

When she turned sharply he was gone. The blood surged to her cheeks, and left them again deadly pale. Was it true? Yes; she knew that it was. She might taunt him with having won her by false claims, but she knew, in her soul, that falsity and he could not together be mentioned. His word was never doubted. What did he mean, then, by saying that his fortune, which had fallen to him in the hour of direct need, like rain from the clouds, was to be hers, not his? Gathering up her long, rustling train of her ball-dress, she mounted the stairs, pushed open the door of his dressing room—

"Edwin—my God!"

The cry broke from the lips that had grown stiff and still. She crept forward. Her white arm and wrist struck against his uplifted hand.

"Edwin! Why did you do this? Why were you about to take your life? Why? Why?"

Her hands closed upon his wrist. The vice-like pressure recalled him from the trance in which he had stood until then.

"Why not?" He spoke hoarsely. "Can you love me? Can anything re-

call the words you uttered two weeks ago?"

"Edwin! Forget them! Forget!"

"I thought I knew you! I went on as before. I thought I knew you as cold—but not—not as you revealed yourself that day. I always hoped, hoped for your heart some time. That afternoon I saw you, and your heart as they were. You have what you wish—a fortune. Me you will not need."

"I do!" she cried. "You must listen to me. You must understand me, though I scarcely understand myself. My heart was cruel and cold because it had never been awakened. I never knew you as you are—as the man you are!"

Edwin Thompson and his wife have been abroad two years. There is a harmonious household. Their fortune generously expended draws society about them. But Mrs. Thompson has ceased to be a "society woman."

"Since when have you so changed, Rose?" asks her friends.

"She smiles in a sad yet happy way and replies:

"Since my last New Year's ball."

CHARLES DICKENS' "CAROL"

Tremendous Work Done by the Author in Less Than Two Months.

Pre-eminent among Christmas books may be placed the "Christmas Carol" of Charles Dickens, which has always ranked among the most popular of his works. Rarely has a book which made so great an effect and took so high a place in public favor been produced under circumstances of such high pressure and in so short a space of time. The "ghost of an idea," which, as Charles Dickens said in his preface, gave birth to "this ghostly little book," came to him during a visit to Manchester in October, 1843, and the story was completed before the end of November, the time available for its composition being such spare hours as were not actually needed for the two numbers of "Martin Chuzzlewit," then in progress. It was a tremendous piece of work, and was not without a remarkable effect upon its author, young and vigorous as he was.

Writing to Professor Felton after the book was published, he said: "Over which 'Christmas Carol' Charles Dickens wept and laughed, and wept again, and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the composition; and thinking whereon he walked about the black streets of London fifteen and twenty miles many a night when all the sober folks had gone to bed. * * * To keep the 'Chuzzlewit' going and to do this little book in the odd time between two parts of it was pretty tight work."

How the Boys View It.

"Say," said one small boy the other afternoon, "has your mother begun to yell 'th' Santa Claus gag into you yet?"

"Aw, sure," was the reply. "I bin gittin' that f'r a couple o' months now. Ev'ry time I make a break she points her finger at me and tells me Santa Claus ain't a-goin' to bring me nothin' 'I don't get next 't' myself."

"What d'ye do then?"

"Aw, what else would I do but let her go on talkin' that I b'lieve in Santa Claus?"

"That's right, all right," said the other boy. "My might jes' as well let 'em know on thinkin' you believe in 'th' old fake. It makes 'em feel good, an' you get more w'en they think you b'lieve in Santy, too."

"Sure thing, an', say, it's a good game 't' write down on a piece o' paper what you want 'th' old dub 't' chuck in your stockin', an' 'han' 'th' list 't' your mother. She wants you 't' keep right on b'leevin' in his old whisker-lets, an' she's 'b'le 't' put mos' o' 'th' things you ask 't' in your sockin'."

"Oh, I always work that old one," said the other boy, and then they went on playing shindy.

And a man who had overheard the conversation strode away with a feeling that the world is growing a bit hoar and sad.—Chicago Chronicle.

In Tennessee Mountains.

The residents of the East Tennessee mountains celebrate Christmas day with a barbecue. An ox or steer is prepared for roasting, the interior is filled with chickens, ducks, wild turkeys and birds, and the whole is suspended over a huge wood fire which is built in some convenient outdoor locality.

The guests come from adjacent counties in great wagons covered with counterpane, from beneath which black jugs are drawn and their contents sipped.

There are side-issues in the shape of small fires at which the boys roast the fat coons captured in their con-holes, and there is a fiddler who no sooner starts up "The Arkansas Traveler" than old and young begin to dance.

Ice cream there is none and bonbons are unknown, but cider and gingerbread abound. Often girls, escorted by their admirers, will walk seven miles to attend.

Time's New Leaf.

A new leaf is about to be turned in the Book of Time, and each one of us is almost a page nearer to the Finis which concludes life's history. The illuminated pages of the past—here illumined with the pensive pictures of hope, there dotted with the tears of sorrow—are turned down forever. Their contents are beyond revival. The items have been transferred to the records of eternity, and what is written there is written—there can be no erasures. But the white leaves of Futurity are before us—a new page is immediately under our hand.

Indoor sports on Christmas are numerous and diversified. The royal game of billiards is the feature of club life, indoor games and wheeling meets are sometimes held, ice polo and hockey are attractions at the rinks, chess and checkers have their votaries, while basket ball appeals to many who are attendants at the gymnasiums. Bowling bouts are not unusual. The bowlers as a rule let up on that sport for the day, as they have previously won their Christmas turkeys on the alleys and remain at home to enjoy the fruits of their prowess.

SOME TRADITIONS OF CHRISTMAS.

Customs That Prevailed Prior to the Christian Era.

That many of our Christmas customs antedate the birth of Christ is a fact unknown by many.

Antiquarians tell us that the Christians of the earliest ages found that it was not wise to entirely forbid all the pagan celebrations to which their converts were attached by use, history and tradition.

One of the ancient names given to our Christmas was "The Feast of Lights." This name is distinctly traceable to a pagan festival, formerly occurring at the same season as our Christmas-tide, a day annually observed before Christianity's time as a "Festival of the Sun."

Then, too, in ancient Rome, Saturn's claim to notice was honored each December by a feast of seven (usually) days, called Saturnalia. During these days the order of Roman society was reversed, the masters and slaves changed places. The slaves had every freedom of speech and action, and their masters served them meekly.

The very Christmas tree itself is said to be but a Christianized bit of the old Saturnalia; and also the gift-giving is but the relic of Roman customs, although beautified by the early Christians in attributing the gifts to the Christ-child, whom the children were taught to believe passed over the houses at midnight, leaving gifts for all the good children, even as in Germany, later on, the children were taught to believe in the fairies, Kringle, or Santa Claus.

The custom, too, of decking the festal with evergreens, holly and mistletoe, dates back to the dark ages when the booths and huts were so decked, either to drive away the bad faeries or to furnish resting-places for the good ones.

The mistletoe owes its charm to the fables of Baldr, Loki and others. Loki, the fire god, jealous of Baldr's popularity, was angered that Baldr's mother had secured an oath from nature that neither of her four elements should ever harm her son.

But Freya had looked upon the rootless mistletoe as of too little consequence to be considered, and therefore had failed to secure its promise. He could not himself, being the fire god, and one of Nature's elements hurt Baldr; but he could make a "tool" that some unsworn god could use. So he took the unsworn mistletoe, and carved an arrow strong and sharp, and called upon the blind god of Dark-ness to hurl it at his enemy. The god responded; and Baldr fell dead, shot "through and through."

But Loki was not loved, and the other gods restored Baldr to life, and gave Freya command over the mistletoe, and she hung it high on the trees out of touch with the earth, so that Loki could no more use it. There it hung ever after, and all treaties of peace were made under it. To stand under the mistletoe and to give a kiss beneath was a solemn promise to be true and do no harm to the other party.

The Druids thought that whatever grew upon the oak was sacred; hence their regard for the mistletoe. The varieties which grew upon the apple and other trees were held by the Druids as of far less value.

The Christmas Pudding.

Provident housewives are now preparing their Christmas puddings. Plum pudding is much improved by standing several weeks before it is used. An excellent recipe for Christmas pudding consists of three-fourths of a pound of suet chopped very fine. Mix with it while chopping a tablespoonful of flour; three-fourths of a pound of raisins, seeded; three-fourths of a pound of currants; three-fourths of a pound of sugar; three-fourths of a pound of fresh bread crumbs, the graded zest of one lemon, one-fourth of a pound of candied orange peel and citron cut into thin shavings, one-half teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and allspice. Mix the dry materials together thoroughly and then add six eggs, one at a time, and one-half cupful of brandy. Add another egg if too stiff and more bread crumbs if too soft. Wet a strong cloth in cold water, wring it dry, but let it drip with water. Turn the mixture into the center and draw the cloth together over the top, leaving room for the pudding to swell a little, and tie it firmly. Give it a good round shape. Put it into a pot of boiling water, having it completely covered with water. Cover the pot and boil for five hours. Do not let the water fall over the pudding and in adding more let it be hot. After it is removed from the water let it rest in the bag ten minutes to harden a little. Then cut the string and turn it carefully into a dish. Before serving pour a little brandy, if you like, over the pudding and touch a match to it just before serving.

The Christmas Traveler.

When Christmas day dawns many a traveler will be unfortunate enough to find himself far from home with no prospect of getting there for the celebration of the greatest holiday of all the year. To many of these this necessary absence is a bitter misfortune, but there are others who have not the good fortune to deem it such a misfortune. They have perhaps no settled home or no relatives or no special friends with whom they yearn to be on the festal day. But these people are comparatively few in numbers. Most of the people who are traveling on Christmas day are doing so because circumstances make it necessary. They are longing every minute of the day to be where they could join in the merriment and festivities with those who are dearest to them.

Christmas Aboard a Man-of-War.

Christmas day is nowhere celebrated with more pleasure or celebrated more joyfully than among the jacksies on board the men-of-war. Wherever the ship may be on Christmas, and the navy is usually scattered all over the world, the day is invariably set aside for a general jollification. The elaborate Christmas dinner, the decorating of the ship, the skydiving and games have become traditions in the navy. The officers and men alike all join in making the day a very merry Christmas.

WINDMILLS IN THE WEST

Important Part They Play on the Great Farms of the Plains.

"A thing that strikes an eastern man strangely," said the man just back from a western trip, "is the prevalence of the windmill in the west. This is supposed to be the age of steam and electricity, of new ideas in every line of human activity, but you would be inclined to change your mind if you ever saw the forests of primitive windmills that dot the western plains. They first came into view when the traveler crosses the Mississippi into Iowa, and by the time he gets to Nebraska and Kansas they seem to be starting in the car windows at every revolution of the wheels. And they are the most useful adjunct the western farmer possesses. Usually a man associates the windmill with Holland, but the western variety is a different brand and used for exactly the opposite purpose. The Hollanders employ them to get rid of the water; in the west it is employed to produce it. The enterprising manufacturers make them in all styles, some tall and graceful, others low with a half circle of fans at the top. The big ones are useful in grinding corn, but most of them are engaged in pumping-up-water-for-irrigation and to slake the thirst of the cattle, horses and hogs. For the latter a system of pipes conveys the water to various parts of the ranch. The wells reach way down into the earth, where an exhaustless supply is found, and while the few furnish the source of an extended irrigation system, nearly all have connections with the garden and yard. The small streams which abound in the west generally become stagnant during the summer, but with the sandpump and the wind pump the great reservoir of nature is tapped and great streams of water are furnished. Many ranchmen have built milk houses around the wind pump and the fresh, cool water is kept running through large tanks made for milk cans, enabling them to furnish their own tables with choice cream and butter and an overplus that in many cases pays for the family groceries."

HEAT OF EARTH'S INTERIOR.

Its Energy May Some Day Be Transformed Into Electricity.

New methods of utilizing nature's energy constantly are being discovered and doubtless the future has in store greater discoveries than yet have been made. T. C. Mendenhall, in Cassier's Magazine writes of the stored energy of the heat of the earth's interior and the possibilities of using it as a source of power. He says: "The stored energy of the heat of the earth's interior is beyond power of calculation, and some not entirely unsuccessful attempts to utilize this have already been made. From a short distance below the surface the temperature increases downward at an average rate which indicates that at a depth of fifty miles it is not less than 5,000 degrees Fahr., and there is abundant reason for believing that the earth is an intensely hot body with only a thin layer of poorly conducting, cold surface matter. These are the essential conditions of a heat engine of enormous capacity, and as many parts of the world comparatively high temperatures are found very near the surface, while in all parts considerable ranges are possible within reasonable difference of level, the interior heat of the earth, which has an origin more remote in time than the sun or its own axial rotation, is worthy of most serious consideration as a possible and reasonable source of power. Its importance will be greatly enhanced when we are able to transform heat energy directly into electricity on a large scale and with economy, avoiding the great waste which necessarily accompanies the use of the steam engine, and this must soon come about."

Something About Seals.

About the beginning of the last century people began to hunt seal. They found it a very profitable occupation and large numbers were captured; it has been so profitable that on many of the islands where seal were hunted they have been exterminated, and now they are mostly seen in museums. There are several species of seal and some will get extremely tame, fond of their owner, love to be caressed and will learn tricks very much after the manner of a puppy. The seal's body is covered with a double fur, which, when it is immersed in water, is pressed very closely to the body, and excludes water. This fur is very valuable, and as you see a lady wrapped in a cloak or coat of fur from a seal's body you know it has cost her several hundreds of dollars to get the warm covering. But it is an animal good for even more than its beautiful jacket, as the Eskimauks and the Alaskan Indians live very largely upon its flesh and fat. Seals are said to be fond of music, and will follow a boat in which a flute or violin is played. They often come out to the shore and lie about on the rocks and play and tumble about like happy children.

Costly Eggs.

A peculiar fact in collecting birds' eggs is the wide difference in values of eggs of the same family of birds. For instance, there is the great family of hawks. Some hawks' eggs are worth only a few cents each, and other hawks' eggs find a ready sale at \$3, \$5 and \$7 each. It makes a nice bill look dilapidated to buy a complete set of even western hawks' eggs while a full set of all known hawks' eggs cost upward of \$600. The eggs of a marsh hawk, a red-backed hawk and a cooper hawk may be bought for 20 cents each, and the broad-winged hawk's eggs will bring \$4 each the world over. The eggs of Swainson's hawk and the buff-breasted hawk are worth \$1.50 each.—New York Evening Post.

Rapid Transit.

"What's the matter?" asked the conductor on the small southern railroad. "Lose your ticket out the window?" "Yes," replied the passenger. "I'll get off and go back for it." "But look here! we can't wait for you." "You don't have to. Just keep on at this speed and I'll catch up to you."—Philadelphia Press.

PSEUDO RAJAH OF BELUCHISTAN

TO DAZZLE US

One of the cleverest deceptions practiced in recent years is the world tour of a cook for one of the native dignitaries of India, who has been posing as Prince Ranjit. He deceived even the elect of London and the European continent and it was not until he arrived on this side of the Atlantic that his identity was discovered and his deception exposed. But as far as his wealth was concerned there was no deception. He has plenty of money and spends it with a lavish hand wherever he goes.

The arrival of the putative prince in London was unannounced and for this reason his pretensions awakened suspicion. But although he had a retinue of a score of attendants and personal baggage sufficient for a regiment of ordinary mortals, society looked askance. It was not regarded as possible that so distinguished a personage should leave his native land and travel half way around the globe without sending in advance some intelligence of his coming. At first his claims to noble birth were looked upon with suspicion and his display of wealth was spoken of as the assuming of an adventurer. But there was enough in his presence at the English capital to set the tongues of the gossips going and it was not long ere inquiries revealed the fact that not only were his claims genuine, but that one-half had not been told. He was a man of far greater importance than he assumed to be, while the wealth his retainers declared he possessed was not a figment of the imagination.

This bogus Indian prince has just been dazzling the natives of Canada by the magnificence of his entourage, and, what is more, he proposes a tour of the United States. He has been at Quebec and Montreal, where he was received with high honors, although he did not seek them. Indeed, he expressed regret that his coming was made the occasion for a display on the part of the lion-loving Canadians, declaring he would have greatly preferred going his own way unnoticed by the society people of the towns through which his journey lay. This seeming modesty was, however, like his title, merely a pretense, for it is manifest that the honors showered upon him

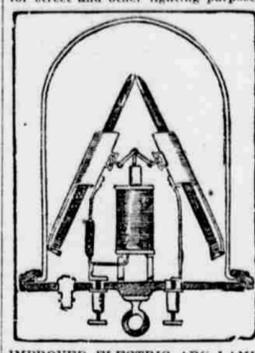
who the prince really was, where he came from, whither his destination and why he wished to visit Canada and the United States. As to his identity, this entry appears in the list of passengers:

"His Highness Prince Ranjit of Beloochistan and retinue."

It is now said that the mysterious traveler's real name and title are Prince Joe Ranjit, prince of Kutch, and that he is the son and heir of the rajah of Beloochistan. He is of average height and 24 years old. His complexion is swarthy and his hair, beard and mustache perfectly black. He has beautiful teeth and small, sparkling, sympathetic eyes. He betrays considerable nervousness and physical weakness and is evidently anxious to avoid public observation.

SHADOWLESS LIGHT.

In an improved form of arc lamp for street and other lighting purposes.



IMPROVED ELECTRIC ARC LAMP designed by an inventor of Washington, D. C. The carbons are so placed as to throw no shadow underneath the lamp. One of the objections to the arc light heretofore has been the shadow

The scene changes to the Indianapolis National Bank. The man enters carrying the thousand dollar bill in his hand. "Did you find any shortage in your cash the other day?" he asked of Cashier Rexford. "Did I?" exclaimed Mr. Rexford. "Well, I should say I did. I was short \$90 and have lost hours of sleep ever since trying to locate that shortage."

"Well, you can take a little rest now," answered the man, "for here is your money. You paid me a thousand dollar bill for a hundred dollar bill the other day." The cashier suddenly found that he had "business outside" and it is said that money was put into circulation at a neighboring refreshment stand, although this part of the story is not clearly substantiated.—Atory Globe.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.

Vegetable Organs Which Catch and Devour Various Insects.

The most remarkable of all carnivorous plants grows in the state of Maryland. It is commonly known in that region as the "butcher plant," though science calls it *Dionea muscipula*, and its business is the catching of insects—chiefly flies. At this it is so clever that an unwary fly that ventures to alight upon it has practically no chance to escape immediate death. The leaves of this vegetable curiosity, which creep along the ground in boggy places, are so modified as to take the form of jaws, armed with saw-like teeth. Under ordinary conditions the jaws are held wide open, and the whole plant is a veritable bench of traps, waiting for prey. The traps are baited, too, each one of them having on its inside a sweetish substance which is attractive to flies and other such creatures. When a fly comes along it is obliged, in order to get at the sweetish stuff, to enter between the jaws of one of the leaves. Each jaw has three almost microscopic hairs, so arranged that a visitor cannot help coming in contact with them—a contact which notifies the intelligent plant that a victim is at hand. Instantly—the hairs acting as feelers—the jaws snap together, imprisoning the unfortunate insect, which is held



PSEUDO RAJAH GIVES AN ENTERTAINMENT AT SEA.

were of his own seeking and a part of a well-devised plan to gratify an inordinate love of flattery with which he is possessed.

Sailing from England on Oct. 24 the alleged prince arrived in Canada in due season. News of his coming had preceded him and large crowds assembled on the landing to give him welcome. His departure from Liverpool on board the steamer Lake Simcoe was a notable event. First-class passengers, it was announced, were to embark from the landing stage at noon. It was only when the ship's bugle was sounded, the gangway cleared and the last hawser thrown off that the throng realized its disappointment. The prince had embarked early in the morning, unobserved except by a few officials.

In consequence of a very boisterous passage the prince and his suite, in common with a majority of the other passengers, were kept in their cabins for two days. It was not until three days out that the prince appeared in public by attending a concert given in aid of the Liverpool Seamen's orphanage. He allowed his dancing girl, Miss Bahar Bux, and a couple of musicians to contribute an Indian song and dance to the programme.

In the absence of Captain Carey, who could not leave the bridge, the chair was taken by C. H. Keefe of Ottawa, who said he felt sure he echoed the sentiment of all present in thanking his highness for honoring them with his presence. The prince, he added, was a loyal British subject, and as such he would receive every welcome and hospitality both from his brother subjects in Canada and from their friends and neighbors in the states.

The prince was evidently pleased and emphasized his appreciation by a polite bow and pleasant smile.

In the course of the rendering of the various items on the programme the prince evinced great interest and clapped his hands enthusiastically at the end of each piece. At the end of the last "Indian song and dance" his highness arose to take his departure, having shaken hands with Mr. Keefe and made his "salaam" to the audience, and retired to his stateroom, preceded by the ship's surgeon and followed by the dancing girl and his retinue.

As in London and Liverpool, there was much speculation on board as to

ow cast by the mechanism necessary to support the lower carbon, but the new lamp overcomes this by suspending both carbons in an oblique position from the top of the lamp as illustrated. It is understood that the light in an arc lamp is produced by the passage of the electric current between the slightly separated points of the lower carbons and to maintain these points in a proper relation the inventor has provided a clamping mechanism actuated by the expansion and contraction of the central rod of the governor. The first action of the rod expands is the clamping of the carbon pencils to prevent further downward movement, and the second is the spreading of the points until the arc is formed between them. As soon as the points are consumed partially the rod is again drawn upward, allowing the points of the carbons to fall together once more, which feed is assisted by the coil springs attached at the upper ends of the carbons.

A THOUSAND-DOLLAR BILL.

It Figures in a Story Concerning an Indianapolis Bank.

A story in which a thousand dollar bill figures prominently involves a citizen of Indianapolis. This man was acting as a trustee during the panic of 1893 and had the trust fund on deposit in the Indianapolis National Bank. A day or two before the bank closed its doors the man received a warning that the institution was doomed. He accordingly hastened over to the bank and drew out the money which he held in trust for another. When he received the money, which was in bills, he rolled it up and placed it in his coat pocket, where he carried it for several days. One day Harry C. Adams came into his place of business and said: "Have you such a thing as a hundred dollar bill about you? I need one right away." The man reached in his pocket pulled out the roll of bills, and taking off the top bill handed it to Mr. Adams. "Great heavens!" ejaculated Mr. Adams when he observed that he carried thousand dollar bills around in his pocket, do you?" "I have no thousand dollar bill," retorted the man. "I'd like to know what you call that," said Mr. Adams, holding up the bill so as to show plainly the figures 1,000 on its face.

WHILE SHIP WAS SINKING.

Sir Thomas Lipton Spent His Time in Advertising His Business.

A characteristic story of Sir Thomas Lipton, whose attempts to win the America's cup have made him well known in this country, is told in the Works of Great Men by Orion Swet-Marten. The incident occurred where Sir Thomas was plain Thomas and was practically unknown. A merchant vessel carrying a cargo of tea, and with plain Thomas J. Lipton, merchant, aboard, was threatened with shipwreck in the South Atlantic. A furious storm had driven the ship far out of its course. It was leaking badly, and threatening rocks rose in sight. Mr. Lipton spent the last hour before the vessel was dashed on the rocks and lost in painting the words "Use Lipton's Tea" on the chests. These were afterward picked up on the various shores, and served to bring the merchant into his first prominence abroad. All the ship's company got ashore safely on an inhospitable island, from which, after a few days, came a very creditable account of the shipwreck for publication in the London papers, signed "Lipton." The story that he furnished proved a great advertisement, introducing his name to the nation at large. Sir Thomas was the son of a poor laborer and at the age of ten was obliged to quit school and go to work as a messenger in a stationery store in Glasgow. His wages were sixty cents a week. Today he employs 10,000 persons and conducts 420 stores all over the world.

Not the Same.

Cholly—"I understand you said no girl would ever marry Gusie Gayboy for me because we were too fastidious." Miss Pepprey—"You didn't catch it quite right. I said you were 'two fast idiots.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Death Would Be Easy.

James—"Been feeling queer all day. Had chills this morning, like malaria. Bitten by one of Doty's anopheles, perhaps." Smith—"Don't worry, it'll be anophelesy death."—New York Times.

Lou—"I declare, since I came back I'm quite another woman." Biddy—"Oh, won't your husband be pleased."

Christmas 1901

Peace on Earth
Good will to Men

Light the fires of Christmas life;
Kindle them well with oil of pine;
Build them big, and deep, and wide;
Let their light through the ages shine.

Shine on the path of the rugged past;
Where mankind has journeyed through;
Light up the path to a life more vast;
Shedding up through the starry blue.

Cast on the logs; make the flames leap
higher;
Pluck from the bough and mistletoe—
To the spirit of Christmas time aspire,
Peace, good will to friend and foe.

Peace on earth and friendship true,
Undimmed as the light of Bethlehem's
stars—
A grander and sublimer view
Comes with that light through the ages
far.

A death in life, and life in death,
Do we behold, but know that life
is uppermost in all things—
Ring, joyous bells, throughout the
strife.

For now is born the Prince of Peace,
And he is "Love" among us here and
there;
Ring out, glad bells, and never cease,
While there is life on earth below!

ZONG OF CHRISTMAS

Twine the bitter-sweet and holly
Arched above the hearthstone's glow,
Joy, not melancholy,
Some, smiling with the snow;
In each face the frost's a-tingle,
"Peek on earth"—for this is nearest
And afar on flying wing
Comes the slight bell's rhythmic jingle,
Through December journeying.

Set the board and ask the blessing
For the bounty amply spread,
In the simplest words expressing
"What a loving father said—
"Peek on earth"—for this is nearest
When the snows with us abide,
And the winter air is clear
In the hush of Christmas-tide.

Bring the old musician's fiddle,
Relic of the bygone days,
Send the fiddler down the middle,
While the living music plays;
Light of foot and quick of laughter
Swing the dancers, foot and heel,
As they pass or follow
In the quaint Virginia reel.

At the tree and light the candles,
Let the stockings all be hung,
For a saint with furry sandals,
O'er the hearthstone high has swung;
And his reindeer comes a-travelling
Through the star-bespangled night,
And the moonbeams pale are glancing
In the merry Christmas-tide.

SANTA CLAUS, V. S.

HE big blond mechanic looked awkward and out of place in the crowd of women shoppers at the toy counter. He seemed painfully conscious of the sharp contrast between his old working clothes and the stylish dresses of the ladies who jostled him on either hand. One given to studying the faces of Christmas shoppers would easily have read the question which makes Christmas the most pathetic as well as the happiest holiday in the year—the question, "Can I do it with the little money I have?"

At length the man caught the eye of a sales girl, and leaning over the counter said in a low voice:

"Say, miss, I've got a little feller at home that's been talking for months about Santy Claus bringing him a horse. I'd like to get him one if I can afford it. How much is this?" and he pointed to an equine paragon in front of him.

"That is three dollars," said the sales girl. "Best grade we've carried. You see it's covered with real horse hide and has a real hair tail and mane."

The mechanic shook his head hopelessly.

"Yes," he said, "it's a fine horse, all right, but I can't pay that much. I thought perhaps I could get something for a dollar—a smaller one, maybe."

"I'm sorry," said the girl, sympathetically, "but we cleaned out every one of the cheaper kind this afternoon and this is the only one that's left of the three-dollar lot." Then suddenly her face lighted up. "Oh, say," she exclaimed, "wait a minute."

She dived under the table and came up with a counterpart of the horse they had been discussing; a counterpart, but with a broken leg and minus that very useful appendage, a tail.

"THAT'S EASY."

"There," she said, "I just happened to think of that! Somebody knocked it out of the counter yesterday and broke the leg. The tail kept coming out anyway, and I guess it's lost now. You can have this for a dollar. Maybe I could fix it all right."

The man examined the fracture, seriously. "Why, that's easy," he said. "It needs to be peeled the hide up and splice the leg and then put some of old Peter Cooper's salve. It's as good as new."

"And perhaps you can get some hair and make a tail. They're sold in a bunch and put in with a comb."

"Oh, I'll fix that all right, miss. I've got an old bristle shaving brush that I can use. It'll be real stylish one of them hobbled coach horses, you know."

CHRISTMAS DISHES

Roast Pig.

In the first place never roast a pig over five weeks old and three weeks is the better age. Do not trust to the butcher's cleaning, but go over every part of the body and give a thorough cleaning. Roll up the ears in greased cloths, to prevent their burning; stuff the pig with stale bread dressing seasoned with pepper, powdered sage and butter. In stuffing the pig leave room for the bread to swell, and sew up neatly. Skewer the fore legs forward; the hind legs backward. Rub all over with butter, dredge with flour that has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Place a piece of wood between the teeth and stand on the rack in a dripping pan. Roast in a moderate oven, basting every 15 minutes with melted butter, to which a little boiling water has been added. The time for roasting will vary from 2 1/2 to 4 hours, according to the size of the pig. The ears should be unwrapped the last three-quarters of an hour. To serve, stand the pig in a large platter with a garland of cress or something green around the edge. Put a wreath of parsley around the neck and something in the mouth—a lemon, or apple, a bit of cauliflower or anything effective. The dishes complementary to roast pig are apple sauce, turnips and sweet potatoes.

Plum Pudding.

The best plum pudding being the worst indigestive consequence, I offer a modified recipe, which I can vouch for as "perfectly delicious." Three-fourth cupful of molasses, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of finely chopped suet, three cupfuls of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of mixed raisins, citron and currants chopped, one teaspoonful of soda. Sift the sugar into the molasses and add the milk and suet. Mix the soda evenly through the flour and add the fruit to it, tossing it about to insure it being coated, then put into the wet mixture, adding last of all the bread crumbs. Boil or steam in molds for three hours. This pudding may be made a week before using, one being careful to reheat thoroughly the day it is used. Just before serving pour some brandy over the pudding and set it on the fire, so that it will be enveloped in a blue flame when placed on the table.

THE CHRISTMAS GIRL

(In three acts.)

"They both laughed. 'You're mighty good, miss, and I'm obliged to you.' 'Oh, that's all right,' said the girl. 'I know how it is Christmas times myself,' and she sighed as the customer turned happily away to play his part of Santa Claus, veterinary surgeon.

THE DOLL AGE.

A thousand years have come and gone. And near a thousand more. Since happier light from heaven shone than ever shone before. The day when first on wintry earth A joy most joyful stirred, That lighted on the tongue To tongue As ears had never heard.

THE GOLFING AGE.

Only President Without an "A." President Roosevelt is the first occupant of the White House in whose name the letter "A" does not appear. Not only has that letter appeared in the names of all previous Presidents, but also in the names of nearly every one of the 61 Americans who have received votes for President in the electoral college down to William J. Bryan. There are only eight exceptions to this rule.

THE DIAMOND AGE.

A man may have many good traits and still lack the one necessary to make use of them.



THE REASON WHY

By Marjorie Moore

"I heard a story lately, which I think is very queer!"

And Robert's self was on my lap, his lips were at my ear—"A dreadful, dreadful story—" a sudden "Somebody said the other day there ain't no Santa Claus."

"Would you believe it, Annie? They said the tinny redneck and the visits of that all the chimneys were too small, the stoves were all too hot, and And lots of just such stuff as that, I can't remember what."

"They said that years and years ago, with three places wide, About the tinny redneck and the visits of that all the chimneys were too small, the stoves were all too hot, and And lots of just such stuff as that, I can't remember what."

THE DAY OF DAYS.

Christmas is the day of all the year best and dearest among the time marks of our recurring calendar. It is the day for peace and harmony in every heart and at every hearthstone. We celebrate God's choicest gift to man and discordant thoughts or contentions have no place at the joyous festival. All should ring clear and true and sweet as the Yuletide chimes. The spirit of Christmas softens evil, sorrow and hopelessness with the magic touch of charity, for in charity is the embodiment of all the Christian graces. It gives to goodness a brighter luster and to resolve a nobler purpose. It is a spirit born in every heart that can know its inspiration, without regard to creed or race or station. Of all the days to which man has given special observance, Christmas alone has grown in its power, its beauty and its value. It has been stripped of the grandly decorated liturgy and dramatic representations that had their root in heathen customs, dispelled by the true Christian spirit.

KEEPING CHRISTMAS

Our travelers who were snow-bound in a Western passenger train on Christmas Eve speedily became acquainted with each other, and sat about the stove at the end of the car to talk it over." One of the men was a drummer, another a cowboy, the third a big cattleman, and the last the minister who tells the story. They finally fell into conversation with a poor woman and her two children, the only remaining passengers, and found that the mother, who had tried to maintain herself by sewing since her husband's death, was giving up the unequal struggle and going home to live with "grandma."

The little threadbare children had been promised a Joyous Christmas there, and when they found that the blockade would prevent their getting farther, for the present, they cried bitterly until sleep quieted them. Just before they dropped off the drummer remarked:

"Say, parson, we've got to give these children some Christmas."

"That's what!" said the cowboy. "I'm agreed," added the cattleman. The children were told to hang up their stockings.

"We ain't got none," quavered the little girl, "cep'tin' those we've got on, and ma says it's too cold to take 'em off."

"I've got two pairs of new woolen socks," said the cattleman, eagerly, "I ain't never wore 'em, and you're welcome to 'em."

The children clapped their hands, but their faces fell when the elder remarked:

"But Santa Claus will know they're not our stockings. He'll put in all the things for you."

"Lord love you!" roared the burly cattleman. "He won't bring me nothing. One of us'll sit up, saynow, and tell him it's for you."

CANDY FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A gift of a fancy decorated box of candies is at all times a most welcome gift, and as holiday candies are very expensive to purchase in large quantities and are so easily made, a few recipes for Christmas goodies may be useful to our readers. Years ago people believed that candy was harmful, but that notion was set aside, and it is declared really beneficial—of course when eaten at the proper time, in proper quantities and made of pure materials. Home-made candies are always pure, the best materials are used and the cost is much less than is paid for the same grade in the stores. It is a nice plan to make your own Christmas candies, and you can send boxes away to your friends who will prize things made for them much more than anything bought.

To send candies away they should be made to look as dainty and pretty as possible. Fancy baskets can be cheaply bought that will be pretty after the candy is used, and lined with waxed paper over a fringed inner lining or some delicate colored tissue paper. In packing place waxed paper between the layers, and when the basket is filled wrap the edges of the lining paper over the top so that the candies are covered, then gather the fringed tissue paper into a rosette and tie with baby ribbon.

In making peanut candy, to every half pint of shelled and blanched peanuts use one cupful each of molasses or sugar. Boil together until the mixture is brittle when dropped into cold water; then stir in the half pint of peanuts before taking from the fire. Pour into buttered pans and mark out in squares or lengths before it cools. Hickory nuts, English walnuts or almonds may be used in place of peanuts.

To blanch nuts is to remove the skin which covers the nut under the shell. This will easily rub off in peanuts, but other nuts require different treatment. After removing the shell cover the nuts with boiling water, and let them stand until the dark skin will easily rub off, then put them into cold water. Dry between towels.

ON A WAR-SHIP

I doubt if any class of men in the world appreciate their holidays so fully as the jacksies. The life on board a warship is at best very confined, and necessarily strict and severe. There is the suggestion of a prison in the steel walls and narrow quarters and the regularity of the hours and meals. The life of the jacksies is made up almost entirely of work with very little play. We learn to enjoy our Christmases the more when at last they come round. On Christmas, for once in the year at least, all rules, of which there are so many, are thrown to the winds and the jacksies are given the entire freedom of the ship. The order which is usually given them is that they can spend the day exactly as they like, and take any liberties they choose short of blowing up the ship.

It sometimes happens when the ship is in some attractive port that the sailors prefer to spend the day on land, and they are of course always granted leave of absence. It is seldom, however, that the ship is so deserted that the cabins are not for the time converted into a veritable pandemonium. There is no formal celebration of the day ordered by the government. The sailors are simply given their liberty and they do the rest. If a chaplain chances to be on board the day is opened with some simple religious services and there the jurisdiction of the captain may be said to end.

Natural Breeding

(From the Farmer's Herald.)

It is too commonly held by the average farmer that the breeding of "fine" stock as he terms it is beyond the reach and purse of his class. By fine stock he of course means pedigreed, registered stock, and his idea of such animals is that they are difficult to find, difficult to raise and maintain in their original excellence, and costly. He makes the mistake of thinking that no stock is fine unless possessed of pedigree which will allow it to enter in the respective stud or herd book of its kind. Let us say for his benefit that "all is not gold that glitters;" all stock is not really fine by reason of the mere fact that it is pedigreed. Live stock properly produced from reasonable mating of excellent animals may indeed excel in most respects or only fall short of perfection on account of some admixture of blood or slight deviation from a straight line in breeding which renders it ineligible to record. At the same time thousands of poor specimens of pedigreed cattle, horses, sheep and swine are annually produced and retained for breeding purposes which should by rights be castrated or rejected for breeding service. The pedigreed is not always proof of superior excellence in every respect as the result of long continued breeding in the same direction and purity. In other words the pedigreed animal must carry its pedigree upon its back, as has been well said by a practical man who looked more to present gain than future possibilities. Really fine stock can be easily produced by any careful, persevering farmer, and at a small outlay of cash if he follows natural methods of breeding. To him the main object should be to produce practical beasts for immediate returns in flesh, wool, power, etc. It is rarely his province or power to compete successfully with the "big breeder" in the production of pedigreed animals for sale as breeding stock. He should rest content with the attempt, which will usually succeed, to improve his home animals up to a point of similar excellence with common bred with pedigreed stock. This he can do in comparatively short time by selecting all of his best breeding females, of a similar type and character and then mating them to a pure bred male that in every respect meets his approval as a representative of the breed which is his choice for breed excellence and his ideal as to individual excellence. Starting with this foundation he should then breed in a natural manner, but that term we mean breed without regard to family or pedigree so long as no departure is made from the breed originally selected to improve the home herd, stud or flock. If this be year after year followed patiently, ever seeking when the time comes to purchase a new male to select an animal of the same breed and type and character and individual excellence steady progress will be made in building up a collection of farm animals which will return good profits from food utilized. They will prove far more profitable than scrub stock, they will return better and surer profits for the average farmer than pedigreed stock kept for the sake of pedigree alone, and will form a legacy worth handing on to the next generation of farmers. Natural breeding forsakes the old idea that the same family lines must be closely followed and stuck to and seeks everywhere for ideal breeding animals of ideal type to continue the work of procreation in a given herd. By natural breeding the good qualities of the animals is maintained and the weakening effects of in-and-in breeding and even closely followed line-breeding avoided. Natural breeding is usually used as a term to describe such breeding of pure bred animals only, but as truly applies in our opinion to sensible methods of building up herds of farm animals of grand excellence for all practical purposes. Another fine point possessed by these naturally bred, high-grade animals is the very finest foundation stock on the female side for crossing to bulls of other breeds for the production of cross-bred feeders; this work to be done of course by others than the breeders of high-grade females.

Some Wheat.

Joseph, son of Jacob, had to warehouse a good deal of wheat in the seven fat years to carry the Egyptians through the seven lean ones. The American farmers produced enough in 1898 to make Joseph's little stock look like a pea in a tub. If it had all been piled in form on the plain of Gizeh it would have made nine pyramids the size of the pyramid of Cheops, and with the surplus another could have been reared four-fifths as large. That was the biggest American wheat crop ever recorded. It amounted to 675,148,705 bushels, grown on 44,045,278 acres of land, says *Ainsley's Magazine*. Next year the yield was lighter and the Americans only turned off seven and four-tenths pyramids of wheat. In 1900 they even fell short of that, producing only a paltry seven and half pyramids. Still, that would have been a comfortable addition to Joseph's stock, and considering that it was grown on a smaller acreage than the crop of 1899 was a rather creditable performance. The deficiency was made up with a two-billion bushel corn crop, and 210,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

What splendid language Mr. Chokah uses in his sermon! "Yes, indeed. But then, what can you expect? His sermons are invariably made up of five-eighths bible and three-eighths Shakespeare."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tobacco cultivation and manufacturing in the Atlantic states are greatly hampered for want of workers.

One pulls teeth and the other knocks them out—that's the difference between a dentist and a pugilist.

Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLR, Publisher.

HASKELL, - - - TEXAS.
TEXANETTES.

Houston complains of thieves.
Railroads expect much Christmas travel.

Fort Worth has a workingman's political club.
The gin of E. A. Wilson at Valley Mills burned.

Hilda Dunn, a colored lunatic, died in jail at Bastrop.
A colony of 400 farmers will be formed in Archer county.

Controlled issued \$3494 of Hamilton county bridge repair bonds.
Samuel Maupin, an old resident of Delta county, passed away at Enloe.

An old man was drugged at Dallas a few nights ago and robbed of \$50 in gold.
Mrs. Hodges was burned so badly in Dallas county, near Elam, that she died.

State board of education purchased an issue of 1896 Delta county jail repair bonds.
Ernest Wagner, four miles from St. Jo, in Montague county, died from strychnine.

A blacksmith named Middleton was found dead in bed at Slate Shoals, Lamar county.
Assistant Attorney General Johnston approved an issue of \$50,000 of Waco bridge bonds.

Mrs. D. S. Howell was run over by a freight train at Merkel and mangled beyond recognition.
Allen Harrison, a brakeman, fell from a caboose on the Cane Belt railway and had both legs cut off.

The contract for the hospital at the Gatesville reformatory was let to Contractor Lewis of Belton for \$2390.
An ordinance has passed its first reading by the city council of Paris making it a misdemeanor to expectorate on the street cars.

On 1. Kelly Holmes, colored, was shot and killed at Eagle Lake, and his husband had his throat cut. The day his wife was arrested.

Thad Brewer, who was sheriff of his county six years, and served several terms as sergeant-at-arms of the Texas senate, died at Henderson.

A man named Davis was arrested at Fort Worth, charged with being connected with the bank robbery at Chico. His bail was fixed at \$500.

Dave Braden, who served as a juror in the Federal court at Paris, shortly after his return to Glory, Lamar county, his home, was taken with small-pox.

The gross receipts of the Dallas post-office during the month of November were \$19,790, against \$17,371 for the same month last year. This is an increase of \$2419.

Fischer & Ramsey of Austin will build the school house for the deaf and dumb asylum for \$35,270, and the heating contract was awarded to H. A. Konigson of Dallas for \$2900.

The application of Memphis (Tex.) parties to organize the First National bank at that place, with a capital stock of \$25,000, has been approved by the controller of the currency.

President Thomason of the Epworth League has called a meeting for Jan. 11 of the cabinet to arrange a programme for the next meeting, and also select the place it is to be held. It will be held at Van Alstyne.

H. H. Ooley, charged with killing John Ramsey, a stockman, in the Fashion theatre, San Antonio, during a fight in which a police officer and Ooley were engaged, was acquitted in the Thirty-seventh district court.

David Adams, an early settler of west Texas, and tax collector of Sutton county, was injured in a runaway ten miles from Rock Springs, and died from his injuries. He was well known in that section.

Amos Lorenzo sat on a cross-bench near Naacogoches. A train knocked him off. He was taken to Naacogoches and examined by the company's surgeon. No injuries were found, but he seemed drunk. He died in a few hours.

Two officers at Dallas, located in a barn at Dallas, took ten watches, which were stolen from Mrs. Rabonowsky in that city some days previous. The timepieces were wrapped up in an old coat. Some arrests have been made in the case.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

To the Southeast via Southern Railway.
Railroads in Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma territory will sell round-trip tickets over the Southern railway to points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina account Christmas holidays, at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold Dec. 21, 22 and 23, 1901, limited to return thirty days from date of sale. Choice of three routes is offered, either via Memphis, New Orleans or Shreveport.

Parties en route to their old homes in the southeast, and desiring fewest possible changes, should see that their tickets read via the Southern railway. Schedules and equipment via this route are unexcelled.

For maps, schedules and other information call on nearest ticket agent, or write C. A. De Saussure, D. P. A., Memphis, Tenn.; M. H. Bone, W. P. A., Dallas, Tex.; J. M. Knight, T. P. A., Houston, Tex.

Some young men emulate George Washington in one way—they marry rich widows.

SMITH TO RETIRE.

The Postmaster General Has Tended His Resignation.

HENRY C. PAYNE HIS SUCCESSOR

The Future Member of the Official Family of the President is a Well Known Citizen of Wisconsin.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia has tendered to the president his formal resignation as postmaster general to take effect early next month, and Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, vice-chairman of the Republican national committee, has accepted the office, to which will be nominated after the holiday recess. Mr. Smith has agreed to remain until Jan. 15, if necessary, but will return immediately thereafter to Philadelphia Press.

This change in the cabinet was formally announced at Tuesday's session of that body. The president said he had sought to persuade Mr. Smith to remain in the cabinet.

Mr. Smith first announced to the president the latter part of last month that he had decided to return to his editorial duties. The president at that time urged him to remain. Mr. Smith, however, had been frequently reminded by his business associates of the duties devolving upon him, and was anxious to return to them. He had several talks with President Roosevelt on the subject, and finally, on Saturday afternoon last, formally tendered to the president his resignation. It is stated that no other changes in the cabinet are at present contemplated.

Mr. Smith has been postmaster general since April 21, 1898, succeeding James A. Gary of Maryland.

About Schley.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The several resolutions and bills offered in the house on the Schley case indicate that eventually congress is going to get some kind of a wack at the matter. Mr. Wheeler's resolution calling for a congressional investigation and Mr. Ball's resolution extending the thanks of congress to Schley and commending Dewey's dissenting opinion; Mr. Norton's resolution extending the thanks of the navy; Mr. Mudd's resolution, thanking him in the name of the American people for his services to the country; Mr. Cooper's resolution, asserting, in the language of Dewey, that Schley was in command and entitled to the credit of the naval victory at Santiago and extending the thanks of congress, and a number of other resolutions of similar import, portend something of a fight between the membership of the house and the leaders before the end of the session.

Confirmed.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The senate confirmed the following nominations: To be United States district judges—Thomas G. Jones, Northern and Middle districts of Alabama; Benjamin F. Keller, southern district of West Virginia; Andrew M. J. Cochran, eastern district of Kentucky; James H. McLeary, associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico.

Judges of the United States court in the Indian Territory—Wm. H. H. Clayton, Central district; Charles W. Raymond of Illinois, no district named.

Judges supreme court of New Mexico—Wm. J. Mills, chief justice; John R. McFie and Frank Parker, associate justices.

Justice supreme court of Oklahoma—John R. Burford, chief justice; B. T. Halter and B. F. Burwell, associate justices.

Hosea Townsend, judge of the United States court, Southern district of the Indian Territory.

Quadruple Suicide.

Columbus, O., Dec. 18.—Two young women and two young men were found dead in rooms at a boarding house at 52 East Russell street and evidence points to a quadruple suicide, deliberately planned. The dead are: Pearl Warner, age 28, second cook at the Manhattan restaurant.

Lou Kilne, age 18, third cook at the Manhattan restaurant.
Sherman Lothson, a cab driver.
John Jacobs, chief cook at the Manhattan.

The two couples went to the boarding-house Sunday and secured adjoining rooms, claiming they were married.

London Fog.

London, Dec. 18.—The cold, accompanied by dense fog, upset most of the traffic arrangements in London Tuesday morning. River traffic was at a standstill for hours and thousands of outdoor laborers were unable to work in the city of London or vicinity.

The railroads in the provinces are slowly clearing their tracks, which have been snowbound for four or five days. Telegraphic communication remains greatly impeded.

Publicly Whipped.

Paris, Tex., Dec. 18.—An interesting trial of the Choctaw district court at Alibon has just closed. Three defendants, two men and a woman, convicted of different offenses, were publicly whipped. One defendant, charged with murder, pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to receive 100 lashes. Two deputy sheriffs held him by the wrists and pulled him against a tree while the sheriff piled the whip.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A Committee of Thirty-Six Has Been Chosen to Act.

New York, Dec. 18.—The conference between the leaders of labor and capital closed with a decision to give the plan to harmonize their divergent interests in a practical test.

It was unanimously agreed that the working details of the scheme shall be perfected by an executive committee of thirty-six, chosen in equal numbers from the ranks of organized labor, the great industrial and financial leaders and the public not identified with either of the other two interests.

In the afternoon Chairman Oscar S. Strauss and Secretary Ralph M. Easley, with Archbishop Ireland, Senator Hanna, Samuel Gompers, President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, Frank P. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and others who had taken part in the conference met and selected the following members of the executive committee:

To represent the employers and capitalists—Senator Mark A. Hanna, James A. Chambers, president of the American Glass company, Pittsburg, Pa.; William P. Phaler, president of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers; S. R. Callaway, president of the American Locomotive Works; Lewis Nixon, president and owner of the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethton, N. J.; Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation; H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, New York; Charles A. Moore, president of the Machine Manufacturing company; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., E. D. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad; Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers; Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager Southern Pacific railroad.

To represent organized labor—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers; Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Theodore J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; James Dumeau, secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union; Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Association of Longshoremen; James O'Connell, president of the National Association of Machinists; Martin Fox, president of the Iron Molders' National Union; James E. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union; Edward E. Clark, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; Henry White, secretary of the Garment Workers of America; Walter McArthur, editor of the Coast Seaman's Journal, San Francisco.

To represent the public—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Archbishop John Ireland, Henry C. Porter, Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-secretary of the interior; Charles W. Elliot, president Harvard university; Franklin MacVough, Chicago, ex-controller of the Currency; James H. Eckles; John J. McCook, a lawyer of this city; John G. Millburn, Buffalo; Charles I. Bonaparte, Baltimore.

Denies Report.

French Lick Springs, Ind., Dec. 18.—Richard Croker, who is here, said: "There is no truth in the report that I will give up politics. New York City is my home, and there I will continue to reside."

"Nothing can or will separate me from Tammany hall. English life is, all right in its way, but I am an American."

"As long as possible I will give New York municipal politics my aid and assistance in an endeavor to make it stronger."

Held Over on Hours.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 18.—More than 200 immigrants were brought to Texas on one train by the Cotton Belt. Upon a request from the connecting line the train was held an hour or more at Memphis for the arrival of the party, who had been delayed en route.

Incidents of this nature are regarded by railroad men as strong argument against the ruling of the railroad commission prohibiting waiting at junction points, which would thus result in serious inconvenience to passengers.

Son of the Governor of Negroes Was Killed in a Battle.

Battleships Alabama and Massachusetts are at Havana.

A Decided Drop.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.—The coldest weather for this time of the year in nineteen years was experienced in St. Louis Saturday night. The records of the local weather bureau show but two instances of colder weather at this season since the records began in 1871. In the twenty-four hours beginning at 7 a. m. Friday and ending at the same hour Saturday morning the mercury fell from 64 above to zero, the greatest drop recorded in the history of the city.

For Review.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The secretary of the navy has before him for review the finding of the court of inquiry in the Schley case, but immediate action is not expected.

Meanwhile the court will remain technically in session until dissolved by order of Secretary Long, who convened it. The practice in such cases is laid down specifically in naval regulation No. 1739, respecting courts of inquiry.

RECORD BREAKER.

Coldest Early December Weather in a Number of Years

ON SATURDAY AND ALSO SUNDAY

The Thermometer Dropped Hurriedly and Considerable Discomfort Was the Unavoidable Result.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The cold wave predicted by the weather bureau for the Middle Mississippi and Missouri valleys and to the upper lake region extended to the eastward and south-eastward as far as Chicago and St. Louis Saturday.

At both of these places temperatures fell 50 to 55 degrees in space of twenty-four hours, showing 6 degrees below zero at Chicago and zero at St. Louis.

The front of the cold wave extended from northern Illinois southward to Arkansas and Texas. In all of this region the temperature has fallen from 40 to 50 degrees in twenty-four hours.

Chicago experienced one of the most severe cold snaps on record for the early part of the winter.

The weather office predicted early in the day that it would prove the most severe weather that the city had felt for twenty-five years in the month of December and at night no fogs could be found in the prediction.

Three deaths were reported to the police during the day as having been caused by the cold.

The rain and sleet froze on the trolley wires and on the rails, making it almost impossible in places to move the cars. The ice and snowdrifts also caused delay of the railroads, particularly to trains of the west. The railroads operating suburban lines were not able to land their passengers with any approach to regular schedules.

Ten lives have been lost in the blizzard which raged in Wyoming.

In the southern, western and eastern portions of the state reports show that the weather has been of unusual severity, the temperature falling to 25 degrees below zero at many places and in a few places going as low as 30 degrees below.

FEARFUL FLOODS.

Damage Done in the State of New York Was Considerable.

New York, Dec. 18.—Warm weather and rain followed by high winds resulted in fearful damage all over New York state.

On Saturday the snows in the northern sections thawed rapidly, causing the rivers and creeks to rise and the valleys were inundated. Heavy rain followed during the night, accompanied by winds of great velocity.

Few lives so far have been reported as lost.

The village of Painted Post has been under water all day and the water is two feet deep in the most of the dwellings. The Erie, Lackawanna and New York Central roads all suffered from washouts and landslides.

At Ithaca the damage is estimated at \$200,000.

At Waverly great damage was done, roads being washed out, cellars flooded and buildings undermined and fallen. It is believed no trains can get through on the Erie before Monday night.

At Syracuse the sudden rising of Onondaga creek caused great property damage and destroyed several hundred people from their homes.

At Binghamton the rain storm caused a flood at Chenango river which has not been equalled for twenty years.

Alabama Killing.

Montevalia, Ala., Dec. 18.—Walter S. Cary, a prominent and well known attorney, was shot and killed here Saturday afternoon by Frank J. Kroll, a liveryman.

Hot Work.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 18.—Two masked men entered the Chicago club rooms, opposite the Arlington hotel, a few minutes after 7 o'clock Saturday night and at the point of pistols compelled Henry Turner to deliver a roll of bills, amounting to \$500, and then rifled the money drawers of about \$100. The robbers escaped.

It is stated that half an hour later a roll of bills aggregating \$35,000 could have been secured by the robbers.

Caught at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 18.—Robert Shamblin, who is charged with robbing the People's bank of Mobile of \$6000 Thursday afternoon, was arrested here Sunday with the money in his possession.

Shamblin arrived Saturday from New Orleans and registered at a hotel at 7 a. m. Morrison, Houston, Tex. This morning Chief Mahony received a wire from Mobile for his arrest together with a good description of the man wanted, and he was quickly identified.

Federated Officers.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 18.—American Federation of Labor elected the following officers: Samuel Gompers was re-elected president. James Duncan of Boston was re-elected vice president.

Other officers elected were: Second vice president, John Mitchell of Indiana; third vice president, James O'Connell of Washington; fourth vice president, Max Morris of Colorado, all re-elected.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Matters of Major and Minor Importance Just Come to Pass.

By a fire at Wayne, W. Va., \$40,000 worth of property burned.

Mount Zion Lewis, 90 years old, was found dead in his yard at Hopkinsville, Ky.

A second line of steamships to Port Rican ports will be put on from New Orleans Jan. 1.

Huntsville, Ala., is to have a \$150,000 spoke factory. Employment will be given to 150 men.

Wm. Yenger, mayor of Greenville, Miss., ten years, was defeated for another term by one vote.

G. L. Powell and J. S. Overstreet, prominent citizens of Zolfo, Fla., killed each other in a street duel.

The cotton factory at Tupelo, Miss., has received an order for 100,000 yards of cotton goods from China.

The Southern Industrial association, to have been held at Memphis Jan. 11, has been postponed until May.

The union and non-union fishermen at Mobile quit work out of sympathy with their striking brethren at Pensacola.

The northern Mississippi conference of the African Methodist church was held at Friars Point, Bishop Tyree presiding.

Legislation of Georgia has passed a bill donating certain lands in north-east Georgia for the Appalachian National park.

With the aid of nitro-glycerin robbers blew open the safe of the Bank of Sturges, at Sturges, Ky., and secured nearly \$4000.

The Hammett Grocery company of Pine Bluff, Ark., one day last week sold 2400 bales of cotton to two local firms, realizing about \$100,000.

The annual convention of the Alabama district of the United Mine Workers was held at Birmingham. Much business was transacted.

Manager Johnson of the Postal Cable Telegraph company, his son and a negro driver, were killed three miles from Newton, Miss., by a tree falling on them.

Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gambon, chancellor of the Roman Catholic diocese of Louisville, died suddenly in that city. He was a resident of Kentucky twenty years.

President Roosevelt has re-appointed Marshal Cooper for the Eastern district of Arkansas and Marshal Stahl for the Western district.

The American four-masted schooner, Charles E. Balch, which went ashore on the Mississippi coast, has been abandoned. She was en route from Carribean to Mobile.

Elyard Hollis, a drummer, killed his wife at Lima, S. C., fatally shot his sister-in-law, fired four unsuccessful shots at his mother-in-law and son, and then shot himself.

Rev. George Patterson, rector of Grace Episcopal church, Memphis, has entered into rest. Deceased was a prominent Confederate army chaplain during the Civil war, and also a valiant soldier.

The Louisville Savings Loan and Building association, in business at the Kentucky metropolis eleven years, has filed a deed of assignment. Liabilities are estimated at \$80,000. Assets will amount to about \$5 cents on the dollar.

Coleman Mitchum, a negro school teacher, killed his wife at Paris, Tenn., and set fire to the house. He then retreated to a cabin. The city marshal attempted to arrest him. Mitchum shot at the marshal and the latter killed him.

Judge Robert W. Hughes, one of the most unique characters in Virginia history, died at Abingdon. President Grant appointed him a judge in 1874. He published a newspaper at Richmond and during his journalistic career fought two duels, and in one of them crippled ex-Gov. Cameron for life.

Wishes Reciprocity.

Washington, Dec. 17.—President Roosevelt has transmitted to the senate a petition from Senator F. Gamba and other residents of Cuba urging commercial reciprocity between that island and the United States. They say that owing to the comparative cheapness of European goods the sale of American products is decreasing in Cuba, and that unless an arrangement can be made or a differential the United States will find no market in Cuba.

Ejected the Mayor.

South McAlester, I. T., Dec. 17.—Dr. W. A. Abbott, mayor of McAlester, I. T., was ejected from the Indian Territory for refusing to comply with the law requiring physicians to receive certificates from the Choctaw board of health authorizing them to practice medicine. Dr. Abbott was taken to Oklahoma City by Chief of Police J. W. Ellis, but will probably be allowed to return temporarily for the purpose of settling up his business.

Passed.

Tablequah, I. T., Dec. 17.—The treaty bill passed the lower house of the Cherokee National council without amendment by a vote of 20 to 15. It will be forwarded to Washington at once.

Attorney General Knox has been confirmed.

Body of unknown man was found floating in Galveston bay.

WAS AGREED TO.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The senate Monday ratified the Hay-Pauncefote

Isthmian canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 6.

The vote was reached a few minutes before 5 o'clock, after almost five hours' discussion behind closed doors. The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty, and he was followed in rapid succession by twelve or fourteen other senators, who spoke briefly either for or against the motion to ratify.

Mr. Teller expressed confidence that the resolution would be adopted, but said he was convinced that there are few senators who are really satisfied with the treaty. He believed it would have been possible to secure a treaty which would give entire satisfaction, and he sharply criticized the state department for failing to do so.

He took the position that it would have been sufficient to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and said that England knew well enough that with the result accomplished she could very well trust the United States to maintain the neutrality of the canal, as this country had been prepared to do so for many years.

Among the other speakers of the day were Senator Clay, Fairbanks, McCumber, McClaurin of Mississippi, Culberson, Mallory, Mason, Tillman, Bacon and Bate.

Senator Clay contended that the treaty should be ratified because it secured the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Senator Bacon's speech was made in connection with a motion to amend the treaty. In presenting this amendment he said he was in favor of a canal and would vote for the treaty with the Davis amendment. He said he did not believe it would give the United States full control of the canal.

Mr. Bacon maintained that Great Britain rejected the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but sent us another treaty about identical with the former, as amended, except as regards the Davis amendment. He considered that fact the most important feature of the whole treaty.

Senator Culberson offered an amendment to insert the Davis amendment for the last section. This was defeated 15 to 62.

Long Will Comply.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The following was handed Secretary Long: "Washington, Dec. 16.—Sir: I have the honor to most respectfully request that you withhold your approval from the findings of the court of inquiry, held at the navy yard in the city of Washington, of which Admiral George Dewey was president, until such time as I may have an opportunity to file a statement of objections thereto, and I therefore request that you do not dissolve the court until action shall have been taken on such objections. Very respectfully,

"W. S. SCHLEY.
"Rear Admiral U. S. N.
"ISADORE RAYNER.
"Counsel for the Applicant Before Said Court of Inquiry. To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

He asked the secretary to indicate his probable action in the premises. The secretary replied that the request would be granted and his action on the findings and the dissolution of the court withheld until the objections were received and he had an opportunity to consider them.

Consults Them.

Washington, Dec. 17.—President Roosevelt is adopting the plan of securing information from Democratic senators and representatives regarding applicants for office in the south. He consulted Senators Foster and McHenry and Representative Broussard of Louisiana regarding Louisiana appointments. He had a list of about fifty applicants, from collector of New Orleans down to minor offices, concerning whom he asked information.

Last Obstacle Removed.

Washington, Dec. 17.—As a result of the negotiations which have been in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish minister, the last obstacles to the preparation of the treaty of cession whereby the United States will become possessed of the Danish West Indian islands, have been removed.

Advised With Alabamians.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The president Monday consulted Representatives Clayton, Thompson and Wiley of Alabama about some appointments in that state. It is understood that the president is disposed to reappoint Messrs. Vaughan, Bryan and Bingham, respectively, as district attorney and marshal of the Middle district and collector of internal revenue.

He is very desirous of harmonizing the existing Republican factions in the state on Alabama.

Resigned.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Count von Eutenburg, grand court marshal of Prussia and commander of the First Division of infantry, has resigned from the army as a result, it is understood, of the Blaskovitz-Hildebrand duel. This, with the recent resignation of Gen. von Alten, the commander of another East Prussian infantry division, is taken to mean that Emperor William is resolutely determined to suppress dueling, except under most unusual circumstances.

Third Term.

City of Mexico, Dec. 17.—William Laing has been re-elected mayor of this city for the yearly term. He has already served two years. His election gives satisfaction to all interests. He was educated in England and is of one of the oldest families of this city.

DECISION OF DEWEY.

Gen. Miles is Willing to Accept Same as Being Correct.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 17.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States army, arrived here, accompanied by Mrs. Miles. In speaking of the finding of the Schley court of inquiry, Gen. Miles says:

"I am willing to take the judgment of Admiral Dewey in the matter. He has been the commander of a fleet, and as such has known the responsibilities which rest on a man under those circumstances. He was instrumental in the destruction of one Spanish fleet and knows and realizes the feelings that encompass an officer under such conditions."

"I think Dewey has summed up the matter in a clear and concise manner and I believed his conclusions will be endorsed by the patriotic people of the United States. I have no sympathy with the efforts which have been made to destroy the honor of an officer under such circumstances."

Report of New Yorkers.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 17.—Cassius M. Linton Wicker of New York city was here Monday as a representative of the New York Merchants' association. On behalf of that association he formally presented to the governor a copy of the report of his trip to Texas last April in company with the Chamber of Commerce.

The report covers 150 pages and contains maps and valuable data of the conditions and resources of Texas.

Mr. Wicker is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Merchants' association, and was on the Texas trip, which he says he enjoyed very much. He said the report of the trip is just what is most needed in New York, as it gives complete information in regard to Texas.

Mr. Wicker was in New Orleans on business connected with the location on the gulf of a large shipbuilding plant with ship docks, etc., and came to Austin for the sole purpose of presenting the report to the governor.

Resolution About Schley.

Washington, Dec. 17.—In the senate Monday Mr. Jones of Arkansas introduced a joint resolution as follows: "That the thanks of congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and the officers and men under his command for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy as displayed by them in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 3, 1898."

"That the president of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Rear Admiral Schley and through him to the officers and men under his command."

Without division resolution was referred to committee on naval affairs.

Confronted With Jealousy.

Pekin, Dec. 17.—The Manchurian question has reached a stage which best informed observers consider to be a crisis in Chinese history. The Chinese government is beset by Russia on the one hand and Great Britain, the United States and Japan on the other hand. The government is helpless and will yield to that faction able to bring the strongest pressure to bear.

Prince Ching is distinctly more friendly to Great Britain than to Li Hung Chang. The Japanese minister has notified Prince Ching that Japan will require concessions equivalent to all the advantages conceded to Russia in Manchuria.

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PHANTOMS OF CHRISTMAS MORN.

When the red berries through the gray,
And the wintry world lies waiting
For the glory of the day...

His Revenge

A Christmas Story

It was Christmas Eve that year
When John Maxwell went away to make his mark in this world.
Alice Tower was just eighteen...

before the wedding day. It was all nonsense.
Alice thought, as later she stood before her mirror and saw reflected there her own form clad in its white alken robes...

GLOBE CLEANINGS.

Ambassador Choate will not resign.
Germany is said to have an eye on Korea.
Fort McHenry, Md., will be abandoned.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE IS ON OUR JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE.

Text from Joshua: "Ye Have Not Passed This Way Heretofore."
Opportunities Must Be Taken Advantage Of Now - Necessity for Trust in God.

Heaven, but consulting with God - the God of individuals, the God of nations, the God of worlds.
The Israelites needed to learn the lesson of reverence, as we all need to learn it.

have filled that Bethlehem caravansary with flowers which bloom there clear on into the December month, and Herod, instead of attempting his death, would have sent a chariot to fetch the infant to the palace...

ATROCIOUS ACT.
Houston, Tex., Dec. 18.-The facts connected with a most terrible murder were revealed Tuesday afternoon by the suspicion of persons who were living near the negro cabin where it was done.

Somebody has said it was bad luck for a bride to see her wedding dress...

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, December 14 1901.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Not the ordinary but the extra ordinary at Baker's.

—See those 7 piece toilet sets at the Racket Store.

—Mr. C. H. Spradley of the Pinkerton neighborhood went on our subscription list this week.

—Go to Terrells drug store for a handsome parlor lamp.

—Mr. F. Cox had his name entered on our list of readers this week.

—Pinkerton finds land buyers—he'll find one for you if you want your land sold.

—The Free Press will now visit foreign parts weekly. We received a subscription the other day from the N. W. T. Canada.

—At Baker's you are as welcome to look as to buy.

—A new lot of handsomely decorated queensware just received at W. W. Fields & Bro's. The quality is good and prices low. The ladies should call and see this pretty ware.

—Nickle alarm clocks at the Racket Store only 95 cts.

—Dr. Gilbert reports the birth of a son at the home of Mr. Tom Wells on Friday of last week.

—Miss Mary Tandy arrived Sunday night from Woodward on a visit to relatives and her many friends here.

—See J. F. Pinkerton at Baker's drug store if you want someone to sell your land for you.

—Don't forget that you can get anything you want in the furniture line at any time at Thomason & Son.

—Why be satisfied with something "just as good" when Baker will sell you the genuine article at same price or for less?

—The holiday goods on display at Terrells drug store are unsurpassed in beauty and real value. No trash in the lot, everything is on the line of utility and service—the only sensible kind of Christmas present to buy.

—Mr. A. B. Poer, one of Throckmorton county's substantial citizens and an old friend of ye editor, was in our city this week. He is looking for cattle range.

—Pinkerton sells land—if you want yours sold place it in his hands. Office at Baker's drug store.

—Lots of toys for the children and pretty things for older people at the Racket Store.

—You will have money in your pocket—after Christmas if you buy your presents at Baker's.

—When you are in town call and see our nice line of furniture. No trouble to show it to you.

Thomason & Son.

—We are indebted for our first 1902 calendar to the First National Bank of Stamford. It is a beauty.

—We were told yesterday that Mr. J. T. Therman has sold out again—his sandhills farm, to a Mr. Davis from east Texas.

—The time of year for you to settle with us and for us to settle with others is here. Please remember that your account with us is due NOW and come forward promptly.

F. G. Alexander & Co.

—Get your Xmas turkey from Carney—he has some fine, fat ones.

—I have just received hundreds of gallons of molasses, in barrels, kegs and cases. I have the finest grade of ribbon cane syrup.

T. G. Carney.

—It is a little late to mention it, but as it was overlooked last week, we will remark that Mr. J. B. Baker's holiday opening was the biggest thing of the kind of the season. The young ladies who assisted in decorating the store and arranging the goods for display made quite a success of it, and the goods themselves were worthy of notice, as we believe he has about the nicest all around line of holiday goods we have seen in the town.

—See that linoleum at Thomason & Son the thing for your dining room, hall or office floor.

—Ladies those 54 piece tea sets at the Racket Store are too nice to miss—and they are so cheap, too.

For family use in numberless ways BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is a useful and valuable remedy. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Baker's drug store.

—An extra nice line of wall paper at Thomason & Son.

WANTED—to buy a gentle mare about 15 hands high. Address, 21 H. C. Scott, Haskell.

IF YOU OWE—

S. L. Robertson he needs the money. He is looking for you daily to come in and settle.

—With the exception of a few toys, my Christmas stock is made up of first-class goods. In buying I omitted the cheap useless articles and bought such things as would make lasting and valuable presents. If you would be correct in your selection of presents, pick from my stock. Jno. B. Baker.

—At their meeting Saturday night, 7th inst., the Odd Fellows elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Noble Grand, H. R. Jones;
Vice Grand, E. F. Springer;
Secretary, J. W. Meadors;
Treasurer, J. B. Baker.

Representatives to the Grand Lodge, which meets February next in San Antonio, R. W. Williams with W. B. Roberts alternate.

Disease and danger lurk in the vital organs. The blood becomes vitiated and the general health is undermined whenever the stomach and liver fail to perform their functions as nature intended. HERBINE will tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, where other preparations only relieve. Price, 50 cents at Baker's drug store.

—In a cotton picking race on the farm of Mr. Jim Griffin last week Walter Lee picked 514 pounds and Berry Maxwell picked 475 pounds. That is extra good picking for the average hand in the best of cotton and we had no idea that there was still unpicked cotton in the county that an expert could make such a run in.

—Terrell has the finest line of standard plate silver ware, in single pieces and sets ever brought to Haskell. You ought to call and see it.

Worms take refuge in the small intestine, where they can easily multiply. WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE will destroy these parasites. The verdict of the people tells plainly how well it has succeeded. Price, 25 cents at Baker's drug store.

—We were visited by the first real touch of winter last Saturday night, when a cold rain began falling and soon turned into sleet and then to snow. Sunday morning found about three inches of snow on the ground and the weather quite cool. It has remained cool, cloudy and raw most of the time since. The snow melted too slowly for the water to run off and several farmers have told us that it, with the shower that preceded it, will benefit wheat considerably.

TABLET'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is a positive cure for this most distressing and embarrassing of troubles. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents at Baker's drug store.

—There are a lot of nice things at McCollum & Cason's for Christmas presents. Drop in and see what they have.

—Mr. Baxter Fortenberry and Miss Jessie Stockton of the north part of the county drove in town Wednesday and were married, Rev. W. C. Young performing the ceremony.

—A nice line of musical instruments, including violins, guitars, mandolins, flutes, banjos, etc., at Terrells drug store.

—Ladies and gents solid gold and filled watches at Terrells drug store, best makes.

—The John Shannon and Bose McFarland cases, which were set for trial this week, were continued to the next term of the court.

H. T. McIntyre, St. Paul, Minn., who has been troubled with a disordered stomach, says, "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do me more good than anything I have ever taken." For sale by J. B. Baker.

—Handsome parlor lamps at the Racket Store real cheap.

—Mr. B. B. Greenwood of the Stamford Courier was among us one day this week. He has recently purchased his partners interest in the paper and is now sole proprietor and editor. We shall expect to see the Courier come to the front.

—Fine pocket and table cutlery at Terrells, including Mayer & Gosh and Weyett Bros', best makes.

—A fresh car-load of furniture just in at McCollum & Cason's.

—There are still a few good people owing me on their accounts and I want to very forcibly impress them with the fact that I need the money. I know that I will appreciate it and I believe they will feel better by settling up right soon.

S. L. Robertson.

—You haven't seen nearly all the pretty Christmas things if you haven't been to the Racket Store.

—Mr. M. Smith returned Thursday from a trip to Midland, where he went to examine a herd of sheep he has en route south. He says that section is in good condition, cattle and other livestock looking well.

—Pay your merchant and both will feel better and be able to continue business. S. L. Robertson.

—Mr. T. G. Carney tells us he received this week 36,265 pounds of freight and is looking for more stuff before the week is out.

—The prettiest glass water sets at the Racket Store you ever saw.

—For Sale—houses and lots in town. Martin & Wilson.

GUESS

Guess the number of beans—or nearest to the number of beans, in that jar at the Racket Store and get the fine decorated Bohemian glass water set as a prize. You get one guess for every 25 cts you spend there.

—We remarked in a previously written item that we had our first touch of winter Saturday night. Well, we had the second touch—or more correctly speaking, the real thing, Thursday night and continuing on through Friday.

Praise the bridge that carries you over either a flood or cough. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP has brought so many over throat and lung troubles, such as coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., that its praises are sung everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Baker's drug store.

—We have just put in the largest stock and best assortment of wall paper ever handled in Haskell. Call and see it if you have a room or a house to paper.

at McCollum & Cason.

—Fresh pineapples, bananas, coconuts, lemons, cranberries, etc., at Carney's.

—Mr. G. W. Reeves was down from Monday yesterday to see his Haskell folks.

—Miss Lillie Nike spent several days visiting friends in Stamford this week.

—This winter will furnish an excellent opportunity for the people of this county to rid themselves of the prairie dog pest.

Grass is unusually short and they can find but little to eat and after the winter has progressed a little farther they will eat poisoned grain put out for them with avidity when they come out of their holes on warm days. It is generally estimated that they can be killed in this way at a cost of not over five cents per acre and there is no doubt that their destruction would be worth several times that amount every year to every farmer as well as to the stockmen who depend on the grass for their cattle.

We suggest that the people get together and agree upon a united effort and set the time for the work.

—Mr. F. G. Alexander visited his Monday store this week.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. This remedy is for sale by J. B. Baker.

Wants Cattle to Pasture.

I will take 400 head of cattle to pasture at one dollar per head per month, or, will sell feed and water privilege. J. S. McCann, Ample, Texas.

WARNING

Notice is hereby given to the public that from the publication of this warning I will report to the authorities for prosecution any person found getting wood off the lands under lease by me belonging to R. Y. Cox and D. Jameson.

at W. D. Dickenson.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,
Southwest Corner Public Square
Haskell, Texas.

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

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

T. G. CARNEY'S

BIG REDUCTION

SALE

FOR CASH ONLY.

For the next thirty days I will put my entire stock of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions and Embroideries**

on sale at a heavy reduction from regular prices, for example, All Calicoes, regardless of quality or cost go at . . . 5 cts per yard All 28 inch Percales, guaranteed fast colors and good goods 50 per "

ALSO MY

\$2000 STOCK of SHOES,

including all grades for men, women and children, will be sold at correspondingly reduced prices.

Men's Hats, Clothing and Underwear

must go at most any old price, as also an extensive line of fine shirts duck coats, overalls, etc.

IF YOU have any doubt about this being a genuine reduction sale come and see and we will convince you in about two minutes.

Yours,

T. G. CARNEY.

BALDWIN'S HACK LINE
Haskell and Stamford.

My hacks will meet every passenger train coming to or leaving Stamford and will deliver passengers in Haskell promptly.

Express matter promptly and carefully handled. Hack leaves Haskell at 4 o'clock a. m.

All Charges Moderate.

Apply at my Livery Stable in Haskell for terms or other information.

J. L. BALDWIN, Propr.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF **DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE** by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. **HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.** F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be read at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for several months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days, according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 210 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

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