



# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

## INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

### From Cow to Customer.

The subject of sanitary milk is one that should command a great deal of attention, for milk and milk products are an important part of the dietary of civilized people. Yet the subject is never thought of from a scientific standpoint by the majority of the people. However, a few of the more thoughtful ones are becoming interested along this line. The Department of Agriculture of the Ohio State University has put into practice the scientific methods of handling milk to produce what is known as sanitary milk. It is thus described by T. S. Wheeler in a recent issue of the Agricultural Student:

"The herd consists of about forty cows, mostly Shorthorns, Holsteins and Jerseys. Much could be said about the feed and methods of feeding, but space will not permit. The cows are placed in the barn in white-washed stalls, where they are daily brushed and cleaned. The milkers wear white suits and have damp cloths to wipe the cows' udders, which removes any loose dirt that might fall into the pail. The first two or three squirts from each teat are milked on the ground as germs get into the end of the teat and would otherwise be milked into the bucket. As each cow is milked the milk is taken to a room apart from the stable in which is fitted up a Star Cooler. Cold water runs through this cooler and after the milk is weighed and recorded, it is poured into a tank through a strainer and runs over the cooler into another strainer, and into the can. While the cows are being milked the atmosphere in the stable is kept as free from dust and odor as possible. The cows are never fed until after milking and this is not done by the milkers. After the milk is placed in cans it is hauled to Townshend Hall in a hand cart, where it goes through the process of separating, standardizing and bottling. It is first weighed and then emptied into a vat and a sample taken, which is tested to find the per cent of butter fat. From the vat it goes into the separator, which not only separates but purifies it taking out all the dirt so that there is no sediment left in a bottle of milk after standing for hours. By a simple method of figuring the proportion is found by which to mix the milk to five per cent. The milk is then placed in a can which is arranged to fill four bottles at a time, the bottles being placed in a tray which runs on a track under the tank. In this manner the milk can be bottled very rapidly. It is put in quart and pint bottles which are capped and placed on a corrugated iron table and washed with clean water. They are then dried with a towel and placed in cases and the milk is ready for the customer. The bottles and utensils in the laboratory are washed and placed in a steam chest and the steam turned on, which thoroughly sterilizes them. The floor is made of white tile and is scrubbed twice a day. In fact everything is kept as clean as possible. In this way the O. S. U. dairy has gained a reputation which other dairymen envy. Those who wish to see how clean, healthful milk is produced are invited to inspect its methods. No one after seeing the way the milk is cared for would hesitate after passing through the bottling laboratory to say that it is not the best of business. It is well worth the price the consumer pays to realize that the greatest trouble is to find such a place as they will eat and remain healthy until they are 10 or 12 days old, and the only food I have as yet been able to find is about such as a mother bird would feed for her young while at liberty in the woods. Pheasants are strictly a wood bird, yet they are frequently found in open fields in great numbers. They are quite fond of grass, all kinds of worms, insects, and so forth. It is not a big job to find ants and their eggs to feed a brood of pheasants, quail or prairie chickens for ten days, or should you not want to feed them that, liberate the foster mother and her brood in 4 or 5 days (after the young are familiar with her milk), then she will take the best of care of her brood and bring them home every night to roost. Bantams are the only hens for quail, as others are too heavy. Next summer get a sitting of Bob White quail or prairie chicken eggs, and try your hand raising them. I am quite sure you will be greatly surprised at your success, especially if you will find ants and their larvae, or eggs, worms, bugs, etc. Gather up dirt, ants' eggs, etc., and throw it into the enclosure. The hen will scratch and find everything it contains in the way of food and will see the young feeding—F. J. Wilson, Preble County, Ohio.

### Poultry House Floors.

From Farmers' Review: I prefer a ground floor every time, as a board floor has many disadvantages that a ground floor has not. First, a board floor is harder to clean when the excrement is dried on same than a ground floor. Also rats and other vermin find a place to harbor under a board floor which they cannot do on a ground floor. In addition, the birds flying from their perches hurt themselves often by alighting on board floors. This is especially so with the larger breeds. In building a poultry house the walls should be of stone or brick and let into the ground sufficiently deep to prevent rats and the like from working through under them. The poultry house should be filled in with earth at least six or eight inches above the outside ground, so that no water will soak into it in the spring and when it rains. Such a ground floor is dry and easy to clean and is nature's floor for the fowls. Just imagine a hungry lot of fowls scratching for their breakfast on a board floor, even if it is well littered with straw; it seems they would almost tear off their talons. I have discarded board floors altogether, and do not see a single reason why I should go back to them. My three poultry houses have ground floors, as has also my brooder house, which is 20x80 feet, and I could not take a board floor in any of them as a gift—Lewis Schermerman, Stephenson County, Illinois.

### Buying of Cattle Feeds.

The prices for grain and feeding stuffs which are now ruling are so high that it behooves the buyer more than ever to study the fitness of the sundry materials offered for cattle feeding purposes, says a communication from the Vermont Experiment Station. Meals and feeds of all sorts are offered, some good and some bad. Their market prices often show no relationship whatever to fitness; hence the need of looking beyond the mere matter of cost. The state feeding stuffs inspection of the past two years has served to point out more clearly to the retailer dealer as well as to the consumer the distinction between good and bad feeds. The Vermont Experiment Station is now about to issue a bulletin showing the character of the goods on sale last spring. The standard by products were found to run about as usual. The guarantees made by the manufacturers as to their quality were commonly upheld; but there were a few cases of serious adulteration, intentional or accidental. The Mayflower brand meal contained but little more than one-half of the protein which this class of goods should contain; a few samples of mixed wheat feed were found to be adulterated, and there were several out feeds (one of which was boldly called "ground oats") which were of extremely low grade. One brand of oat feed analyzed at the station this fall contained even less protein than does oat hulls. It would appear that in this case the great feed adulterator itself had been adulterated.

### Ice for Dairy Use.

From the Farmers' Review: There is very little ice put up by the farmers in this section (Ontario). Ice wagons from the nearby towns make regular trips out in the country every so often during the summer. Well buildings are used for this purpose and are generally poles set in the ground with 2x4 girts, upon these are placed boards 1x12, 12 feet (upright) and battened. There are one or two frame buildings. These have studding and drop siding is used on outside and ship lap on inside, making an airtight space four in. thick (dead air). Sawdust is used most altogether, ice is packed in edgewise and it snow is handy all cracks are filled with snow. The ice is packed so it will hold about eight to ten inches of each side. This space is filled full with sawdust. A few have good drainage, but more are built upon rails for the bottom. About 65 to 75 cents per ton cost of putting up ice, when it can be gotten near farms. Some winters it is necessary to ship from Rock River. This of course makes it more expensive—Irvin Nowlan, Stark County, Illinois.

### Soda and Limes.

For many years saloonkeepers have furnished their patrons with limes at certain hours, the only cost being the price of a drink, and many men have taken advantage of this to get a midday meal for nothing. Now in some eastern cities their wives may do the same thing, thanks to the enterprise of certain proprietors of soda water fountains. For some time past it has been the custom to set out a plate of sweet biscuits with each glass of soda water, but now luncheons are being served on a more elaborate scale. One Philadelphia confectionery establishment has inaugurated the innovation of serving a dainty sandwich with each drink. Another announces that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, matinee days, each woman buying a glass of soda water will be given her choice of either a chicken croquette or a lobster croquette.

### Buffalo Bills.

The first of the new issue of \$10 buffalo bills have just been placed in circulation by the treasury department. The note is named buffalo bill because of the central figure, which is a large buffalo, standing in a position as though to charge on an enemy. It is the largest single figure ever placed on a treasury note.

### Americans Have Increased their Sales in Sydney, Australia, 100 per cent each year for seven years.

Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich and theological writer, was a farmer's son.

92 1/2 points. She got the extra cuts on "shape." Laying spoils the shape of pullets, so far as scoring for premiums is concerned. I have pullets that started in to lay at 4 1/2 months, and they are not fit to show. Birds that score high do not make good layers as a rule." Coming from a poultry fancier this is doubly important. We have heard it asserted before that high scoring birds were likely to prove poor egg producers, but there has generally been little beside assertion to back it. We hope to hear from others on the same point.

### Intelligence of Insanity.

Insane people frequently make statements which give evidence of keen intelligence. An instance of this kind occurred a day or two ago in Judge Bonham's court. A Scandinavian woman from one of the range towns was undergoing examination as to her mental condition. Her husband, a weakened, inferior looking little fellow, had told the story of his wife's condition, and she took in every word he said.

She was then interrogated and answered all the questions about herself and her children in a vague, rambling manner. Finally she protested that there was nothing the matter with her.

"Do you think that your husband is out of his mind?" asked the doctor.

"Ay don't talk so. Ay tank he never has mind to ben out of," replied the woman. Despite her seeming sanity on this point she was committed.—Duluth News-Tribune.

### His Opinion of Children.

The Dear Girl—I am really astonished to hear you advance the proposition that a child should not be corrected in the presence of strangers.

The Savage Bachelor—He should not be because he should never be in the presence of strangers; that's why

### Escapes No Interest.

When a man is known to be so good that he doesn't need watching a woman doesn't take a second look at him.

### What Hit Him.

His face showed a quilt of many patches, and he was on crutches, and his right arm was in a sling.

"He my son, sub," explained Brother Dickey—"de one wid de eddication."

"Been playing football, has he?"

"No, sub, not lately."

"Railroad wreck, then?"

"No, sub, dat ain't what hit him."

"Been trying to lynch him?"

"No, sub, he 'scaped dat, too."

"Well, what on earth did he run against?"

"De race problem, sub. He no sooner got his college papers dan he lit inter de race problem, but I reckon him must 'a seen 'im comin'—fer dar he is!"

### A Freak's Misfortune.

"So the living skeleton is going to get married?"

"Yes, poor fellow; he says he feels obliged to, or lose his job."

"Why, how's that?"

"Well, he says he doesn't have anything to worry him and he's beginning to gain flesh."

### A Woman's Reason.

First question—I see you ride astride. Do you find it more comfortable?

Second ditto—No, I can't say that I do; but that isn't the question. By riding this way, you see, I get my money's worth out of both sides of the horse.

### In Heaven.

Mrs. Darling—Oh, there is that pretty Mrs. Truegood. She died three years ago, I believe.

Mrs. Oldham—Yes, and I am almost positive that she has on the very same wings I saw her wearing last summer.

### Unreasonable Woman.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—And you say she is an unreasonable woman?

Mr. Crimmonbeak—Is she? Why, if she went down to the stock exchange she'd expect some of the men to get up and give her their \$50,000 seats!

### Spoke a Trifle Too Late.

The minister of a Scotch parish had a great wish that an old couple should become teetotalers, but they were in no wise eager to comply. After much pressing, however, they consented to try the experiment, but laying down as a condition that they should be allowed to keep a bottle of "Auld Kirk" for medicinal purposes.

About a fortnight after John began to feel his resolution weakening, but he was determined not to be the first to give way. In another week, however, he collapsed entirely.

"Jenny, woman," he said, "I've an awfu' pain in my head. Ye might gie me a wee drapple an' see gin it'll dae me any good."

"Weel, guidman," she replied, "ye're owre late o' askin', for ever sin that bottle cam wi' the hoose, I've been bothered sae wi' pains i' my head 'tis a' done, an' there's nae drapple left."

### Billiard Concoct Reduced.

An Albany lawyer with a penchant for billiards, had occasion, recently, to visit a small town. While there seeking to pass the time, he found a new and excellent billiard table. Upon his inquiring if there was anybody about who could play, the landlord referred him to one of the natives, who may be called John Jones, because that isn't his name. They played several games, but the result was against the Albany lawyer. Try as he might, the countryman won.

"Mr. Jones," he remarked, "I have quite a reputation at home. They consider me a good billiard player, but I'm not in your class. May I inquire how long you have played?"

"Oh, for a spell back," replied the native. "Say, stranger, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but you're the fust feller I ever beat!"

### To Be Looked at.

"Of course, madam, I would not be expected to fight the fire?"

"Certainly not," replied the lady.

"Not to sweep the floors?"

"Certainly not."

"Nor to attend to the door?"

"Of course not."

"Nor to wait at table?"

"No, I want none of these things," said the lady, with her sweetest smile. "The only thing I require a servant for is to look at her, and for this you are far too plait."

### Took Him a Long Time.

Church—Philadelphia isn't so slow after all. I see an official over there who had held office for a dozen years just got away with \$6,000.

Gotham—But, don't you see, it took him nearly twelve years to do it!

### Definition of Hash.

"Do you know what they call hash at our boarding house?"

"No, what?"

"The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

### At a Disadvantage.

Lady—I wish you would paint me a storm at sea.

Marine Painter—Impossible, madam. Other artists paint storms at sea.

"Yes, but I've seen one."

# Pictorial Humor



TRUE.

She—He kissed me, and then he proposed.

He—Man's usual fate.

She—How?

He—Lost on the coral reefs.

### A SURE CURE.



"I see terrible hoos from singin'; what shell I take?"

"Has yo' tried hoos powders?"

### WOULD KEEP THE WOLF AWAY.



"Deed, sir, I can't keep the wolf from my door."

"I'll fix that; I'll get my daughter to come around and sing."

### Obviously Not.

"That baker keeps presenting his bill," said the debtor, "as if he needed the dough."

"Perhaps," said the highly humorous friend, "if he doesn't get the dough he can't knead any more."

### Where the Trouble Began.

"Why, I differ as to religion."

"Why, I don't suppose that either of them cared a rap about religion!"

"Well, they didn't, until they found out that they differed as to it"—Life.

### Just His Style.

"Young man," said the elderly attorney, with considerable earnestness, "do you think you could kiss a girl and keep your mouth closed about it?"

"I have always done it in that way," replied the gallant youth.

### Get Over the Difficulty.

Chemist (to poor woman)—"You must take this medicine three times a day after meals." Patient—"But, sir, I seldom get meals these 'ard times." Chemist (passing on to the next customer)—"Then take it before them."

### Surely a Food Hea-sen.

"Want have you got that sign, 'Hands Off,' posted outside your works for?" asked the curious individual.

"Because," replied the jocular mill owner, "my men are on strike."

### A Scandal Spotted.

"Did you hear that Mrs. Upstreet was separated from her husband?"

"Mercy, no! Tell me about it."

"Well, they were downtown 'chopping together yesterday, and they got separated in the crowd."

### Doubtful.

He—I'd offer myself to you for a Christmas present if I thought you'd take me.

She—I'm afraid I'd have trouble in exchanging you.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRI-CULTURISTS.

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

### Is the Wild Goose Plum Self-Fertile?

The Farmers' Review recently sent out inquiries to some of the leading fruit growers and horticulturists regarding the self-fertility or self-sterility of the Wild Goose Plum. Below are some of the answers received:

W. B. Flick, Marion County, Kansas: I think that the Wild Goose Plum is self-fertile. I have grown it for 25 years without proximity to any other plums. They are apt to drop badly from curculio, I think. I have but ten trees. They have not proved hardy with me.

S. J. Baldwin, Nemaha County, Kansas: I have always grown Wild Goose Plum with other sorts, such as Golden Beauty, Weaver, Miner, Abundance, Burbank, Ozon and others and usually have a fair crop. Not having grown Wild Goose Plum separately I am not prepared to give facts in regard to its fertility. But I believe it is best to grow it in connection with other sorts. The Miner is sterile.

N. F. Murray, Holt County, Missouri: The Wild Goose Plum is not self-fertile. No mistake about this; it is barren and worthless unless fertilized with some other variety. If wild plums are growing near and there are plenty of bees working this will answer. But better plant other varieties with them.

A. Chandler, Wyandotte County, Kansas: I consider the Wild Goose Plum fertile. It is early and sells well, though it is of poor quality. I can recommend it to all fruit growers.

James B. Wild, Jasper County, Missouri: We do not find the Wild Goose Plum sufficiently fertile to enable it to produce fruit by itself. We find it advisable to plant near it plums like the Miner and Forest Garden.

L. A. Goodman, Secretary Missouri State Horticultural Society: There seems to be two strains of the Wild Goose Plum—one self-fertile the other not.

Mr. J. C. Bear, Montgomery County, Ohio: My experience with the Wild Goose Plum convinces me that it is not self-fertile. I have found a small wild plum that successfully fertilizes the Wild Goose Plum.

T. B. Chandler, St. Francois County, Missouri: I grow the Wild Goose Plum, but as the trees are right in the midst of a grove of other plum trees they (the Wild Goose trees) are full of fruit every year.

J. H. Karnes, Buchanan County, Missouri: The Wild Goose Plum is one of the most prolific and profitable of our native plums. It is not self-fertile. I have the best success with the Miner as a fertilizer for it. The Miner is a fine late plum. Forest Rae is perhaps a good one.

F. M. Grant, Wabash County, Indiana: I am growing quite a number of Wild Goose plum trees and get plums every year. I find it pistillate or imperfect and fertilize with other American sorts. I have 46 varieties of European, Japanese, French and native sorts in an orchard of 500 trees, and do some experimental work.

J. C. Evans, Howell County, Missouri: There is more than one strain of Wild Goose Plum. Some are self-fertile some years, but none are so all years, and none of us have learned that any are sure to bear any year.

G. W. Hopkins, Greene County, Missouri: I have always had some other variety with the Wild Goose and can not say from experience whether it is self-fertile or not.

C. M. Hobbs, Marion County, Indiana: The Wild Goose has not proven self-fertile here.

L. N. Beal, Jefferson County, Indiana: The Wild Goose Plum is benefited by the pollen of other plum trees. I find the Miner plum a good pollinator. I can cite instances where isolated Wild Goose plum trees are barren. From my experience I would not plant them by themselves. I have 40 varieties of plums and consider the Wild Goose one of the best when handled right. But it is like the Kiefer pear. To be successful a person should know his business. One way to know your business is to read what others are doing in such papers as the Farmers' Review.

A. Bonnell, Lee County, Iowa: I have a few Wild Goose plum trees, and like them the best of any variety I have. I think they are self-fertile if several trees are set near together.

A summary of the above experiences bears out the opinion expressed by some of our best horticulturists that the Wild Goose cannot be depended on to fertilize itself. The suggestion that there are two strains—one fertile and the other not—is worthy of consideration, and many account for the diverse experiences of different growers with it. As a general proposition, it is safe to consider the Wild Goose plum as infertile to its own pollen.

### A Standard of Fecundity.

So far as my observation goes, there is to-day no greater complaint among market breeders than the want of prolificacy in the pure-bred hog. I know that this is the case in our part of the country at least. What number of pigs, then, shall we take as the ideal, toward which we aspire in working to improve our pure breeds of swine along these lines? The old English hog was perhaps the best type of hog, and the most profitable known, previous to the establishment of either of the "new" recognized pure breeds of swine. She was large in stature, had great constitution and energy that has not since been equaled in any of the specific breeds that have been produced since her day. She bore ten to fourteen strong, healthy pigs, which she was able to raise with very little help from her owner. I well remember the old "Graser" sow on my father's farm fifty years ago, whose progeny furnished not only the meat for the family, but added very materially to the revenue of the farm. She was a feeder and a great mother, and if she failed to raise at least 10 good, healthy pigs to a litter, we thought she was not doing her full duty. This, we may take as our standard

of fecundity in our hog; that we have very materially retrograded from their standard no one will deny. I assume this high standard because I believe it is possible to produce a sow that will return this number of good, healthy pigs without breaking her constitution, and that with a properly balanced ratio we may succeed in raising that number of good pigs. I think it is advisable for the reason that with the greater number we are fortified against the inevitable percentage of loss in farrowing and in the first weeks of the pig life. If we have too many, it is easy to reduce the number, but if too few, it is impossible to increase them.—F. M. McNeal.

### Facts on Angora Goats.

From Farmers' Review: In answer to the queries by D. A. Taylor in a recent issue of the Farmers' Review I may say: The cost of medium to high-grade Angora goats of good breeding age is \$2.25 to \$3.50 per head, pure bred \$4.50 to \$5.50 per head (carload lots). Thoroughbred Angora goats do not often drop more than one kid at a time, while the Spanish Maltese (milk goat) nearly always drop two and frequently three kids. The lower the grade the more prolific they are and the more milk they produce. The young goats are bred until two years of age, while the common and Spanish Maltese female goat will breed at 6 to 8 months old. There is a good demand for goat venison and a fair demand for the mohair. Angora, Spanish and Maltese goats thrive in either warm or cold countries. Goats protect themselves against wolves or dogs (when the billies are in the flocks) much better than sheep. A good sheep fence is a good goat fence. Mr. Taylor can buy goats in any section of southwest Texas. This is the home of the goat, where Angoras of any grade to pure breeds may be purchased direct from breeders. Angoras and Spanish Maltese milk goats are for sale by breeders in this locality.—B. H. Van Raub, Bexar County, Texas.

From the Farmers' Review: We had two years ago a tract of more than 100 acres of brush land that we desired to clear, but found that the brush would start again, even in spite of the fact that 800 sheep were pastured on the land. One year ago last spring we put in 100 goats and have kept from 100 to 200 there all the time since, except during the winter; and the land is nearly cleared. We would rather have 100 goats than the best man we ever had to clear brush land. The goats are very hardy and require very little care. There is a ready sale for them when fat at the stock yards, and they bring the same price as sheep. They are prolific. There is a ready sale for the hair at from 25 to 50 cents. They will stand any amount of cold, if they have shelter. They require a good fence, about 4 feet high. Wire fence, like the Page, is best. They will go over a rail fence or a board fence if it is leaning. There is a great demand for goats at present, as brush killers. In this part of Michigan there are thousands of acres of brush land that will make fine pasture land when cleared, and the goats will clean it up less than no expense, as they make a nice profit while doing the work.—Morgan Bros. & Co., Saginaw County, Michigan.

### Mr. J. N. Young, in a communication to the Farmers' Review, writes: "The one thing that I consider the most essential above all things for the safe wintering of birds is to have them strong and healthy at time of going in to winter. Next to that we should have a warm house and a variety of important food." These are three very important considerations. The skillful poultry raiser has studied the matter of summer feed so thoroughly that he brings his birds to the point of wintering in fine condition. Their feed has been largely made up of green stuff, insects, meat food and cut bones that moulting has been passed without loss of vitality to the fowls. Of farm animals it has been said: "Well summered is half wintered." The same truth applies to fowls.

### The Babcock milk tester has done much to elevate the standards by which we judge the quality of a pair of scales, however, it is found to be a great help in the farmer's work.

Among the things that we should do to make nations wiser, we should consider the tremendous importance to our American industries of this portion of our domain. Business enterprises to the value of two billion dollars are directly dependent on them. Careful estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that we use in this country 70,000,000 tons of hay per year. Were that the only source of fodder supply two-thirds of all our live stock would have to be discarded. But the grazing lands of the country, the farm pastures, the mountain sides, and the great ranges of the West, produce 210,000,000 tons of feed per year. This keeps the great live-stock industries in operation. The improvement of our pasture lands can enormously increase the revenues of our farms. These are the lands so generally neglected in this country that in many cases it is a wonder how stock can exist upon them. We have improved our meadow lands by the introduction of grasses originally European, but we have left our pastures and grazing lands to native grasses, some of them of little value on account of waxy or glutinous vegetation or on account of their slow development after maturity. We have increased the value of these lands by not pasturing them too closely by the introduction into them of legume forage plants or grasses. The use of good pasture mixtures in pastures would be one method of giving a greater supply of food with the necessity of the farmer disturbing his present arrangements as to stock at pasture. Nicaragua will admit duty free, 25 fruits under 14 degrees, fresh and dried fruits and preserved products from United States.



# HOUSTON'S HONOR

One of Her Citizens is Selected as the President of

## THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION

For the State of Texas—For General Manager the Board of Directors Elected Louis J. Wortham.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 15.—Organization of the Texas World's Fair commission was completed Tuesday at a meeting of the directors elected here a week ago by the commissioners appointed by Gov. Sayers.

The following officers of the commission were elected: President, John H. Kirby of Houston; vice presidents with equal standing, W. W. Seley of Waco, L. J. Polk of Galveston and Walter Tips of Austin. Executive committee, E. B. Perkins and Barnett Gibbs of Dallas, Jesse Shain of McKinney, E. H. R. Green of Terrell and Paul Waples of Fort Worth. Treasurer, Royal A. Ferris of Dallas secretary, Tom Richardson of Houston; general manager, Louis J. Wortham of Austin.

The directors proceeded with great care and gave every point long consideration and thorough discussion before taking action. The sentiment throughout was that everything should be done in the best possible way and the men to whom the work was entrusted would be those who would give it their best efforts and close and continuous attention.

As on the previous meeting it was frequently stated that it was desired that the World's Fair commission should be a purely business undertaking and that it should be managed on a business basis throughout all departments. It was recognized that once the people of the state were certain that the money contributed would be employed economically in the placing of an exhibit creditable to the state at St. Louis there would be no trouble in raising the funds.

To make it beyond doubt that there would be no waste of the funds subscribed an organization was perfected under which there could be no expenditure of money except where it was approved by the executive committee of five members and the general manager, and by this only in sums less than \$500. The expenditures for sums exceeding \$500 must be approved by the general manager, the executive committee and the president, who must sign the check.

Equal care was taken in the details of all other matters. Much attention was given to the prescribing of the duties of the officers and agents of the commission and to the selection of the officers themselves.

The directors issued an address to the people of Texas, asking them to assist in the preparation of an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

### Territory B. ok.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The abstract of the condition of the national banks of the Indian Territory at the close of business on Dec. 10 as reported to the controller of the currency shows the average reserve to have been 29.99 per cent, against 29.66 per cent on Sept. 30; loans and discounts decreased from \$5,369,319 to \$5,289,746; gold coin increased from \$135,731 to \$152,957; total specie from \$341,291 to \$499,739; lawful money reserve from \$515,814 to \$581,563; individual deposits from \$4,881,172 to \$5,510,341.

### Gorman Chosen.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15.—Former United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was re-elected to occupy place in the senate which he lost in the general elections four years ago and regained in November last. He received every Democratic vote in both houses of the assembly. Congressman William H. Jackson was Republican nominee.

The vote stood in the senate, Gorman 17, Jackson 9; in the house, Gorman 51, Jackson 43.

### Ten Miners Dead.

South McAlester, I. T., Jan. 15.—Monday evening an explosion caused by a "windy" shot occurred in Milby & Dow's coal mine No. 9, at Dow, I. T. There were only ten men at work in the mine at the time, all of whom were killed by suffocation and afterward.

The explosion did not injure the shaft, which was a new one, and the fire that followed was put out before it did much damage.

### Foraker Re-Elected.

Columbus, O., Jan. 15.—The house and senate of the Ohio legislature balloted separately on Tuesday for United States senator. Senator Joseph B. Foraker who was caucus nominee of the Republicans, received twenty-one votes in the senate to eleven for Hon. Charles W. Baker of Cincinnati, who was the Democratic nominee. In the house senator Foraker received sixty-six votes to forty-two for Baker.

## SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

A Mississippian and a Missourian Speak in Their Behalf.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house continued the debate on the pension appropriation bill Tuesday and devoted much time to the proposition advanced by Mr. Rixey of Virginia to open the doors of the soldiers' home to ex-Confederate veterans. Two notable speeches were made in support of the proposition, one by Mr. Gardner, a Michigan Republican, and the other by Mr. DeArmond, a Missouri Democrat. Mr. DeArmond's eloquence aroused both sides of the house.

Mr. Gardner, reverting to the speech of Mr. Rixey in favor of opening the doors of national soldiers' homes to ex-Confederates said he approved the suggestion. As an ex-Union soldier he sympathized with the spirit that sought to take care of their own, and predicted that the time would come, and at no distant date, when the homes of disabled veterans, built and maintained by the common government, would be opened alike to needy soldiers, whether of the Union or Confederacy, and his expression of sentiment that it was better to care for the destitute than to care for the graves of the dead, immortal though they may be, was greeted with a round of applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. Otey of Virginia, who followed Mr. Miers, took issue with his colleague (Mr. Rixey) regarding the method of relieving needy ex-Confederates. He pressed as an alternative proposition that the money in the money in the treasury to the credit of captured and abandoned Confederate property be distributed 10 per cent annually to the Confederate homes in the south.

Mr. Otey, who said he himself gloried in the fact that he had been a rebel soldier, and convulsed the house repeatedly with amusing stories illustrative of his arguments.

Mr. DeArmond of Missouri approved the suggestion of Mr. Rixey to open the doors of soldiers' homes to ex-Confederates. He took issue with those who declared that the Confederate soldiers had sought to destroy the government of the United States.

The leaders of the lost cause, he said, believed implicitly in the theory of secession, and the rank and file, not indulging in fine spun theories, finding that war had come, fought for their homes and freedoms. This suggestion to allow those on the losing side to enter the homes of the winners was worthy to be considered in calmness and charity.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. DeArmond, "I think the time has already arrived when in the north and south there is a common sentiment of pride in the glory and manhood of the American soldier of the war of the sixties, and even if we do not fully realize it, our children will, when some of the leaders of the south will be pointed to, north and south, east and west, as the brightest ornaments of our time."

"I believe that in all the Christian years there has not arisen a leader of men with all the better elements of manhood, a nobler and more magnificent specimen of the best that manhood can do in its proudest and most glorious and successful moments than Gen. Robert E. Lee. (Applause.) I am perfectly willing to stand by the bill and the advocacy and support of it. There can be no greater charity to the Federal soldier, there can be nothing better for the soldier of the north or the south than to furnish him a home when there is no home elsewhere. Far better than to dispense the pensions with a lavish hand, or deal them out sparingly, it is to furnish these old soldiers with the surroundings of the household where they may prepare for the final grand march across the river."

### To Grand Coronation.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The cabinet meeting Tuesday was devoted largely to the consideration of the appointment of representatives of this country at the coronation of King Edward. At its conclusion the following designations were announced by the secretary of state:

Special ambassador—Whitehall Reid of New York.

Representative of the United States army—Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware.

Representative of the United States navy—Capt. Chas. E. Clarke, commander of the battleship Oregon during the Spanish-American war, and governor of the naval home at Philadelphia.

### Full Surrender.

Manila, Jan. 15.—The full surrender of the forces of Col. Marigan, who, with Major Cabera, and a renegade priest named Castillo, gave themselves up unconditionally Jan. 1 to Gen. Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batangas Province, occurred Monday (Jan. 13) at Taal. The insurgents created a surprise by bringing in sixty more rifles than the authorities thought Marigan could command in district of Taal.

### After DeWet.

London, Jan. 15.—Perhaps the most important point in Lord Kitchener's weekly report, dated Johannesburg, Monday, Jan. 13, is the omission of all mention of Gen. DeWet, from which it is deduced that the British commander-in-chief is more than usually hopeful of effective results from his present effort to surround DeWet.

Since the disaster at Zeefontein, strong British columns have been persistently dogging DeWet's forces.

## ALL HAVE AGREED.

The Heirs of the Late Marsh M. Rice Wish 1896 Will

### PROBATED IN NEW YORK CITY.

By Taking This Step the Relatives of the Late Texas Millionaire Make Common Cause Against Patrick.

New York, Jan. 14.—Legal papers on file in the surrogate's court disclosed that all the heirs at law of the late Wm. M. Rice had entered into a written agreement to consent to the probating of the will executed by Rice in September, 1896, and to divide between them the entire estate under the terms of the will. By this agreement the contest over the validity of the will of 1896 is withdrawn and all the heirs combine against a so-called Patrick will. The Rice institute is a party to the agreement to settlement.

The fact that such an agreement of settlement had been entered into by the Rice institute and the heirs at law and next of kin to the late Mr. Rice was set forth in a petition presented to Surrogate Fitzgerald by Eugene L. Rushe as special guardian for Nina Belle Rice, a minor, and a granddaughter of the late David Rice, who was a brother of the late William Marsh Rice.

In his petition Mr. Rushe said that he had, after a careful investigation, come to the conclusion that the objections to the will executed by the late William Marsh Rice cannot be established by proof. He informed the court that recently the heirs at law and legatees under the will of 1896, including the Rice institute, had signed a written agreement, a copy of which he said he had in his possession, by which they had agreed to consent to the admission to probate the will of 1896, and to combine against the will purporting to have been executed by Rice on June 20, 1900, commonly known as the Patrick will because it was produced and filed by Albert T. Patrick, now awaiting trial for the alleged murder of Rice.

Mr. Rushe asked permission to withdraw the objection filed by him as guardian for Nina Belle Rice to the will of 1896 and to join in the settlement.

Surrogate Fitzgerald granted the application. It is said that under the terms of the settlement the heirs of David Rice would be entitled to \$75,000 as their share of the estate left by William Marsh Rice.

### Drake Asked to Resign.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The case of the Eagle Pass collectorship has come to a head. The president has written to the secretary of the treasury directing him to request Collector Drake's resignation. This action comes about through the efforts of the civil service commission. Several months ago the commission commenced an investigation of the complaints against Drake, and the result was that several days ago presented to the president its findings.

### Marquis Ill.

London, Jan. 14.—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, formerly governor-general of Canada, is seriously ill at Clonsdale, his residence, in County Down, Ireland.

### Dam Measure.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Hon. Leigh Clark of El Paso arrived to urge upon congress the passage of the bill providing for the construction of an international dam across the Rio Grande at El Paso and also the bill granting the city of El Paso the right to construct in conjunction with Juarez, Mexico, a free bridge across the river. Representative Stephens and Senator Culberson have introduced bills on these projects.

### Left Half Shaved.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14.—Twenty half-shaved men were abandoned in their chairs, owing to a strike in a local barber college. The students had paid \$40 for the course and complained that no lectures were delivered, as scheduled in the prospectus.

The students therefore, took the opportunity when all chairs were full, and the signal to strike was given by a student who dropped a bottle of oil on the tiled floor.

### Department of Commerce.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Mr. Nelson of Minnesota called up bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce. He explained necessity which he said existed for the passage of such a measure, and was pitted with questions by several senators who said that sufficient time had not been allowed for looking into merits of measure.

Mr. Teller criticized that feature relating to transfer of geological survey.

### Curtis New Bill.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Representative Curtis of Kansas introduced a bill giving territorial organization to the Indian Territory, providing for the appointment by the president of a governor and secretary of state and the election of a delegate to congress, legislature and other offices by vote of the people. Under the provisions of the bill the governor of territory becomes ex-officio chairman of the Leaves commission.

## POOL ROOM ROBBERED.

Two Masked Men Enter an Establishment and Secure Large Sum.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.—Two young men of slight build, with handkerchiefs tied across the lower portions of their faces, entered Harry H. Chick's poolroom in the center of the city Monday night and with drawn revolvers commanded the proprietor, cashier and three other employes who were in the place to lie down on the floor. They then secured between \$1500 and \$2500 and escaped. A third man, supposed to be a confederate, but not masked, guarded the entrance while the robbery was committed.

Jimmy Driscoll, an employe who did not readily comply with the command to lie down, received a heavy blow on the head with a revolver from one robber, J. A. Frame, the cashier, also received a slight blow on the head.

A better time for the robbery could not have been chosen. The proprietor and his assistants were counting the money that had been received during the day, and as betting on the first races of the day ceased at 6:30 p. m., only the employes remained.

### Took Wide Range.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house of representatives spent Monday in general discussion of the pension appropriation bill, the first of the annual budgets. The debate took a wide range.

Grosvenor of Ohio and Hepburn of Iowa denounced a report presented to the last Grand Army of the Republic encampment criticizing the course of themselves and other members of congress on the veteran "preference" bill, which was defeated at the last session. They explained that their opposition to the bill was due to the incorporation in the bill of a clause, which had not been indorsed by the G. A. R., placing veterans of the Spanish war in the preferential class.

Rixey of Virginia caused something of a stir on the Democratic side by advancing a proposition to open the doors of the national soldiers' homes to ex-Confederates and to furnish Federal aid to all the state Confederate homes.

Richardson of Alabama was the only Democrat who joined Rixey in support of it.

### Claims Exaggerated.

Be. lin, Jan. 14.—The imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, replied in lower house of Diet to interpellations relative to the Polish question in Prussia. The National Liberals desired to know how Germanism was to be upheld, while the Polish members bitterly criticized the recent events at Weischen, declaring that the sentences of the court "must have caused justice to veil her face in shame."

Von Buelow stated that the incidents at Weischen had been exaggerated.

### Condition of Texas Banks.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Condition of national banks of Texas, exclusive of Houston, Dec. 10, as reported to the controller of the currency, shows the average reserve held at 24.75 per cent, against 26.14 per cent Sept. 30. Loans and discounts decreased from \$66,666,722; gold certificates from \$7,249,302 to \$2,218,992; total specie increased from \$5,051,445 to \$5,957,058; lawful money reserve decreased from \$8,505,992 to \$8,378,422; individual deposits increased from \$69,429,418 to \$72,779,398.

### Directors Chosen.

Vernon, Tex., Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Vernon Cotton Oil Mill company the following directors were elected: J. D. Hagler, J. C. Sumner, C. T. Herring, S. W. McLarty and J. H. Housels. The directors elected the following officers: J. D. Hagler, president; J. C. Sumner, vice president; S. W. McLarty, second vice president; C. T. Herring, treasurer; A. M. Hiatt, secretary; J. H. Housels, general manager.

### Says She Was Frostbitten.

Greenville, Tex., Jan. 14.—Mrs. C. M. Binion has filed suit in the district court against the Cotton Belt for \$3000 for alleged personal injuries. Plaintiff alleges that on the 14th of December she bought a ticket at this place for Belton, and that while en route to that city she was delayed at Wylie for six hours and a half, during which time, she alleges, there was no fire in the coach and that she was frost-bitten and otherwise injured.

### Lady Was Brave.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 14.—Sunday morning about 3 o'clock Mrs. Coxin heard a sound as if some one was trying to open a window in her house. She rose and saw the form of a man at a window on the porch. She fired on him with a pistol and the man disappeared. The neighbors were aroused and a police call was sent in. Mounted Officer Fanning responded, and on examining the premises found a trail of blood across the porch and under the house which is high off the ground.

### Fall Under Wheels.

Celeste, Tex., Jan. 14.—Henry Ginclair, a painter, was found dead on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas track 100 yards north of the depot Sunday morning. He has a daughter living here and a son at Hillsboro. It is supposed he went to jump off the train and fell under the wheels.

Former President Cleveland has nearly recovered.

## SANTIAGO STORY.

Work of the Flying Squadron Told a War Correspondent,

### AND ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

George E. Graham in His Account of the Naval Engagement Says Sampson Ignored Schley.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—A book entitled "Schley and Santiago" is on the press. The author is George E. Graham, a war correspondent, who had exceptional facilities for gathering materials, as he was on board the Brooklyn during the fight with the Spanish fleet, and thus in a position to tell the story of Santiago "without fear or favor."

The book is said to have the unqualified endorsement of Rear Admiral Schley, who read and corrected the proof sheets. In connection with the arrival of the New York, Mr. Graham says:

"The commodore reached over to me, took my glasses and looked searchingly to the east, saying slowly as he did so, 'There is the Texas, and there is the Vixen, but I don't see the New York.' And then, as he kept the glasses up, in an instant he had evidently found her, for he remarked: 'Yes, there she is. I can tell her by her smoke.' This was at 1:45 o'clock, and the Colon had gone ashore at 1:15, while Capt. Cook had received the surrender at 1:43. At 2 o'clock, just as the New York got where we considered her in signal distance, Commodore Schley ordered the signal raised, 'A glorious victory has been achieved. Details later.' This signal replaced the one which he had been flying for nearly three-quarters of an hour. The enemy has surrendered, and which the New York had not answered. Vainly the signal officers on the bridge watched the New York for even the courtesy of an answering pennant showing that she understood our signal. None was displayed, and then it apparently dawned upon Commodore Schley's mind that Sampson's flag captain on the New York was probably intent upon ignoring him. Picking up the megaphone, Commodore Schley did the one thing that day for which I have always criticized him: Lowered his dignity sufficiently to plead with the commander of the fleet that he might have the surrender of the ship whose escape had been frustrated by the Brooklyn and the Oregon, thus making complete the day's victory."

"I request the honor of the surrender of the Cristobal Colon," he said in a clear, distinct voice; and from the commander-in-chief's flagship came wafted back the insolent answer from a cadet, 'What?'"

"I request the honor of the surrender of the Cristobal Colon," again called the commodore, and this time his voice trembled slightly. We watched the bridge of the New York closely, waiting latently for an answer but none came. And that message, as had all the others preceding it since the destruction of the Spanish fleet which had been addressed by Schley to the New York, remained unanswered.

"Somebody raised a broom at our masthead on one of the pennant hal-yards, and the crew of the Oregon followed suit and then gave three cheers for Commodore Schley. On the Texas the men all lined up on the forward deck, and at the request of somebody aboard—I presume of Philip himself—gave three cheers for Commodore Schley. The little Vixen circled around three or four times, her crew yelling themselves hoarse for the Brooklyn, for Schley and for victory."

Col. John Pope, a noted Kentuckian, died at Louisville.

Bryan spoke on "A Conquering Nation" at Holyoke, Mass.

### At Their Own Expense.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 13.—The large Sicilian colony, recently settled in St. Bernard parish, will build school houses at their own expense in order that their children may secure a good American education, and, as the leaders say, become good American citizens. It is the first case on record, so far as known, where Sicilians coming to this country to settle have showed a similar patriotic spirit.

### Left Large Sum to a Negro.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 13.—When the will of Col. Ambrose A. Maginnis, the rich cotton mill owner, who died at Waldorf-Astoria in New York, a few days ago, was probated Saturday, it was discovered that he left the round fortune of \$10,000 and a house to his faithful body servant, Peter Brown, who was once a slave, and for whom the colonel had the deepest affection. Peter is now the proudest negro in the city.

### Punishment Decried.

Oxford, Miss., Jan. 13.—As a result of the killing of John A. and Hugh Montgomery on Nov. 16 last Will Mathis and Orlando Lester are to hang, Whit Owens and Bill Jackson are to be imprisoned for life and George Jackson is to serve two years in the penitentiary.

### Fourth and Last of the Montgomery Cases was Disposed of when the Bill Jackson Jury brought in a verdict of guilty as charged, and assessing penalty at life imprisonment.

## DONE IN DIXIE.

Interesting Happenings that Have Lately Come to Pass.

Mrs. Francis Rogers died at Bristol, Tenn., aged 99 years.

At Ramer, Tenn., the 2-year-old child of D. E. Mullins died from burns.

The steamer M. W. Kelley struck a snag near Eufaula, Ala., and sank.

Maj. B. F. Champs, assistant surveyor of customs at Nashville, Tenn., died at that city.

Jim Mays, colored, charged with assaulting a white girl near Springfield, Ky., was lynched.

The biennial session of the Mississippi legislature convened at Jackson on the 7th. The message of Gov. Longino was read.

Capt. John Fitzpatrick, tax collector for the state of Louisiana, has filed suit against the Armour Packing company for taxes alleged to be due.

Deputy United States Marshal Hollenback and his son were killed by moonshiners near Mountainboro, Ala.

Clay Atkin of Knoxville, Tenn., was accidentally shot and killed by his brother, Noah, while they were hunting in Grange county, Tennessee.

Mississippi senate passed a concurrent resolution that no history be used in the public schools of that state that does not give Schley credit for Santiago victory.

Judge Hiram Cassidy long one of the most prominent figures in south Mississippi, died at Brookhaven.

William Lanier, under sentence of death at Aberdeen, Miss., for the murder of the Blitt brothers, who has twice broken jail, has been recaptured. The day fixed for execution is the 25th.

Twenty-five men went to the residence of fourteen negro families near Dyer, Gibson county, Tennessee, and gave orders for the occupants at the peril of their lives to leave at once.

Gov. Aycock of North Carolina has named Feb. 25 as the day six white men must hang. Four are to hang for burglary at Asheville, one for the same crime at Emma and the sixth at Wilson for assassination.

Rabbi Adolph Moses, one of the most distinguished figures of American Judaism, died at Louisville, Ky. He was 86 years old. Rabbi Moses was a noted lecturer and wrote several novels.

For the first time in half a century Mrs. Jane Woodford, living near Belknap, Ia., and B. Y. Guyer her brother, met at Harrisburg, Ark. They parted at their birthplace, Old Salem, N. C.

A Munger of Kansas City and family while en route to Florida were robbed of \$1000 worth of diamonds. They were found in possession of a party on the train at Birmingham and the sparklers returned to him.

The Lexington, Ky., chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy sent a petition to the manager of the opera house asking that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" never be played there again. The charge is made the play is not typical of southern life and only refers to extremely isolated cases in antebellum times.

Jerome B. ("Solitary") Johnson, who claimed to have served a long time in the Missouri penitentiary, ten years of which he alleges was in solitary confinement, died at Memphis, Tenn. He is said to have taught cockroaches to come to him, a soldier to eat out of his hand and a white rat to carry messages to his companions.

Charles F. Colley of St. Louis, an American Federation of Labor organizer, went to Meridian, Miss., and organized white trades unions. He is then alleged to have endeavored to organize negro unions. A committee of citizens informed him this would not be tolerated, so only white unions will be formed.

El Paso sends three men to Washington to urge international dam bill.

Prince Victor of Italy will visit the United States.

Charleston Trip.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The president is making arrangements for his trip to the Charleston (S. C.) exposition in February. He will be accompanied by most of the cabinet members and some of the ladies of the cabinet will go along. They will leave Washington Feb. 10, arriving at Charleston next day. Two days and possible three will be spent at the exposition, after which there is a possibility of the party making a tour of the southern states.

### Family Cremated.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Henry Pearlstein, his wife and five children, ranging in age from one and a half to twelve years, were burned to death early Sunday morning in a fire that destroyed a two-story frame building. Joseph Supowski, who owned the building, and Karl Brackie, his brother-in-law, have been arrested pending an investigation. Supowski carried insurance of \$9000 on building and contents.

### Large Sale of Cotton.

Wolfe City, Tex., Jan. 13.—W. T. George, a prominent planter of this county, sold about 1100 bales of cotton Friday evening to Messrs. M. H. Wolfe & Co. of this place. About \$50,000 was paid over as the consideration. Mr. George has been holding the cotton through the season and sold at the advantage of Friday's advanced price. This is the largest cotton deal ever made at one time in Wolfe City.

### Cleburne News.

Cleburne, Tex., Jan. 13.—W. H. Biedson has been elected special district judge on account of the disqualification of Judge Pollock.

The Overdale Golf club has been organized here with the following officers: Ralph J. Carson, president; Harvey Weir, secretary and treasurer; Emanuel Eskline of Chicago and Elmer Whitteker are conducting a revival service at the Congregational church.

## LABOR FEDERATION.

Its Motive Its Meeting at Waco and Several Matters Acted Upon.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 15.—The State Federation of labor held a two-day session here. It adjourned to meet next year at Houston. Officers were elected as follows: T. W. Dee of Galveston, president; F. N. Graves of Cleburne, Jake Stein of Fort Worth, D. S. Harner of Austin, W. H. Glenn of Lyra and J. P. McCall of Palestine, first, second, third, fourth and fifth vice presidents in the order named; C. W. Woodman of San Antonio, secretary and treasurer, and J. C. Adrian of Austin, sergeant-at-arms.

Resolutions were adopted looking to the enactment of state laws making eight hours a legal day's work and prohibiting employing children under 14 years of age in factories.

The principle of "home rule in taxation," on which the people of Colorado will vote as a constitutional amendment, was indorsed. The plumbing law of Colorado was indorsed and the Texas legislature was asked to enact a similar bill.

The following was adopted: "Resolved, That the Texas State Federation of Labor submits to referendum vote of unions affiliated with this body a proposition to put in the field two delegates to be elected by this body, to remain in attendance at the sessions of the state legislature."

The following was adopted with a lengthy preamble: "Resolved, That we urge organized and unorganized labor throughout the state to do everything possible to defeat the proposed amendment to the Texas state constitution to be voted on at the election next November making franchise rights dependent upon a poll tax receipt."

A resolution was adopted reciting that all demands for the present are subsidiary to the question of an eight-hour law and prohibiting child labor, those two propositions being at this time paramount.

### MIDWINTER CARNIVAL.

El Paso Entertains Great Numbers of People This Week.

El Paso, Jan. 14.—Although the queen was crowned Monday night, not until Tuesday afternoon was the El Paso Midwinter carnival formally opened. The weather throughout the day was perfect, with the sun shining in a cloudy sky and atmosphere balmy. The city is overcrowded with visitors from all points and the problem confronting the executive committee is to find rooms for them all. Each available vacant building has been provided with cots and the demand for these is even greater than the supply.

The features for Tuesday were the cattle exhibit and the miners' drilling contests. These contests, so well known in the west, are seldom heard of in the agricultural states. The contestants, working in single or double teams, drill a hole into the solid rock, and the team which drills the deepest hole in an even time wins the contest. The world's record was broken here by Malley and Chamberlain of Arizona, who penetrated the rock forty and three-eighths inches in fifteen minutes, exceeding their own past record by one-quarter of an inch.

Field Widens.

Beaumont, Tex., Jan. 15.—Contractor W. H. Gray brought in a good gusher for Beaumont Petroleum and Gas company, which materially widens the field in the opposite direction from the well of Perlestein and Motter, which added about thirty acres to the proven ground a week ago last Sunday. It is located on block 22, daletop Heights subdivision. A Veatch league and is a due north of well of Exp.

Five Hain.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 15.—A southwest Texas was visited by a fine rain commencing early Tuesday morning, the precipitation being over a half inch. This breaks a drought that has been prevailing for months and will be of incalculable benefit to the pastures and farmers in Texas. From accounts received here the rain extended all along

# CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR

## Events of Importance That Have Marked the Past Twelve Months.

Two events overshadowed all others in the first year of the new century. One was the assassination of William McKinley, president of the United States, and the other the death of Queen Victoria, bringing to a close the longest and in many respects the most remarkable reign in British history. Each of the two great English monarchs reigned for more than half a century, and the world was thus called upon to mourn for its highest representative of authority and to face what at one time might have been a serious crisis in its affairs; but in neither case was there even the semblance of political or industrial disturbance or of governmental instability. Theodore Roosevelt became president and Edward VII. king precisely in the manner provided by law and the close of 1901 finds each country tranquil and secure as it was twelve months ago.

In the United States the affairs of greatest importance before the public, aside from the murder of the president, were the new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, the Schley inquiry, the Supreme court decisions in the insular cases, the formation of the United States corporation and other gigantic combinations of capital, the panic in the New York stock market, and the primary shift of educational institutions by Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, D. K. Parsons and others.

**The Year Politically.**  
Politically, the year in the United States was a rather eventful one. William McKinley died on September 14, 1901, and Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States on the 4th of March, when he was inaugurated with Theodore Roosevelt as vice-president. In September the cabinet was reorganized by Mr. Roosevelt, and in December the postmaster-general, Charles E. Smith, and the secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, resigned. Henry C. Payne of Illinois was elected to succeed the former and Leslie M. Shaw, governor of Iowa, the latter.

**Work of 56th Congress.**  
Among the important laws enacted at the second session of the 56th congress were these: Reorganizing the army on the basis of 100,000 men; reducing the war revenue tax; increasing the membership of the house of representatives from 367 to 385 by reapportioning the congressional districts; abolishing the army cadets. The river and harbor bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and the insular act were measures that failed to pass.

**Our Insular Problems.**  
Considerable progress toward the settlement of the insular problems was made. The greater portion of the Philippine islands had been brought under the control early in the year and the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston March 23 did a great deal to hasten the work of pacification. The insular government was established with William H. Taft as the first civil governor. The insular constitution was approved by the senate and the islands were transferred from Gen. Arthur MacArthur to Gen. A. R. C. Chaffee. Opposition to United States rule in the Philippines was still strong, but the insular government was established on the 10th of October, 1901, and the insular constitution was approved by the senate.

**Trade with New Possessions.**  
Under a decision of the United States Supreme court in the case of *Insular Cases*, it was held that the Philippines became domestic territory immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of peace and that in the absence of legislation by congress duties levied upon the products of the islands were illegal. It was further held that the right of the United States to regulate the trade with the islands was unrestricted, coming from the constitution itself. In substance it was held that the collection of duties on products coming from Porto Rico between the time the treaty of Paris went into effect and the date when the insular tariff act became law was illegal; that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States; that a part of the United States within the meaning of the constitution, and that the Foraker act is constitutional.

**Relations with Cuba.**  
The relations to exist between the United States and Cuba were determined, at least temporarily, by the adoption of the Platt amendment to the Tamm-Bristow treaty. This act shall retain the government of Cuba, but shall reserve to the United States the right to intervene to prevent the establishment of a government which should be inimical to the United States. The Platt amendment was signed by the members of the United States Senate on July 1, 1901, and the Tamm-Bristow treaty was signed by the Cuban government on July 2, 1901. The anniversary of the landing of the American troops on the island in 1895, Civil government under the provisions of the Foraker act was established in May, 1901, and the first governor was Charles H. Allen. He was succeeded this year by William H. Hunt.

**President McKinley's Murder.**  
The facts in the assassination of President William McKinley will be vividly remembered to require extended mention. He had entered upon his second term under the most favorable auspices. Everything pertaining to the future seemed bright with promise when, without a moment's warning, he was shot down by an anarchist. The fatal bullet was fired by Leon Czolgosz, while the president was receiving his "13th" birthday party at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on September 6, 1901. He died on September 14, 1901, at the age of 48. He was the first president to die in office. The assassin was executed on the morning of the 30th of October.

**Successors of McKinley.**  
Theodore Roosevelt assumed the office of president on the 4th of March, 1901. He was the youngest man to be elected to the office. He was a member of the United States Cavalry and served in the Spanish-American war. He was a member of the United States Senate and served as vice-president under McKinley. He was elected to the presidency in 1901 and served until 1909.

## THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

List of Those for Whom the World Mourns is Long.

Following is the year's necrology:

Aldrich, Louis, actor, June 17.  
Armour, Philip D., packer, capitalist and philanthropist, Jan. 6.  
Archer, Frederick, organist, Oct. 22.  
Balsani, Matilde D., clergyman, Jan. 26.  
Baldwin, Gen. Richard N., Jan. 4.  
Belknap, Hugh R., paymaster, Nov. 12.  
Bickerton, Mrs. Mary A., civil war nurse, Nov. 12.  
Blair, Charles B., jurist, Feb. 12.  
Boutelle, Charles A., congressman, May 27.  
Bradbury, James W., ex-senator, Jan. 6.  
Brewer, Mark B., member of the United States civil service commission, March 18.  
Brodie, Steve, bridge-jumper, Jan. 23.  
Brother, Marriott, congressman, March 17.  
Buns, Francis M., rear-admiral, Oct. 19.  
Butterfield, Gen. D., soldier, July 17.  
Sammack, A. C., broker, Feb. 5.  
Cannan, J. M., M. C., morning church leader, April 12.  
Cheney, P. C., ex-minister to Switzerland, June 18.  
Elliot, Henry J., sculptor, Feb. 11.  
Crump, Henry W., shipbuilder, Oct. 3.  
Crosby, John C., "Jennie" singer, author, Dec. 23.  
Cumberland, George W., actor, June 6.  
Cushing, Samuel T., brigadier-general, retired, May 17.  
Daly, Dr. William H., surgeon, June 3.  
Deacon, Edward Parker, Boston mill-owner, July 18.  
Deimonid, Charles C., restaurant proprietor, Sept. 20.  
Donahue, Patrick, author, Jan. 2.  
Donahue, Patrick, editor, March 18.  
Edwards, Dr. Arthur, editor, March 20.  
Edwards, Henry King, lumberman, July 20.  
Evans, R. G., attorney, Aug. 25.  
Everts, William M., lawyer, Feb. 23.  
Fisk, Franklin W., founder of the Chicago Theological seminary, July 4.  
Fiske, John, eminent historian, July 4.  
Gode, John, botanist, Nov. 17.  
Gray, Eliza, telephone inventor, Jan. 21.  
Harkness, John H., scientist, July 18.  
Harrison, Benjamin, ex-president of the United States, March 13.  
Harty, Jack, manager of minstrel companies, Sept. 2.  
Hay, Adolphe S., son of Secretary Hay, June 22.  
Hay, Henry W., captain in army, charged with heavy embezzlement, June 1.  
Hobbes, George, ex-attorney-general of Illinois, March 17.  
Irwin, John, rear admiral, retired, July 23.  
Kimball, Edward, "church-debt" raiser, July 23.  
Kyle, James H., United States senator, June 1.  
Lafayette, Joseph, founder of Dawson City, June 22.  
Leary, Richard P., captain U. S. navy, Dec. 7.  
Leach, Joseph, scientist, July 6.  
Littlejohn, Abram L., bishop, Aug. 3.  
Lorrillard, Pierre, capitalist, July 5.  
Luce, William, U. S. senator, March 15.  
McClure, Alexander C., bookseller and publisher, April 15.  
Mahan, Thomas, horticulturist, Nov. 15.  
Mickelthun, Col. Francis, May 29.  
Moore, John, bishop, July 20.  
Moran, Edward, artist, June 9.  
Mouton, James A., ex-governor of Indiana, Jan. 16.  
McKinley, William, president of the United States, Sept. 14.  
Nagley, Maj.-Gen. James S., Aug. 7.  
Nicholson, William R., bishop, June 1.  
Nichols, John G., private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, March 15.  
Ninde, William X., bishop, Jan. 2.  
Nordhoff, Charles, author, July 14.  
Pavey, Frank H., elevator owner, Dec. 7.  
Phelps, Thomas F., rear admiral, retired, Jan. 10.  
Pierce, Jesse J., Illinois Supreme court judge, Feb. 15.  
Pierce, Gilbert A., ex-United States senator, Aug. 18.  
Pittsbury, John S., ex-governor of Minnesota, Oct. 18.  
Pinger, Hazen S., ex-governor of Michigan, Jan. 15.  
Porter, Pitt Jon, general, May 21.  
Raab, Henry, ex-superintendent of publications and editor of *Frederic*, Feb. 9.  
Rearick, Peter A., rear admiral, retired, Feb. 9.  
Ruggles, Gen. J. M., veteran, Feb. 9.  
Salisbury, Truman H., astronomer, June 2.  
Salisbury, Edward E., orientalist, Feb. 6.  
Sawford, William J., governor of Alabama, Aug. 18.  
Shaw, Col. Albert D., ex-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Feb. 10.  
Swell, William J., United States senator, Dec. 7.  
Sullivan, Benjamin D., lawyer, New York, Jan. 10.  
Snow, Lorenzo, head of the mormon church, Oct. 10.  
Starr, Ellen A., writer, Sept. 7.  
Stearns, Robert W., poet, June 5.  
Stoddard, George, slayer of James Fisk, Nov. 2.  
Studebaker, Clem, manufacturer, Nov. 27.  
Trotter, John R., ex-governor of Illinois, May 23.  
Turchin, John B., general in the civil war, June 19.  
Valle, David H., ex-governor of Colorado, Feb. 15.  
Walker, Aldace F., railway man, April 12.  
Wainwright, Henry B., bishop, Sept. 16.  
White, Stephen M., ex-United States senator, Feb. 12.  
Wigger, W. M., bishop, Jan. 6.  
Wilson, J. H., ex-convict, ex-consul to Hong Kong, Feb. 22.  
Wilson, Jere, lawyer, Sept. 24.  
Wolcott, John, U. S. circuit judge, June 27.  
Yeaman, James E., philanthropist, July 7.

## THE FINANCIAL REVIEW.

United States Has Sustained Position of Leader of the World.

A review of the financial history of the past year should make every American citizen realize that for the first time in 1901 the United States found itself in a position as the financial leader of the world. The year saw this country so firmly established in the financial matters of the world as to insure for an indefinite period to come.

Not only was the money center of the world made permanent in Wall street markets, but the invasion of the world's markets by the United States, which had been gathering in strength for ten years, was likewise pushed during 1901 with such success that the United States fairly lay claim to the industrial supremacy of the globe.

The extent of the invasion of foreign markets during 1901 may be judged from the figures contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The report shows that the exports for the fiscal year 1901 showed a decrease of \$23,700,000 in imports and an increase of \$22,200,000 in exports, as compared with the preceding year. Comparing the exports of 1901 with those of 1900, there is a decrease of \$23,700,000 in imports and an increase of \$22,200,000 in exports, as compared with the preceding year. Comparing the exports of 1901 with those of 1900, there is a decrease of \$23,700,000 in imports and an increase of \$22,200,000 in exports, as compared with the preceding year.

## DISASTERS OF THE YEAR.

Record is Long, and the Number of Deaths Involved Excessive.

Jacksonville, Fla., was the scene of the most disastrous fire of the year in America. The greater part of the city was destroyed, and the loss estimated at about \$10,000,000. Another serious fire was that in Montreal, Jan. 23. The loss was estimated at \$10,000,000. In the absence of legislation by congress duties levied upon the products of the islands were illegal. It was further held that the right of the United States to regulate the trade with the islands was unrestricted, coming from the constitution itself. In substance it was held that the collection of duties on products coming from Porto Rico between the time the treaty of Paris went into effect and the date when the insular tariff act became law was illegal; that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States; that a part of the United States within the meaning of the constitution, and that the Foraker act is constitutional.

## LARGE SUMS GIVEN AWAY.

Liberal Donations Made to Charitable and Educational Institutions.

The year 1901 was a record-breaker in the history of the United States as regards the amount of money given away to charitable and educational institutions. The total amount of money given away to these institutions during the year was \$10,000,000. This was a record for the United States, and it was due to the liberal donations made by the people of the United States.

## WAR OF THE WORLD.

The war which has so conspicuously engaged public attention during the year has been the Boer war. It has now assumed the form of a guerrilla warfare, and has been the customary number of revolutions in Central Africa. It has been a less sanguinary conflict between Venezuela and Colombia. The pending trouble between Argentina and Chile has been settled by arbitration. The Chinese have been cowed by treaty. In the Philippines insular warfare is still being waged by natives against the United States.

## EMBEZZLEMENTS OF 1901.

The record of embezzlement, forgery, defaulting, and bank wreckage for 1901 shows a small decrease as compared with the year 1900. The total amount of embezzlement for 1901 was \$10,000,000. This was a record for the United States, and it was due to the liberal donations made by the people of the United States.

## LOSS OF LIFE BY EPIDEMICS.

The loss of life by epidemic diseases has fallen off considerably as compared with 1900. The ravages of the plague have increased, the number of victims in 1901 being a little over 35,000, as compared with 20,000 in 1900. Cholera, however, has greatly decreased in fatality, its victims in 1901 being about 5,000, as compared with 10,000 in 1900. The total of deaths in 1901 owing to the various epidemics reached the large sum of about 37,000.

## LYNCHINGS IN 1901.

Executions Due to Popular Excitement Show an Increase.

The lynchings reported in 1901 showed an increase of eight over those of 1900. A still further increase must be noted in 1902, as the increase in lynchings was still in number—the record standing now at 100 in 1901 and 110 in 1902. The following table showing the number of lynchings in the last seven years may be of value to those who are interested in the study of the history of the lynchings in the United States.

## SHEPPARD WISHES

The Democrats to Go on Record in the Schley Matter.

## TEXAS CONGRESSMAN WRITES

A Resolution Declaring the Admiral to Be the Real Hero of Santiago, and Will Submit it to Caucus of Party.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Schley controversy would have been an important topic if the house Democratic caucus had been held Friday night, but indefinite postponement defers the matter to some future time. Representative Sheppard of Texas has ready for submission whenever the caucus is held the following resolutions:

"Be it resolved by the Democratic members of the American congress, in caucus assembled, that it is the sense of this body that Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley is the real hero of Santiago; that the memorable victory achieved by the American arms on that glorious occasion is due principally to his genius and inspiration.

"And be it further resolved, that the Democratic members of congress hereby pledge themselves to use every honorable and patriotic effort to secure his vindication by the American house of representatives and the adoption by that branch of the government of Dewey's dissenting opinion, which expresses the judgment of the American people and the verdict of history, and should this effort fail on account of Republican ascendancy we will appeal to the country to rebuke the party which so misuses its power, and to return to congress a Democratic majority which will right one of the most infamous and appalling wrongs ever committed against an American citizen.

## FIRE LOSSES WERE GREAT.

Year Has Been Very Hard on the Insurance Companies.

The year has been especially hard on the fire insurance companies, because it has come immediately after another year in which the conditions were favorable, many companies were forced to quit the business, and those that held on did so in the belief that the worst had been passed, and that the conditions were favorable. Instead of that the losses for the year in the United States are \$200,000,000, greater than in 1900.

The result has been a number of reinsurance, retirements and amalgamations of companies unprecedented since the year of the Chicago fire, when nearly 100 companies were ruined. Fourteen stock companies and eight mutuals have reorganized, and a large number of small mutual and assessment companies. Scores of other companies have retired from the list, the South or both, or have voluntarily restricted their writings in the sections of the country where they had suffered most.

As a result business men needing large amounts of insurance have been unable to get it, and a large number of companies have been forced to close their doors, to pay upon the necessities of the people.

## BUSINESS OF RAILROADS.

Tram Receipts Enormous, and Many Miles of New Work Laid.

Keeping pace with the general prosperity of the country, railway building in the United States during the year 1901 has exceeded that of any previous year since 1850, when 5,000 miles of lines were completed, and the record for that year might have been surpassed had the new miles been able to furnish the necessary cars.

The records of the Railway Age for the year 1901 show that 1,000 miles of new lines were laid, and that the receipts of the railroads for the year were \$1,000,000,000. This was a record for the United States, and it was due to the liberal donations made by the people of the United States.

## HOOG IS HAPPY.

The Former Governor Elected Over New From Columbia Well.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 11.—The report of the discovery of oil Friday near Columbia in an entirely new field, situated about 150 miles west of the Beaumont oil district, has attracted much attention here. Thomas Wardell arrived direct from the new well. He says it is a genuine gusher and is flowing at least 30,000 barrels of oil per day. It was not completed when the oil stream burst forth and it is thought that had it been well cleaned and baled the flow would amount to twice the present output, as it is an eight-inch hole. The oil has not yet been tested, but it has the appearance of being the same character as the Beaumont oil.

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The Postoffice Department has created a new division of postoffice inspectors to comprise the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Indian territories. The division headquarters will be at Kansas City, with J. R. Harrison of Salina, Kan., inspector in charge. Mr. Harrison was formerly attached to the St. Louis division of inspection and was prominent at Havana during the reorganization of postal service in Cuba.

## STRIKES ONLY SLIGHTLY DISTURBING.

Strikes were a somewhat disturbing factor in the industrial work of 1901. In the country struck for a nine-hour day without reduction in wages, about 20,000 men went out in several cases they were successful, but in others their places were filled with other men. On the 15th of August a strike of 10,000 mill workers was ordered in some of the mills of the United States Steel corporation to compel the adoption of the union scale. Growing out of the strike was that ordered by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in August. This ended in September in failure. Strikes involving riots and loss of life occurred in Albany, N. Y., in the telephone strike, in Colorado among the teamsters in San Francisco and the miners in Kentucky.

## LEGAL EXECUTIONS IN 1901.

The number of legal executions in 1901 was 115, as compared with 119 in 1900, 122 in 1899, 128 in 1898, 135 in 1897, and 107 in 1902.

There were 32 hanged in the South and 83 in the North, of whom 71 were negroes and 12 whites. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 3; attempted criminal assault, 3; and rape, 1.

## NORRIS HANGED.

The Murderer on Mrs. French Pays the Penalty on the Scaffold.

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### Convents to Let.

One of the problems that confronts France, subsequent to the enforcement of the new law governing religious institutions, is what to do with the vast properties and buildings of the exiled monastic orders.

In Paris two of the largest religious estates are those of the Carmelites. They occupy ground of high value in the capital and suburbs. There is the old convent in the Avenue de Messine, snugly enclosed in a beautiful orchard, surrounded by a high wall, on which is a balustrade surmounted by Gothic sculpture. In front of the convent proper is a high triangular veranda, above which is the inscription: "O Maria immaculata: Regina Carmeli, ora pro nobis." What a mockery is the "To let or for sale" sign near it! Close to the figure of the Virgin are the words "Propriete a vendre. Superficie 7,000 metres environ. S'adresser les lundis, mercredis, vendredis a M. Borne, Notaire, Rue de Herlin, 38."

This epilogue of the act of the French chambers is seen on all sides. The fine chapel of the Carmelites on the Boulevard Gambetta at Fontainebleau can be bought for a song comparatively. The worst feature of the situation is the imposing structures which encumber most of the proper-



Monastery of the Carmelites. As it is there is a superabundance of churches in the land and religious sentiment in France is rapidly on the decrease. The buyer of monastic grounds wants a bargain since it will be costly to pull down the enormous sanctuaries upon them. Only a few of these edifices have passed into the hands of the Protestant denominations, which are working zealously to fan the dying embers of faith in France.

### Boring for Turtles.

Young Bob Newell gave a public "turtling" exhibition Sunday afternoon on the north side of the road to the river. He caught twenty-five of the reptiles in a little over two hours, and a crowd watched his performance. He carried a pole like a pitchfork handle, with a hook at the end of it. He would sink this at random into the mud until he struck the hard shell of the turtle; then, with a simple turn of the wrist, he would drag it from its bed with a long, strong pull. The turtles he caught ranged in weight from four to twenty-five pounds, and were worth from sixteen cents to \$1 each.—Lacon (Ill.) Journal.

### New York Countess.

Miss Anne Leary of 3 Fifth avenue, New York, has been made a Countess by Pope Leo in recognition not alone of her munificent, along educational



charitable lines and her personal but because of her unceasing efforts in behalf of the Church of Rome in America. Up to this time only two African women have been distinctively honored by the Pope—Mrs. John Sherman and Miss Gwendoline Caldwell—who were decorated with the Order of the Golden Rose. Miss Leary is well known for her many acts of charity. Bellevue Hospital has been a favored recipient. Another of her charities is the Stony Ward Sanitarium for consumptive working girls, and she has given liberally to many churches and educational institutions. Miss Leary's father was a wealthy hatter and the personal friend of John Jacob Astor.

Milk in Powder Form. At the last monthly meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Society Dr. M. Ekenberg, a well-known chemist, made an important communication, which is of great interest to the dairy industry.

The professor discovered that the substantial essence of milk can be reduced to a powder. If this powder is dissolved in a certain quantity of water it becomes again ordinary milk, with all its nutritive qualities, taste and smell.

Experiments with this milk powder are entirely successful, and the discovery, as is so often the case, was an accident, which has given the most extraordinary results.

The milk powder or flour, is rather like ordinary flour, and can be packed in wood or tin, or even in sacks or paper bags.—Copenhagen Correspondence London Mail.

(An American firm is also reported to have made arrangements to sell milk powder in Great Britain. English firms are also now offering it.—New York Times.)

### Ex-Empress Eugenie.

A cablegram says Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III, and for a time Regent of the Empire of France, is spending the last days of her life with four secretaries writing and dictating her memoirs.



oils, material for which is being sifted out of some 150 boxes of personal and political papers. These papers have been carefully preserved since Eugenie left France an exile thirty years ago, and are believed to contain greatly interesting revelations in regard to Napoleon III, and the causes that led to the fall of the last empire. The ex-royal is now 70 years old, and moves about in her house and grounds in an invalid's chair. She has twice within the last two years been falsely reported dead.

### M. de Blowitz Retires.

It is announced that M. de Blowitz has resigned the Paris correspondence of the London Times and retired to private life, and that he has been succeeded by Arthur Fullerton, an American. M. de Blowitz, who is credited with having invented the interview in journalism, began his work for the Times in 1871, a few months after he had earned the gratitude and confidence of M. Thiers by notifying the government of the doings of the Commune in Marseilles, where he was a teacher of languages. His intimate relations with the statesmen of Europe has enabled him to give the world news which no other correspondent could get, and his dispatches to the Times, being repeated from London to other



countries, have made him known wherever newspapers are read.

### Our Shoes in Ireland.

At the Gaelic school meeting P. O'Neil Larkin spoke of the coming excursion from America to the Irish exhibition in the city of Cork next May, and made the announcement that two shoe manufacturing firms of this state will establish boot and shoe factories in Ireland, which will give employment to many hands, and it is expected that several factories will result from the exhibition, which will be the commencement of industrial prosperity in Ireland.—Boston Globe.

### Red Dragon of Wales.

There will be rejoicing in Wales, and among loyal Welshmen the world over, now that the Red Dragon of Cadwallader is to find his due place in the Heraldic Achievement of the Princes of Wales. The order of the King in Council is "that there be added to the achievement of the Prince of Wales the badge of the Red Dragon." This ancient badge is to be borne—as a badge, of course, and not quartered in the shield of the Prince—on the sinister side (the spectator's right, that is)



of the royal crest as her apparent, while the ancient badge of the ostrich feathers is on the other side, the crest and the two badges appearing thus in line over the shield.

### Mixed Relationships.

Lord Chesham, who kept his fifty-first birthday last week, was doubly connected, and in a curious way, with the late Duke of Westminster, who was not only his brother-in-law, but also his father-in-law, as Lord Chesham married his Grace's daughter by his first wife. Lady Chesham was, in consequence of this double alliance, sister-in-law to her own father, while the Duchess of Westminster became mother-in-law to her own brother. The duke was, further, grandfather and also uncle by marriage to Lord Chesham's children, while his own children by his second wife were at the same time his great-nephews and nieces.

### Four Populous States.

There are only four states in the country which have more than a million voters each—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

### Arkansas Forests.

In Arkansas vast belts of forest lands still lie untouched by the ax of the woodman.

### Unique New Violin.

The Stron violin made its first appearance at a special concert given at the Prince's Restaurant, London, by J. E. Muddock, who has furnished the following description of the violin's construction.

The vibrations of the strings are conducted by means of an ordinary violin bridge, which rests upon a rocking lever to the diaphragm and resonator. The lever supporting the bridge oscillates laterally upon the body of the instrument, the end being attached to a diaphragm of aluminum by a small connecting link. The diaphragm is held in position between two india rubber cushions by means of a specially designed holder fixed upon the body of the violin by two brackets. Attached to this holder is the trumpet or resonator. The body or main support of the instrument is simply held together and sustains the enormous pressure of the strings when tuned. The disk or diaphragm which represents the belly of an ordinary violin is perfectly free to vibrate, the result being that when the strings are set in motion by the bow, the bridge and rocking-lever vibrate



accordingly, and thus every vibration is transmitted to the diaphragm. The diaphragm sets in motion the air contained in the resonator, the resonator augmenting and distributing the same to the surrounding atmosphere.

### Lesson to Bankers.

The Jewell County (Kansas) Republican tells a little story in illustration of the circumspection with which country bankers must handle their customers. A Kansas banker lost patience with the "dribble-drabble" business of a man who caused the bank a lot of trouble in bookkeeping, and the cashier told the man that his account was not desirable. In a little while the man died, leaving a large sum in life insurance, which was deposited by the wife in a rival bank. And a little later still she married the best customer the first bank had, and induced him to remove his deposit.

And the lesson is that all banks should treat us kindly, for there is no telling how soon we may leave a lot of useful widows to deposit the life insurance elsewhere and marry away the bank's best customers.

### New Bahamas Stamp.

Of interest to philatelists will be the announcement that a new postage stamp has been issued. It is specially designed for the mail service on the Bahama Islands and has been manufactured by the British government by Whitfield, King & Co. of Ipswich, England. The issue is of the 1 penny series, and while not remarkably ornate, is still, in a sense, artistic. The view in the center of the stamp is of a place locally known as the "Queen's Staircase." The picture shows the new stamp considerably enlarged.



Suicides Increase in England. During the last fifty years the suicidal tendency in England has grown into a formidable disease. The growth, too, has been continuing. Suicide has steadily increased 200 per cent. Unhappily, too, the growth has been most rapid in recent years.

### Florida's Orange Crop.

The time is close at hand when Florida will ship as many boxes of oranges as she did before the great freeze of 1895—namely, 5,000,000 boxes. If it had not been for that disaster she would be shipping more than 8,000,000 now.

### Aztec Language.

The Aztec language, in use in Mexico at the discovery of America, lacked the sounds indicated by our letters b, d, f, g, i, j, and v.

### Pharaohs in Mourning.

The Pharaohs in mourning. When mourning in Egypt seems to have lasted a year.

### Passenger Traffic in London.

The Eastern Trunk Railway out of London carries 1,000,000 passengers in and out daily.

### Dyspepsia from Unseasoned Teas.

A German physician declares that 75 per cent of dyspepsias have an unseasoned tea.

## THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Luncheon Gowns. At a luncheon luncheon the other day the gowns were simply beautiful. You can have no idea of the loveliness of yellow until you see it in all its possibilities. There were gowns in cow-slip colored cloth, tailored, and very simply trimmed with bands of the same, and there were black dresses set off with vests and stocks and belts of butter-colored satin.

A charming gown was in black serge. Just imagine serge as a dressy luncheon gown, with a buttercup colored yoke of taffeta, overlaid with very heavy winter lace. The cuffs were of the turn-back kind, of buttercup silk, with the lace over them. Really, they are making up serge in many ways this year, and its fine quality deserves whatever treatment may be accorded it.

Costumes for Bridesmaids. A complete Puritan costume, cape and cap, from white satin, the cap of exquisite embroidered gauze, was worn by an autumn bridesmaid. Another took advantage of her liberty in dress by making a picture of herself, framed in canary brocade, with great hat of black, wand of white, with nosegay of white roses and green leaves attached.

It requires courage, however, for the solitary maid to depart from tradition to any extent. To such as prefer more familiar modes two costumes are offered which bear the cachet of excellent style. One is from finest silk and wool veiling, shell pink, made up with frills, fichus and lace over a white silk slip. Of similar description, though with fewer frills and no fichus, is a maid's dress of opal blue voile with white lace.

Style of "Tailor-Made" Hats. Some of the new "tailor-made" hats

and in a pointed design down the back of the skirt are broad tucks embroidered with tan and pale blue Corticelli Filo wash silk. The gilet, or vest, of the bodice is of valenciennes lace. Over this is a finely-tucked, tightly-fitted bodice, bordered with the embroidery under which are simulated vest forms of pale blue tulle, embroidered with black and white French knots. These are made with E. E. embroidery silk. The blue inner vest rolls at the neck into a broad, embroidered collar, under which is a deeper collar of the embroidered crepe, bordered with a deep fall of Irish point lace.

Pretty Shirt Waist. This pretty white flannel shirt waist



White Flannel Shirt Waist, Laced Through Embroidered Rings. From John Wansmaker, Broadway, N.Y. is tucked and opens in front over a tucked and stitched vest of black taffeta. Black silk cord and tassels lace across the vest, running through rings, worked with Corticelli crochet silk.



1. Buff-colored broadcloth for luncheon gown, trimmed with bands of embroidery in pale blue; green and pink ecru lace at throat, falling full and forming revers. Yoke of white tulle cloth. Vest of blue and white striped panne velvet. Stitching on gown in same shade as cloth.
2. Luncheon gown of light blue broadcloth, with vest of dotted panne. Tie of black velvet. Vest on gown deeper shade than cloth. Little straps of the cloth, piped with the velvet. Belt of the velvet. Yoke of blue crepe de chine. Hat of the blue cloth, faced with black velvet, and blue quills.
3. Long coat of gray cloth, with stitched straps of same; revers of white cloth, bordered with band of embroidery.

really do project too much in front. It is not necessary to take them back and weary oneself by a discussion with the milliner. Pinch the hat two inches either side of the center of the brim. This will add a little to the width, but it will take away the exaggeration, which perhaps borders on the grotesque. If the hat is not wired, and mere pinchings, therefore, might have no effect, with a few invisible stitches make some dents at the places mentioned.

Jackets Have Broad Shoulders. The coats and jackets of this season, both long and short, have a distinguishing feature by which they may be known as 1901-1902 models. This is the extremely broad-shouldered line. All the girls you see at the fashionable gatherings wear outdoor garments with a width of shoulder which would have been considered unusual in former seasons. Young, middle-aged and elderly women alike wear these broad-shouldered garments. Even the trimmings are devised to carry out the idea and the lines of braiding emphasize the well-cut lines by which the tailors give all of us width across the chest.

Idea for Visiting Costume. This dainty visiting costume of tan crepe cloth is embroidered by hand and trimmed with Irish point lace and light blue louisiane silk. The skirt is



Visiting Costume of Tan Crepe Cloth. Courtesy of Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago. Held in fine tucks on each side of the front panel, spreading from the knees down. The hem is finished with fine tucks. On each side of the front panel

which are attached on each side to the white flannel. Similar decorations on the cuffs and a stock collar and tie of black taffeta complete this simple yet very effective little shirt-waist.

New Material for Dresses. Very lovely are the newest boxed robe dresses composed of lace and net, embroidered batiste, or India silk, flowered French organdie, sheer nun's veiling, albatross, vicuna, and other delicate wools. These imported patterns are made up by the modiste into some of the most charming of the season's ornate and beautiful gowns. The skirts, as a rule, are in circular shape, and material and garniture are supplied for the bodice, which is used in countless novel and fashionable ways.

FRILLS OF FASHION. New black slippers have very high gold heels. They are put forth by conservative dealers.

Gun-metal mounting is the latest touch for card cases, wallets and dainty leather accessories.

Lace ovals are sold for Honiton lace work. One can get these by the yard in white and ecru, and in different sizes, very inexpensively at most fancy shops.

The wearing of real violets in a mourning hat is a current fashion, and one which stands better chance to thrive in cold, foggy Paris in November than here.

The love of much veiling has not passed with the summer. Three veils with afternoon dress are as common as two, and one has a look about it as of something missing.

The newest idea—adopted from Paris—is an earring formed of a lovely large pearl or a superb diamond swinging from a very much smaller stone, or sometimes from a cluster top.

London's new fad is the collection of single stones cut and polished. Happy the woman who can boast of the possession of not only perfect specimens, but of examples of the rarest form of the gem represented.

The most artistic dining-room curtains are of art serge or linen plush, falling straight from the pole to just below the sill, without any attempt at draping or tying back. They should be edged with ball fringe of the same color.

## Hungary's Beautiful City

(Special Letter.)

HE people of Hungary are now enjoying the liberty for which Kossuth fought. It has been theirs since 1856, and they have celebrated it by building a city of marvels, one of the most beautiful and splendid of the European capitals. It compares with Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, and is second only to Vienna (and there perhaps only the magnificent cathedral St. Stephen is more imposing) in the "statelike" magnificence of its public buildings and streets. The world at large knows less about Budapest than about any other of the important cities of Europe, although it could find there more to admire. Budapest is so recent and so modern that people do not realize that it has developed as rapidly as Chicago or Minneapolis. It is 200 years since the Turks were driven out of Hungary, after centuries of occupation, but only since 1856 have national pride and progress been combined in the development of the kingdom and its capital.

In addition to the palaces the national pride has found expression in a parliament house, which the people think is the grandest structure since the temple of Solomon. It is a huge pile of sandstone, covering nearly four acres, larger than the parliament house at London or the capitol at Washington, and is an architectural medley, with a forest of Gothic spires and a Byzantine dome 350 feet high rising from a French Mansard roof. The building was designed by Professor Steindl, director of the architectural department of the Royal Technical School, who has done much to develop and cultivate the architectural taste and ambition of the Hungarian people. One can see the results of his influence and instruction in the long lines of buildings that inclose the principal streets and boulevards of the city. They are a mixture of the French and Italian schools, pretentious and ornate. There is nothing in Europe to

paralyzing effect of over-production and ruinous foreign competition. The fiscal authorities of Hungary are more amenable to reason and more liberal in their interpretation of the revenue laws, than their colleagues either in this country or in England. For taking into consideration the fact that old Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, the chief of the house, died as recently as in 1894, and that his son and heir, Prince Paul, lived only four years to enjoy the family honors and estates, dying in 1898, they have remitted two-thirds of the succession duties payable by the present head of the family, Prince Nicholas, on the ground that it is unfair that an estate should be mulcted twice within a decade of the full amount of the succession taxes. This action on the part of the revenue authorities is all the more creditable in view of the fact that it entails a rather heavy sacrifice to the treasury, for the Esterhazy property is immense, the entailed real estate alone representing, according to the official estimate, the sum of 336,000,000 crowns, which in American money amounts to about \$109,000,000.

Ivory at Antwerp. Since 1895 Antwerp has held the first place in the world as the market for the importation and sale of ivory. It sold in the three months ending Oct. 30 last 137,000 pounds of ivory, of which 146,000 pounds came from the Congo basin, now the largest source of this commodity.

It is interesting to observe in the report of the last quarterly sales that 130,739 pounds, or nearly the entire quantity coming from the Congo, is classified as "hard ivory." This means that most of the ivory now coming out of Africa is from animals not recently killed, but from those that may have been dead for years. In other words, the greater part of the ivory industry at this time has to do with ivory which traders are now collecting from the natives, which is not the result of recent hunting. Millions of dollars' worth of this ivory has undoubtedly been lost to commerce in the past century. Scarce-



Cathedral of St. Stephen. surpass them in solidity of construction, although like the apartment houses of Vienna and Berlin they lack what we consider the ordinary comforts of life.

The parliament house has already cost \$10,000,000, which is equivalent to twice that amount in our country as values go. It has been twenty years in building, and although it will not be completed for a year or two more it is occupied by the two houses of parliament for the first time this winter.

The interior is a blaze of splendor, marble stairways, pillars, ceilings and walls, onyx pillars, mantels and door frames, bronze and brass work that glister with polish, mosaics of gold and colors, and brilliant mural decorations in Egyptian, Moorish, Saracenic and modern poster effects—a wild kaleidoscope of color and gilding which gratifies the Magyars, a race that retains to this day the Oriental features, passions and tastes of its ancestors.

Here and there within the buildings you will find a group of Ionic and Corinthian capitals, and exquisite examples of Gothic tracery, both in oak and marble, in the arches, windows, wainscoting and screens.

There is every indication that Austria-Hungary is on the eve of great industrial depression. The wave of inactivity which have been influencing Germany for the last two years appears to have been moving eastward. Until recently iron, steel, electricity, petroleum and nearly all other great industries seemed to be in a flourishing condition, the only apparent exception being the textile branch, in which the crisis came nearly a year ago. A short period of unusual prosperity has caused a rapid increase in the number of spindles and looms. This was followed by overproduction, and in time by stagnation. The crisis was doubtless hastened by the extraordinary rise and subsequent fall in the price of raw materials and a consequent demoralization in the market. While the cotton and woolen mills have gradually reduced their stocks, and most of them have again resumed work—though prices are still far from being profitable—other more important industries are beginning to feel the

ly one upper Congo elephant hunter in a hundred, twenty years ago, attached any value whatever to the tusks, having no idea that ivory was worth lifting from the ground.

Passing of Orange Blossoms. Reports of the fashionable wedding in England in the last few months seem to show that orange blossoms, once an essential part of the bridal toilet everywhere in the British Isles, are declining in favor with English brides. One distinguished maiden went to the altar in St. George's, London, wearing a wreath of myrtle, another with white heather and myrtle, several with lilies of the valley and one or two with tiny Marechal Niel roses.

The principal objection raised to orange blossoms is that as natural flowers their perfume is oppressive and brides dislike the artificial substitutes. But love of originality into wedding attire probably has more than anything else to do with introducing the new fashion.

Journalism in France. Every Frenchman is said to be, or to have been a journalist, and a recent census of the French press would seem to bear out this. Paris can boast just now of nearly 3,000 journals, of which forty-two were started in 1900. The dailies number 140, the weeklies 781, and the monthlies 932. In the provinces there are 3,849, or 123 fewer than at the census of the preceding year, says the Athenaeum. The patriarch of all is the Gazette de France, which was founded in 1821. As regards the number of Paris dailies, it should be mentioned that some of the 140 exist only in title, for in several instances the matter is utilized under different names.

In Memory of Natal Heroes. To perpetuate the memory of the soldiers who have fallen in the defense of Natal the ladies of the colony and sympathizers in England are presenting to the cathedral at Pietermaritzburg a set of altar vessels, which will be richly jeweled with precious stones.

**The Haskell Free Press**

**J. E. POOLE,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

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

Saturday, January 11 1902.

**LOCAL DOTS.**

—Mr. J. W. Wright has opened a feed store on the west side.

—Judge McConnell had court business in Aspermont this week.

—Mrs. J. F. Tomlinson and Miss Maud Lanier are visiting their mother at Raycer.

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

—Mr. John Therwanger has settled again, having bought Mrs. Hester's farm five miles north of town. Wonder if he will stick this time.

—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.

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

—S. W. Scott, Esq., made a trip to Eastland the first of the week on court and Masonic business.

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

—Attention is called to the large display advertisement of Dr. Broiles, specialist, of Stamford, in this paper. He makes a most liberal offer to those needing his services.

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

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

—After the happening of a certain event here on Thursday last we heard several of his Haskell friends expressing sympathy for Mr. Bill Perry. Bill was here to speak for his people and he didn't need it.

—I have just received a hundred gallons of pure cane syrup. I have the finest grade of cane syrup.

T. G. Carney.

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.

—Mr. J. R. Johnson, whose farm is on Wildhorse prairie about six miles from town, told us a few days ago that from the 26 acres he had in cotton last year he had gathered 18½ bales of 500 pounds each. That is a bale to 1.4 acres or nearly three-fourths of a bale per acre. That strikes us as pretty good for the dry-est year since 1886. Who can beat it?

—Mr. J. B. Tompkins of Montague county, who has purchased a fine tract of land in this county, takes the Free Press to keep him posted on matters here until he is ready to move out.

—Mr. W. M. Morley of McLennan county, who bought a section and a half of land three miles west of town some time ago, was here this week sizing up the situation and said he thought he would move out at once on his return home.

—Please remember that our prices are made on a cash basis in the expectation that all customers will settle their accounts by the first of the year. Bear this in mind and if your account on our 1901 books is still unsettled please do not ask us to place your name on our 1902 ledger until you clear your account from our old book. Resp't,

T. G. Carney.

—Mr. W. C. Bradshaw of Comanche is staying here for a couple of weeks and giving the Masonic fraternity instructions in the work of the order.

—The Free Press had a pleasant call Thursday from Rev. Thomas Hanks of this mission district. We found him a pleasant gentleman and a man who believes in the usefulness of the local paper as a disseminator of home news and matters of county interest.

—Mr. Booth English left Monday for his home at Higgins, but from the way he was shying around some of the young ladies here it is not believed that he will stay away till Christmas comes again.

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.  
—Our deputy county clerk Meadors, as an ex-printer, knows what it takes to tickle an editor, as he proved the other day by coming in and subscribing for two copies of the paper to be sent for a year to friends at a distance.

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.

—Mr. K. Jones of Star, Texas, arrived here this week on his way to Benjamin with a view to locating there, but concluded that Haskell was good enough, so on Thursday he bought Mert Maloney's confectionery and restaurant. We understand that he will discontinue the restaurant business and put in a good all around stock of fruits, confectioneries and fancy groceries. Mr. Jones has been in the drug business for several years until recently and was also postmaster, and we understand, is a gentleman of excellent standing in his community. His family will come out as soon as he secures a house or builds.

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.

—I am now receiving a shipment of 800 pounds of candy, all grades from the cheapest to the finest. I can sell you your Christmas candies right.

T. G. Carney.

—Mr. John Rogers of Calaveras, near San Antonio, came here this week at the solicitation of Messrs. Thomason to investigate the brick question. We understand he is a practical brick maker of twenty-five years experience, and that for an examination of the soils around town together with a test of the brick made from a bog which he had dirt separated into two varieties of soil, he was told by Messrs. Thomason, he says that he can make brick of a very good quality here. He did not definitely decide to come here and go into the brick business but thought probable that he would do so in the spring.

We hope that his conclusions were correct and that he will come, as there can be no question of its benefit to the town.

—I will receive this week a big line of boots, from the cheapest to the best.

T. G. Carney.

—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.

—Master Frank Robertson met with a regrettable accident a few days ago by which he came near losing his right hand. He and others were firing some cannon crackers, when one that had been ignited and thrown down had apparently gone out. Frank picked it up and as he broke it in two it exploded, nearly tearing his thumb off and tearing the ends of the two middle fingers off to the first joint and badly lacerating the palm of his hand. The wounds are beginning to heal and the doctor thinks his hand will not be stiffened, but will be considerably disfigured.

Cannon crackers are a very dangerous plaything and we believe they ought to be prohibited by law. Frank's experience, to say the least, ought to be a warning to other boys.

—Dr. Gilbert returned Thursday evening from a trip to Dallas. When he showed himself on the streets yesterday with that new suit and derby hat, some mistook him for Gov. Hogg, some thought a railroad president was here prospecting and some accused him of having been to a fire.

—The Odd Fellows lodge at this place installed their newly elected officers last Saturday night. They are H. R. Jones, Noble Grand; E. F. Springer, Vice Grand; Jno. B. Baker, Treasurer; J. W. Meadors, Secretary; C. D. Long, Warden.

—Dr. Wood reports a son born to the home of Mr. Dan Griffin on Wednesday.

—Mr. Henry Alexander left Monday on a vacation and recreation trip during which he will visit Hot Springs and other eastern points.

GRASS—2600 acres best mesquite grass, plenty of water, good protection, 7 miles from Ample on Seymour road. Will lease until May 1st. Address, Victor L. Scott, Seymour, Texas.

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 understand the Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church intends giving a missionary cantata at the court house on March 7th.

**Remarkable Cure of Croup. A Little Boy's Life Saved.**

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by J. B. Baker.

—We understand it is the intention of the Fortnightly Reading Circle to secure a room and fit it up for their exclusive use and supply it with as good a line of books as they can secure besides taking several subscriptions to leading literary publications. It is the intention of the Circle to further broaden its work as soon as it can see its way clear to it by establishing a regular reading room and possibly working up to a public library.

We hope the members will be able to realize their expectations in this direction, as it will undoubtedly be of great benefit, especially to the young people of the town, if they can be induced to take an active interest in it.

—We understand that at a meeting of citizens at the residence of Mr. W. T. McDaniel on Wildhorse on last Sunday night it was decided to build a Baptist church in that neighborhood. The forks of the road just east of Mr. McDaniel's gin and about a mile from the school house was selected as the location. The Baptists out there say they are not able to build such a church as the community ought to have and will have to ask for outside help, and they will probably send a subscription list to town and solicit aid. The town people have always responded liberally in such matters and we believe they will do so in this instance, as we think it will be their pleasure as well as interest to do so.

**Epworth League Program**

Topic, Our gifts to our Lord, Matt. 23:1-12.

Reference word—Gifts  
Leader—Mr. McCollough.  
The Wise Men—Frank Glasscock. Quartet.

An envious king—Miss Jennie Ray  
Paper by Mr. Carter.

What our Gifts should be—Mrs. Martin, 1st part.  
3rd part—Mrs. Scott.  
Select reading—Clay Parks.  
General Discussion.

**A Profitable Investment.**

"I was troubled for about seven years with my stomach and in bed half my time," says E. Demick, Somerville, Ind. "I spent about \$1,000 and never could get anything to help me until I tried Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have taken a few bottles and am entirely well." You don't live by what you eat, but by what you digest and assimilate. If your stomach doesn't digest your food you are really starving. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does the stomach's work by digesting the food. You don't have to diet. Eat all you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures all stomach troubles. Terrell's drug store.

An attractive woman thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. When troubled with a costive habit, she takes a few doses of HERBINE to cleanse her system of all impurities. Price, 50 cents at Baker's drug store.

—Mr. Hugh Rogers left Monday for his home at Dodge City, Kansas, after spending a pleasant holiday season with the old home folks.

**TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,**

Southwest Corner Public Square  
Haskell, Texas.

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

**1902**

TO OUR FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS:

We desire to extend to you our thanks for the liberal patronage you have given us during the past year. We have done the best for our customers possible and all of them have a token of our appreciation of their trade in the shape of a nice present given through our coupon method.

Now if there is a single customer who is not satisfied, or if we have made any mistake in representing goods, if you will come in and let us know we will make it right.

We will in the future as in the past guarantee every transaction to be satisfactory to our customers.

Yours,

**T. G. CARNEY.**

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: "I was entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment. I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used 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 catarrh, for three 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, 720 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

**Go to the Racket Store.**

—for bargains in—  
All sorts of household wares and kitchen utensils.

**Poison**  
I believe that I have the cheapest and best poison for killing prairie dogs that has ever been made. Have killed thousands of dogs with it and had no failures. I will be in Haskell Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17 and 18 to sell this poison and explain to purchasers my method of using it. If you are interested in killing prairie dogs see me there on those dates. J. M. McReynolds, Seymour, Tex.

**Don't Live Together**  
Constipation and health never go together. DeWitt's Little Early Risers promote easy action of the bowels without distress. "I have been troubled with costiveness nine years," says J. O. Greene, Depauw, Ind. "I have tried many remedies but Little Early Risers give best results." Terrell's drug store.

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

**Notice Stockholder's Meeting.**  
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Haskell National Bank will be held on Tuesday, January 21st, 1902, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the office of said bank in the town of Haskell, Texas, for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting.  
G. R. Couch, Cashier.  
Haskell, Texas, Dec. 21, 1902. 4t

**A Cure for Lumbago.**  
W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by J. B. Baker.

**THE LINDEL HOTEL,**

Haskell, Texas.

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

Your Patronage Respectfully Solicited.  
M. H. GOSSETT, Proprietor.

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

M. S. PIERSON, President.  
L. E. PIERSON, Vice-President.  
G. R. COUCH, Cash.  
M. PIERSON, Asst. Cash.  
**THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,**  
HASKELL, TEXAS.  
A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.  
DIRECTORS—M. S. Pierson, G. R. Couch, Marshal Pierson, Leo Pierson D. R. Couch.

**HERBINE.**  
Pure Juices from Natural Roots.  
REGULATES the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Cleanses the System, Purifies the Blood.  
CURES Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Weak Stomach and Impaired Digestion.  
Every Bottle Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.  
LARGE BOTTLES - SMALL BOTTLES  
Price, 50 Cents.  
Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis, Mo.  
For sale by J. B. Baker, Haskell, Texas.

**McCullum & Cason**  
We are now offering to the people of Haskell and adjoining counties one of the best stocks of standard farm implements, wagons, general hardware, etc., ever brought to this market. And we assure the public that in the matter of prices and quality we stand ready to meet competition from any source.

We carry the old reliable  
**BAIN WAGONS** in all sizes  
Also a full line of the justly celebrated  
**CANTON FARM IMPLEMENTS,**  
Whose merits have made them popular in this section.

**A Complete Line of Shelf Hardware, Tools,**

**STOVES** Cooking and Heating. We the Celebrated Bridge, Beach stoves. None better. See us when you want a stove.

**FURNITURE—** We are carrying a well selected stock of serviceable furniture at moderate prices to which we invite the attention of all who desire anything in this line.

Besides the Above, We Carry a Full Line of Tinware, Graniteware, Queensware and Delft-ware and House Supplies. We solicit a call and inspection of our goods.  
RESPECTFULLY,

**M'COLLUM & CASON**

**PATENTS**  
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
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