

MARTIN HOBBS, Publisher. Haskell, - - Texas

This heroic soul does not sell its justice and its nobleness. It does not ask to dine nobly and to sleep warm. The essence of greatness is the perception that virtue is enough. Poverty is its ornament. It does not need plenty, and can very well abide its loss.

Thousands of men are like a wax candle in an empty room, which some one has kindled and placed there. It spends its whole life in burning itself out, and does good to none. Many a man commences and burns the wick of life, using it up, and throwing his light out upon nobody. He is a light to himself—that is all.

The early riser has always an hour or two in hand, which the late sleeper loses and can never find, search as diligently as he may. Things which begin well for the most part go on well; and the punctuality and order, the method and exactness of a house where the day begins betimes, and the morning does not inaugurate a scramble, make half the pleasantness of domestic life.

The present condition of the country roads is amazing when we consider the progress of civilization in other directions. It is only in the matter of highways that the people have made no advance from the pioneer period. If improvements in other respects had depended on better thoroughfares we would see an appalling helplessly amid semi-barbaric environments. As it is, the time has arrived when the roads must be improved.

Artificial morality, in its best form, is a waste of material. In all its forms it is a shame, and does the same harm to the cause of sound morals which the circulation of counterfeit notes inflicts upon the currency. It ought to be frowned upon and denounced as we denounce positive vice. It tends very strongly to make men hypocrites. In various ways it is unwholesome in its influence. It is based upon a false standing, and this is enough to condemn it.

We need, all of us, of every class and condition, to get personally better acquainted with each other—to study, with a view of getting at the facts, individual, social, economic and political conditions in the actual lives of living men. We need to learn both sides of these matters, and, having, by personal knowledge and contact discovered what really is, to combine our efforts to secure, so far as possible, what should be in the individual and general social condition of the race.

The large number of workmen who are flocking from all parts of the world in hopes of securing work is increasing, and there are already many thousands more than are needed. The condition of many of these is pitiable indeed, and it is becoming a serious question what is to be done with them. A large part of the new arrivals are foreigners, and finding nothing to do as their numbers increase, serious trouble is likely to arise. Something should be done to prevent further increasing the crowd of expectant but disappointed immigrants, but what or how are questions difficult to answer.

The species of insanity known as genius seems to be peculiar to men of large spirituality and intense reflective tendencies. In other words, insanity must have a fine quality of brains to operate upon. If Goethe was a victim of psychosis, then Germany had to fall back upon a madman to find her Shakespeare. If Michael Angelo was insane, religion owes to psychosis her immortal sculptures and frescoes of the saints. If Burns was shaky in his epileptic insanity, he has been singularly immortalized in song. In short, the world owes to madmen its grandest inspirations and its greatest inventions.

The observation that is taken from any single point is always wrong. It needs to be corrected by comparison with an observation taken from another distant point. This is one of the settled principles of astronomy. It is a principle that is wider than the science of astronomy. It is just as true in the much more important science of political economy. We must take our own corrections for parallel. The look that we get of social conditions in the pages of a book must be corrected by the look we ought to get in the faces of living men. And we want no lies in this business. We want the whole truth to build on.

The hotel proprietors had issued an edict to their waiters that they must shave off their beards. The beard has been a token of liberty since the tribes unconquered by Grecian and Roman civilization were given the name of "Barbarians," which survives in its completed sense of "barbarian." Was it to be expected that descendants of the bearded men of Gaul and the Alani, now playing their vocation of eliciting the obsequious almost within sight of Freucht and Bunker Hill would submit to such a manifestation of empty vanity? The board of the juggs and hotel crockery is as deaf to him as the hissing magnificence of any other man.

He Brutally Beat His Patient With a Stick and Bled Her Ears. BECAUSE SHE MOANED WITH PAIN. A Wealthy Frenchman Frequently a Niece Sum to the Odd Fellows of Kansas.

BERLIN, May 16.—A trial that created intense interest in medical circles, has just been concluded at the Casella, capital of Hesse-Nassau. Dr. Weidendorff, director of the hospital for nervous diseases at that place was charged with maltreating a patient, the wife of Counsel General Zaehmann. The doctor admitted he boxed Mrs. Zaehmann's ears, beat her with a stick and whipped her because she moaned as if she was suffering great pain. She was suffering from hysteria and pains which the doctor said were imaginary. The punishment he inflicted upon her he contended was the best treatment for hysteria and everything done was for her benefit. Much evidence was given for and against this course of treatment of nervous diseases, but the court decided the accused was guilty of maltreatment and sentenced him to three months imprisonment.

ROSLIN, Wash., May 11.—Yesterday afternoon a horrible gas explosion occurred in the mine of the No. 3 of the Northern Pacific Coal company, in which the loss of life exceeded in number that of any other disaster ever chronicled in the northwest. The exact nature of the explosion or the circumstances that led to it will probably never be known, since it is believed every miner at work at the time perished. It is believed that fifty or fifty-five men were on three levels affected by the explosion. Large relief forces are at work. There is no doubt either in the minds of the miners or company officials that every man was instantly killed. The Roslyn mine is one of the largest in the state supplying the western division of the Northern and Union Pacific railways with coal and has a capacity of 20,000 tons a day. The explosion occurred just as the mine was starting at 1 o'clock. Two boys who were in the tunnel escaped, but they are the only ones from either gang so far recovered alive. Reports so far received indicate the explosion has closed up the shaft. That the mine is on fire and that it is impossible to recover the bodies there is no doubt.

YERBERG, Miss., May 13.—From passengers by the Anchor line steamship City of Providence, which arrived Wednesday, it is learned the break in the Arkansas levee is widening rapidly. Wednesday night at dark it was 1200 feet wide and cutting fast. The water going through being six feet deep. The water from this break will first find its way into Otto bayou, thence into Mississippi bayou, which connects Grand lake and Bayou Macon. It will overflow all the lands adjacent to Bayou Macon in East Carroll and a portion of Addison parishes.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 13.—A company was organized here yesterday for the construction of the largest artificial reservoir in the world. The site is Box canyon, 400 yards below the junction of Tonto creek and Salt river. The height of the dam will be 200 feet and the back water will extend sixteen miles to the Sierra Ancha mountains, making a capacity of 108,000,000 cubic feet of water. The cost of building is not expected to exceed \$1,000,000. The enterprise is backed by New York capitalists.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—A special commodity tariff has just been issued by the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic association to take effect May 18, establishing rates on wool in bales or sacks on a basis of 53 cents per 100 pounds to New York and 59 cents to Boston with the usual differentials to the intermediate points. This is done to meet the action of the St. Louis lines in reducing rates on sack wool to a basis of 61 cents from St. Louis to New York.

TOLEDO, O., May 11.—The Miami river has been higher for the last week than since the big flood of 1883. Farmers along the river have suffered much by the washing away of live stock and fencing and the overflow of farms. Dan Markey, a farmer living a few miles northwest of Delaware was drowned in the Elin river Monday night. His team went over an embankment. The loss to property along the river amounts to \$50,000.

FOR CHILDREN OF DEAD MEMBERS. TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—E. N. Deane, wealthy Frenchman, who for many years resided near Williamsburg, Franklin county, Kan., has made a deed of money, bank stock and property, in all amounting to \$125,000 to the Odd Fellows of Kansas to found a home for children of deceased members of the order.

TRIED TO ROB A TRAIN. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—Late Saturday night two masked men boarded the south bound Frisco train at Chetleville and tried to rob the passengers, but were repulsed and fled. Several shots were exchanged between them and the passengers and one robber is supposed to be wounded, but neither has been captured.

SHOT TWO WOMEN. PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 14.—Edward Seymour, general foreman of Perryville, Pa., finding his wife not at home yesterday afternoon went to his sister-in-law's Mrs. Rapps. Finding his wife he shot her and Mrs. Rapps and then committed suicide. The women are not seriously hurt.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12.—In Anderson county Tuesday William Wilson, a white farmer, cut his wife's throat with a razor, killing her instantly. He then cut his own throat and will die. Jealousy was the cause.

FEMALE ENGINEERS. ANNISTON, Ala., May 14.—The outbreak of the American Manufacturers

ing company was the scene of a rough-and-tumble fight Thursday, in which girls were the participants. One girl is on her death bed and at least six others are bruised, blackened and scratched, and are under the care of physicians, who fear blood poisoning in some cases. Miss Jesse Pierce and Miss Robble Brown, two stout specimens of Alabama womanhood, whose prominence has made them the centers of the two factions in which the employes are divided, were the principals in the case. For several days a spirited rivalry has existed between them, supposed to have sprung from their claims on a common bean. When they reached the mill Thursday they refused to speak. The action was observed by their comrades. Soon the necessity of their employment drew them together. Miss Brown's face expressed her determination to win, drawing her arm back with the scion of Sullivan bent her fist under Miss Brown's jaw, hurling her to the floor in a swoon. She then jumped upon her adversary. Miss Brown's friends ran to her rescue only to be met by those of Miss Pierce. In a moment a dozen women were together on the floor in a mass, pulling hair, scratching faces, hitting each other on the head with bottles and screaming and crying frightfully. The machinery was brought to a stop and the superintendent, aided by the other men whom he had called pulled the women apart.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER. A landmark being removed—Meeting of the Furniture Board of Trade—Hose Meeting of the Jockey Club—Base Ball as Reorganized.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—An historical landmark of the city is being removed, a wrecking company having commenced this week tearing down the old Planters House, one of the oldest hotels in the west, and a house in which many men of note have stopped while in St. Louis. The work of demolition is going on rapidly and there are crowds of sightseers anxious to carry away some fragment of the house which has been immortalized by Charles Dickens and other writers of international fame. The wrecking company has been able to sell a large quantity of marble slabs and tiling, much of which is in perfect condition. The hotel is being torn down to make room for a large and more modern building, which is to be erected at a cost including decorations and furnishings, upwards of two million dollars. The new hotel will be absolutely fireproof, and one of the finest in the United States. Its name has not yet been definitely decided upon, the "New Planters" being suggested by some while others favor the name "Columbia Hotel," on the ground that it is being erected partially to accommodate the tens of thousands of visitors to the World's Fair who will pass through a few days in St. Louis during the year 1893.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade at a large and enthusiastic meeting instructed its delegates to the National Convention, which meets at Cincinnati in June this year, to secure the National Furniture Convention for St. Louis in 1893. It was proposed that every member of the Board attend the Cincinnati Convention, and that the delegation work for St. Louis at the convention meeting place in 1893. A committee was appointed to prepare a circular setting forth the merits of St. Louis in an attractive manner which is to be placed in the hands of every delegate and alternate to the convention. New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Chicago, all principal furniture centers, have had the convention, and St. Louis now proposes with its excellent organization, to bring it to the City of Conventions. H. V. Davis, who has made a specialty of freight matters, submitted a report showing the excellent work that had been accomplished in connection with the Traffic Commission. Then on motion of Mr. J. A. Reardon, the following was adopted: Resolved, That the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade heartily indorse the good work accomplished by the St. Louis Traffic Commission, during the first year of its existence toward gaining for St. Louis many advantages in rates and classifications, and recommend those of our members who are not members to make application thereto, and enjoy the benefits they largely disseminate.

The forty-eight days race meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club is now in its full height and is proving the most successful race meeting ever held in St. Louis. All difficulty as to the paucity of entries has at an end, and so numerous have the entries become that the Jockey Club has been compelled to charge an entrance fee for all starters in order to reduce the number going to the post. Prior to this change in the rules, thirty or forty horses were frequently started in one race and although the St. Louis track is one of the largest and best in the country it was found dangerous as well as unsatisfactory to have it so overcrowded. There are over a thousand valuable horses in the stables at the Fair Grounds and the success of the meeting seems to improve as time proceeds.

Base ball as reorganized and St. Louis so popular here this year, and St. Louis so far holds the record of 1892 for the largest attendance at any game, the record having been made at a Sunday game between St. Louis and Cincinnati, the latter team captained by Charles Comiskey, under whose management the "St. Louis Browns" won the championship four years in succession. It is a singular feature in connection with the local ball playing this year that the St. Louis club is made up of strangers in the city, only one member of the team having played here last year, while all the old local favorites play in New York, Cincinnati, or Boston uniforms. This is a reversal of the old order of things, but judging from the enthusiasm evinced the general shaking up of the teams was a good move so far as the finances of the base ball magnates are concerned.

Settlers Envoys. GUTHRIE, O. T., May 12.—Gov. Seay yesterday received dispatches by courier from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations stating that 100 Cheyennes were off the allotments and were driving the white settlers of their claims. The Indians claim that they never signed the treaty of sale of their lands and if a settler does not leave the country inside of ten days they will be driven out. The Indians are all armed. At the town of Cheyenne a line of guards surrounded the town day and night and the citizens request that troops be sent at once for protection. A large number of Indians refuse to come to the agency and unless they are controlled will be apt to cause serious trouble.

Struck Oil. COSSIGANA, Tex., May 12.—Mayor Beaton has for some time been drilling an artesian well on his place about a mile south of this city. Tuesday at a depth of 250 feet he struck a good flow of pure water, which was followed by quite a flow of paraffine oil and gas. The boring was discontinued until Mr. B. F. Gilmer, a noted geologist of this city, could make a scientific investigation of the oil and gas.

Found Murderer. BRENHAM, Tex., May 11.—Monday afternoon one of the most horrible crimes ever known was perpetrated at

section 21, about two miles north of Lyons on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway. Mrs. B. McDonough and her 6 or 7-year-old son, had their brains beaten out with the handle of a pickax. Mrs. McDonough was not at home. The little boy was his child by a former marriage. The section hands went to work after dinner Monday, and Mrs. McDonough and the boy and her 6-month-old baby boy, the negro woman who cooked for them and the negro woman's husband remained at the section house. At 5:30 p. m. the baby was heard screaming very loudly and parties who went to see what was the matter with the baby found Mrs. McDonough in her bedroom lying dead on the floor and the little boy was lying on the bed gasping his last. He died in three hours without regaining consciousness. The woman had evidently been sitting down sewing when the murderer slipped up behind and struck her on the head. A child's dress with a needle and thread sticking in it were found on the floor. When the first blow was struck she threw up her hand clasping the work to ward off the blows, for there were strands of her hair and clots of blood and brains sticking to the work. Nine blows were struck in all. From the position of the body and the condition of the clothing it is thought that after beating the woman into insensibility the murderer committed a heinous crime. Mrs. McDonough's watch and several dollars in money were found on the bed beside the boy. Frank Connors, a white man, and Frazier Davis, a negro, have been arrested charged with the crime.

NOT A HOUSE LEFT WITHIN ITS PATH. Coffins, Clothing and Provisions Being Sent to the Cyclone-Swept Section. QUANAH, Tex., May 16.—About twenty miles north of Quanah, in an easterly direction, lies Turkey creek valley. Saturday a dread cyclone swept down that valley and death and devastation followed in its path. Couriers from there late yesterday afternoon, coming in for coffins for the dead and assistance for the wounded, say that the scene beggars description. The storm traveled in a northerly direction and its path, which is one mile across, is a mass of pluck and other debris. Those from the scene of the disaster can tell nothing of the extent of the storm, as up to the time of their departure each neighborhood had only the time to look after their dead and wounded. News has been received from two points of the cyclone's path. At one of these Prince Gowen is dead and his wife and child are missing. At the other, Dr. Ford and a son are dead and another son not expected to live. But few that were in the track of the storm escaped without injury, and many of those that may live will be maimed for life. The full extent of the ruin cannot be ascertained. Wagon loads of coffins have already been started there with coffins for the dead and provisions and clothing for the living. Not a house was left standing in the pathway of the storm. Even the "dugout" could not resist the force of the elements. All were unroofed, and in some instances their occupants and contents were unscathed and blown from their retreat.

Complicated Case. EAGLE PASS, Tex., May 14.—Foon Chuck, a naturalized Mexican citizen, came over from Piedras Negras yesterday and was arrested by United States Marshal Chapman on a charge of violating the Chinese exclusion act. Foon Chuck is a prominent business man of Piedras Negras and has accumulated considerable property, and stands well in the community as a business man. Responsible parties have offered to go on his bond for \$25,000 if necessary, but under the law he was refused bail and remanded to jail. The Mexican consul has taken hold of the affair and some interesting developments may be expected in this complicated case. Although a Chinaman by birth, he has complied with all the requirements of the Mexican naturalization laws and now claims protection as an adopted citizen of Mexico. Opinion differs as to the outcome of the case, some claiming that he will be sent to China, while others claim that he will be returned to Mexico, while others claim that he is a Mexican citizen, is entitled to come and go as he pleases.

Foon Chuck Released. EAGLE PASS, May 15.—Commissioner Watkins' court was occupied the entire day Saturday in taking testimony in the case of Foon Chuck, who was charged with being unlawfully in the United States. The commissioner held that he was here unlawfully and ordered that he be confined one hour in jail and sent back to Mexico, of which country he is a naturalized citizen. The case will probably be referred to Washington, with the money, and will receive the attention of the secretary of state, whose attention, it is said, will be called to it by the Mexican government. The inference that Mexico is setting the entrance of Chinese into this country is erroneous. Only five Chinese have been naturalized in Mexico—three in Piedras Negras and two in Guaymas.

Attempt at Train Robbery. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 14.—Passengers who arrived here yesterday morning on the International train report that it was fired on just as it was about to stop for water at a tank near Temple by robbers. The engineer did not stop, but threw the lever so as to put on all steam possible and got away, but the express car was riddled and two of the passengers wounded. One of the passengers, whose name could not be learned, had his arm shot, and got off at a station near by to have his injuries attended. The other, L. G. Townsend, a safe drummer, was shot in the face, but only received a flesh wound and came on. One of the bullets struck close to the head of Col. William Ferguson, editor of the Democrat, and splinters from the car window fell over him. Several other passengers had narrow escapes, especially those in the sleeper into which coach the robbers fired several volleys.

Suspects Arrested. BRENHAM, Tex., May 12.—Yesterday morning Clark Turner, Mary Goen and Will Seal, all negroes, were arrested at a section house on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, charged with being implicated in or accessories to the murder of Mrs. McDonough and her little stepson at that place Monday. The negroes all live within 150 yards of the section house and have, since the arrest of the negro Frazier Davis and the white man Frank Connors, been taking considerable interest in the case and are said to have made a number of conflicting statements as to their whereabouts Monday and the occurrences of that day and attempting in every way to throw suspicion on Connors and to shield Frazier Davis.

Crushed to Death. ROCKWALL, Tex., May 12.—A team hitched to a wagon ran away with Seiden Watkins, a 13-year-old boy. He was thrown in front on to the double tree and was crushed to death instantly by the wagon bed coming in contact with a tree.

Convicts Released. COMPTON, Tex., May 10.—There was a sensation created yesterday morning when a deputy sheriff arrested Joseph Acobo on a charge of cattle stealing. Acobo is a prominent member of the city council and is wealthy.

Imprisonment in a Desolate County Jail. HOUSTON, Tex., May 12.—Charles Mcullen, the negro now in jail and suspected of being the perpetrator of the Sedalla outrage, attempted yesterday evening to commit suicide by the cutting process of hanging. As a late hour when he thought no one was noticing, he took the straw from his mattress, set it alight and as it blazed threw himself into the flames and was terribly burned about the head and neck before a trusty in the corridor of the jail could get to him and prevent the suicide. It was on the part of Mcullen a most determined and desperate act, as shown by the fact that he never weakened when in the fire and resisted the efforts of his rescuer, whose work was made effective by extinguishing the flames more than by removing the would-be suicide.

Blow in a Bloody Battle. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 13.—A report was received here yesterday that a body of Garza revolutionists had again invaded Mexico and that they had been attacked and defeated by the Mexican cavalry under Lieut. Yudelacio Soza at a place known as the Mecca ranch, and that ten of the invaders had been killed, without any loss of life by the Mexican authorities, except the killing of three of their horses. One of the Mexican soldiers was wounded, and they were in pursuit of the United States. The United States authorities have, it is said, been notified and asked to send out troops to intercept them. Among the revolutionists reported to be among the slain is one of Garza's principal supporters, Julian Flores, and another is a quackron known as Atelorde Stringer. The strength of the invaders was not reported, but it is believed that there was but a very small force, not exceeding twenty-five.

Report of the Cotton Crop. WASHINGTON, May 11.—May returns to the department of agriculture report delay in the work of cotton planting from low temperature, drought in many districts and in some excess of rain. Germination has arrested plants. Some replanting will be necessary. It is estimated that 86 per cent of the crop is usually planted by May 1; this year estimates make only 78.3. Estimate of acreage will be made June 1, as usual.

Pension Efficiency. WASHINGTON, May 14.—Speaker Crisp laid before the house yesterday a letter from the acting secretary of the treasury transmitting an estimate of the deficiency in the appropriations for pensions for the current fiscal year, amounting to \$7,673,132, and recommending that the deficiency be supplied by reappropriating that sum from the unexpended balance of \$8,834,074 remaining to the credit of pensions for the fiscal year of 1891.

Boardman Not Guilty. WASHINGTON, May 11.—The judiciary committee of the house, which has been investigating the charges against Judge Boardman of Louisiana looking to an impeachment, finds that the evidence would not sustain such a procedure on the part of the judge there is nothing in the testimony to justify impeachment with the hope of conviction. Such a report will be made to the house.

Important Happenings in the Various Departments of Government. CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NEWS. Senator John A. Harboure of Virginia Dies Suddenly in Washington of Heart Failure. WASHINGTON, May 16.—Without apparent suffering and after a brief illness of ten minutes, Senator John A. Harboure of Virginia, junior representative in the United States senate, passed quietly away at his residence in this city a little after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The senator retired early Friday night as usual and a few minutes after 6 o'clock yesterday morning sank back on his bed without uttering a word from the time he first complained of feeling ill. His death is said by physicians to be due to heart failure. Friday the senator was in his accustomed seat in the senate and apparently in his usual good health, cheerful and in excellent spirits. Yesterday morning shortly before 6 o'clock Miss Daingerfield, who slept in the room across the hall from the one occupied by the senator, was awakened by the senator's knock at her door and requesting her to send for a doctor at once, as he felt an oppression in his throat and chest. Miss Daingerfield dispatched some one for a doctor a few squares off, after which she assisted the senator to his bed. Only a minute or so after reaching his bed, and while sitting on the edge he seemed to fall into a comatose state from which he never recovered.

Passes the House. WASHINGTON, May 10.—Late Saturday evening there was somewhat of a diversion in the house by the disposition of Mr. Holman to protest to the extent of filibustering against the contract system, which has received great favor in the present river and harbor bill. In the bill it is provided that the great works, including the Mississippi shall be improved under the contract system, just like the system now in force at Galveston and two or three other places. The limit set for such contracts is \$26,000,000. The secretary of war, who is empowered to make the contracts, cannot go beyond that amount. There was an amendment offered by Mr. Blanchard, chairman of the committee, by which the secretary of war could go on with the work in the event he could not let out the work and was dissatisfied with the contracts. Yesterday morning the Blanchard amendment was defeated with Mr. Blanchard's consent. This left the opposition small and the bill passed. There are under it an actual appropriation of about \$22,000,000, with the secretary to contract for work on the ten places mentioned. A further appropriation in the future of \$27,000,000 is assured.

No More Politics in Postoffices. WASHINGTON, May 13.—The bill to exclude political influence from 61,000 fourth class postoffices in this country was agreed upon at a meeting of the house committee on civil service reform yesterday. The bill provides for the division of the country into postal districts and where vacancies occur they shall be open to competition and shall be announced by the postoffice inspectors who shall recommend the best man to the postmaster general after receiving applications and examining the facts. Congressmen and other federal officials are prohibited from making recommendations or interfering in any way with the appointments under the bill and appointments or removals upon political recommendations are prohibited.

Report of the Cotton Crop. WASHINGTON, May 11.—May returns to the department of agriculture report delay in the work of cotton planting from low temperature, drought in many districts and in some excess of rain. Germination has arrested plants. Some replanting will be necessary. It is estimated that 86 per cent of the crop is usually planted by May 1; this year estimates make only 78.3. Estimate of acreage will be made June 1, as usual.

Pension Efficiency. WASHINGTON, May 14.—Speaker Crisp laid before the house yesterday a letter from the acting secretary of the treasury transmitting an estimate of the deficiency in the appropriations for pensions for the current fiscal year, amounting to \$7,673,132, and recommending that the deficiency be supplied by reappropriating that sum from the unexpended balance of \$8,834,074 remaining to the credit of pensions for the fiscal year of 1891.

Boardman Not Guilty. WASHINGTON, May 11.—The judiciary committee of the house, which has been investigating the charges against Judge Boardman of Louisiana looking to an impeachment, finds that the evidence would not sustain such a procedure on the part of the judge there is nothing in the testimony to justify impeachment with the hope of conviction. Such a report will be made to the house.

Methodists Heard From. WASHINGTON, May 12.—Mr. Manderson, president pro tem, laid before the senate a resolution of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church assembled in Omaha, Neb., representing 2,500,000 adherents, heartily approving the World's fair appropriation bill, providing expressly that it be conditioned on the closing of the exposition on Sunday.

Want to be Showed Up. WASHINGTON, May 14.—John Henry Smith formerly minister to Liberia, and Mr. Builes of Kansas, the colored men, were heard by the house committee on appropriations yesterday in favor of the proposition that congress appropriate \$100,000 for an exhibit at the World's fair illustrative of the colored race from 1863 to 1893.

For the World's Fair Only. WASHINGTON, May 14.—The secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint have approved the disposition of the managers of the World's fair for the special issue of \$20,000,000 in 50 cent pieces for use at the exposition and bearing designs appropriate to the occasion.

Every day it is becoming more firmly established that a good road-roller is the most valuable piece of machinery employed in the road-makers art and, indeed, without it neither can the foundation or subsoil of the roadway be made uniformly hard and reliable nor the surface layer be given that uniform compactness and solidity which give excellence to the road and insure a partial economy in the cost of maintenance and repairs. To one who has seen a heavy road-roller used in compacting the soil of a new roadway, writes Isaac H. Potter in the Century, these facts will be very evident. If a length of one thousand yards in an ordinary earth road be cut to an exact and uniform grade one foot below the original surface of the road, it will be found in most cases that the new surface thus exposed will present an appearance which to the ordinary observer, is of a uniform material and even hardness from end to end; but the passage of a roller weighing from ten to fifteen tons over this new surface will soon disclose the defects and soft spots located at irregular intervals throughout the length of the work; and as the process of rolling continues, the uniformity of the grade will disappear, and what at first appeared to be a tolerably satisfactory surface will develop into a succession of humps holes and undulations. In the using of the roller in actual work these depressions and soft spots are carefully filled and brought to the line of the required grade, while the successive passing of the heavy roller over the filling gives to the entire road that form and consistency which is so essential to every good highway.

The Wonderful Provisions of Nature to Insure Production. A pollen grain of maize or common Indian corn is about .014 of an inch in diameter, which would allow 14,000,000 to be packed without crushing in a box with a capacity of but one cubic inch. An anther of Indian corn has as has been determined by approximate measurements a capacity of about .0022 cubic inch; therefore, if packed full (which is never the case) might contain fully 3,000 pollen grains. Two fresh anthers were emptied out upon separate slides by a microscopist and spread out as evenly as possible, and then by counting the number of pollen grains upon several areas under the microscope, and then deducting the proper calculations, the number in one anther was found to be 1,500 and for the other over 3,000. Allowing for errors in calculation, the average number of pollen grains for each anther was assumed to be in the neighborhood of 2,500. The same experimenters, by carefully counting the number of stamens in the average sized tassel of corn, found it to contain about 7,200. This multiplied by 2,500, the number of pollen grains in each anther, gives the number of pollen grains in the average corn tassel at 18,000,000! In a medium-sized ear of corn there are 720 grains, which however gives the same number of pistils in the young ear. Allowing however, 1,000 pistils to each young ear, and two ears to each stalk, the pollen grains to the pistils what 3,600 it is to 1; in other words for every pistil of Indian corn to a fertilized nature has provided 3,600 pollen grains. What wonderful provisions!

GREAT HAFIZ. The Poet, Mystic, and Recluse of the Land of the Nile. About two miles northwest of Shiraz, in the garden called Mossala—which is being interpreted "the place of prayer"—lies beneath the shadow of cypress trees, one of which he is said to have planted with his own hand, Shems-Edin Mohammed, surnamed Hafiz, or the steadfast in scripture. Foot, recluse and mystic, his songs, now some 200 years old, have been sung from the banks of the Ganges to the Danube and from Cairo to Samarcand; neither are they silent yet on the lips of the camel drivers in the desert or of pilgrims to Ima. No other Persian has equaled him in fame, and the Quranic verses, not Sadi's whose monument now in ruins, may be visited near his own; nor Ferdusi, the author, in 60,000 couplets of the "Book of Kings," nor Jami, who has associated himself forever with the lyric loves of Yusuf and Zuleika. The immense blaze of light, the concentrated speech, the direct and steady vision of things high and low, which entered Hafiz's soul, and which the sovereign poets all together his own. Every critic has likened him to Amerson; but while there may be resemblance, comparison is quite beside the mark. In the West his qualities have been scattered among a dozen men of genius and Voltaire, had he combined the highest poetic inspiration with a meditative vein, might perhaps have given to the world a Hafiz in French. But Hafiz stands alone in the splendor of his gaiety, as in the union of religious enthusiasm with a more than Aristophanic burlesquing of things held sacred by his age and nation.

If You Have a Carriage. At a Brooklyn entertainment held at a club house not long ago a novel means to call the carriages was adopted. A sheet, somewhat larger than bed size, was stretched across the sidewalk of the side street, and on this were thrown the carriage numbers as they were called by their owners. Coachmen could thus keep watch for their numbers; and the incessant shouting usually a confusing accompaniment of such functions was done away with. In addition, at a certain convenient place within doors, the number of the carriage then in waiting at the end of the awning outside was posted, which was a second desiderata and appreciated feature.

A Great Woman's Calling. Newbham Vollege, the great school for women at Cambridge, not less famous than its famous principal, Miss Clough had its beginning in 1871 with five students. Clough hall and Sedgwick hall have since been added to the original building.

THE USE OF A ROLLER. The Most Valuable Machine Employed in Road-making. Every day it is becoming more firmly established that a good road-roller is the most valuable piece of machinery employed in the road-makers art and, indeed, without it neither can the foundation or subsoil of the roadway be made uniformly hard and reliable nor the surface layer be given that uniform compactness and solidity which give excellence to the road and insure a partial economy in the cost of maintenance and repairs. To one who has seen a heavy road-roller used in compacting the soil of a new roadway, writes Isaac H. Potter in the Century, these facts will be very evident. If a length of one thousand yards in an ordinary earth road be cut to an exact and uniform grade one foot below the original surface of the road, it will be found in most cases that the new surface thus exposed will present an appearance which to the ordinary observer, is of a uniform material and even hardness from end to end; but the passage of a roller weighing from ten to fifteen tons over this new surface will soon disclose the defects and soft spots located at irregular intervals throughout the length of the work; and as the process of rolling continues, the uniformity of the grade will disappear, and what at first appeared to be a tolerably satisfactory surface will develop into a succession of humps holes and undulations. In the using of the roller in actual work these depressions and soft spots are carefully filled and brought to the line of the required grade, while the successive passing of the heavy roller over the filling gives to the entire road that form and consistency which is so essential to every good highway.

POLLEN GRAINS. The Wonderful Provisions of Nature to Insure Production. A pollen grain of maize or common Indian corn is about .014 of an inch in diameter, which would allow 14,000,000 to be packed without crushing in a box with a capacity of but one cubic inch. An anther of Indian corn has as has been determined by approximate measurements a capacity of about .0022 cubic inch; therefore, if packed full (which is never the case) might contain fully 3,000 pollen grains. Two fresh anthers were emptied out upon separate slides by a microscopist and spread out as evenly as possible, and then by counting the number of pollen grains upon several areas under the microscope, and then deducting the proper calculations, the number in one anther was found to be 1,500 and for the other over 3,000. Allowing for errors in calculation, the average number of pollen grains for each anther was assumed to be in the neighborhood of 2,500. The same experimenters, by carefully counting the number of stamens in the average sized tassel of corn, found it to contain about 7,200. This multiplied by 2,500, the number of pollen grains in each anther, gives the number of pollen grains in the average corn tassel at 18,000,000! In a medium-sized ear of corn there are 720 grains, which however gives the same number of pistils in the young ear. Allowing however, 1,000 pistils to each young ear, and two ears to each stalk, the pollen grains to the pistils what 3,600 it is to 1; in other words for every pistil of Indian corn to a fertilized nature has provided 3,600 pollen grains. What wonderful provisions!

GREAT HAFIZ. The Poet, Mystic, and Recluse of the Land of the Nile. About two miles northwest of Shiraz, in the garden called Mossala—which is being interpreted "the place of prayer"—lies beneath the shadow of cypress trees, one of which he is said to have planted with his own hand, Shems-Edin Mohammed, surnamed Hafiz, or the steadfast in scripture. Foot, recluse and mystic, his songs, now some 200 years old, have been sung from the banks of the Ganges to the Danube and from Cairo to Samarcand; neither are they silent yet on the lips of the camel drivers in the desert or of pilgrims to Ima. No other Persian has equaled him in fame, and the Quranic verses, not Sadi's whose monument now in ruins, may be visited near his own; nor Ferdusi, the author, in 60,000 couplets of the "Book of Kings," nor Jami, who has associated himself forever with the lyric loves of Yusuf and Zuleika. The immense blaze of light, the concentrated speech, the direct and steady vision of things high and low, which entered Hafiz's soul, and which the sovereign poets all together his own. Every critic has likened him to Amerson; but while there may be resemblance, comparison is quite beside the mark. In the West his qualities have been scattered among a dozen men of genius and Voltaire, had he combined the highest poetic inspiration with a meditative vein, might perhaps have given to the world a Hafiz in French. But Hafiz stands alone in the splendor of his gaiety, as in the union of religious enthusiasm with a more than Aristophanic burlesquing of things held sacred by his age and nation.

If You Have a Carriage. At a Brooklyn entertainment held at a club house not long ago a novel means to call the carriages was adopted. A sheet, somewhat larger than bed size, was stretched across the sidewalk of the side street, and on this were thrown the carriage numbers as they were called by their owners. Coachmen could thus keep watch for their numbers; and the incessant shouting usually a confusing accompaniment of such functions was done away with. In addition, at a certain convenient place within doors, the number of the carriage then in waiting at the end of the awning outside was posted, which was a second desiderata and appreciated feature.

A Great Woman's Calling. Newbham Vollege, the great school for women at Cambridge, not less famous than its famous principal, Miss Clough had its beginning in 1871 with five students. Clough hall and Sedgwick hall have since been added to the original building.

"August Flower"

Eight doctors treated me for Heart Disease and one for Rheumatism, but did me no good. I could not speak aloud. Everything that I took into the stomach distressed me. I could not sleep. I had taken all kinds of medicines. Through a neighbor I got one of your books. I procured a bottle of Green's August Flower and took it. I am today stout, hearty and strong and enjoy the best of health. August Flower saved my life and gave me my health. Mrs. Sarah J. Cox, Defiance, O.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Discomfort from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nervousness, Headache, Stomach Pain, Inflammation of the Bowels, Pimples, etc. Price: 25 CENTS. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

For All Cooking

Cottolene

is BETTER THAN THE BEST LARD YOU EVER USED.

We Guarantee It.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Sole Manufacturers, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Tower's Improved SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water Proof. Will not Peel or Leak. Soft Woolen Collar. Watch Out!

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order: Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Inside Skin, Outside Skin.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Unless you answer this question 'are you not fat?' you are not fat. It is the only medicine that will reduce the fat from the body. It is the only medicine that will reduce the fat from the body. It is the only medicine that will reduce the fat from the body.

Haskell County.

Resources, Advantages, Progress and Future Prospects.

Topography, Water, Soil, Products, Shipping Points, Railroads, Public Schools, and Mill Facilities.

Haskell county is situated in the southern part of the Panhandle on the line of the one hundredth meridian west from Greenwich. It is 1500 feet above the sea, and has mild winters and summers. It is thirty miles square and contains 570,000 acres of land. It was created in 1858 from a part of Fannin and Milan counties, and named in honor of Charles Haskell, a young Tennessean, who fell at the massacre at Chancellorsville in 1862.

It remained unsettled until 1874, when there was one or two ranches established. Other ranchmen followed, and in 1880 the county could boast of fifteen or twenty inhabitants. There was no further development until early in 1884, when the town of Haskell was laid off, and by donating lots a few settlers were induced to build residences, and in January 1885 the county organized with a polled vote of fifty-seven electors.

Up to 1884 the soil had never been turned by a plow, and the people depended upon raising cattle, sheep and horses, as the natural grasses furnished food both winter and summer for immense herds. The poorer people made money by gathering many thousands of tons of buffalo bones and shipping them east to be made into fertilizers used in the old states.

Experiments were made in 1885 with garden products, corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley and cotton and the yield was bountiful. The acreage in farms have increased to at least 30,000.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county is an undulating plain, with occasional creeks and branches. It is bounded on the north by the picturesque stream, the Salt Fork of the Brazos, and on the west by Double-Mountain Fork.

There are a few washes and gulches along the breaks and rivers, but with rivers, breaks, rocks and poor land combined their area in Haskell county would not exceed 10,000 acres that would not be fine agricultural land.

WATER.

It is traversed by numerous creeks and branches besides the rivers mentioned, some of which are fed by never failing springs of pure water.

Besides the numerous branches that afford water for stock all the time, the south half of the county is traversed by Paint and California creeks with their numerous tributaries draining the south half of the county.

The north half is traversed from northwest to northeast by Lake and Miller creeks whose tributaries furnish water and drainage for the same.

Besides the surface water there is an abundance to be obtained by digging from 15 to 40 feet, and all of good quality, some of which is unsurpassed by that of any section in the state for purity and temperature.

SOIL.

The soil is an alluvial loam of great depth and fertility, varying in color from a red to a dark chocolate, and by reason of its porous and friable nature, when thoroughly plowed, readily drinks in the rainfall and for like reason the soil readily drains itself of the surplus water, thereby preventing stagnation of the water and the baking of the soil, and the germination of miasma. It is these peculiar qualities of soil that enables vegetation to withstand all varieties of weather.

Except mesquite grubs and stumps which are easily extracted, there are no obstructions to plows and the land being level or generally rolling and easy worked, the use of labor-saving implements are profitable. One man with machinery and a little hired help has been known to cultivate over an 100 acres in grain and cotton.

PRODUCTS.

Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, durah corn, millet, sorghum, castor beans, field peas, pumpkins, and all the squash family, turnips and cotton are grown successfully and profitably. Sweet potatoes do well, and Irish potatoes as well as anywhere in the south. Garden vegetables grow to perfection, and melons luxuriate in Haskell county soil, growing to the size of superb quality. Besides the native grasses that grow on the prairies, sustaining large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep throughout the year, Colorado grass grows to great perfection and the hay made from this grass forms a valuable adjunct to the winter pasture, in keeping stock over winter.

FIELD AND PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The average yield of Indian corn per acre is about 30 bushels and the price varies from 50 cts to \$1.25 per bushel, wheat yields from 18 to 30 bushels—averaging 25 bushels per acre, and sold in the home market for 90 cents to \$1.00 per bushel; oats yield 80 to 100 bushels

per acre, and usually sells at 25 cents per bushel; cotton yields a half to three-quarters of a bale per acre. Other crops make good yields and command corresponding prices. Home made butter is usually worth 6 to 8 cents per pound, fresh beef 4 to 6 cents; home made butter, sweet and delicious, usually sells at 25 cents per pound, chickens 15 to 25 cents each, and eggs 10 to 25 cents per dozen.

SHIPPING POINT.

As yet Haskell has no railroad, and our people do their principal shipping to and from Abilene, a town 52 miles south, in Taylor county, on the Texas and Pacific railroad, Albany on the Texas Central 45 miles from Haskell on the southeast, and Seymour on the Wichita Valley road 45 miles northeast.

RAILROADS.

There is one road being built from Seymour to this place and one to be built from Fort Worth. The Texas Central will extend in a short time from Albany and Haskell is on the line as originally surveyed.

The land men of Austin have organized a company to build a road from that city to this section of the state, where they control nearly all the land, and one of the principal members owns 150,000 acres in this and Knox counties, besides he owns the large addition to the town of Haskell on the south.

Haskell is 52 miles north of the T. & P. R. R., and 90 miles south of the Ft. W. & D. R. R., and is situated on the direct line of the cattle trail over which the Rock Island and G. C. & S. A. E. propose to extend their lines.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our school fund is perhaps the best of any country in the northwest. In addition to the amount received from the state, about \$5.50 per capita, our commissioners' court have wisely executed a lease for ten years of our four largest school land, situated in the Panhandle, the revenue from which, added to the amount received from the state, gives us a fund amply sufficient to run the several schools of the county ten months in the year.

MAIL FACILITIES.

There is a daily mail service from Haskell to Abilene via Anson, and a weekly mail north to Benjamin and a daily mail to Seymour, also a tri-weekly express line to Albany. These all carry express and passengers.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The religious and moral status of the people of Haskell county will compare favorably with that of any people. The Methodists, Baptists, Christians, Old School and Cumberland Presbyterians each have organized churches in the town of Haskell, and have preaching on Sundays, also preaching at other points in the county.

HASKELL.

The town of Haskell is the county site of, and is situated one and one-half miles south of the center of Haskell county, on a beautiful table land, and is eight years old, and has a population of 912. Has as good water as can be found anywhere, which is secured at a depth of 18 to 22 feet. Also has two never-failing springs of pure water in the edge of town. The town of Haskell with her natural advantages of location, climate, good water and fertility of soil is destined in the near future to be the queen city of northwest Texas, and railroad connection for Haskell is all that is needed to accomplish these.

ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES.

In almost every neighborhood of the older states and the thickly settled portion of our own state there are many of its citizens who are contemplating a removal or a change of residence for many reasons. Some to restore lost health, some to make their beginning in the world, others to repair financial losses, others seeking safe and profitable investments of surplus capital. There are many others who have comfortable homes and are well contented, but who have children, whom they would like to provide with lands suitable for a home, and assist to commence business in life, but cannot do so with their present surroundings, and must seek cheaper lands and better opportunities in other and newer localities.

To such we would say you are just the people we want. Come and see us, and you will find a broad field of occupation and investment to choose from, with chances greatly in your favor. In coming to Haskell do not imagine you are a people wild and woolly indigenous to these "western wilds," but are loaded with dynamite and shooting irons, that our conversation are collections of cuss words and Mullhattan mixtures, but rather that we are a people reared among the same surroundings, that we have received the benefit of the same advantage, that we have availed ourselves of the same educational privileges, that we have had the same Christian instructions you yourselves have had. Be enlightened by past experience. Fortunes have been made by the development of new countries, and fortunes are yet to be made in our new and equally as good country.

We have a country endowed by nature with all the conditions of soil, prairie and valley, adapting it to the production of all the grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. We have a climate which is a happy medium between the extreme cold and extreme heat, a climate which will preserve the strong and robust and strengthen the sickly and weak, and we have a country well adapted to stock raising of all kinds. We have a country where no malarial sickness ever comes. We have a county of the best lands in northwest Texas. We have an abundance of mesquite, elm and hackberry timber for firewood and fencing. We have the most substantial inland business town in the northwest. We have the greatest abundance of the purest water. We have a class of citizens as honest and industrious, as law abiding, patriotic and religious as can be found anywhere in the United States. We have plenty of room, and invite you and all who contemplate a change to come—all who want good and cheap lands. We have them, and want you for neighbors and friends.

Roads, please hand this to your friend.

THE BRITISH JOURNEYMAN.

A Life of Poverty With a Finale in The Poor House.

"The English journeyman has an unattractive life," says Reuben Gold Thwaites in an article on "Village Life in Old England" in the May New England Magazine. "Starting out at six o'clock in the summer morning, with a heavy basket of tools and food over his shoulder, he often works until eight absolutely breakfastless; then half an hour is allowed him for his cheerless meal of cold tea and bread and fat bacon; at noon he has an hour or less, for what dinner he has brought with him; and at five o'clock ends his day's task, he sometimes taking a light lunch in the middle of the afternoon. As with the farm laborer, rheumatism early seeks him for a victim, and at sixty he is quite apt to be a useless old man with a creak in his back, a burden to himself and his relatives. Earning at his best and in the height of a busy season, not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, with long stretches of either sickness or no work, invariably a large family on his hands, possibly a drink habit, which makes every spare penny burn in his pocket, and the cost of provisions not on the whole below that prevalent in America for the same quality of supplies, he neither accumulates savings nor apparently wishes to. Let him endeavor to rise above his fellows or furnish more of the necessities of life, which the landlord's agent will keep so neatly without, but whose interior is apt to be cheerless enough—he would in many communities be scoffed at and shunned at the abuse, as a man too proud for that state of life into which he has plunged God to call him. Then, again, the 'unions' will receive him when at last his working days are over, and he looks forward with complacency, or shall we say with sullen indifference, to ending his days as a pauper. The picture is gloomy enough, but Merry England, as filled with such, if you care to look for them."

Unpleasantly Appropriate.

A clergyman, writing in the Homiletic Review, mentions one of those strange coincidences which will sometimes happen, even in church.

After the morning sermon I read the notices for the week, and then announced the closing hymn—Number 80—and so. At that moment I saw one of the ladies coming down the aisle, and used to hear what had to say, which was that I had forgotten to give a notice of the ladies' meeting.

I gave it accordingly, apologizing to the congregation for my forgetfulness, and an announcement of the number of the hymn and proceeded to read it. My feelings, and the feelings of the congregation may be imagined as I began:

Lord, what a thoughtless wretch am I! Every man expects too much of his friends.

To Stay or to Stain, Which?

To attack the dragon of disease and annihilate him before his deadly talons grow, or to allow him to attain diabolical maturity and destroy us—that is the question of paramount importance in all afflicted with organic ailments. Among these, catarrh of the bladder and bladder of the prostate gland, the most insidious and the most dangerous, are the most common. They are the result of a general debility, and are the forerunners of the most serious diseases of the system. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to treat them at once, and successfully, and to prevent their return. It is a preliminary fine tune for the aged, the enfeebled and the convalescent.

The boys are beginning to get the bare foot look in their eyes.

Bryant's Home College, Buffalo, N. Y., gives a full business college course by mail at student's home. Low rates and free trial lessons.

Some men are like some card players: they never have any luck until they come to the saw-off.

ETS.—All ETSes prepared free by DR. BRYAN'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No. 1111 Broadway, New York. For particulars, send to Dr. KILBOURN ARCHER, Philadelphia.

There are situations in which no human being is to be trusted.

Peculiar.

It is very peculiar that when you try Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial you will find that it never fails to relieve all bowel irregularities and children's teething.

A good politician is nearly always tricky.

Wolves are like frogs: you hear one and think you hear a dozen.

Mrs. Winslow's Sassafras Syrup for Children is the best medicine for children's ailments, always cures, cures, cures, cures, cures.

Catarrh Can't be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, which is blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure makes internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a blood purifier, and is a perfect remedy for all blood diseases. It is a perfect remedy for all blood diseases. It is a perfect remedy for all blood diseases.

The world is full of men who have things they want to sell for less than they paid for them.

A man never knows what a rival he has in a woman's fin until he has married her.

Cancers Permanently Cured.

No knife, no acids, no caustics, no pain. By three applications of our cancer cure, we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots, leaving permanent cure. If it fails, we refund money. Price of remedy with directions for its use, 50 cents. Send for free trial. Write to Dr. J. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eufaula, Ala.

Read the Judd Electric Belt advertisement in this paper. For sale by all drug stores. If your druggist does not keep them write the company direct.

OUR OLD RELIABLE EYE WATER does not burn or hurt the eyes when applied, feels good, children like it. Jno. F. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Tenn. Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Dallas, Texas.

Laugh, and the world won't like it if you are laughing at your own jokes.

The Farmers' Help.

Did our farmers more carefully consider each department of farm life, its splendid scope for improvement and achievement, it would soon be discovered how many very old methods still prevail in this progressive age. Methods, many, that were rapid in the days of Columbus, but of small value in this age of vim and great enterprises, when each effort must be productive of immediate and measurable value, or time thus spent found lost. One must be up with his age, his time must be divided between study and application, or effort will make such small showing by old methods and old means, as to deprive one of his due for labor and life spent.

Revenge drives many to suicide under the name of love.

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 4-line display advertisement in this paper that a week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is run of each week appearing each week from the Dr. Harper Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word, and they will return you 1000 BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS of SAMPLES FREE.

THE SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Loaves needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Me wife has used Bradstreet's headache the best medicinal remedy that I have used without solicitation. J. W. Mashburn, Abbeville, Ga.

There is evidently a greater rain-maker than Melbourne.

Doesn't "look" as she ought—the weak, nervous and ailing woman. As long as she suffers from the aches, pains, and derangements peculiar to her sex, she can't expect to...

But there's only herself to blame. With Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she's a different woman. And it's a change that can be seen as well as felt. The system is invigorated, the blood enriched, digestion improved, melancholy and nervousness dispelled.

With the "Favorite Prescription," all the proper functions are restored to healthy action. Periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, all "female complaints" are cured by it. It's the only medicine for women's weaknesses and ailments that's guaranteed to do what is claimed for it. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case for which it's recommended, the money is returned.

Can something else offered by the dealer, though it may pay him better, be "just as good"?

Patents! Pensions

Send for Inventor's Guide or How to Obtain a Patent. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JNO. R. DICKEY DRUG CO., BRISTOL, TENN.

CHEW and SMOKE natural Natural Leaf TOBACCO

with BERRY and VINE. New Patent and important improvements. A treatise on the art of smoking. Write for it. J. A. HARRIS, 701 Broadway, New York.

St. Jacobs Oil

AFTER 22 YEARS.
Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888.
From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

DR. HARTER'S

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
RELIEVES all Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Constipation, Pain. REVIVES FAILING ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO THE TISSUES.
DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed. It is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

DR. BO SAN KO'S PILE REMEDY

which acts directly on parts affected, cures hemorrhoids, piles, itching, burning, and all other ailments of the rectum. Price 50 Cents. Druggists or direct from Dr. B. S. K. Philadelphia, Pa.

PENSIONS

Experience 25 Years. Write us. A. W. McCOMB & SONS, Cincinnati, O. & Washington, D. C.

Three Little Maidens with their Skipping Rope

Forget that they were left for CLAIRETTE SOAP.

CLAIRETTE SOAP

Standard Quality and Weight. YOUR GROCER Sells it. MAKES WASHING VERY EASY.

Dr. C. B. JUDD'S ELECTRIC BELTS

Relieve Headache in One Minute. 300 Headaches Relieved in One Day at Detroit Exposition.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JUDD ELECTRIC CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES \$85

For Ladies and Gentlemen. Best Quality. Electric Light and Bellows. Diamond Frame. Steel Drop Springs. Steel Tubing. Adjustable Ball Bearings. Self-acting Suspension Pedals. Strictly HIGH GRADE in Every Particular. Send 6 cents in stamps for our 100-page illustrated catalogue of Guns, Rifles, Shotguns, Sporting Goods, etc. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Mfrs., 147 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

OUR OLD RELIABLE EYE WATER

is a SAFE CERTAIN and SPEEDY cure for sore eyes of every kind, will relieve AT ONCE. Cures granulated lids. It is PAINLESS, HEALING and SOOTHING REMEDY. Sample by mail 25c. Ask your Merchant for it. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JNO. R. DICKEY DRUG CO., BRISTOL, TENN.

VICTOR HAY PRESS

Shipped Anywhere on Trial. Catalogue Free. No. 222 West 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Patents! Pensions

Send for Inventor's Guide or How to Obtain a Patent. Satisfaction Guaranteed. JNO. R. DICKEY DRUG CO., BRISTOL, TENN.

CHEW and SMOKE natural Natural Leaf TOBACCO

with BERRY and VINE. New Patent and important improvements. A treatise on the art of smoking. Write for it. J. A. HARRIS, 701 Broadway, New York.

DR. BIGGER'S HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL

CURES ALL BOWEL AND STOMACH TROUBLES. CHILDREN LIKE IT. SQUAW ALL DEALERS ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

SCREENS

We make a specialty of manufacturing to order all grades of Door and Window Screens, from the very cheapest to the very best. Correspondence solicited. Agents wanted. Write to W. W. HARRIS & CO., 200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

IO SENT

Send for our new and improved 100-page catalogue of our 100-page catalogue. Write to W. W. HARRIS & CO., 200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. HARRIS & CO.

200 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

