

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS.
 Official paper of Haskell County.
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 Oscar Martin, Editor and Prop'r.
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 ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS
 Mail leaves Haskell City Mondays and Fridays, at 7 A. M.
 Arrives Tuesday's and Saturday's, at 7 P. M.
 D. M. WINK, P. M.

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS.

S. H. Johnson & Co.,
 North & West Texas
LAND AGENCY

Have for Sale:
 640 Acres fine farming land on Lake Creek, 10 mi. north of town at \$3.25 per acre of easy terms.
 1500 Acres about ten miles south of town on Pains Creek for 2.25 per acre terms easy.
 1392 Acres about ten miles West of town, fine agricultural lands—2.00 per acre.

General Directory.

STATE OFFICERS:
 John Ireland, Governor
 Barnett Gibbs, Lieut. Governor
 J. W. Bullock, Secretary of State
 F. R. Labbock, Treasurer
 W. J. Swain, Comptroller
 John D. Templeton, Attorney-General
 W. C. Walsh, Com. Gen. Land Office
 W. H. King, Adjutant General

DISTRICT OFFICERS:
 J. V. Cookerill, District Judge
 W. B. Robinson, District Attorney

COUNTY OFFICERS:
 Oscar Martin, County Judge
 J. L. Jones, County and Dis. Clerk
 A. D. Tucker, Sheriff and Collector
 F. J. Swain, Treasurer
 W. R. Standifer, Surveyor
 Louis Casner, Assessor
 John Labrie, Insp. of H & A

JUSTICE COURT.
 M. V. Collum, J. P. Court No.
 Meets the first Monday in each month.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
 W. Harvey, Precinct 1
 R. F. Williamson, Precinct 2
 S. E. Mills, Precinct 3
 J. W. Evans, Precinct 4

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
 Baptists meets 2nd Sunday in each month.
 Methodists meets 4th Sunday in each month.
 Rev. Wiseman, Pastor.

Our Liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.
 Vol 1 Haskell, Texas, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1886. No 41

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

ALBANY, TEXAS.

Authorized Capital \$250,000
 Paid up Capital \$50,000
 Geo. T. Reynolds, Pres. R. E. McNulty, Vice-President.
 N. L. Bartholomew, Cashier.

Will buy and sell Exchange on the Principal Cities in the United States, and transact a general Banking Business

OSCAR MARTIN,
 Attorney at Law
 and Real Estate agent.
 Haskell City, TEXAS

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND
 All kinds of jewelry repaired to order at
W. H. Parsons'
 Silver Smith and Jewelry Shop North Side of Public Square, orders made for all kinds of gold, silver and diamond jewelry.
W. H. PARSON,
 HASKELL, TEXAS

NOTICE.
 Notice is hereby given that the county Commissioners court of Haskell county Texas will convene on the 15th day of December 1886, to consider bids for the leasing of the Haskell county school lands which is located in Haskell county Texas and includes four leagues of land, lease to be for ten years and to be paid annually in advance, but the court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
 J. L. Jones Co. Clk. Com'rs.
 court H. O. T.

BEEF MARKET.
 Will have on hand at all times,
FRESH BEEF.
 Sell strictly for cash!
 Respectfully,
B. M. KECANS.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.
 Vernon, Tex Nov. 3.—Judge W. L. Gordon of Margaret Hardeman county was shot and mortally wounded last night about 1 o'clock by one Geo. Newlan. There was a sociable at Gordon's, and Newlan came along, and being under the influence of liquor created some disturbance. Gordon spoke to him about it and Newlan shot him with a Winchester the ball taking effect in the rear of the body and coming out at the left groin. His life is despaired of.—
 Fort Worth Gazette

THE RESULT.
 No argument is necessary to show that we have secured a democratic victory in Travis county. In 1884, Governor Ireland was defeated in this county by a large majority, and, heretofore, it has not been classed as democratic. Sayers, in 1884, carried the county by a mere scratch over Reel.
 Now however, Ross and the entire democratic ticket, as well as buyers have swept the county by a decided and a handsome majority. The democratic candidates for the legislature have also been carried through against heavy odds and the combined power of money and political strategy.
 Travis county stands redeemed. All honor to the democrats who have stood by their colors.
 It is true someone on the county democratic ticket have been unsuccessful. But if they have been defeated, their mere successful competitors have won by so small a majority that they have little to brag of. If a part of their success consists in having opposed the democracy then we envy them not the record they have made.
 New the campaign is past, and the result known, let the asperities of the contest be forgotten. As for THE STATESMAN, whilst all our candidates have not been successful, we have no regrets for the course we have pursued. We have simply discharged the duty a public journal owes the party it represents, and the community in which it is published and with whose interest it is identified.—Austin Statesman.

THE DEFEATED IN THE NORTH.
 Returns published in the dispatches this morning, indicate marked disasters to the democracy in more than one Northern and one Southern state. The republicans have undoubtedly gained congressmen—and a number of them—in Ohio, Indiana and Virginia. Even in Kentucky, it is stated, Carlisle concedes his defeat, which, it is hoped, may not be very fled by later returns. The dispatches say Indiana has gone republican on the state ticket.

How Hats are Made.
 How many persons know how a hat is made? How little is known of the world in general possess of this crown piece of male attire. The belated indulger who uses this article for the transportation of traditional bricks that are manufactured by putting something in the mouth to combat a cynic on that part which the hat is intended to cover is totally ignorant of the many manipulations that precede its being. This notorious depositary for the stereotyped "another feather" is almost as ancient as the plumes that are decorated with the "eyes of arg." Head coverings were first worn by the crusaders in the eleventh century. They consisted of a aris or cone caps. But it was not until the time of Elizabeth that the adornments of the intellectual end of humanity were considered indispensable. Fine hats made from the skin of the beaver and dyed black were worn by the upper classes in Great Britain. The growing difficulty, however, of obtaining the skin of this animal led to attempts to make head-dresses of plush drawn over paste-board, but these were not what the most unadorned minds would call a success, so they were abandoned. Wool or soft fur was then much used in making this little article of hat-tation, but the always has, or is supposed to have brains for a tenant.
 In the year 1840 beavers became so expensive that it was no longer to improve silk hats. These consisted of a body and brim made of two or three thicknesses of cotton cloth, saturated with varnish to give the material stiffness, and as our forefathers seemed to dislike water, to render the cloth proof against dampness. These are then molded according to the prevailing style of the day or the "sweet will" of the manufacturer. When the proper form is obtained the whole is carefully covered with lac and dammar varnish, and before it is dry the silk plush is applied with a brush and the seams are exposed to view. The rim is then "bound round," set with a "woolen string," but with silk tape; a narrow band is then drawn over the junction of the body with the brim. The hat is then lined with silk and leather when that has been put in it is ready for market. Many and varied have been the shapes and styles of these head coverings, which, though very wise and useful, are often more brilliant than the color they cover.
 Charles L. Adair had a hat with a lofty crown and a brim to speak of. The Quakers in the seventeenth century, went to the extreme, and wore very wide flat hats, and were very proud of them. In the case of the Quakers, the woolen growth of the brim necessitated their being fastened up at the sides and in the front; thus the so-called hat originated. (Revised)

BLIND FROM FRIGHT.
 Special to the Gazette.
 New York, Nov. 5.—From an authentic source your correspondent learned to-day of a remarkable case of blindness resulting from fright in the late Southern earthquake. The victim is Miss Lucy Bette, daughter of a prominent family of Savannah Ga., who is being treated by Dr. Agnew, the well-known oculist. The story is that the young lady, who was at home when the shock visited Savannah, jumped from her bed on the memorable night and was overcome with fright, as a result of which paralysis of the optic nerve ensued. She tried to escape from her room but failed and fell to the floor fainting. The the parents

Battle of Flowers.
 Among the features of the carnival at Nice this year, writes a correspondent, was the Battle of Flowers, which took place on Friday, Feb. 13, and was repeated on the following Monday. Precisely at 2 o'clock on the first day named the gun at the chateau gave the signal for beginning the hostilities and by 3 o'clock the battle had really begun. Vehicles richly decorated with flowers, fruits, ribbons, straw, and other decorative material paraded the Corso and bouquets fell thick as hail upon the crowds, which extended in a thick mass from one end of the course to the other. The people on foot responded with vigor to the attacks of the riders, many of them having provided themselves with large baskets full of small bouquets, in the manufacture of which a whole army of florists had been engaged during the whole of the preceding day and night. There was a constant shower of violets, mimosa, lilacs, pinks, anemones, roses, and, in fact, every flower to be found in bloom at the season in that portion of France.
 Some of the vehicles were remarkable pretty, and among the most noticeable was a victoria entirely hidden with scarlet pinks, even the wheels being covered with these flowers. Another vehicle was a cart covered with verdure and vegetables and occupied by three pretty peasant girls, who threw lettuce, carrots, cauliflower and even large cabbages as well as flowers among the people. There was of course a grand variety of costumes and the battle was a scene of excitement and beauty.

Professional Cards.
A. C. FOSTER,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Real Estate and Live Stock Agent.
 HASKELL CITY, TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN,
 Attorney & Counsellor at Law
 Notary Public.
 HASKELL CITY, TEXAS.

W. H. PECKHAM,
 Attorney-at-Law,
 Practices in the District courts of Haskell and adjoining counties.
 Office at
 THE ROCKMORTON, TEXAS.

R. A. ANDERSON, M. D.,
 Physician, Surgeon & Obstetrician,
 Offers his professional services to the people of Haskell City and surrounding country. All calls attended day or night. Office North Side of Public Square.
 HASKELL CITY, TEXAS

M. LEWIS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
 All calls promptly attended, day and night. Office West side of Square.
 HASKELL CITY, TEXAS.
 Feb. 12, '86.

DELMONICO
 RESTAURANT
 Table supplied with the best the market affords.
 Polite attention.
 The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.
 Mrs. C. Lively Proprietress.

NOTICE!
 The Mail Hack leaves Albany at 7 a. m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Haskell, O'BAYING EXPRESS.
 Arrives at Haskell at 7 p. m., leaves Haskell on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m. Arrives Albany by 7 p. m.
 Any person or persons wishing to pass over this line can always go on the MAIL HACK CHEAPER than they can hire a buggy and team.
 I mean what I say
 Try me and see
 Respectfully
OSCAR COCHRAN,
 Proprietor

NEGRO SHOT DOWN A WHITE MAN WHO ASKED HOW THE VOTE IS.
 Special to the Gazette, Brenham Tex, Nov. 4.—Sheriff Dever and posse came in town with eight of the negroes concerned in the row that resulted in the death of Dewees Bolton Tuesday night last. Their names are Tom Jones, Stuart Jones, Shad Felder, Stephens Jackson, John Glass, Felix Kenlow and William Davis. Folk Hill, the negro who fired the fatal shot has not yet been

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Saturday, Nov 6 1886.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For governor, L. S. Ross.
 For lieutenant-governor, T. B. Wheeler
 For attorney-general, James S. Hogg
 For associate justice, Reuben R. Gains.
 For land commissioner, R. M. Hall.
 For comptroller, John D. McCall
 For treasurer, Frank Lubbeck.
 For superintendent public instruction, O. H. Cooper.

LOCAL DOTS

NOTICE.

The books accounts and notes Wm. Harvey and son have been placed in our hands for final settlement. All parties indebted to said firm either by note or by account, are requested to come forward and settle same.

Lomax & Jones.

Pleasant weather

Mess. Richerson and son Judge Hart and Roberts of Albany are in Haskell on business.

Mr. H. R. Jones who has been sick is well again.

Mr. J. C. McClarren is going to move to the 10X Ranch in Stone-wall county. In him Haskell loses one of her best citizens.

Geo Scarborough was re-elected Sheriff of Jones county.

The case of the state vs. J. I. Scott transferred to Anson was dismissed.

We must say that our patrons have been very prompt to pay their small bills but we have a few bills unpaid which we hope will be paid soon, as we have bought some new material and need money.

Mess. Ballard Lomax Jones Riddle and others who went to Anson to attend court have returned.

Dr. T. M. Lewis and family have left Haskell for Southern Texas to live.

Mr. J. P. Berryhill has moved into the Lewis house.

The election went off quietly and those who were defeated took their defeat unusually well.

The state Democratic ticket was voted strait in nearly every instance.

The names on the District list were not scratched either.

The following were the county officers elected, who were elected by a handsome plurality and in many cases by a large majority.

For county Judge C. J. Chapman
 For Co. & Dist. Clk. J. L. Jones
 For Co. Attorney Oscar Martin
 For Sheriff and tax collector A. D. Tucker.

For Treasurer S. J. Preston.
 For Tax Assessor W. J. Sowell.
 For Co. Surveyor G. R. Couch.
 For Hide and Animal inspector B. M. Kegans.

Col. M. V. Colum was re-elected Justice of Peace for Prec. No one.
 For Comr. Prec. No one, W. A. Walker.

For Comr. Prec. No. two F. M. Morton.
 For Comr. Prec. No. three I. H. Carmichael.

We are not able to learn who are elected in the several Justice Precincts.

Ma. Hunt of Anson is in Haskell this week.

Mr. Wm. Ward's family has come to Haskell to live and we learn there is three young ladies at his house.

PROTECTION FROM RABIES.

The Experiments Now Being Carried On in New York.

The experiments now being conducted in the basement and yard of Dr. A. R. Mott's Madison avenue house, says *The New York Tribune*, are curious and fraught with danger to the experimenters, for they are not protected with inoculation as are the assistants of Dr. Pasteur, and no virus for counteracting the poison is ready for application. Dr. Mott brought over with him virus and rabbits that had been inoculated by Dr. Pasteur. On May 10 the first rabbit died and the spinal cord was carefully removed and other rabbits inoculated with the virus. The first animal inoculated in this country died on Monday of last week, and half a dozen have died since then, but unfortunately for the boys awaiting treatment, it has been impossible to secure a regular sequence of deaths, which is necessary. Dr. Pasteur found that in the human being or animal dying of rabies, the virus was present in great abundance in the central nervous system, and especially in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord. He also found that animals inoculated with the virus taken from the spinal cord became rabid much more speedily and certainly than when the saliva of the rabid dog was employed. Therefore he employed only the former plan in propagating the disease for scientific purposes. Following out Dr. Pasteur's instructions, Dr. Valentine Mott procured a large number of rabbits, and placed them in a pen on his father's premises. The spinal cord of the dead rabbit brought over from Pasteur's laboratory was carefully removed and the matter used for the inoculation of a number of rabbits. The rabbits were trephined, and a careful record of the date and all subsequent symptoms was kept. On the eighth day after the inoculation the first rabbit died, and others have followed. After the death of each rabbit the spinal cord was removed, suspended in a flask with a rather large mouth, and tightly plugged with sterilized cotton. The bottoms of these flasks were covered about one inch deep with caustic potash to absorb all moisture from the air. The room in which the flasks were placed was kept at a temperature of 20 degrees centigrade. The lower the temperature the longer the virulence of the cords may be preserved. To inoculate the next series of animals a piece of one of the cords was rubbed up with a small quantity of chicken bouillon in a small conical glass, and after the sediment had settled to the bottom the clear fluid was used for inoculation. In about seven days the disease developed.

A number of animals in various stages of rabies are now in the doctor's back yard, but aside from enabling him to continue experiments in the hope of eventually securing virus in a sufficient amount for application to human beings, success has not yet crowned his efforts. It is necessary to conduct the inoculations through three series of rabbits, thus reducing the period of incubation in seven days. The spinal cords are suspended in jars and are allowed to remain fifteen days.

"How long will it be before you are ready to operate?" was asked of Dr. Valentine Mott.

"I can't say," was the answer. "As yet I have been unable to produce a death a day. It requires time to get a sufficient number of animals subject to the virus."

"Then you can't get ready this week?"

"No. I cannot undertake to inoculate a human being until I have on hand virus of the requisite age, with no intervening days and with a certainty of plenty more maturing while I am operating. It requires twenty days for the disease to show itself after a person is bitten by a dog, and seven days for inoculation to develop the disease in a rabbit."

"Do you regard inoculation as a certain preventive of rabies?"

"Yes, if resorted to in time. How long it protects is yet a disputed question."

"Is there danger in experimenting?"

"Very great danger. I never approach the diseased animals without the greatest apprehension. I wear gloves and never handle the cord, using pincers. After securing the spinal marrow I boil the body to destroy the poison and dispose of it."

"When a supply of virus is obtained will you protect yourself and assistants by inoculation?"

"Undoubtedly. That is the only way to be safe."

"Will you provide rooms in the new institute for the care of patients?"

"No; that would require too large a building, and would not be necessary. The public is not contributing and we have to stand the whole expense. We hope to build a place adequate for our purpose for about \$50,000. It will cost about \$5,000 a year to keep it going. We make no charge for inoculation, and therefore the institute must be supported by contributions."

Where His Charms Were.

Miss Eugenia—Ah, but don't you think young Blakely is a very attractive young fellow? I do. I wouldn't tell anybody but you, Sophy, but he has a great many charms for me.

Miss Sophy.—Humph! All the charms I've seen about him have been on his watch chain.—*Ed. W.*

What Men See.

Men see according to the measure of their mental activity and experience.

The Yankee who exclaimed upon looking at Niagara Falls, "What a mighty waterpower running to waste!" was in nowise different from his fellows. He revealed in his remark that he had had more to do with utilizing the forces of nature than in going about the country to gaze upon its great curiosities.

It is the purpose of this article to speak of the difference in men's unpremeditated thoughts as to great things when newly presented.

The Chicago Board of Trade was visited by two men for the first time. One exclaimed, "What a Babel! These men must be lunatics!" The other thoughtfully looked for a time, and remarked, "Here are determined the selling values, and how the two parties defend the line! It looks as if the holder and consumer could not do better if here themselves."

Another gentleman, an author, walked down the avenues of one of our large wholesale book stores, between the piles of books, and remarked: "I see in this evidence of a vast and rapidly developing country. More than 700,000 copies of my spellers were sold in this western world alone last year."

Two men climbed to the top of one of our grain elevators, filled with corn. One exclaimed: "What can be done with such a vast mass of grain? It must reduce the price. Who would lose this, if it were to burn?" The other remarked: "Here is the industry of communities, townships, counties, and States, concentrated. The mercantile and all other businesses are dependent upon and supported by this; and, upon the other hand, the labor of other regions is depending upon this grain for bread. Here it concentrates for market, and from here it is distributed to market. It is the growth of this trade which pays the cost of city, town, and country growth."

Another pair visited the Stock Yards. One was filled with amazement and wonder, expressing doubt in the ability of the markets of the entire earth to absorb and consume the flesh there offered for sale, and wondering where it all came from. The other, a man of reading and observation, made intelligent inquiry as to what states produced the best cattle, where the Colorado, Texas, and Kansas found a market, etc. He realized that the market which drew such a supply of stock must have a corresponding consumption.

Similar remarks have been listened to regarding the mercantile interests, the schools, the railroads, the churches, and so on. Like conditions are true of the country as well as the city. The one looks upon a plot of land and sees for what it is adapted—another sees naught but a barren waste. The military man sees in every landscape its strategic possibilities—its waters, its defenses, its supplies. The hunter discovers its adaptation for sport, the cattle-grower for stock, the engineer sees its possibilities for bridges, railway routes and towns, the politician sees the future State, and so on; each and all see according to their eyes and knowledge.

Listen while the dressmaker or tailor looks over the piles of new goods. In each place they see the possibilities for this or that sort of garment, while in the eyes of the non-tradesman the goods are but plain cloth. Human minds do not all see a Greek slave in every block of marble, and it is a good thing that they do not. The right thing for each to do is to learn the best possibilities in some one direction, to apply them, and become an expert in that line. A successful life need not cover a great area, but should learn one line thoroughly.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Praying in a Hurricane.

I heard a very amusing story the other day in connection with the recent hurricane. A gentleman quite well known in this city was hurrying along to reach his home, when the storm burst upon the city in all its fury. He sought refuge in a house where there were a number of ladies congregated, all of whom were frantic with terror. After a little the storm increased in fury, the house rocked and swayed before the furious winds, several windows were blown in, and it looked as though the whole building would be destroyed. The women rushed around wringing their hands, crying and bemoaning their fate, when suddenly one rushed up to the gentleman and frantically besought him to offer up a prayer. In a moment he was surrounded by the other women, who clung to him and begged him to pray. He was not by any means collected himself, and besides was not at all up in prayers, but there was no escape for him, so he prepared to comply with the request. He knelt down, but owing to the excited condition of his mind and to the fact that he had not prayed for a long time, he found himself utterly unequal to the occasion. He couldn't think of anything. He was dumb. Soon he became desperate, and without a thought as to its appropriateness he pronounced the following brief exhortation, which he remembered to have formed a part of the grace his father used to say many years ago: "Oh Lord, make us thankful for that which we are about to receive." Just then three or four windows blew in, a couple of couple of chimneys blew over, and the prayer meeting broke up in confusion.—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Cheapest & Best

Wagon-yard & Livery STABLE

IN ABILENE TEXAS.
 Sycamore and south 9d, sts; south side of rail road.

Accommodations For All Call And See

JOHN B. BELL Proprietor.

Sheet Iron Roofing and Siding for sale. The Cheapest roofing that can be used. Give us a trial Order J.B.B.

R. S. DELONG

DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Groceries

FEED, OATS and CORN FOR SALE

If you want good goods at bottom prices go to the cheap cash store of R. S. DELONG South side of Public square, Haskell City Texas

NEW LUMBERYARD

SOUTH OF RAILROAD

J. R. Jones And Co., ABILENE, TEXAS.

Manufacturers Of And Dealers In

Native And Long-Leaf Pine Lumber

Cypress, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds Etc. Will keep on hand at all times a Full Assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL

WM. Cameron and Co.

Abilene Texas

Wholesale and Retail Dealers In

Lumber

Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Lime, plaster and cement purchasing for cash and in large quantities enables us to offer our patrons advantages that our competitors cannot.

Prices have been cut down to suit the times and our motto is where mortgages are given to cover the amount of indebted

North-west corner public square.

HASKELL CITY TEXAS

E. C. Gray:

General Agent.

Improved and unimproved Real Estate for Sale in all parts of North west Texas, will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to our care. Care-penitence solicited. FREE HOMES FOR ALL. We are Agent for town property in the new thriving town of Hotblen outside Stone-wall County Tex. and are authorized to donate residence and business lots to actual Settlers for the next

Sixty Days. The town is booming from the beginning, and parcels desiring choice locations should immediately apply. Titles absolutely perfect and guaranteed. We are offering choice Ranch property in Exchange for Horses and cattle. also Mining property on all of the recently discovered Silver and Copper leads in Stone-wall county. Very rich specimens of Ore are on exhibition in our office.

Double-mountain: Texas.

HERE AND THERE.

A man was fined \$10 in Hudson, one day last week, for peeping through the blinds of a house.

Near Binghamton, N. Y., last week, was captured an eagle that measured nine feet from tip to tip of wings.

A farmer near Greenville, S. C., has ten thousand pecan trees, from which this year he secured a large crop of nuts.

Calob and Giles, Korngay, brothers, are the opposing candidates for the legislature in Wayne county, South Carolina.

A scientific and statistical expert says that bald-headed men are more plentiful in New York and Boston than in any other cities.

New Haven, Conn., is trying very hard to establish a free public library. One man has donated one hundred volumes as a starter.

The first brick house ever erected in America, 66, was built in the summer of 1851, and still stands on what is known as the Granberry corner.

Capt. Jack of Mount Airy, N. J., rests his claim to everlasting fame upon the fact that he has frequently eaten one hundred oysters at a single sitting.

There are thirty-four coffin factories in the United States, and they each turn out one hundred and fifty coffins daily. Chicago uses on an average of forty a day.

It is estimated that 200,000 pretzels are devoured in New York city daily, or 730,000,000 a year, costing the saloons and stands over \$160,000 and the public twice that sum.

In one of the New Haven, Conn., public schools on the 29th ult. a bright boy asked the teacher if the earthquake was coming at 2 o'clock why they were not given one session.

It is said that Paris-green, which has been used extensively on a plantation in Bossier parish, Louisiana, to destroy the cotton worm, has poisoned several cotton-pickers, and that two or three of them have died.

In Buffalo N. Y., the chestnut bell has been superseded by the bar card. When the story-teller becomes too enthusiastic in his exaggeration the listener hands him a card on which is printed: "I am somewhat of a liar myself."

Allegany county, New York, has a "potato buyers' union," and it has given notice to the farmers that the buyers this year will raise the standard weight of potatoes from sixty to sixty-two pounds per bushel, and will buy no other weight.

Recently one of a herd of cows standing in a field near Charlotte, Canada, was struck and killed by lightning, and eye-witnesses say it was pitious to see the remainder of the herd surrounding the dead animal, bellowing and shaking with fear.

Washingtonians patronize the soda-water counter at the Ebbitt house drug store twelve months in the year, not because its carbonized waters are better than those dispensed elsewhere, but because they have discovered that it is as good as a bar without being a bar.

Henry Dumble, of Kingston, Canada, is 68 years old, and four years has been perfectly bald, but last spring hair began to grow on his head, and now he has a fine crop of elegant black hair, and his whiskers, which have been gray for twenty years, are turning black, too.

E. E. Barnard, of the Vanderbilt observatory, Nashville, Tenn., reports the discovery of a new comet in ten hours, thirty-six minutes of right ascension and north declination no degrees and fifty-eight minutes. This makes the seventh comet discovered by that gentleman.

At a horse-trot in Belfast, Me., the other day, Isaac A. won the first heat with ease in 2:33. In the second heat he led to the last quarter, where he faltered. His driver whipped him, he responded gamely, passed under the wire second, and fell dead. The crowd at once made up a purse of \$100 for the owner, and the horse's entrance fee was paid back.

Mrs. Daniel Hurley, of Bangor, Me., a few mornings ago found her cow lying in the stall with her feet tied together. The cow was untied and two heavy padlocks put on the stable doors. A night or two after she was poisoned and died. The same night Truckman Hewes, cow was poisoned and in the morning was found lying dead, with her feet tied together. Cow-owners in Bangor are getting excited.

Mrs. Alice Mann, of Cleveland, O., has begun suit against the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis railway for \$20,000 damages. The plaintiff says she took the train in Cleveland for Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 17, 1881. Her husband was with her, and they sat on different seats facing each other. The conductor told her to get up, as he wanted to reverse her seat. She says that as she moved to sit down by her husband the conductor swung the seat around violently and it struck her in the back, inflicting injuries that she has not recovered from.

"Old Harney and his harp" are probably known in every town in the eastern part of the country. More than forty years ago Harney Morgan was a popular harp player in Wales and England. His playing abilities not only won him the applause of thousands, but netted him large sums of money in the way of prizes and engagement fees. He has several medals won there. He played before royalty. As a performer on the harp he became a national man, and was soon possessed of considerable wealth. Last Tuesday he applied to the Pittsburgh, Pa., city home, and was admitted. He is 79 years old.

Woman Wants to Vote. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Sarah Underhill applied to be registered as a voter at one of the places of registry today and was refused. She claimed the right of a citizen to vote, and said she would test it in the courts.

The Turkish Mission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—There have been ten thousand applications for the five or six hundred places in the diplomatic service. There are but few of the better places left, and hundreds of the hungry ones have focused their affections upon the Turkish and Austrian missions and the cheerful Paris consulate.

A New York paper has this to say of the Constantinople prize, in which a Kentuckian is lugged in: "There will be a lively contest for the Turkish mission resigned by Mr. Cox. A great many statesmen throughout the country will embrace the delusion that the president is bound to recognize them, together with animated crowds of hungry politicians, who are demanding of the president that he appoint this friend or that friend for the purpose of adding strength to their own political fortunes. Since the day Mr. Cox placed his resignation in the hands of the president there has been a constant stream of telegrams and letters from all sections, from senators and representatives, asking to be heard in the interest of some constituent before the president makes up his mind whom he will appoint. It is said that almost every State in the Union has a candidate. The friends of Gen. Kelley, of Virginia, have been most enthusiastic and energetic, and hardly a day has passed that the trains from Richmond have not brought to the city delegations to wait upon the president in Kelley's behalf. Gen. Francis Lawton, of Georgia, law partner of ex-Minister Jackson to Mexico, is also a candidate for a mission. He desired to be made Jackson's successor, and no doubt would have been had not Secretary of State Bayard promised the place to Judge Manning, of Louisiana. Gen. Young, present consul general at St. Petersburg, who is now in this country, is also a candidate. Gen. Young's physician says that it will not do for him to return to St. Petersburg, as the climate there will kill him in six months, and recommends that he ask to be transferred to some other consular post or be given a ministerial position. Whether or not Gen. Young is otherwise provided for, it is an assured fact that he will not return to St. Petersburg. His trouble there with the late acting Consul General Swain also rendered the post an unpleasant one. It is intimated by his friends that First Assistant Secretary of State Porter would be willing to accept the mission, and it is said the president would be glad to tender it to him, but to this Secretary Bayard seriously objects, as he does not want Porter to leave the department. It is understood that Secretary Bayard will favor the appointment of Mr. Kelley, notwithstanding his present position on the Egyptian Commission. Pennsylvania Democrats think that the place should be given to ex-Gov. Curtin, and a petition is to be presented to the president to that effect. The name of Gen. Sickles, of New York, is also mentioned. The names of Col. Broadhead, of Missouri, and Col. J. Stoddard Johnson, of Kentucky, are also on the list furnished by the president, but there is no particular danger of either of them being considered. While there is a general campaign to be waged for the place, there is little possibility of an appointment for some time.

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MONTREAL, Nov. 2.—French Vice Consul Schwab, who, together with two or three other merchants of Montreal, lost heavily by the Rothschild failure in Toronto, in an interview yesterday said: "The want of an extradition treaty is again forcibly illustrated in the case of Rothschild. These men simply clear off with all of their stock, worth thousands of dollars, and I, who am a creditor to the extent of \$3000 or \$4000, have no recourse against them. I must, in fact, write off the amount from my books, and accept the loss with the best possible grace. I can have them arrested in the United States, but they cannot be extradited, as the law does not cover such cases. And look at the American scoundrels who are rusticing here in our first hotels, perfectly safe from the arm of justice on the other side!"

Conductor Merritt, of the Santa Fe, was thrown violently to the ground and seriously hurt at Ballinger on the 1st by the sudden jarring of his train caused by making up a train.

Oleomargarine Tax in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—At the office of the collector of internal revenue today a number of retail dealers applied for and took out licenses for the sale of oleomargarine. But few wholesale dealers made application. It is the intention of the latter class to stop their goods and make no sales until after the constitutionality of the State law has been settled. The manufacturers have decided to close up for several days.

EXPLORING ALASKA.

Lieut. Stoney's Travels Through an Interesting Country—Native Customs and Language.

A correspondent to The New York Herald with the northern Alaska exploring expedition, at Onalaska, Sept. 20, 1886, writes: We landed at Pipe Spit, Hotham inlet, on July 12, 1885, and moved eighteen months' provisions three hundred miles up the Putnam river, making two trips with the steamer Explorer. We left one year's provisions cached at the Spit, established winter quarters at Fort Cosmos, built a log house forty-seven by thirty-nine with a seven-foot wall underground; slatted logs with a saw-mill, cut five thousand feet of lumber for the roof, chinked the logs with moss, and lined the house with canvas. It was very comfortable.

We moved in on Sept. 25, 1885. The Ever froze on Oct. 1 and broke on June 10, 1886. The mean thickness of the ice was six feet. The lowest temperature was seventy degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, in January at the fort. We made accurate meteorological and astronomical observations of all phenomena recorded.

Early in December Lieut. Stoney and Ensign Howard commenced sledging northward and westward. They crossed the Nortok river, and finding its head waters, sledged to the mountains beyond. They found numerous lakes, and a river flowing into the Colville. There are many natives in the mountains who never saw a white man before. During January and February Passed Assistant Engineer Zane sledged to St. Michael's and returned over one thousand miles of mostly new country. He made a rough survey between the Putnam and Yukon rivers.

During the journey Lieut. Stoney sledged over the country between Fort Cosmos and Selewick lake and river. This river is quite extensive. In March Ensign Read sledged part of the Putnam river valley and found hot springs.

During march Lieut. Stoney sledged northward and eastward, intending to cross the Arctic ocean. They sledged twenty-three days, reaching the limit of the mountains. Then the natives would go no further. They were short of food at times and were obliged to depend upon the country. The natives said that in the spring they would cross and take him with them, but could not return until the following winter. He made arrangements for two white men to go with them. He reached Fort Cosmos on April 8.

On April 12 Ensign Howard, with Price, the carpenter, and the mate, started with all the provisions that the sleds could carry. They found the natives, and accompanied them to the coast. They reached the latter sixty miles eastward of Point Barrow on June 25. They were detained there by ice until July 12, but reached the point on the 16th, when they found white men stationed there for trading and whaling. They were ninety-six days in crossing.

Ensign Howard found the head waters and sledged several days on the Colville river. He found a new river, on which he floated to the Arctic ocean. Alaska north of the mountainous limit is a barren plain, which it is only possible to cross in the spring and fall when the game crosses. The party were on Indian food for two months, and sometimes short of that. There was very heavy ice in the Arctic ocean this season.

The whalers had reached Point Barrow on Aug. 11, the steamer Bear on the 23th. Ensign Howard found natives going down the Colville river to the ocean. Some of these go east to Herschel island and Cape Bathurst, communicating there with the Hudson bay natives. Some natives went with him down this new river to the coast for the purpose of trading with the whalers, and some to Point Barrow. Others remain in the mountains all summer.

These natives sledge to the eastward every year, going one season and returning the next. They are two years on the round trip. There is thus regular native communication east and west and north and south. Some natives fear each other and will not communicate. There are no tribes and no recognized chiefs.

The native who owns the most skins and has the greatest number of trade articles is the head man of the village. They are superstitious to the extreme. The medicine man holds full sway. Their villages number anywhere from one to twenty houses and each village has its name. All the Indians in one locality are identified by means of the river on or near which they dwell. Their language differs on the coast from the interior, that spoken on the Putnam from that on the Yukon river. In the interior they live on fish and deer. The coast natives live upon whale and seal.

There is no timber north of the Nortok river. Spruce, cottonwood, and birch are found as far as 120 miles up the Nortok. North of that there is nothing but brush, and this ends with the mountains. The sledging expedition met with the usual Arctic experience and suffered from cold and hunger. Nothing serious occurred. Many valuable discoveries were made by the different trips. Alaska, from St. Michael's to the Arctic ocean, was crossed. It was found that in one

range of mountains and within a radius of five miles were the head waters of a branch of the Colville, the Nortok, the Putnam, and a large river running into the Yukon. On June 11 we moved the party to Hotham inlet, triangulating out the Putnam river, and sounded out Hotham inlet, Selewick lake and river, and made expeditions up the Nortok. We visited Greenstone mountain and secured specimens of the stone from which the natives used to make implements, which they prize.

On July 20 the United States revenue steamer Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, communicated with the party at Pipe Spit. They left on the 24th, picking up Ensign Howard at Point Barrow. They embarked on the Bear Aug. 25 and reached Onalaska on Sept. 14. The Bear is detained to protect seal fisheries until October. They expect to arrive on the 20th in San Francisco. All are well.

A Meteoric Discovery.

When a man's system is soaked full of science he isn't fit for much of anything else. If his taste runs to bug-ology he will neglect his family to associate with long legged grasshoppers, and squander valuable time cultivating the acquaintance of worms whose early education has been neglected. If he likes geology he will pass his life in a vain endeavor to find to what a rock belongs that was petrified last year.

I don't know how I came to be a scientist, but some of my friends, for whose intelligence I have the highest respect, say it is because I haven't any better sense. Be that as it may I have fallen into the habit of watching the stars. It is not a very bad habit, and if not indulged in to an excess, is not likely to hurt me. I have known men to keep out of jail by watching the stars—on policemen's coats.

While the renowned astronomer, Bill Nye, has been actively engaged in the comet business I have turned my attention to meteors and falling stars when I first made the acquaintance of the coy and uncertain roller skates. Since then I have made them a study, and have spent as much as several nights scanning the starry heavens, which is left out doors every night for that purpose.

A meteor is an unknown substance which it is through space, like an overgrown lightning bug, and resembles a blazing star that has concluded to try a change of climate. I have watched these things with great interest, and hoped for the day to come when I could lay my hand on a meteor of my own, and pat it on the back. I have longed to have a meteor that would come up and eat out of my hand, and frolic around me all day long.

Last night just as I was about to retire, I looked out at the starry heavens to see if somebody's meteor hadn't broken its halter and made its escape by the light of the moon. What was my surprise and joy to see a luminous object rise above the eastern horizon and come almost directly toward me with terrible swiftness. It was a magnificent specimen, and so near the earth's surface that I knew it must soon fall. Here was my opportunity to study the habits and peculiarities of the frisky meteor.

It struck the ground within fifty yards of where I stood, and forgetting my light and airy costume made a wild rush for the coveted prize. When I reached the spot I could find nothing but the battered remains of a lantern, and then I remembered that Smith, a neighboring farmer, always fed his mules after dark.—M. L. White, in Yreka Union.

A Great Cattle Range.

The great plateau between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras, comprising the territory of Utah and the state of Nevada, is apparently destined to become the greatest cattle range in the country. Already immense tracts of land, some embracing nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres, have been purchased, and owners of large herds in Texas and other southwestern states are looking for ranges in this wide section of natural pasture land. The pressure of settlers who wish to engage in agriculture and found homes upon the lands in the great fertile plains of the west and south has been to crowd out the cattle kings who have for years monopolized the largest part of the states which by nature are better fitted for the raising of crops than for the pasturage of herds. Thus there has begun a heira of cattlemen toward the west, which bids fair to aid materially in the development of those great sections of our country that have hitherto been left almost exclusively in the hands of Indians and peripatetic gold hunters. This movement of stockmen toward the west is a matter of considerable importance to the people of this coast, for the region that will be appropriated by them is by nature tributary to California, which should be benefited by the establishment of great moneyed interests in a locality from which up to this time little benefit compared with the extent of country have been derived. The cattlemen also are the precursors of the husbandman, who, when a country has become to some extent settled, would readily seek in it opportunities for agriculture; and it may confidently be expected that there will, before any years are passed, be more agricultural land discovered in Utah and Nevada than has been believed to exist there.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Leavenworth Fiend Arrested.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 31.—Cy Lafferty, the villainous negro who beat his wife until she was insensible, Friday night, and then poured a gallon of oil on her clothing and set fire to it, causing her death a few hours later, was captured to-day at Valley Falls, Kas., and brought to this city. When the officers surrounded the house in which he was hiding and he found escape was impossible, he drew from his pocket a nine-inch dirk knife and made two dashes across his throat, cutting half through his windpipe. News reached the city to-day that the officers would arrive at 7 o'clock. At that hour the union depot platform was filled with 300 revving colored men and women. Lafferty was in the baggage car, and when the officers started with him, a distance of fifty yards, for a hack the mob followed, hallowing "Kill him!" They were kept back until a carriage was procured, and the prisoner was then driven to the county jail, the howling mob following; but he was placed in a cell before they arrived. At this hour (8:30) 300 colored men are standing in front of the jail howling and threatening dire vengeance against Sheriff Churchill if he does not deliver the prisoner. Mrs. Churchill, his wife, an invalid, it is thought, will die from the effects of fright and excitement, as the family occupy the second story of the building. Physicians say Lafferty cannot live, as the attempt to cut his throat will prove fatal.

Beaten to Death.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 31.—A murder was committed in this city on Saturday night, the first for ten years. The man who was murdered was August Valentine, an inoffensive Swede, who, on his way to his home in the southern part of the city, stopped in a saloon for a glass of beer. He handed the bartender a \$10-bill, and this act was noticed by John Lavin, John Dixon and Dave Cregan, all young men under 21 years of age. They started a row with the old man in the saloon, and in order to avoid any trouble he started for home. On the way the three young thugs assaulted Valentine in a terrible manner. They knocked him down, pounded, kicked and jumped on him. He went home bleeding, and on Sunday was much worse. He lingered however, until this morning, when he died in terrible agony. He had been injured internally, and it is said died of internal hemorrhage. One of his assailants, Cregan, was arrested at once. John Dixon and John Lavin were subsequently arrested. They were captured by Officer Chandler. They are now in the county jail.

A post mortem was held this afternoon. At the coroner's inquest the latter will decide that Valentine came to his death from injuries received from Lavin, Cregan and Dixon. Every effort possible will be made to apprehend the criminals.

The Haddock Assassination.

ST. LOUIS CITY, Ia., Oct. 31.—Albert Koenitzky, alias "Bismarck," was arraigned before Police Judge Lawrence at 10 o'clock this morning. An amended information was filed by the prosecution, and two charges now appear against him, being murder and conspiracy to commit murder. H. J. Taylor appeared for the prosecution and C. J. Swan for the defense. On motion of counsel for the defense the case was continued for one week, the prisoner in the meantime to remain in charge of the police, and not to be taken to the county jail or allowed to give bond. There is a jealousy existing between the city officials and the sheriff's officers, each being at work on the case, and each follows an entirely different theory, and because of this Bismarck has not been put in jail, but has been kept under guard in the police court room since he was brought here over a week ago. Attorney Taylor, of the prosecution, says that there is no probability of any of the cases connected with the murder coming up for trial at the term of court that convenes to-morrow. The grand jury will investigate the case, but there is so much other criminal business on hand that the court can not get through in the three weeks allowed for the term. Then, again, neither side is fully prepared for trial, and the intervening time until the January term will be occupied in preparing the case in all its many details.

A patent has been issued to George Westinghouse, inventor of the Westinghouse patent air brakes, for a patent on a new system of distributing electricity. Superiority over the wire system used by the Edison lights is claimed for it.

CREAM OF THE NEWS.

Chartered on the 28th: Coleman County Mill Company.

A double wedding occurred in the El Paso jail on the 28th.

The postoffice safe at Queen City was robbed of 300 on the night of the 26th.

The residence of Wm. Poe near Flat Lick, Ky., was burned on the 28th and its eight occupants burned to death.

THE GIFT CONCERT.

For the Benefit of the Confederate Home—Appeal from the Committee. AUSTIN, Nov. 3.—To the people of Texas and the south:

Less than sixty days remain till the Grand Gift Concert takes place for the benefit of the Confederate Home. The supply of tickets now on hand is limited; look to your local agents and purchase before the supply is exhausted, or send direct to Mrs. Val C. Giles, of this city. This is no lottery scheme to profit any private party, but a fair business enterprise to foster and help sustain a grand and noble charity, an institution for the taking care of helpless and homeless old men, who gave the best years of their lives for a cause they believed to be right. Will you aid them.

The undersigned committee pledge their words that there will be no further postponement. The home is now taking care of three old battle-scarred veterans and others are appealing for admittance. People of Texas, we look to you for encouragement.

H. E. SHELLEY, FRANK HAINKY, A. J. JERRIGAN, WILL LAMBERT, Sec'y. Com.

St. Louis Sugar Refinery Shut Down.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The St. Louis sugar refinery, the largest in the west, shut down last night, and discharged about 125 of their employes. The cause of the closing is said to be the same as recently compelled the shutting down of several Eastern refineries, inability to compete with the Sandwich Island raw sugar, which is admitted into this country free of import duty. The refinery is not closed permanently, but will start up again should it prove that the new crop of raw Louisiana sugar can be purchased at prices which will yield profit for refining.

Attempt to Poison the President of Guatemala.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—A steamer which arrived last evening from Puerto Cortes, Guatemala, brings news of an interesting character from that country. The greatest excitement was caused in the city of Guatemala on the 10th inst., by the exposure of an attempt to poison the President by two brothers, druggists in the city. They prepared the poison and gave it to a servant of the President with \$2,000 as a bribe to administer it, but the servant proved honest and handed over to his master both the poison and the money. The druggists were arrested and put to death.

The Brotherhood Visit Rockaway Beach.

LONG ISLAND, Nov. 3.—Two hundred and fifty delegates to the National Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with their wives, visited Rockaway Beach on a special train this afternoon. The party returned to New York this evening.

Anti-Prohibitionists Win.

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—The anti-Prohibitionists on the committee for the nomination of city officers have secured the nomination of Hon. John Tyler Cooper for mayor. Mr. Cooper is strongly identified with the anti-Prohibition wing, and for this reason was strongly opposed by the Prohibitionists.

An Express Messenger Suspected of Robbing His Car.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—D. S. Forthingham, the Adams express messenger whose car was robbed last Monday night, is still in the city and has not yet been arrested, though he is accompanied wherever he goes by a detective. He is in close communication with officers of the company this morning, and it was given out that he was assisting them in obtaining a clue to the identity of the robber. It is believed, however, that he is being carefully examined by the detectives and the stories told by him at different times compared with a view to finding inconsistencies and obtaining evidence that he was an accessory to the robbery. The suspicion is expressed that several employes of the express company and railroad company, carefully planned the robbery, with the knowledge of Forthingham, and divided the money between them. It was stated at first that the amount stolen was slightly in excess of \$50,000, but claims have already been presented to the company which swell the amount to \$81,000. A majority of these claims have been settled, and as soon as the others are proved they will be paid.

Wichita on the 29th: Charter of the Wichita Falls & Winfield Railway Company.

Wichita on the 29th: Charter of the Wichita Falls & Winfield Railway Company, capital stock \$300,000; directors, Isaac Jalcnic, J. S. Mayfield, E. E. Huff, W. A. McCutcheon, John J. James, C. A. Greer, G. J. Knott, J. A. Kemp and J. A. Foreman. The road is to be constructed from Wichita Falls, Texas, northward in the direction of Winfield, Kas., passing through the counties of Wichita and Clay, crossing Red River between the mouth of Big Wichita River and Brushy Creek; office at Wichita Falls.

