

AMONGST THE CLOUDS

ON THE SUMMIT OF A CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN.

The Wonderful Feet of Engineering Accomplished in the Pasadena Range - A Marvellous Panorama of Nature's Wonders.

YANDBY, WHEN Shaasta and Cloud's Rest and Tallac are all mounted by ladders of cable or electric cars, Southern California will point to the Pasadena Mountain railway, running over crag and canyon to the highest mountain rim above the valley and say: "We are the first. We built our excellent way in the Columbian year."

Mount Washington led the world in improving upon donkey and horseback travel, and its swift railway ascent as one cuts the air with a sense of power like a bird's, is a famous experience, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

Platons in Switzerland for fifteen years has had her spiral cable line. Along the Rhine are two. Vesuvius has one that rejoices the spirit of inquisitive old Pity. Lookout Mountain and Pike's Peak have their air lines and the only wonder seems to be that California, with her tempting mountains and her daring spirit, has been able to put off having its eminently fitting thing for so long.

Since 1901 skill and labor, backed by money, have been doing great work along this mountain railway, at first only in an enthusiastic way. Engineers have worked out problems hard to solve, trains of mules have hauled tons of supplies until mules could climb no longer, and mighty windlasses have lent their aid to pull with man to the summit. Those who have been watching at the foot, with doubt and sympathy, may now press to the top, and the nickels of the 200,000 people living within sight of the scaled mountain wall will soon pay back the thousands invested.

The Terminal railway of Los Angeles in a half hour takes one from the city to Altadena, where an electric line runs to the Pavilion at Rubio canyon, at the foot of the real ascent and in the midst of wild woods and rushing waters. This first stretch rises 1,400 feet in six minutes, up a grade far steeper than the old Telegraph Hill line of San Francisco.

Three tracks are laid here. Balanced cars, with every safety appliance man has yet thought out, and an automatic switch midway, so the cars are worked by electricity generated at a tremendous power by connection with a waterfall near by. The stopping place after the mighty pull from Rubio canyon is Echo mountain, and is the allotted site of a fine modern hotel.

The second division of the road begins here and is operated by electricity. This line extends upward to the site of a new hotel on the mountain top, a Rhine-like castle to be built of the granite lying all about the mountain top, hewn by the tireless chisels of the winter snows.

Mount Wilson has hitherto been the stopping place of mountain travel, but Mount Lowe was chosen as the end of the railway because it is the loftiest of all the domes about and thus offers an unobstructed view of mountain and valley for miles up and down the coast, and of the glorious sea beyond.

For a long time the engineers could see no way to surmount that tremendous height above Echo mountain, but when the obstacles were vanquished and all other difficulties vanished and the present proud eminence was announced as the terminus.

And so it is that we may race with the hawk to the top of the mountain, that from its summit pomp of poppies, like field of flame, was called by Cabrillo and the early Spaniards the "Land of Fire."

From this triple crowned summit, 6,000 feet above the sea, by the mere turning of one's eye, may be seen the matchless San Gabriel and Los Angeles valleys. Toward the east rises Mount San Bernardino and Antonio, with the aure of the Pacific wedged into the azure of the sky, and Catalina stretched along the shore. Los Angeles itself and all the new towns which have sprung up on the sites of the old mission ranchos may be counted among the greenery of their orchards. Pasadena, San Gabriel, Monrovia, Pomona, Ontario, Riverside, San Bernardino and smaller cities, with names from saints' calendars, Olympian invocations and plain Yankee forebears, lie in view. Whor's great vineyard and Baldwin's Santa Anita ranch rest below in princely domain.

At night the city's electric towers and the winding lamp of the coast light-houses flash against the stars. On still days the church or school bells far away echo amid the fall of cataraets.

In making the Lower road every car has been taken that nature should not be outraged. Trees and shrubs and mountain slides have been spared, and though eleven bridges are crossed, and a cut passed, where the builders had to be let down by ropes, like those who follow the "dreadful trade" of amphire gathering, still there is not anywhere that maimed, scarred look that often marks man's invasion of nature's solitude. Live oaks, sycamores, madroña, fra. pines, spruce, cedars and all the changing shrubbery of the chaparral are the mountain's hangings for its steps and ferns, not to mention its broodery of deers and flowers and grasses.

One of the crests of this triple of mountains—as no doubt the Franciscans would have christened the peaks—has been named Mount Lowe, in honor of the builder and conqueror, and Mr. Lowe proposes that the two remaining peaks shall be given titles in commemoration of the man or woman or society that shall in some way leave some worthy memorial to the world. It is to be hoped that one of the points may yet be the site of a great observatory. If we were not so far from Chicago so doubt that university would have planned here its monster telescope, as the Harvard experimental station on Mount Wilson has proved by its year of observation and its 3,000 aerial photographs from a dense and brilliant star zone that this is one of the finest fields for cloudless astronomical outlook in the world.

MICE MAKE WAR They Face Each Other, Standing On Their Hind Legs. Before we had much observed mice, the use of their long tails was a question that had puzzled us. We do not know what service they are to the females, but to the bucks they are, we see, of use in their combats; for when they fight they very often face one another standing on their hind legs, the tails making, as with kangaroos, the third feature of a tripod.

THE YAWNING CHASM.

OVER A CREVASSE ON A SILVER OF ICE.

Remarkable Intelligence and Faithfulness of a Dog—A Day Spent Facing Slippery Death on the Glaciers—Danger in the Mountains.

Roger and I left the Indian camp at 4 o'clock in the morning, in order to have a long day on the glaciers. Roger was a small dog, with a strain of cattle blood in his veins. He belonged to the clergyman in our party, but he showed a preference for my company during the whole trip.

Presently a dark cloud swept across the sky, and in a few moments the snow was falling heavily, while the wind whistled and shrieked fiercely. We beat our way against the storm for some miles, until our progress was stopped by a yawning crevasse some eight feet wide.

The edges of the chasm were rounded and as smooth as glass. I could make a running leap of more than eight feet; but if I attempted to leap this gulf and my heel should glance on the other side I should be hurled down 1,000 feet at least.

There was nothing to do but jump it. At last I cut a socket for my heel, gauged my distance carefully and sprang. I tell you a man does not know what elasticity he has until it stands between him and death.

For perhaps six miles we pushed on without encountering any serious difficulty. I had just begun to think that we were bearing a little too much to the eastward when I was confronted by a yawning abyss about forty feet wide. That could not be jumped.

For twelve miles, more or less, we followed the bank without finding any way to escape. Then we came to a place where a diagonal sliver of ice spanned the crevasse, but it was six feet below the bank on one side, and the bank rose precipitously fifty feet on the other side. It could not be crossed, so we pushed on.

After mile upon mile of labored tramping I found that we were on an island with but two exits, one by the leap I had taken at first, and which I could not be induced to repeat, says a Youth's Companion writer, the other by that sliver of ice which, as far as I could see, was not over a foot in width, and which came to a sharp edge along the top. It would have been simple enough had the bridge been flush with the banks, but one misstep in the descent of the almost perpendicular incline would have shot us down to death.

Roger could not believe that I would try it. When I had painfully bent over and chipped out the first socket for my heel his voice rose in bitter lamentations. For a few moments he would wait, then in desperation he would gallop along to see if by some hook or crook there might be a better way that we had overlooked. Shivering and disheartened, he would at last return, and falling back on his haunches and tossing his nose up in the air, would renew his howls.

When the sliver had been cut I said to him, "Now, Roger, don't be silly. If I can do it you can. If we both fall we die together, and God help us."

CHAT HAWTHORNE LOST

HE MIGHT HAVE WRITTEN "EVANGELINE."

Did Horace Ingersoll's Story—His Aspects That He Suggested the Plot of "Evangeline"—to Hawthorne First and Afterwards Gave It to Longfellow.

There are not many people living at the present time who had an intimate acquaintance with Nathaniel Hawthorne, and when one gets an opportunity to talk with such a person one is apt to grasp it eagerly. In Salem, the home of Hawthorne, and the place where he did the most of his writing, there is now living a man who enjoyed a close friendship with him for about thirty-six years.

The man is Horace Ingersoll. When the Boston Transcript writer called upon him and asked him if he would tell some of his reminiscences for publication he willingly complied. "I guess I can tell you as much as anyone about him," he said, "for I knew him as well as anyone. I was born here and Hawthorne was born here, but strange to say I did not become acquainted with him in Salem. I met him down in New Haven when I went there in 1828 to enter Yale college. The Saturday after I arrived I was feeling a little homesick, so I took a walk down to about the only hotel there was in the place at that time. It was a sort of a hotel and general stage office, and while looking over the register in the office I came across the names of Daniel Manning and Nathaniel Hawthorne of Salem."

"I was personally acquainted with Manning and had often heard of Hawthorne, so I sent my name to their room and asked to see them. They both came down in a few moments, and there was where I first met Nathaniel Hawthorne. He was a slip of a young man at that time, and it did not take us very long to become pretty well acquainted. I found in him a jolly companion for that day; we went about the college buildings and he showed me some places about town that he had visited previously."

There are few houses in the country more famed than the House of the Seven Gables on Turner street, Salem. Although Hawthorne's son and son-in-law say that the house cannot be identified and exists only in the novelist's imagination, Mr. Ingersoll affirms that he himself owned it at the time Hawthorne wrote upon it, but it has since passed out of his possession. He became the owner of it through the death of a distant relative and kept it until some time after the great Boston fire in 1870, when it was sold.

When Mr. Ingersoll was asked why he had never written the story of his acquaintance with Hawthorne he replied: "Many years ago I started to write a story of Hawthorne's life in Salem and did considerable work on it, but about that time some other person came out with a book with the facts so mixed that I became disgusted and gave it up. I have had a notion since then to tell how Hawthorne missed writing a novel on Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' but I have never got around to it."

The facts of this story were originally told to Mr. Ingersoll by Mrs. Halliburton, who lived in South Boston. He told the story to Hawthorne one day while they were walking over what is now Lafayette street in Salem, and Hawthorne said he would write a novel about it. As the time passed on he neglected to keep his promise, and six years later Ingersoll gave the story to Longfellow at his home in Cambridge, and from this famous poem was written. Mr. Ingersoll recalls with some amusement that at the time he gave the story to Longfellow, he attempted to tell him how it should be written. His instructions were not followed very closely, but he was perfectly satisfied with the result after the work had been completed. In his library at the present time Mr. Ingersoll has the copy of "Evangeline," presented to him by Longfellow with an autograph inscription on the fly-leaf.

"Well, after that book came out you ought to have seen Hawthorne rare," said Ingersoll. "He was so mad with himself and with me because he had not written the novel that he did not get up for some time. I do not think he ever fully forgave me for telling the story to Longfellow."

Mr. Ingersoll recalls that, although Hawthorne often lost control of his temper, they managed to get along fairly well together, and the friendship between them strengthened as the years went by. From the time of the meeting in New Haven in 1828 until the death of Hawthorne in 1864, they were close friends and were never parted for long at a time.

First Hoodler—I want to engage the services of a lawyer. Whom do you recommend? Second Hoodler—You had better retain Lawyer Bluff. "Is he a good lawyer?" "He is indeed. He is so thoroughly in earnest that in addressing a jury his words carry a conviction." "Then he will not do. I've been indicted, and I don't want a lawyer whose words carry conviction with them. It is an acquittal I'm after.—Texas Siftings."

BOB-WHITE.

Some of His Unimportant Enemies and Their Methods.

The most dreary season of the year comes for bob-white in mid-winter, when there may happen to be heavy snow. If a thick icy crust form, every covey in the region will sometimes be caught huddled up beneath it, and be frozen to death. At this time the flesh is dark and lean and better with feeding on laurel shrubs and evergreens. The birds become very tame again in their season of want, and will in very heavy weather visit farm-houses and barn-yards in search of food. No true sportsman kills them in such condition but the local dandy, who rarely attempts to shoot them on the wing, is too apt to get out his old musket, and deal slaughter among the defenceless little creatures. If he finds them in their favorite position, huddled up, heads together, in a small excavation they have made in the snow, a single well-aimed shot directed toward the old queen's arm will kill and maim dozens of them, leaving the remainder to scatter and be frozen to death.

In the sportsman's code there is no crime so heinous as shooting a quail before he has taken wing, says Harper's. You may claim that every bird your companion shoots has fallen to your gun, therefore making yourself very unpleasant, and still be an honorable man, with the chance of living it down. You may even take the shot when a single bird has been shot and has flown across another man's territory, and by contemptuously excused on the score of moment and inadvertence. But the sporting reputation of a man who will fire an ounce of shot at a bird sitting on the ground, where a five-year-old could hit it, is irretrievably and deservedly blasted.

A Great Enterprise. The Ship canal is the most important shipping enterprise known to history. It enables two ships to do the work of three in trading between Europe and the East. From London to Bombay by way of the cape is 10,595 miles; by the canal, 6,380. It cost £17,000,000, was begun in 1856 and finished in 1869. Its length is ninety-two miles, depth twenty-six feet, the tolls average £80 per vessel, or eight shillings per ton of net tonnage. The estimated saving to commerce is £5,000,000 a year. In 1889, 3,425 vessels went through, the mean time of passing being twenty-seven hours. Electric lights are now used to enable ships to pass at night as readily as in the daytime.

Friendly Friends. Jinks—See here, old boy! You ought to do something to reduce your flesh. You are becoming fearfully stout. Minks—Say, Jinks, you are about the fortieth friend who has made that offensive remark to-day, and I'm getting tired of it. It worries me. Jinks—That's all right. Worry reduces flesh.

MERELY SQUIBS. "How do you know he married her for money?" "I've seen her." "Is she fond of music?" "I don't think so. I've heard her play the piano a great deal." "If I should ask you to lend me five pounds, what would happen?" Prospective Victim, tersely—Oh, nothing. The Debantist, aside—How many vices had I's'g? The Professor—Do you want an encore? The Debantist—Of course. The Professor—One. "Didn't Johnson care to live in New York?" "Yes, indeed. He said he would have given all he was worth to stay there." "Why didn't he?" "Oh, he died."

He—Wife, love, I am taking part in a balloon ascent to-morrow. She—I have no objection, love, only don't forget to bring me something nice when you come back. A small girl of three years suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table. "Why, Ethel," said her mother, "what is the matter?" "Oh, whined Ethel, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."

Mrs. Weyup—Fanny, Mrs. Highfly said she wasn't coming to this ball because she hadn't anything to wear and there she is. Weyup—I don't see where the funny part of it comes in. From her appearance she simply concluded to wear it. First Little Girl—We went to the picnic and you wasn't even invited. Second Little Girl—No, but mamma gave me a whole lot of money to buy candy, and cake, and lemon cream, and lemons for myself, and I'll bet she was sicker'n you were.

Mrs. De Fashion—Bridget says she overheard you talking awfully about her to Nelly Nerdoo. Little Daughter—We wasn't talkin' 'bout her at all. We was talkin' keep house an' poked me with servants, and I was making a society call. "Great Scott! There's a man in a fit!" "Oh, no, he hasn't a fit." "But he's got both legs wrapped around his neck and his face is awfully distorted." "Yes, that's Mrs. Cramo's coachman—he's just limbering up a bit after waiting two hours on the arena for the good lady to match a piece of lace.

For two hours the fashionable lady kept the draper exhibiting his goods, and at the end of that period she sweetly asked: "Are you quite sure you have shown me everything you have?" "No, madam," said the draper, with an insinuating smile, "I have yet an old so-on't in my ledger which I shall very gladly show you."

March. Dickey—I'm to be best man at the wedding. Penelope—Indeed! Why, I thought you were to be one of the bridesmaids.—Truth. All He Wanted. Applicant—Will there be a chance to get up in the world? Proprietor—At half past 3 in the morning.—Kate Field's Washington.

WAS AN HONEST INVENTOR.

Destroyed His Discovery on Learning That It Might Stimulate Fraud.

Dr. J. P. Barnum, the well-known chemist of Louisville, is the man who invented the celebrated ink eraser which caused so much talk several years ago. In an interview with a Memphis Appeal-Avalanche reporter recently he gave the following interesting facts:

"When I first got my ink eraser complete I thought my fortune was made, but I soon discovered that it was so conducive to crime that I suppressed its sale and have always kept the secret to myself. I suppose it will die with me. This eraser could positively remove all traces of ink from any kind of paper. I remember one man who wrote a letter to the Courier-Journal, telling me he did not believe the account which they had published of the eraser. Some of the men in the Courier Journal took some of my erasing fluid and wiped all the ink out of his letter, except the signature. A check for \$100 was then written above the signature, and they went to the bank and got the money. In a short time after its introduction several crimes in Louisville, as well as elsewhere had been committed by the aid of the eraser, and when a well-known young man in Louisville perpetrated a fraud upon his firm by its use and went to California, I then determined never to allow any more of the fluid to be manufactured. I have, however, since done some work with it myself. At one time a number of securities of the Fall City bank, of Louisville, had been stolen, and the holders of bonds in the company had been committed to the jail. Some of the securities were written by the same man who had been in Louisville, and also a statement that the bonds were not good unless indorsed. But when they wanted to dispose of these bonds they found that nobody would buy them with the writing across the face. They came to me with a rush and wanted me to remove the writing. I had at one time \$100,000 worth of these bonds, with the agreement that if any traces of ink or the fluid were left I was to buy each bond so defaced at its face value, but I didn't have to buy any of them. The act of forgery itself is very easy to accomplish, but the perpetrator nearly always gets caught in the end. This so-called safety paper, which is now being extensively manufactured, is no protection. The ink lines on this safety paper, which fade away as soon as they are touched by any chemical, can be put back very easily. A stamp for this purpose can be engraved for \$10."

Nebuchadnezzar's Hanging Gardens. The "hanging gardens of Babylon" were built by Nebuchadnezzar to gratify his wife, Amyitis, a native of Media, who longed for something in this flat country to remind her of her mountain home. They consisted of an artificial mountain, 400 feet on each side, rising by successive terraces to a length which overtopped the walls of the city. The terraces themselves were formed of a succession of piers, the tops of which were covered with flat stones sixteen feet long and four feet wide. Upon these were spread beds of matting; then a thick layer of bitumen covered with sheets of lead. Upon this solid pavement earth was heaped, some of the piers being hollow so as to afford depth for the roots of the largest trees. Water was drawn from the river so as to irrigate these gardens, which thus presented to the eye the appearance of a mountain clothed in verdure.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

No Need of a Nervine. Patient, looking at the prescription—Doctor, couldn't you just as well drop in at the drug store and have this filled and send the stuff to me by your office boy? Doctor, taking back the prescription and writing another—I see I have made a mistake. You don't need any nerve medicine.

FADS AND CRANKERIES. In noble Roman times a slave was kept to read to the family while at their meals. The newest fashion among the ladies at St. Petersburg is to arm themselves with long canes when they get into a room. Some of these canes measure six or seven feet in length. Among the exhibits in the show-window of a New York dental establishment is a fancy border around the other objects displayed that is made of nearly 6,000 teeth, which have been pulled from the patrons' jaws.

In salutation the Americans say, "How do you do?" The French demand "How do you carry yourself?" The Germans, "How do you find yourself?" The Russians, "How is your nose?" The Chinese, "Have you eaten rice to-day?" A Florida paper says that a young man living near Lakeland, recently, in a spirit of recklessness, dived into Lake Hollingsworth and, seizing a large alligator by the foot, brought it to the surface, where it was captured. A sparrow built its nest and laid four eggs inside a gong at Isleworth, Eng., railway station. The gong has a circumference of thirty-one inches, is sounded upward of 150 times every day, and when it is rung the alarm can be heard 600 yards away.

At Milford, Maine, a young lady was hired to teach school for six weeks at \$3 a week and board around. At the end of one week a gilt-tongued "agent" sold the school board \$5 worth of anatomical charts, and, as the fund of \$18 was exhausted, school had to close.

The figure 6 played a prominent part in the life of a woman who recently died at Americus, Ga. She was born November 16, 1848; moved to Americus in 1858; joined the church in 1864, was married August 20, 1866, was the mother of six children and was buried on the 6th of the month at the age of 46, after having been married twenty-six years.

Collectors go in quest of many odd things, but it was left to M. Bezaud of Paris to make an absolutely unique collection of painters' palettes. He succeeded in getting 116 specimens, among them the palettes from which Corot, Troyon, Delacroix, Benjamin Constant, Bonnat, Rosa Bonheur, Detaille, Puvis de Chavannes and other artists of celebrity constructed masterpieces, and at his death the other day he left them to the state.

And there are many other things. "I hate to see ladies standing in crowded railway carriages, remarked one man to another as he rose to offer his seat to a woman." "So do I," replied the other, "and that's the reason I never talk from my newspaper."

NOT ALL JOYOUS.

Tackling His Lots of Discomfures Those Who Seek Them.

One commonly thinks of yachting as the most delightful of summer pastimes, and the very word calls up visions of "a wet sheet and a flowing sea, and a wind that follows fast," smells of salt tings and whistlings through the rigging, blue sky, white caps, driving clouds and all that sort of thing, to say nothing of the possibilities of delightful companionship and the delicious unconventionality of meeting one's fellow men and women with all the formality and restraints of on-shore life thrown off; no making talk or anything of that kind, but knocking about carelessly and easily in flannel suits and having "a real good time." Or, again, racing, with its excitements, and cruising, with all its possibilities of adventure—as, for example, cruising to Barb Harbor, where so many well-known America's fastest daughters gather yearly, decked in their best, for the sole purpose of making Barb Harbor a Utopia and haven of rest for those who have plenty of money and go down to the sea in expensive yachts.

Such is the popular and accepted view of yachting, but there is another and gloomy side of the picture which the writer, who is sometimes inclined to growl, can set forth clearly in three distinct statements, with an open challenge to contradiction: First, that to "go and take a sail" in a small boat belonging to some one else and to sail aimlessly about on the open sea is "an awful bore"; secondly, that to go as an "amateur crew," on a rowing vessel under sixty feet long is not only a bore, but a hardship, as many yachts over sixty feet in length it is not customary to have an "amateur crew," unless an occasional and almost useless passenger can be considered such; and, lastly, that cruising is a lottery absolutely dependent on the weather. Fogs, calms, storms and head winds are quite as usual as free winds and sunshine.

Observe that nothing has been said about sailing, which makes yachting impossible to so many. There is no place on earth where the sun can strike down on the sky and bleach and blister and sizzle as it can upon a yacht's deck. There is no place that can be hotter or more stuffy or more uncomfortable than a yacht's cabin on a hot day, when there is no wind or when the wind is dead aft, and when it is rough and the water is driving across the yacht's deck in a sheet of white foam and the crew are all huddled behind the shrouds, into which old oilskins have been stuffed to make a screen, and the man at the wheel has lifelines, running from the main sheet to the main shrouds on either side of him, to keep him from being washed overboard, and the oil bags are hung to windward, to keep the water from breaking, and the fire is out in the galley and the cook has been scalded by the sour soup steaming out of the boiler, and the barometer is dropping like mad, and the skylight leaks so that every wave which comes aboard sends bucketfuls of wash down into the cabin, and when every now and then a wave comes aboard and pounds down on her deck like a load of pig iron, and those below are shaken about like corn in a popper and those on deck simply hold on and duck their heads—when such is the condition of affairs, yachting would not be considered a pastime.

The delights of being "amateur crew" can be briefly summed up. They consist in lying flat on your face either in a hot sun or a pouring rain, and if you turn over having the owner shout at you: "Keep still! Do you think that you're a wild elephant? You jarred her all over that time." Furthermore, all yachts are not rigged alike, and if the amateur crew is told at a critical point in the race—say just before rounding the leeward mark—to let go the spinnaker halyards, and get the balloon jib halyards instead, so that the whole sail goes over to leeward, the remarks which will be made to him will be "unfit for publication."

Science and Appetite. The old gentleman who takes an interest in natural history is very happy. "Congratulations! Congratulations!" he exclaimed. "What for?" asked his nephew. "I have just discovered a rare bird." "Oh," replied the young man as he turned back to his book, "you'll get used to that after you've been here awhile." "Do you mean to say that such discoveries are frequent?" "Yes. Almost any restaurant will cook 'em that way, unless you tell 'em not to."

A Novel Case. A novelty of German manufacture is a case and dressing case combined. The stick is of hollowed mahogany, from which a brass tube may be drawn which contains a series of little boxes in which are neatly tucked away such things as shaving brush, razor, narrow brushes, nail scissors, comb, button hook and a stick of wax for the mustache. The case looks natural and is not of unusual size. There is a corkerow attached to the deer-bone handle.

Anticipating Trouble. Kosciusko Teteraw is purchasing a bicycle. The dealer wants to sell him a pneumatic tire. "But, see here," asks the would-be purchaser, "what is the rubber tube filled with?" "Compressed air only," replies the dealer. "In that case I won't buy it. Suppose it needs a refilling when I am in a country place where there is no compressed air to be had?"

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DR. AMICK'S DISCOVERY.

Isolation of Consumption is Causing Widespread Consternation

AMONG MANY THOUSANDS CONSUMPTIVES.

Reports of the Project Argued by Prominent Physicians—The Action of the Michigan Board of Health.

The recent action of the Michigan State Board of Health in placing consumption on the list of contagious diseases and requiring safeguards to prevent its spread, is causing widespread newspaper discussion as to the propriety of similar action in other States.

Not only has the Michigan Board of Health taken this radical step, but the County Medical Society of Philadelphia has petitioned the Board of Health there to isolate consumptives. The Pan-American Congress also passed a resolution at the recent Washington convention calling on the National Government to take steps in the same direction, even going so far as to ask President Cleveland to give his personal attention to the matter. The result has been that National, State and civic authorities have been appealed to, thereby causing consternation to thousands of consumptives in every State in the Union, who are in terror lest they should be torn from their homes and friends and turned over to the "special hospitals," which in reality will be pest-houses.

The turmoil which the proposition has created, is steadily increasing, and a great wave of opposition is appearing.

Friends of consumptives declare that if isolation of the patients is attempted in special hospitals, numerous outrages will result and that not only will unfeeling persons, who want to get rid of sick relatives, dump them upon the hospitals, but machinations will arise of a most evil character. Small tradesmen, for instance, afflicted by a cough, may suddenly find themselves moved out of their competitors' way, by a special hospital which will send them to a special consumptive hospital to end their days.

Some declare that while the appearance of smallpox or cholera in the land is the signal for immediate, widespread alarm, and the inauguration of severe repressive measures, consumption, which is always present and is chronically epidemic, is allowed to take an unchecked course, the people not realizing that it is far more deadly than any other disease, and is slowly but surely increasing its silent ravages. It is claimed that as all of the people who have consumptives do not realize the fact, they spread a false confidence among their friends, who carelessly allow themselves to come in contact with the victims, and are, in turn, fatally infected.

The Herald commenting on this subject, quotes the action of the Congress de la Tuberculose, recently held in Paris, in which the following resolution was adopted:

"In view of the fact that life in common of consumptives with the other patients in the hospitals is disadvantageous both to themselves and others, and that the risks that they run and to which they expose others are not compensated by any serious profit, the members of the Congress are of opinion that all consumptive patients should be gathered together in special hospitals in groups, according to the period of their disease, and that these groups should be as small as possible at the earliest stage of the complaint.

In consideration of the fact that in the present condition of the science a continuous and sufficient supply of pure air is one of the most powerful elements in the treatment of tuberculosis, it is also advisable that these hospitals should be built in the country, or at the seashore.

"Finally, as a transitory measure, to last as short a time as possible, consumptives should, for the time being, be united in special wards in the hospitals, apart from those of the other patients, and the walls and furniture of these wards should be disinfected at stated intervals."

Another scheme for the isolation of consumptives, which has just been announced by the Denver, Colo., News, is to the effect that W. N. Coyer, representing a syndicate of Boston capitalists, has applied at the office of the Colorado Land Commissioner for sections of land on which to colonize consumptives from New England. The idea is to erect suitable buildings and attend to the patients in a genteel way, attending to fruit, vegetable, and gardening, insisting all of the time, upon a liberal physical exercise. The idea is that patients in the first stages of consumption might be benefited in the mild, dry air of Colorado, and that their light labors can be turned to the pecuniary advantage of the syndicate.

The Cincinnati Post over a year ago interested itself in the question of the cause of consumption and the possibility of its cure. Since that time many other newspapers have devoted attention to the subject.

Recent statistics, carefully gathered, have shown that one-seventh of all the deaths in the United States from disease are caused by consumption, and this startling fact, prominently presented, has served to increase the agitation which has been aroused.

In order to get at the opinions of the leading physicians of Cincinnati on the latest aspect of the case, I, as a reporter, called on the proposed isolation of consumptives. Interviews were secured with Drs. Whittaker, Judkins, Amick, Brunning and others.

Dr. William Judkins said: "I thoroughly believe in the scheme for the isolation of consumptive patients. The best plan is to take the patient out of his home and put him in a house especially built for consumptives. The idea may seem a harsh one, but it is certainly in the interest of the friends of the sufferer. The great trouble with the project would be to get patients in the first stage of the disease to go to such a retreat. Most of them don't believe that they have consumption, and you can not convince them to the contrary."

Dr. Whittaker said: "I do not approve of the isolation project simply

because I do not think it would do any practical good. Isolation, the taking away of a consumptive from his home and friends, would be rather inhuman."

"Is every case of consumption the result of contact with some other case, or is the disease sometimes sporadic, like cholera?"

"No. There is no such thing as sporadic consumption. It is not even an inherited disease. Every case owes its origin to contamination. Many cases of consumption are contracted at bedside. One patient can give it to twenty well persons. Strong men with no predisposition that way, get it. Why, one of the worst places to contract consumption is in a post-office corridor. A consumptive coughing in, spits on the floor. He spreads the germs of his disease to be inhaled by others who enter. There should be cuspidors in postoffices, in market houses and in all other public places. Spitting by consumptives upon sidewalks is not so dangerous, as the open air disseminates the germs more widely than in a building."

"Do you think that consumption is increasing or decreasing?"

"Probably decreasing on account of better methods used in treating it. The newspapers can do great good by calling attention to the great danger of consumption and noting the necessity for greater care in guarding against the disease. People are too careless. No doubt isolation would be of benefit to patients and do good, but it could not be enforced."

Dr. W. R. Amick, who resigned his professorship in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and devoted himself to curing consumption, said:

"I am, of course, opposed to isolation, because my theory is that consumption is not directly produced by an outside cause. I hold that the bacillus microbe is the effect, or product, and not the cause of the disease, so it is very evident, in my opinion, that isolation would accomplish no good."

"You may state as my opinion that the inhaling of the dried-up sputa, containing these microbes, is not harmful?"

"On the contrary," Dr. Amick replied, "any dust or extraneous matter would produce a mechanical irritation of the parts and be likely to occasion lung trouble—as the inhalation of the dried sputa of a consumptive. Just as a speck of dust irritates the eye, the inhalation of any foreign matter irritates the air passages."

Continuing, Dr. Amick said:

"You may state as my opinion that the natural secretion of the healthy mucous membrane either destroys the germs so inhaled or renders them of no effect, so far as any intrinsic power to produce the disease is concerned. If consumption was either contagious or infectious, I would have had it long since, as I am daily closeted with the worst possible cases, and during the investigation leading to my discovery of the cause and cure of the disease, I brought out the worst forms of it and made microscopic examination of diseased sputa a marked feature of my professional work and research. Notwithstanding all this, and although predisposed to consumption, I have inhaled the diseased breath and germs of tuberculous patients almost continually without ill effect."

"On what grounds, doctor, have all these appeals for the isolation of consumptives been made?"

"On the theory of some bacteriologists that the disease is communicated by microbes expectorated by the consumptive."

Asked as to how many of the medical profession agreed with his theory to the contrary, Dr. Amick said:

"From all I can learn perhaps one-half and a majority of the other half freely express their surprise that, considering my treatment is not based on the bacilli theory, it proves so efficacious. A year or two I was practically alone in advocating my theory, but today the progressive physicians agreeing with me are numbered by thousands, and I prophesy that in a few years very few will contend that the microbe causes the disease. I make no attempt to destroy the bacilli in my treatment, for they disappear of themselves as the disease is conquered, and this is observed in using the microscope by physicians prescribing my medicines. I consider this the strongest possible proof that microbes are not the cause of the disease, and that they cannot exist under normal healthy conditions. It does not require a scientist to understand that inasmuch as the bacilli are not found until the expectation becomes purulent that they could not produce this purulent condition. No, unlike smallpox, the disease does not announce itself in any aggressive manner, but begins with gradually increasing weakness, loss of strength and appetite, and is firmly seated before the bacilli are produced, thus showing that the disease precedes these germs. Suppose you yourself," said Dr. Amick to The Post man, "caught cold; suppose that cold ran into catarrhal pneumonia, which, in turn, resulted in consumption. I do not think anyone could make you believe it was a microbe instead of a draught or exposure which occasioned your catching cold, and yet you admit the cold produced the disease. No, I firmly contend," concluded Dr. Amick, "that the isolation and separation of these poor, sick consumptives from the only ones who for affection's sake would care for them, is not only inhuman but unnecessary, and not only unnecessary but impracticable. Please remember that they are not numbered by hundreds or thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and that nearly every one who reads The Post has near or dear relatives in consumption, who properly administered to, can be restored to health, but whom isolation might place beyond all hope. It will require no argument to convince you that the relatives of these sick ones will vigorously protest against any such enactment, and the good citizens of this country will help them prevent them carrying out of the proposed cruel imposition."

Dr. Brunning said:

"Consumption is increasing in cities on account of the favorable conditions which exist for its dissemination. All cases of the disease are communicated. There are no sporadic cases. The germs are in the atmosphere which

everybody breathes, but they only take hold in a favorable soil, in the proper type of human organism. The isolation of consumptives is difficult. People attending to them should use great care in disinfecting the discharges. The disease is contagious from its start."

"Do you think that Ohio should imitate the Michigan State Board of Health's action in putting consumption in the list of contagious diseases, along with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and cholera?"

"Well, there is not quite the same danger from consumption as there is from smallpox. Most diseases are contagious. Consumption can never be stamped out by law. People suffering from it cannot be dragged from their homes to a special hospital."

Dr. T. C. Minor declared that he took no stock in the theory that consumption is contagious.

"The death rate from consumption is always greater on the coast and gradually diminishes toward the interior. A moist climate develops lung trouble. I do not believe it can be accounted for by the microbe theory. It would be the height of cruelty to isolate consumptives from their friends and relatives, who are the only ones who will properly care for them."

Dr. J. C. Forchheimer said briefly, "consumption is sometimes contagious, but not always," cannot now discuss the matter fully."

AMICK'S THEORY.

How It Conflicts With Some Received Opinions.

When the Cincinnati Post undertook, over a year ago, to examine into the causes of tuberculosis and the methods which had been advanced for its cure, the idea was to so thoroughly sift and test all theories that their merits should finally be settled to the satisfaction of the public.

Dr. W. R. Amick had just announced that consumption could be cured by the use of a new method, which he proposed to introduce. Other doctors in considerable numbers, derided the idea that anything more efficient than old school treatment with cod liver oil, creosote and the various hypophosphites could be devised, and some of them entered the newspapers and medical journals to say so in brusque English. Others, again, who were not so confident that the acme of medical science had been reached, were disposed to await a test of Amick's method, before giving their opinions.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that the Post conceived the idea of selecting test cases of consumption and also one or two of asthma for Amick to treat, the doctor having declared that his formula was equally effective in asthmatic troubles. The plan for the test, as laid down by the Post and accepted finally by Amick, was to select from persons who were affected with tuberculosis and had three whose cases had passed beyond the initial stage and would therefore be past the assistance of such treatment as could be given by the standard methods of the day.

It was agreed that if Amick succeeded in curing the test patients he should be given full and free credit for the same, and that if he failed the treatment should receive merited condemnation. Full reports of the progress of the tests were to be published frequently until the end of the undertaking and the patients either died or got well.

Acting on this plan The Post advertised for patients and secured several, including one of the asthmatic of 37 years' standing and others of consumption which had progressed into the third stage. The treatment of all the cases was persistently carried on for over six months. The progress of the test was duly chronicled and became familiar to all the people of the Ohio Valley and contiguous States. Marked interest was excited and the outcome was as anxiously awaited by the public as by the unfortunate patients themselves.

After the lapse of the time mentioned the Post stated that all of the test patients were alive and well.

At the present time one of these test patients is living on North Bend, O., while another resides at West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, and is continually praising the Amick cure as a final relief from long continued trouble, and the third who gained 32 pounds in six weeks has become a giant in strength and lives now on Main street.

Just before the test of the Amick cure took place, as narrated, Dr. Koch, the celebrated German physician and scientist, had announced a cure for tuberculosis which, when thoroughly tested, proved to be inefficient and the collapse of the general expectation which had followed Koch's announcement, made it difficult for Amick's treatment to find favor.

Nevertheless a considerable number of physicians noting the recently favorable progress of the test, and convinced by the sincerity of Dr. Amick, by the fact that he declared himself willing to send out free to all regular practitioners sample bottles of his medicines, with directions of treatment of test cases, concluded to make an experiment for themselves, and to this end sent for medicines and directions.

While their test cases were progressing in various parts of the country, other physicians, who thought to get rid of patients who they could no longer treat with a show of success, sent the same to Amick, determined to shift all responsibility upon him, and perchance cause a failure of a system of treatment which would make an unfavorable comparison with their own.

Some of them declared that Amick's refusal to make public his formula of medicines was a great wrong and of itself suggested a money-making spirit, rather than a broad and humanitarian character.

Amick replied to these critics that his reason for keeping the formula secret was to prevent the tinkering of inefficient doctors, who, by adding to or subtracting from the medicines would achieve varied results. In the main disinterested, and the whole system would, in time, be thrown into disrepute. It was a new theory of practice, which was confronted by the opposition of old time ideas and prejudices, and every safeguard was needed that could be devised to keep the medicines and method of applying

them free from innovations, until such time as the treatment should become universally approved and accepted, when the formulas might, without further restraint, be freely given to the world.

Dr. Amick, in the early days of his experiments, was beset with doubts and fears as to the final outcome, and he was greatly troubled over some of the desperate cases of consumption sent to him by other physicians for treatment. He scarcely knew himself the virtues of the treatment he had originated, and trembled lest many deaths should occur on his hands and discredit the treatment.

But a large percentage of the third stage cases sent to him improved visibly under his care, and finally ended in recoveries. Others died.

The fame of Amick's new treatment has by this time become generally diffused throughout America, and vast numbers of letters of inquiry came pouring in upon the Cincinnati physician from the north, south, east and west. The doctor finally awoke to the fact that he had become famous.

A Cincinnati correspondent of the New York Recorder called the attention of that journal to the Amick test cases which had been conducted by the Cincinnati Post, and as the Recorder was in the field with an offer of a \$1000 prize for the demonstration of a successful method of curing tuberculosis, an arrangement was made with Dr. Amick for a public test in New York.

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This triumph of the Cincinnati discoverer was not unalloyed with bitterness, however. Envious persons and others who practiced medicine under the old time rules and regulations, seeing the rise of Amick's new treatment, opened fire upon him through the columns of certain journals, and endeavored to convince the public that somehow or other the doctor's discovery was not all it seemed to be. He had long practiced medicine in Cincinnati, had proved, and had been of excellent reputation in his craft. Some of his brothers, the well known Prof. M. L. Amick, also of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, came out and associated himself in the new treatment, bringing with him the ripe results of twenty-five years' medical labors.

Dr. W. R. Amick did not at the time declare, nor does he do so now, that his treatment is an infallible one. He insists that no extravagant claims shall be made for it, and asserts that not more than 20 per cent of third stage cases can receive any lasting benefit from his medicines. He does, however, declare that the treatment is almost a specific in the earlier stages of consumption where the directions given by him are carefully observed and no complication of other diseases is present.

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"Thirty or more physicians in the city have taken the medicines compounded by Dr. Amick, and are testing them in their practice. One of the doctors gives it as his opinion that the medicines, in the test cases, accomplished more than the discoverer claimed for them. It may be that a reliable cure has been found, but if not that, a help has been introduced which will greatly assist in the unequal battle that must be fought against this enemy of human life."

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The physicians who watched the course of the cure and were testified as to the great value of the discovery. But a number of doctors who were interviewed accused Dr. Amick of violating the code. He has made one of the most wonderful and valuable discoveries ever hoped for in medicine, but he refuses to give the formula to every Tom, Dick and Harry to monkey with, and he therefore violates the code."

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These bacteriologists demand, as will be noted in some of the interviews given above, that all consumptives be isolated and treated as though they have smallpox or yellow fever. They insist that a wife shall be separated from her sick husband and a husband from his dying wife, in order to avoid contagion.

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The criticism continues to be made

by physicians of the unchanging and nonprogressive school that Dr. Amick, in allowing the newspapers to exploit his cure, has outraged his profession and should be severely reprimanded.

The reply is made to this charge that Dr. Amick has had no control of the secular press, and he very frankly says that if he had he would not have discouraged any honorable effort to bring his treatment at once thoroughly before the public. Had the usual slow channels of the medical journals been the only means of publicity, thousands of consumptives would have died in the interval.

Dr. Amick does not go, in his opinion, a step further in allowing public attention to be called to his treatment than did Dr. Koch, the German scientist, in spreading the news of his

discovery.

People hear and read a great deal about sun spots nowadays. Astronomers say that the diameter of the sun is about 880,000 miles and in comparison to the earth it is as a large carriage wheel to a marble. If, therefore, the spots observed appear to be about one-twentieth the diameter of the disk they occupy space about 44,000 miles in diameter. To view the sun take a hazy morning or evening, when the intervening mist gives the appearance of a dull red ball; or get a couple of pieces of glass large enough to cover the eye pieces of the opera glass and smoke one of them until you can look at the sun through it easily. Put two strips of card between the ends with the smoked surface inside and attach to the instrument with a small rubber band. It will be best to get your opera glass accurately focused on some distant object before adjusting the diaphragm glasses to it.

Effects of Opium.

Opium produces more varied and opposite effects upon the human system than any known drug. Even in small doses it will act on the same individual as a stimulant and as a sedative, as an astringent or a laxative, and in large doses to those who are habituated to its use it acts as a powerful stimulant or even intoxicant, such intoxication being followed by muscular relaxation and mental torpor. The action of most drugs, or at least of those which are a stimulant, thus produces a reaction which is a stimulant in large doses, but if given in small quantities will arrest sickness according to the quantity taken, while many drugs, which in small doses, will operate as febrifuges, will in large doses induce fever.

Botanical Oddities.

Those who have given any particular attention to the study of botanical oddities know that the Brazilian flower known as the "running antelope" is so called because its white petals have a series of well defined dark colored lines and dots, in which the imagination can readily trace the form of an antelope, with its limbs outstretched and head thrown back, seemingly fleeing for its life. In the "caricature plant" one species has the imitative form on the petals, and another has it outlined in the ribs and shading of the leaves. This last mentioned curiosity bears a remarkably well executed likeness of the Duke of Wellington, and has on that account been named "Arthur and His Nose."

A Valuable Find.

Immense and rich deposits of nickel carbonate with cobalt and copper have been found in Floyd county, Georgia. The development of bauxite near Rome, the county seat of Floyd, has attracted a world-wide reputation. Sixty to eighty car loads of bauxite containing 52 to 55 per cent of oxide of aluminum are shipped throughout the United States for various chemical purposes. The aluminum works at Rome, Ga., consume twenty-five tons of bauxite per day. Another large forty ton plant is to be put up at Blue Springs, Tenn., fifty-six miles from the Rome plant, where nickel, copper, cobalt and lead ores are found in immense quantities.

Hungarian Crown.

The Hungarian crown won at their accession by the emperors of Austria as kings of Hungary is the identical one made for Stephen and used at his coronation over 800 years ago. The whole is one of pure gold (except the settings), and weighs nine marks six ounces (almost exactly fourteen pounds). The setting above alluded to consist of fifty-three sapphires, fifty rubies, one emerald and 338 pearls. It will be noticed that there are no diamonds among these precious ornaments. This is accounted for by the oft-quoted story of Stephen's coronation to such gems because he considered them "unlucky."

Chamois Skin.

Chamois skin is one of the many things seldom met with save by proxy. Nearly all the chamois skin in the market is made of sheep skin or goat skin from England and France. A dealer in these substitutes declares that a single importing house could use in one year all the true chamois skins that Switzerland produces in ten years. The genuine article fetches nearly three times the price of the substitutes.

The "Angry Tree."

The "angry tree," a woody plant found in eastern California and western Arizona, cannot be touched without it exhibits signs of vexation by ruffling its leaves and giving forth an unpleasant and sickening odor.

Increased Marriage.

The marriage rate of Germany rose 10 per cent in the year following the Franco-Prussian war. The same phenomenon was observed after the French war which ended in 1815.

A Slave.

An impecunious debtor in Mecklenburg, N. C., mortgaged himself to the man he owed, and as he was a married man, his wife joined in signing the document.

The First Dictionary.

The first known dictionary was of the Chinese language and contained 40,000 characters and was compiled by Pa-Qu-She, B. C. 1100.

ONE-WHEELED BULKY.

The Invention of a Californian Who Looks for His Success With It.

Captain Alphonse H. Smith, a Pioneer of San Diego, Cal., is the Inventor of a One-Wheeled Sulky which apparently is a success. Some years ago he conceived the idea that the time of a horse on a race course would be materially reduced if instead of the two-wheeled sulky a one-wheeled cart could be used, and he forthwith set to devise a vehicle which would suit the purpose. He feels confident that at last he has succeeded in inventing something which fully realizes his brightest hopes, and something, too, which is destined to come into very general use throughout the world. The axle of the cart is made in two pieces, and is so arranged that the wheel turns very readily in any direction the horse can possibly pursue. Attached to the shafts, where they meet the axle, are stirrups designed to steady the rider in his position on the cart. Made for ordinary road use one of these vehicles weighs eighty-seven pounds, but when designed for use on the race course the axle, as some have called it, may be constructed so as to weigh only thirty-two pounds. One was recently manufactured at San Diego entirely of aluminum, the weight being a trifle less than thirty-two pounds and the vehicle being strong and handsome. Arthur M. Plate is Captain Smith's partner in business. Mr. Plate said to a San Francisco Examiner man: "Captain Smith perfected the several patents last June, and he and I are preparing to introduce it to the public. No, it isn't true that a balance wheel goes with each cart. The driver isn't in a bit of danger of being tipped over. The cart can't be overturned unless the horse falls, and the motion isn't jerky. We will drive the two-wheeled pneumatic from the track. Why? Well, because it minimizes friction, and therefore admits of greater speed. The experiments thus far made on race courses leave no room for doubt that the one-wheeled cart is certain of popularity among turfmen." The inventor is sanguine that before another year has rolled away hundreds of his unicyles will be used in San Francisco and hundreds more throughout the interior of California, especially in the mountainous districts.

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ONE-WHEELED BULKY.

The invention of a Californian who looks for his success with it. Captain Alphonse H. Smith, a pioneer of San Diego, Cal., is the inventor of a one-wheeled sulky which apparently is a success. Some years ago he conceived the idea that the time of a horse on a race course would be materially reduced if instead of the two-wheeled sulky a one-wheeled cart could be used, and he forthwith set to devise a vehicle which would suit the purpose. He feels confident that at last he has succeeded in inventing something which fully realizes his brightest hopes, and something, too, which is destined to come into very general use throughout the world. The axle of the cart is made in two pieces, and is so arranged that the wheel turns very readily in any direction the horse can possibly pursue. Attached to the shafts, where they meet the axle, are stirrups designed to steady the rider in his position on the cart. Made for ordinary road use one of these vehicles weighs eighty-seven pounds, but when designed for use on the race course the axle, as some have called it, may be constructed so as to weigh only thirty-two pounds. One was recently manufactured at San Diego entirely of aluminum, the weight being a trifle less than thirty-two pounds and the vehicle being strong and handsome. Arthur M. Plate is Captain Smith's partner in business. Mr. Plate said to a San Francisco Examiner man: "Captain Smith perfected the several patents last June, and he and I are preparing to introduce it to the public. No, it isn't true that a balance wheel goes with each cart. The driver isn't in a bit of danger of being tipped over. The cart can't be overturned unless the horse falls, and the motion isn't jerky. We will drive the two-wheeled pneumatic from the track. Why? Well, because it minimizes friction, and therefore admits of greater speed. The experiments thus far made on race courses leave no room for doubt that the one-wheeled cart is certain of popularity among turfmen." The inventor is sanguine that before another year has rolled away hundreds of his unicyles will be used in San Francisco and hundreds more throughout the interior of California, especially in the mountainous districts.

A SAD MISTAKE.

It did not matter, however, as no one knew of it.

Mrs. Foster was from New England, and she regarded life very seriously, never sparing or turning back from the path of duty which lay before her, but she never realized that the French was at all necessary until she visited Paris. Then she had to rely on a phrase-book, which relieved her mind of all care, but greatly exercised the mental powers of the natives with whom she came in contact. Harper's Magazine relates that her nephew who was studying art in the French capital, secured for her an invitation to a reception given by a famous French artist. Mrs. Foster went accompanied by her nephew (and the phrase-book). She thought she knew just where to open it and read her lines. She was introduced in French to the artist. He spoke in French, her nephew replied in French until the dear old lady got bewildered. But she felt that she must say something, so she opened the inevitable book and read off the first sentence that met her eye, giving it the true New Hampshire twang. The artist smiled sweetly, but Mrs. Foster saw the translation in italics after the sentence she nearly faints. As her nephew led her away, however, he congratulated her upon her introduction and her knowledge of the language.

"But, Henry," cried his horrified aunt, "did you hear what I said? I asked him how soon we could get something to eat—that's what I asked him—in French."

Her nephew smiled; he would have liked to laugh. "Oh!" he replied, "did you? Well, auntie, it doesn't matter, for he asked me what in thunder you said, and I told him I didn't know."

A New Oil From Hens' Eggs.

Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and the oil may be poured off. One who will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises, etc.

Forteenth Century Chest.

The earliest chest was simply the trunk of an oak tree scooped out and cut down the middle, one half serving as a lid, which was at first kept closed by a strap of leather, and later by one made of iron. As late as the fourteenth century the oak chest, in addition to being a repository for valuables, served as a seat, and sometimes also as a table.

It Makes No Difference.

"I suppose you don't believe in courtship," said the paragonist laughingly to the president of an uptown gas company.

"Why not?" asked the president.

"Because lovers always turn the gas down, you know. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Oh, that makes no difference," said Mr. Beal. "The meter gets in its work all the same."

ANOTHER N. J. MIRACLE.

A STORY FROM NEW JERSEY INTERESTING TO EVERYONE.

A Man Who Was Tired of Rheumatism and Paralysis After Suffering for Twenty-six Years.

I Cure Stomach and Constipation.
Dr. Wood's Restorative Nerve Pills set free
the system from all ailments of the stomach,
constipation, etc. The result is a healthy
system and a clear complexion.

Troubles open doors in our hearts to
Christ to come in.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
COUNTY OF Lucas.

I, FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that I am
the senior partner of the firm of F. J.
CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City
of Toledo, Ohio, and that I have signed
the foregoing certificate of analysis of ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every
case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by
the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this 6th day of December, A. D.
1907.

A. W. OLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally
and acts directly on the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials,
free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 7c.

We can always get good out of our
troubles by talking them over with the
Lord.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR
THE LAST DAYS THE MOST INTERESTING.

The White City and Its Visitors as
Viewed by a Close Observer of People
and Things—Some Pictures Taken
From Life.

[World's Fair Letter.]
H. P. IMMENSE
The White City
The World's Fair
The White City
The World's Fair
The White City
The World's Fair

dressed, their clothes are faded, their
shoes are battered and their hats and
bonnets betray careful saving from
season to season. And the blessed law
of conservation has reserved for them
its fullest rewards. There are farmers
whose faces are tanned like leather,
and whose hands are calloused with
toil. Their wives show the evidences
of years of milking and churning,
washing and scrubbing, cooking for
harvest hands, of rising at daybreak,
summer and winter.

There are young husbands and
wives—poor young people who could
ill afford to take from their savings
the sum necessary to defray the ex-
pense of the visit. But they have
wisely concluded to postpone building
the new house for another year; to do
without the parlor carpet or put off a
little longer furnishing the spare bed-
room.

One comes across countless groups
of people eating all sorts of home-
made delicacies, and drinking, con-
fined chicken, boiled ham, jam and
jelly, thick pie, and huge wedges of
"layer cake." One knows very well
that they have come in on some one of
the few and tardy excursions, and
have found the most comfortable lodg-
ings somewhere, and have brought
with them a supply of just such sav-
ing appetites. They have found out
how inexpensive a trip to the World's
Fair can be made, and how entirely
comfortable they can be at the same
time. And they will all go home and
spread the news among their friends,
such constituting himself an inde-
pendent and practical bureau of pub-
licity and promotion.

But they are proud of what their
native country has done—proud that
it should have sent the most beautiful,
the most extensive and the most
and that will fittingly crown its
work with a permanent gift, that is,
its beauty and value, shall remain as a
worthy reminder of its enthusiasm
and its rewards.

It is doubtful if there has ever been
an exposition like this which has been
so generally attended by the various
orders of Roman Catholic sisterhood.

They are met with everywhere. In
companies of four and six, habit d'
black or in white or in gray, with
their girdles and cuffs and crucifixes,
but their bright faces show that their
lives of seclusion have not diminished
their ability to enjoy the world and
its splendor. They are dressed in
pictures of a sacred character, in the
rich vestments and altar cloths that
form so large a part of the exhibit in
the Woman's building of Europe and
South America.

The Catholic clergy are also present
in imposing numbers. By twos and
threes they study the different depart-
ments in detail, and are generally
considered, in a bustling, busy person,
and generally has in tow some hum-
bler and more retiring friend.

Doubt is sometimes depicted upon
the countenance of the intromitter—
if I may coin a word—but diffidence or
insecurity of limitation which the
informant does not possess keeps him
silent.

"What do you suppose them air?"
said a meek little matron to her angu-
lar and taller cicerone, glancing at a

THE FARM AND HOME.
CROPS THAT ARE VALUABLE FOR THE DAIRYMAN.

Nitrogenous and Carbonaceous Feeds—
Draught Harness—Sorghum Molasses
Best Results From Silage—Farm Notes
and Home Hints.

Value of the Legumes.
The nitrogenous are the most ex-
pensive and the most necessary foods,
and it is valuable to know that a cer-
tain family of common plants are ex-
cessively nitrogenous, says Colman's
Rural World. This family is botanically
known as the legumes, and
includes the clovers, peas, beans,
vetches, C. H. Everett of Beloit,
Wis., at the Wisconsin dairymen's
convention said on this subject:
"We need to economize in the pro-
duction of plants rich in protein. I
do not believe that any man is just-
ified in paying \$25 a ton for oil meal,
where he can produce pea meal on his
own farm. The chemist finds twenty-
five pounds of digestible protein in
100 pounds of oil meal, and in 100
pounds of pea meal he finds twenty-
five pounds, which means 500
pounds of digestible protein in one
ton of oil meal, and 400 pounds in
one ton of pea meal. I can produce
one ton of pea meal for about \$12,
or sixty cents per hundred, as
against \$1.25 per hundred for oil
meal. If I receive no other value
from either of the feeds than the
protein, then I would need \$3 per
hundred for the 400 pounds in the
pea meal, \$5 per hundred for the 500
pounds in the oil meal. But in ad-
dition to the protein the pea meal
contains 1,160 pounds of digestible
carbohydrates and fat to the ton,
while in one ton of oil meal there is
but 860 pounds.

"The next crop that I consider of
great value to the dairyman is clover.
In 100 pounds of clover hay there
are eight pounds of digestible pro-
tein, and in one ton of clover I
produce three tons of clover hay, and
the acre on the average, which gives
me 480 pounds of digestible protein
from an acre. A good average yield
of timothy hay is two tons per acre.
There is ninety pounds of digestible
protein in one ton of this kind of
hay, or 180 pounds in two tons from
the one acre. Now I have 480 pounds
of protein from the acre of clover,
and 180 pounds from the acre of tim-
othy. I can produce the three tons
of clover as cheaply as I can the
two tons of timothy, with the ex-
ception of the difference in the cost
of seed and harvesting the extra ton.
The two tons of timothy will cost
me in the barn \$5.75, or \$2.88 per
ton. If I make no account of the car-
bohydrates the 480 pounds of protein
I get from the acre of clover will
cost me \$6.75, while the 180 pounds
from the timothy has cost me \$5.75.
To make it more plain, I am paying
\$1.48 per hundred for protein in the
clover, and \$3.15 per hundred for
that found in timothy.

"There is still another kind of food
the dairyman can produce with econ-
omy, and it has high feeding value,
being fully as rich in protein, as clo-
ver hay. I refer to oat and pea hay.
The chemist finds nine pounds of
digestible protein in 100 pounds of
dried pea vines. In raising this kind
of feed it is best to sow two bushels
of oats and one of peas. In cutting,
no attention should be given to the
maturity of peas, but start the mow
when the oats are in milk. More
value will be secured in this way
when intended as a hay crop than if
left for the grain to ripen.

"It is not difficult to obtain three
tons of oat and pea hay to the acre.
It should be cured in the cock, the
same as clover, and that will pro-
duce a nice green color, good flavor,
and a palatable food, and like clover
hay, if cut early it is more digestible
and easy of assimilation. We should
also remember that it is the most
digestible nutritious in any feed that
make it valuable—that part that can
be digested and assimilated. I can
produce oat and pea hay, yielding
three tons per acre, for \$2.95 per ton.
"The cheapest way that I can pro-
vide the most and best food of a car-
bonaceous character is with the corn
plant and silo. Ensilage is rich in
carbohydrate; it makes a succulent
and easily digested food. There is
no waste in feeding, and it has many
advantages in economy over the same
feed in any other way. I find it best
to raise the larger corn, that will pro-
duce an abundance of well-erected
stalks. This kind of corn will al-
ways mature with me sufficiently to
make good ensilage, and will yield
fifteen tons to the acre. I advise
dairymen to raise the largest variety
of corn that will mature to the roas-
ting stage where they reside. There
are many ways to cheapen the cost
of an acre of corn, or a ton of en-
silage in the silo."

Draught Harness.
The attachment of the side or tug
straps is an important feature. The
staple on the harness should be nei-
ther too high nor too low, but at just
the point where the draught will bring
the collar with an even pressure upon
the shoulders. If the harness are
either over large or too small for the
collar, it will be difficult to make a
proper adjustment. For solid work
there should be no more girthing
than possible, and when it is seen
that any part of the harness lacks,
stop at once and make new adjust-
ments. A collar for a horse to work
easily should fit well. Sufficient at-
tention is not usually paid to this
point. A large horse is made to
wear a small collar, and a small
horse a large collar, a thing that
should not be done. When purchas-
ing, get a collar that is well adapted
to the neck and shoulders, then dip
it in water until the leather is mois-
tened through, and put the horse to
work. Let it adapt itself and dry
after. It will be a good fitter after.

Rules for Farm Work.
The mule is used much more than
the horse in the South, probably in
part because Southern negro laborers
are not to be trusted with the more
sensitive and valuable animals. A
Southern planter mentions as advan-
tages of mules over horses: Their
feet are smaller, and so they injure
the crops less when working in them,
and can be used in closer rows than
horses; they are less liable to disease,

are better feeders, being less fastid-
ious as to what they eat, endure hard-
ship better, are not so easily injured,
and are steadier to work at the plow.
The experience of most Northern
farmers with mules is that however
serviceable for work on the farm it
is less pleasant and less safe to work
among them. Good horses are none
the worse for the farm, because they
require better care than the mule
will put up with.

Keeping Milk Fresh.
Here is a little device which has
been invented to keep milk fresh
several days. It consists essentially
in a kind of closed vessel or sauce-
pan, with an opening in the top, to
which a glass tube, closed at its up-
per end is adjusted, the opening being
rendered air tight by means of an
India rubber ring. The tube is
marked with two horizontal lines,
numbered respectively 75 degrees and
80 degrees centigrade. The vessel
is filled with milk up to the edge of
the neck, which is then closed with
the glass tube, and is then placed on
a sand mattress, or balmairie, over
a fire. The milk rises to 75 degrees
and soon after to 80 degrees, and
may be removed from the fire after
remaining at the above temperature
from 10 to 20 minutes, and cooled by
placing the vessel in water of the
temperature of from 10 to 20 degrees.
Milk thus treated will keep fresh
from three to four days.

Sorghum Molasses.
In making sorghum molasses the
juice should be run into three val-
ves of sufficient capacity to keep at
least two hours ahead of the boiling.
As each vat is filled stir in unslacked
lime until litmus paper dipped in the
juice will not change in color. The
lime will neutralize the acid and
cause more impurities to rise with
the scum. After the lime juice has
settled for two hours, draw into a
deflector and boil down. When draw-
ing, the tap should be two inches
above the bottom of the tank to allow
the sediment to settle. After use,
the vat should be thoroughly clean-
ed. The boiling should be done as
rapidly as possible. It is the slow
and uneven boiling that colors the
syrup. A good boiler will keep the
pan filled with a white foam. Cool
the molasses as rapidly as possible.—
Farm and Home.

Best Results From Silage.
No one thinks of feeding cows ex-
clusively on corn silage. They need
some dry feed with it, and this it will
pay to buy if the farm itself does
not afford them. As an instance of
this, Mr. C. R. Beach of Whitewater,
Wis., grew four and a half acres of
corn silage last year. To make the
best use of this he fed \$80 worth of
hay and \$120 worth of wheat bran to
his herd of cows. After paying back
the money value of the hay and the
bran the cows afforded a net profit
of \$100 for each acre of corn put
into the silo. Corn is not alone a
well-balanced ration for any animal,
and the feeder who does not un-
derstand how to balance it and get the
best results has neglected the most
important part of his business.—
American Cultivator.

Farm Notes.
The refuse of the cider press should
always go to the swine.
When forest leaves can be got they
make excellent bedding for swine.
Everyone must be his own judge
about growing artichokes for swine.
Another man thinks he has found
a way to control sex, but it is a dis-
tortion all the same.
Idle horses in winter will be benef-
ited by feeding them corn fodder
awhile and then hay.
Breeding animals should have ex-
ercise and this necessitates a lot for
them to run in some of the time.
If the horses are worked down feed
generously on ground corn and oats
mixed with cut hay and well salted.
When calves are from three to six
months old and weigh from eighty-
five to 100 pounds they are best for
the market.
When buying bran have a care
that it is not leached bran ground
over again. This is a trick of some
of the millers.
Sorghum seed is first class for fat-
tening animals. The seed for this
purpose will almost pay for producing
the crop.
Be kind to the bull, but at the
same time keep him at such a dis-
advantage that you know he and
he knows you can handle him. Never
trust the gentlest of bulls.
Home Hints.
Two parts of ammonia with one of
turpentine makes a mixture which
will soften old paint and varnish so
that they can be easily scraped off.
Embroidery should be ironed on
the wrong side. It should be placed
upon a piece of heavy white flannel
or flat, covered with a clean piece of
white cotton, and pressed until per-
fectly dry.
Violet and orris make the best
combination for bureau and chiffonier
sachets. The orris imparts a deli-
cious odor of cleanliness, and the
violet gives just the suspicion of
actual fragrance that is needed.
If ink is spilled on a carpet or
woolen tablecloth put on immedi-
ately a thick layer of common salt.
When this has absorbed all the ink
possible scrape off and apply more.
Keep doing this until all the ink has
been taken up.
To clean white silk lace spread a
piece of white paper with caustic
magnesia lay the lace upon it, cover
with another sheet of paper, and
place between the pages of a heavy
book for several days. Shake off the
powder and the lace will be white
and clean.
The last time castor oil was to be
administered in the family the doc-
tor gave a prescription for doing it
so pleasantly that we fear it may be-
come a favorite potion. A few drops
of paregoric were put into the glass,
then a tablespoonful of good brandy,
then a tablespoonful of good brandy,
and then a little lemon juice was
squeezed over the top. The lemon
disguised the taste of the oil and the
brandy and paregoric warmed the
stomach and prevented any griping.
Pure olive oil is now prescribed for
sufferers from constipation. It may
be taken clear or on the food and is
a most nutritious food for delicate
persons.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.
No other leavening agent will make such light, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

English Period of Mourning.
In England the period of mourning
for a father-in-law is twelve months—
ten months black and two half moun-
ing. "Crape is seldom worn, although
the crape period was formerly six
months. For a parent the period is
the same as above. The longest pe-
riod for a brother is six months
—five months black and one month
of half mourning. The crape pe-
riod was formerly three months. It is
now almost discarded. The shortest
period is four months black; no half
mourning. The period of mourning
for a father-in-law is often shortened
to six months when relatives reside at
a considerable distance from each other.

A Military Innovator.
Gustav Adolphus was the great-
est military innovator of modern
times. He reduced the regiments to
about 1300 men, 130 in a company;
lightened the muskets so that a rest
became unnecessary, facilitated firing
by the use of paper cartridges and
abolished the deep formation. His
pikemen stood six deep, his muske-
teers three deep. He also organized
both cavalry and artillery, and he
made field guns so light that two
horses could draw them at a gallop
and so effective that they could be
fired six times while a musketeer fired
twice.

The Largest Statue.
The largest statue is Barthold's
"Liberty." Its weight is 449,000
pounds. The height of the figure is
162 feet, the pedestal is 9 feet, the
fountain 52. One finger is 8 feet, and
the nose 31.

Longest Fence.
The longest fence in the world is
in Australia—1236 miles. It is made
of wire netting and its object is to
keep out rabbits.

Whenever we try to make others happy
we get paid for it in heaven's money.

A wise man can see all there is in a fool's
head every time he opens his mouth.

There is no deed more heroic than to say
no to yourself.

People are not vain except when they
have no knowledge.

True faith never goes home until it gets
what it went after.

A Fact Worth Remembering.
There are many such of course, but here is
one which specially commends itself to in-
vade, viz. that in order to acquire vigor, the
basis of health that invigorates is only pos-
sible by re-establishing the functions of diges-
tion and assimilation upon a permanent basis.
Stomachics in name are numerous. They
impart a slight stimulus to appetite—nothing
beyond this. Much more is required, and Hos-
tetter's Stomach Bitters "hits the bill." This
time honored standard invigorant builds up an
unweakened physique and protects it against dis-
ease by insuring the thorough conversion of the
aliments received into the stomach into blood
and body tissue. Hostetter's Bitters in main-
taining strength through this untiring agency, the
system is defended against influences prejudi-
cial to health. Use the Bitters in malaria,
rheumatism, kidney and liver trouble and con-
stipation.

The man who starts out to be a reformer
should be well prepared for bad roads and
rough weather.

A Sore Throat or Cough, if suffered
long, often results in an incurable
throat or lung trouble. "Brown's
Bronchial Trochoc" gives instant relief.

The lean pig is the one that squeals the
most. Let the faultfinder make a note.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia,
Malaria, Biliousness and Genitive Deficiency.
Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the
nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic
for Nursing Mothers, weak women and
children.

Hungry men never call for cake. What
they want is bread.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels
Each Day. In order to be healthy
it is necessary to have regular
headache, kidney and liver troubles and
regulate the stomach and bowels. Price
50c and \$1.00, at all dealers.

An Army for God is strong enough that
has no covards in it.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the
system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which
enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids
digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in
general ill health, giving new energy and
strength.

As soon as sin is hated we are willing to
go to war and fight it.

BROWN'S PILLS quickly cure sick head-
ache, weak stomach, impaired digestion,
constipation, disordered liver, etc.

Many a man is right in his heart who is
wrong in his head.

"German Syrup"
My acquaintance with Bosche's
German Syrup was made about four-
teen years ago. I contracted a cold
which resulted in a hoarseness and
cough which disabled me from fill-
ing my pulpit for a number of Sab-
baths. After trying a physician,
without obtaining relief I saw the
advertisement of your remedy and
obtained a bottle. I received quick
and permanent help. I never hesi-
tate to tell my experience. Rev. W.
H. Haggerty, Martinsville, N. J.

Both have the same refined and in-
telligent per cent of teachers and
students. There were professors with
degrees from the colleges and
universities east and west.

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Both have the same refined and in-
telligent per cent of teachers and
students. There were professors with
degrees from the colleges and
universities east and west.

man of the two—not because he has
the larger salary, for he has not, but
because east of the Alleghenies until
you reach the extreme in Boston, there
is a greater and greater regard for the
outward man. The western student
does not care much—but he will with-
in the next ten years. The school
teachers are of all ages and condi-
tions from the fledgling just out of
the Normal school, to the woman, full
of years and honors, who had seen re-
lay after relay of boys and girl finish
their course, make their graduating
bow, and so progress to the dignity of
a professor and a home.

I met one most interesting person
of this latter class. She, with a charm-
ing, bright-eyed young girl, her com-
panion, sat at table with me one day
while I was lunching on the roof of
the California building. Her face was
worn and thin, her hair white as snow,
and there were the deep lines across
the forehead and at the corners of the
mouth which the years will inevitably
leave as an index of character, if those
years have not been blank of all feel-
ing and sympathy and experience.

Her dim eyes looked off upon the
domes and turrets and the waving
flags of the stately buildings below us
and she turned toward the lake where
the graceful ships were flying to and
fro, freighted with human beings.

"What a stupendous sight it is," she
exclaimed, her voice trembling with
emotion. "It is like a vision of the
apocalypse. I passed through here
when Chicago was a hamlet in the
swamp I taught school in a log
school house when there was only one
road in the western part of the state.
My schoolroom had a puncher floor
and a fire-place, and some of the chil-
dren walked six miles through the
woods to school and home again. I
came from Massachusetts to my new
home in the west, and I was then on
the frontier, and I was many days in
making the journey. And now look at
this! No one could have foreseen or
have foretold such an achievement. It
would have seemed to me beyond the
possibility of human power."

The prevalent order, quiet, and prop-
riety in the vast gathering of people
occasion constant remark. In all my
many visits I have never seen an im-
moderate man nor have I ever heard
an indecorous word, nor have I seen
anywhere any indications of the pres-
ence of irreparable persons of either
sex. They may be there, they doubt-
less are, but the influence of universal
courtesy forces them into compliance
with the conceded rule of good con-
duct, and they go about quietly and
unobtrusively like all the rest.

The good temper and this universal
courtesy meet one everywhere. If you
are jostled or inconvenienced, the
offender, whose conduct is uninten-
tional, instantly begs your pardon.
Two instances came under my notice
recently. "It is like a vision of the
apocalypse. I passed through here
when Chicago was a hamlet in the
swamp I taught school in a log
school house when there was only one
road in the western part of the state.
My schoolroom had a puncher floor
and a fire-place, and some of the chil-
dren walked six miles through the
woods to school and home again. I
came from Massachusetts to my new
home in the west, and I was then on
the frontier, and I was many days in
making the journey. And now look at
this! No one could have foreseen or
have foretold such an achievement. It
would have seemed to me beyond the
possibility of human power."

man of the two—not because he has
the larger salary, for he has not, but
because east of the Alleghenies until
you reach the extreme in Boston, there
is a greater and greater regard for the
outward man. The western student
does not care much—but he will with-
in the next ten years. The school
teachers are of all ages and condi-
tions from the fledgling just out of
the Normal school, to the woman, full
of years and honors, who had seen re-
lay after relay of boys and girl finish
their course, make their graduating
bow, and so progress to the dignity of
a professor and a home.

I met one most interesting person
of this latter class. She, with a charm-
ing, bright-eyed young girl, her com-
panion, sat at table with me one day
while I was lunching on the roof of
the California building. Her face was
worn and thin, her hair white as snow,
and there were the deep lines across
the forehead and at the corners of the
mouth which the years will inevitably
leave as an index of character, if those
years have not been blank of all feel-
ing and sympathy and experience.

Her dim eyes looked off upon the
domes and turrets and the waving
flags of the stately buildings below us
and she turned toward the lake where
the graceful ships were flying to and
fro, freighted with human beings.

"What a stupendous sight it is," she
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Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.
No other leavening agent will make such light, sweet, delicious, wholesome food.

English Period of Mourning.
In England the period of mourning
for a father-in-law is twelve months—
ten months black and two half moun-
ing. "Crape is seldom worn, although
the crape period was formerly six
months. For a parent the period is
the same as above. The longest pe-
riod for a brother is six months
—five months black and one month
of half mourning. The crape pe-
riod was formerly three months. It is
now almost discarded. The shortest
period is four months black; no half
mourning. The period of mourning
for a father-in-law is often shortened
to six months when relatives reside at
a considerable distance from each other.

A Military Innovator.
Gustav Adolphus was the great-
est military innovator of modern
times. He reduced the regiments to
about 1300 men, 130 in a company;
lightened the muskets so that a rest
became unnecessary, facilitated firing
by the use of paper cartridges and
abolished the deep formation. His
pikemen stood six deep, his muske-
teers three deep. He also organized
both cavalry and artillery, and he
made field guns so light that two
horses could draw them at a gallop
and so effective that they could be
fired six times while a musketeer fired
twice.

The Largest Statue.
The largest statue is Barthold's
"Liberty." Its weight is 449,000
pounds. The height of the figure is
162 feet, the pedestal is 9 feet, the
fountain 52. One finger is 8 feet, and
the nose 31.

Longest Fence.
The longest fence in the world is
in Australia—1236 miles. It is made
of wire netting and its object is to
keep out rabbits.

Whenever we try to make others happy
we get paid for it in heaven's money.

A wise man can see all there is in a fool's
head every time he opens his mouth.

There is no deed more heroic than to say
no to yourself.

People are not vain except when they
have no knowledge.

True faith never goes home until it gets
what it went after.

A Fact Worth Remembering.
There are many such of course, but here is
one which specially commends itself to in-
vade, viz. that in order to acquire vigor, the
basis of health that invigorates is only pos-
sible by re-establishing the functions of diges-
tion and assimilation upon a permanent basis.
Stomachics in name are numerous. They
impart a slight stimulus to appetite—nothing
beyond this. Much more is required, and Hos-
tetter's Stomach Bitters "hits the bill." This
time honored standard invigorant builds up an
unweakened physique and protects it against dis-
ease by insuring the thorough conversion of the
aliments received into the stomach into blood
and body tissue. Hostetter's Bitters in main-
taining strength through this untiring agency, the
system is defended against influences prejudi-
cial to health. Use the Bitters in malaria,
rheumatism, kidney and liver trouble and con-
stipation.

The man who starts out to be a reformer
should be well prepared for bad roads and
rough weather.

A Sore Throat or Cough, if suffered
long, often results in an incurable
throat or lung trouble. "Brown's
Bronchial Trochoc" gives instant relief.

The lean pig is the one that squeals the
most. Let the faultfinder make a note.

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia,
Malaria, Biliousness and Genitive Deficiency.
Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the
nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic
for Nursing Mothers, weak women and
children.

Hungry men never call for cake. What
they want is bread.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels
Each Day. In order to be healthy
it is necessary to have regular
headache, kidney and liver troubles and
regulate the stomach and bowels. Price
50c and \$1.00, at all dealers.

An Army for God is strong enough that
has no covards in it.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the
system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which
enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids
digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in
general ill health, giving new energy and
strength.

As soon as sin is hated we are willing to
go to war and fight it.

BROWN'S PILLS quickly cure sick head-
ache, weak stomach, impaired digestion,
constipation, disordered liver, etc.

Many a man is right in his heart who is
wrong in his head.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE
PLEASANT
LANE'S MEDICINE

THE BEST REMEDY I EVER TOOK FOR
MY COLIC, HEADACHE, AND
INDIGESTION. I TAKE IT EVERY
DAY.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver
and bowels, and is a pleasant taste. This
medicine is made from herbs, and is prepared to
use as easily as tea. Do not fail to call for
LANE'S MEDICINE.

All druggists sell it at 25c and 50c a package. It
will not get you into any bad habits, and is a
simple, safe, and reliable medicine. Lane's
Medicine is made from herbs, and is prepared to
use as easily as tea. Do not fail to call for
LANE'S MEDICINE.

Prepared by SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. All druggists
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My schoolroom had a punch



It is impossible for me to sell you Goods for longer than thirty or sixty days.



I am compelled to have some cash as we go along.

A. P. McLemore, Druggist, Haskell, Tex.

The Haskell Free Press.

J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

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

Saturday Nov. 18, 1893.

LOCAL DOTS.

Plant some shade trees. Buy your goods from S. L. Robertson. How about that orchard this winter? Mr. J. L. Baldwin has returned from an extended trip to the eastern part of the state.

Say boys, do you want an overcoat? Just call at Dodson & Halsey's. Fresh Lemons at S. L. Robertson's. WINE OF CARDUI for Weak Nerves. What say our commissioners to having the court square set in shade trees? If you want to pay cash for goods, just speak out in the meeting! Don't you forget we are in the business. Dodson & Halsey. Mr. G. J. Witherspoon is here again this week figuring on a big trade or so with some of our cattlemen.

BLACK-DRAUGHT tea cures Constipation. County Treasurer Millhollon has moved to town so as to be more convenient to his business. What is it? Want to pay cash, eh? Is that so? Why didn't you say so before. Dodson & Halsey. No credit prices at S. L. Robertson's. He needs money and is willing to sell for a small profit. Mrs. Bumpass and Mrs. Cook of Rayner, spent several days here this week visiting and shopping. Try BLACK-DRAUGHT tea for Dyspepsia. Mr. Cyrus Kendle and lady of Quannah are visiting the family of Mr. M. H. Gossett at this place. Mrs. Kendle and Mrs. Gossett are sisters. The finest line of Ladies, Misses and Children's fine footwear in the city at from 40 cts to \$5.00. Ladies Emporium.

Our people are getting tired of the irregularities of the mails coming by way of Abilene, and complaint will be made to headquarters with a view to mending matters. The T. & P. road is said to be delinquent. Read Dodson & Halsey's big ad, then go around and ask them what they mean by such talk. Then if they throw a big dare at you in the way of prices just take them up before they can say "scat" or take it back. S. L. Robertson wants your trade. The partnership of Rike, Ellis & Jones has been mutually dissolved. Mr. Jones retiring. Rike & Ellis will continue the business. Selling strictly for cash at bedrock prices. Mr. J. S. Rike has returned from a business trip to Collin county. He says that section has been especially favored this year with good crops and that the farmers and people generally are in good financial condition. He was accompanied home by his young sister, who will spend some time with his family. All parties owing Rike, Ellis and Jones are notified to pay up at once. Mr. Jones has gone out of the firm, and early payment is requested. Paying don't mean paying a little and wait for balance. Mess J. L. Jones, R. C. Lomas and Judge P. D. Sanders attended district court at Albany this week as witnesses. Mr. Jones told us that as they returned Tuesday they found the earth white with snow about 20 miles this side of Albany and extending several miles. We also learned that it snowed the same day south of us, toward Anson.

I receive fresh Groceries every week and sell them at strictly cash prices. S. L. Robertson.

McLemore's WINE OF CARDUI for female diseases.

Intending to practice what we preach by planting fruit and shade trees, and knowing the reliability of Mr. Willard Robison, proprietor of the Cisco nursery, we wrote him for prices. His reply is to hand and we find his prices very low. He has made a success of fruit raising at Cisco in a climate essentially the same as ours, and, in his ten years experience there, has learned what varieties are best suited to our climate and seasons. If you intend to plant any trees, write to him for his prices and advice.

In future we will sell groceries strictly for cash, but we will make prices so low that it will pay you to trade with us. Call and see. Respectfully, W. W. Fields & Bro.

WINE OF CARDUI, a Tonic for Women.

Several young men got up a conspiracy one night this week which involved blacking themselves to play a practical joke on a certain party, but one of them turned traitor and played it on the rest of the crowd. He was the first to black himself, using shoe blacking, which was easy to wash off; he then managed to substitute a box filled with a mixture of lampblack and harness oil which the other boys proceeded to use. It is said that some of them were seen as late as 2 a. m. at the public pump scrubbing away, but with discouraging results. The stuff was very tenacious, and these young gents were the early risers that morning, being the first up to kindle a fire and heat water to complete the job of restoring themselves to recognition as belonging to the Caucasian race. Abilene, Tex., Nov. 8, 1893. Having accepted a position with the Abilene Dry Goods Co. I would be glad to have my Haskell friends call and see me when in Abilene. Very Respectfully, PERCEY LINDSEY.

Mr. T. J. Wilbourn has purchased an interest in the hardware and furniture business with Mr. B. F. McCollum and the new firm will be McCollum & Wilbourn.

Mr. J. E. Steenson has two yearling steers that stand as conclusive evidence that cattle can be pushed to as early maturity and made to tip the beam at as many pounds here as in any other country. They were weighed a few days ago in competition with three and four year old range steers and found to be as heavy as the average of the latter, the heaviest one weighing 920 pounds and the other nearly 900 pounds. They are not fine blooded animals, either, but are calves that were kept up with the family milk cows and fed. The Free Press has always argued that this very thing could be done in this country, but this is the first actual evidence of it that has come to its knowledge, on the other hand, it has been met by the arguments of stockmen that this was a breeding rather than a quick maturing country for cattle. Mr. Steenson's steers with common grades should teach all interested in cattle raising a valuable lesson, and we believe the sooner it is heeded the better it will be for their pockets. Get the best quick maturing breeds, like the Holsteins, Angus, etc., then give them the feed. We believe that with our milder climate less feed and less expense for shelter will be required than in more northern latitudes.

\$15 Reward. I will pay above amount for information that will lead to conviction of any persons stealing wood out of the Abbott pastures to miles N. W. of Haskell, or out of my pastures to miles S. E. S. W. Scott.

McLemore's Wine of Cardui and THEOPHORO'S BLACK-DRAUGHT are for sale by the following merchants in Haskell, A. P. McLemore.

Medicine alone, or any other remedy, will not cure the disease. It is essential to take THEOPHORO'S BLACK-DRAUGHT.



Come to See Us.

Are You in Need?

We mean of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Goods, Groceries, and Furnishings.

GIVE US YOUR TESTIMONY.

What we have to say is of especial interest to the people of Haskell and adjoining counties. We are just receiving a nice line of Fall and Winter Goods, which, with our already well selected assortment, makes the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

ever offered to the trade in this section. We want Your trade, and will have it if you will call and examine the Quality of our goods and learn Our prices.

We are out after Cash. And will put the knife deep into prices to get it, and we will spare no line.

Don't forget that we offer you no Cheap John stuff, but all NEW CLEAN GOODS FROM FIRST HANDS at as low prices as you commonly pay for trash. Yours for business,

DODSON & HALSEY,

Haskell, Texas. West Side of Square.



Obituary.

It is sad to announce the death of Mrs. Annie Clark of Hill county, after a long and painful illness. She departed this life on the 4th inst. She leaves a husband and two little children, she was a kind and loving wife and mother, and has two darling little ones gone before her. She was a good christian woman and loved by all who knew her. She was the wife of J. B. Clark, son of J. A. Clark of Paint creek. Jesus, while our hearts are bleeding for the spirits that death has won. We would at this sad meeting, Calvary say, "They will be done." Though cast down, we're not forsaken. Though afflicted, we're not alone. Thou hast given, and Thou hast taken; Rise and Lo! "They will be done." A FRIEND.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF TEXAS, HASKELL COUNTY. By virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the honorable district court of Haskell county, on 6th day of Nov. 1893, by the Clerk thereof in the case N. S. Walton et al versus A. R. Kaykendall et al, No. 133, and to me, as sheriff directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in Dec. A. D. 1893, being the 5th day of said month, before the Court House door of said Haskell county, in the town of Haskell, the following described property, to-wit: The south one-half (1/2) 25 feet of North side of said South half of that certain tract of land situated in Haskell county Texas, and being a part of the Peter Allen 25 League and Labor survey, known as abstract No. 2 certificate No. 130 and survey No. 140 and patented to the heirs of Peter Allen on 31 day of December 1866 by patent No. 365 Vol. 17, and better known as block 83 containing 10 acres of land, as the same appears upon the map or plat of the subdivision of said Peter Allen Survey duly recorded in book M. 7 pp. 398 to 402 inclusive deed records of said Haskell county Texas, levied on as the property of A. R. Kaykendall and Ed. J. Hammer to satisfy a judgment amounting to \$739.00 in favor of A. C. Foster, and cost of suit amounting to \$20.75. Given under my hand, this 9th day of Nov. 1893. W. B. ANTHONY, Sheriff.

The City Hotel is now open for business, and having been entirely refitted and refurbished, offers the best accommodations to the traveling public and others to be found in the town. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, terms reasonable, patronage solicited. Respectfully, W. F. Rupe, Prop.

HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets. REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE. TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED. A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets. THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO. LIMA, OHIO.



Like the above gentleman, you should lose no time in going to F. G. Alex- & Co's. to make your purchases of Fall and Winter goods at the bargain prices they are making. They are showing a fine assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS which contains many of the latest patterns as well as a number of the newest and most popular fabrics.

TRIMMING AND NOTION department is also well stocked with a choice selection of the latest fancies. Special attention is called to their nice line of CHILDREN'S HATS which embraces the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices. Our stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING will be found well selected, and priced very low. And their BOOT AND SHOE department will be found to contain everything desirable in the way of ladies' gentlemen's and children's foot-wear. Besides these special lines they have a very full and complete stock of staple dry goods and groceries. Give them a call.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HASKELL, TEXAS. All business pertaining to legitimate and conservative banking solicited. Prompt attention given to collections. Interest paid on time deposits. DIRECTORS—A. H. Tandy, J. C. Halvick, E. Hill, J. S. Keister, B. H. Dodson, E. E. Sherrill, J. V. W. Holmes.

To Home Seekers. There are thousands of people in the old States wanting reliable information as to Texas, especially about the great small grain region. There is no other way to get such information as good as a few months' reading of the local papers. Select the locality which you want to know about and then subscribe for the paper published there for four or six months, and through its weekly references to farming operations, crops, stock raising, stock-raising, etc., you will acquire a correct knowledge of what its products are, prices of land and other property, the status of its society, schools and churches and the business manner and customs of its people—a knowledge that will enable you to make a judicious selection of a residence to obtain. Haskell county is situated in the heart of the wheat region and is unsurpassed as a small grain country, for stock-raising or anything else that can be raised or produced (and they are many) in northwest Texas. Send 50 cents and get it six months. Address The First National Bank, Haskell, Texas.

They all Testify to the Efficacy of the World-Famous Swift's Specific. The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, outstripping the speediest and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Putrescency, whether the result of vito disease or within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unexcelled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof. Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free. Druggists Sell It. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere. Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One tabule taken at the first symptom of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating, or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty. Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist. Ripans Tabules are easy to take, quick to act, and save many a doctor's bill.