

The Haskell Free Press.

Vol. 14. Haskell, Haskell County, Texas, Saturday, April 29, 1899. No. 17.

Directory.

OFFICERS 39th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
District Judge, Hon. P. D. Sanders.
District Attorney, R. C. Crane.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.
County Judge, H. R. Jones.
County Attorney, Oscar Martin.
County & Dist. Clerk, G. R. Couch.
Sheriff and Tax Collector, J. W. Collins.
County Treasurer, J. E. Murfee.
Tax Assessor, C. M. Brown.
County Surveyor, H. M. Rike.

COMMISSIONERS.
Product No. 1, T. D. Carney.
Product No. 2, R. M. G. Kiland.
Product No. 3, T. E. Ballard.
Product No. 4, J. M. Perry.

PRESIDENT OFFICERS.
J. P. Freet, No. 1, J. W. Evans.

CHURCHES.
BAPTIST (Missionary) Preaching every Sunday except 8th. Rev. R. E. L. Farmer, Pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. D. W. Courwright, Superintendent.
B. Y. P. U. every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Friday night.
METHODIST (M. E. Church S.) Preaching 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th Sundays. Pastor, Rev. M. L. Moody.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. F. D. Sanders, Superintendent.
Bible League every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.
Prayer meeting every Thursday night.
PRESBYTERIAN (Old School) Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev. C. C. Anderson, Past. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. J. H. Baldwin, Superintendent.
PRESBYTERIAN (Cumberland) Preaching 3rd Sunday. Rev. W. G. Peyton, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN (Campbellite) Preaching none at present.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Jasper Millhollon, Superintendent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.
Haskell Lodge No. 605, A. F. & A. M. meets Saturday on or before each full moon, 7.30. Rike, W. M. J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Haskell Chapter No. 191
Royal Arch Masons meet on the first Tuesday in each month.
J. L. Jones, High Priest.
J. W. Evans, Sec'y.
Elmwood Camp of the Woodmen of the World meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays each month. W. E. Sherrill, Con. C. G. R. Couch, Clerk.

Professional Cards.

A. C. FOSTER, S. W. SCOTT.
FOSTER & SCOTT.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Civil practice exclusively, with special attention to land litigation.
Practice in all the courts and transact a general land agency business. Have complete abstract of Haskell county land titles. Office in Omea.

H. G. McCONNELL,
Attorney - at - Law.
HASKELL, TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN,
Attorney - at - Law.
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.

E. E. GILBERT,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office at Terrell's Drug store.

J. E. LINDSEY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
HASKELL, - - TEXAS.
Office at A. P. McLemore's Drug store.

Dr. J. F. TOMLINSON,
DENTIST.
Permanently located in Haskell. Solicits your patronage. Guarantees all work. Office in Book building at Meadors Hotel.

Strawn is the only town we know of that has not got a public hall that can be used for purposes which public halls are usually constructed for. Any town that pretends to be progressive at all ought to feel ashamed of this fact and put forth some effort to get nearer the head of the procession.—The Enterprise.

Ouch! Quit hitting us that way. Who told you that Haskell had one and let it go for a song, anyway?

—WANTED:—To rent or buy a residence. Must be convenient to business. Call at Terrell's drug store.

The Country Newspaper.

The Boston Herald, one of the foremost newspapers in the United States, gives us the following dissertation on the country newspaper. It covers at least one proposition well worthy of consideration by those who would have their home paper yield the best results to the community. It says:

"The country newspaper is an important agency in the cultivation of public spirit, and however humble it may seem beside the metropolitan daily it has a place in popular education. While the editor is not often above the rank of a practical printer, there are many persons in most of the suburban towns—clergymen, lawyers, teachers and others—who have the leisure and ability to use the paper as a vehicle of influence over their fellow citizens. The country newspaper is usually local in its news, and the very people who might make it fresh and suggestive are those who complain most loudly of its meager character. Short articles pertaining to local interests are always welcomed in its columns, and the man and woman who most desire to make home life in the country rich and influential can best do so by contributing freely to its columns of what they have in mind. In some places this has been done and the result in the quickened life of the community has been gratifying."

We wish that our readers, in our town and county especially, would turn back and read the above article again and try to thoroughly digest the point presented in it. Time and again has the FREE PRESS invited citizens to give their views on or discuss, questions of local interest and importance through its columns. Sometimes it has led off on some such question and invited its discussion—not controversy, but discussion,—the views of various ones based on the public interest as seen from the standpoint of the contributor, believing that such discussion would awaken a wider interest in local improvements and lead to greater developments in public enterprise, but seldom has any one responded to the call. Again we say if you have ideas touching local questions, public improvements, etc., that you believe would be beneficial to town or county give your ideas to the public through the columns of the paper. If what you say fails to strike a popular chord or falls on deaf ears, you needn't feel very bad about it, it's no worse than the editor has had happen to his pet suggestions a hundred times.

The fact is, however, no good suggestion is ever entirely lost. While it may be unheeded at the time, it starts a chain of thought that may crop out some time and reach fruition in the direction suggested, although the one who first suggested it may not know from whence the later inspiration came.

G. P. Barber contemplates building a telephone line from Seymour to Rhineland via Benjamin and went out to the latter place last Sunday for the purpose of looking over the ground and estimating probable cost of construction, etc. We understand he has received sufficient encouragement to build the line and will begin work on it at an early day.—Baylor Co. Banner.

Mr. Barber is the hustling editor of the Seymour News and we hope to see him bring this enterprise to a successful and profitable consummation.

We heard a gentleman remark the other day that Baird had never realized the importance of having good roads to all parts of the county. If the people have realized the importance they have not shown it except in a few spasmodic efforts. If we want people to come to town, they must have better roads, and be able to get a drink of water for themselves and teams when they come without having to pay for it. The water works, we hope, will solve the last problem, and a road tax is the only remedy for the first.—Baird Star.

The Star is advocating good doctrine in the above. Haskell county has the road tax, now let's have the roads. It was the proud boast of the ancient Romans that "All roads lead to Rome," and Rome was great.

TERRELL'S DRUG STORE,

Southwest Corner Public Square,
Haskell, Texas.

Handles only the Finest and Best Drugs. Carries a nice line of

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

Quay Not Guilty!

While the jury which tried the notorious U. S. Senator Stanley Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania acquitted him of the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit large sums of money belonging to the state of Pennsylvania on deposit in the People's bank of Philadelphia, in connection with the state treasurer and the cashier of the now defunct People's bank, who committed suicide in February last to escape the odium of public opinion and the punishment of the law for his crime, the senator's own lawyers performed the unique job of convicting him before the bar of public opinion by their strenuous efforts to have the court rule out of evidence certain books of the bank which contained incriminating entries of the transactions and, in availing themselves of the statute of limitations as to other transactions, thus making it clear that the senator feared this evidence.

What do New Yorkers think of Bryan and Bryanism now?

Their goldbug papers for the past year or so have been proclaiming 16 to 1 and Bryanism generally too dead for resurrection in 1900. Yet at the great Jefferson dinner in New York the other day he called forth the greatest enthusiasm and was accorded a greater ovation than any other speaker or politician. Not one of the big goldbug guns received a tithe of the notice given to Mr. Bryan.

The Wells-Fargo express company has taken the place of the Pacific express company on the Ft. W. & D. and the W. V. railroads. It is to be hoped that the new company will make easier rates than prevailed under the old one. But little of Haskell's express business went via Seymour on account of the high rates demanded by the Pacific company.

Stamford is the name of the new town at the proposed terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, in Haskell county. It is given this name by President McHarge, it being the name of the town in which he lives in Connecticut. A very pretty name, and we hope ere long to have the pleasure of visiting it by rail.—Albany News.

The Merkel Mail says: "A merchant once said to us that it was not necessary for him to advertise his business because everybody knew him and the business he was doing. The statement was true, but in six months he saw a stranger come and set up an opposition business, advertise it, and in twelve months far outstrip him in business. Then he complained that his friends had forsaken him. And it will occur again and again as long as men try to do business without adopting correct and well known business methods."

At the state oratorical contest which took place at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college on the 21st inst., with Profs. O. H. Cooper and W. H. Bruce and Judge A. W. Terrell as judges, the decision was awarded to E. P. Aldredge of Baylor university, Waco, subject "Reign of Peace," with Glenn Flynn of the Southwestern university, Georgetown, subject "The Supreme Happiness," second.

Other contestants for the honors were, W. B. Beard of Trinity college, Tehuacana, subject, "William of Orange;" G. W. Steere of Fort Worth university, Fort Worth, subject, "Alexander Hamilton;" J. L. Spiller of Agricultural and Mechanical college, Bryan, subject, "Immortality;" McLeod of Austin college, Sherman, subject, "Battle of Quebec."

Some prominent people and many visitors from colleges throughout the state were present to witness the contest.

Bryan and the Populist Press.

The West Texas Sentinel of Abilene quotes an article from the Texas State Journal grossly misrepresenting Wm. J. Bryan. It is patent to any observer that the populist press is engaged in a studied effort to discredit Mr. Bryan in the opinions of their readers. This is a part of their desperate effort to keep the populist party alive and thus maintain their own existence. They know well enough that there is no reasonable hope or shadow of reason to believe that the populist party will ever achieve control of national affairs, hence, that it can never give to the people what they are striving for. They know also that Wm. J. Bryan is the greatest and truest champion of the great common people since Jefferson and that through him and the triumph of the principles he is advocating lies the only hope of the masses for their release from the thraldom of the money power, the trusts and monopolies, and they know, too, that just so far as they succeed in weakening Mr. Bryan, just so much do they weaken the people's cause. Knowing, as they must know, that through Mr. Bryan's success they could get more in the direction of what they profess to be contending for than from any other source, it seems to the FREE PRESS that if they possessed true patriotism they would, in the interest of the people they represent, turn to Mr. Bryan's support rather than seek to discredit him by quoting defamatory articles from a paper which is at once the rankest republican sheet in the state as well as the biggest blatherskite in Texas journalism—if it is possible to out-Herod some populist journals in that direction.

Bryan and Belmont.

Washington Post.

"It seems to me," said Mr. E. V. Foote, a prominent politician of New York, at Chamberlain's, "that Bryan and Belmont would make a great ticket for 1900. Mind you, I mean O. H. P. Belmont; don't mix him up with his brother Perry, to whom Colonel Bryan recently addressed some rather sharp letters. O. H. P. is a different sort of citizen entirely from Perry, and between the two there is no warm fraternal affection."

"O. H. P. Belmont is a millionaire who sympathizes with the people. He doesn't care much about free silver, but he believes that the wealth of the country should carry its share of the burdens, and therefore strenuously advocates the enactment of an income tax law. Mr. Belmont is young, ardent and ambitious, and would throw his whole soul into the campaign. He could also be counted on to furnish a goodly portion of the sinews of war. It was his ambition to be elected to congress last fall, but at the last hour it was deemed advisable to choose another, and Belmont stepped aside gracefully. It wouldn't be bad politics to put such a man on the ticket and it may be that at the coming Chicago platform banquet, which will be attended by Colonel Bryan and Mr. Belmont, some sort of an amicable agreement to that effect may be reached."

We learn that the Throckmorton, Haskell and Seymour telephone line has secured permanent connection with the line of the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph company which has recently extended its line to Throckmorton. This latter company is operating a long distance telephone system throughout the state, which already includes all the principal cities and most of the important towns. This connection will be a great convenience to the people of this section, putting them, as it does, in direct communication with the outside world.

B. Y. P. U. Program.

Opening:—Song and prayer.
Lesson—John 6-9, Giving my life to the Lord.
Recitation—Alice Poole.
Roll call with scripture responses.
Song.

In Memory of Pernie.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the junior B. Y. P. U. of Haskell:

Whereas the Lord has in his superior wisdom seen fit to call from our earthly companionship Pernie Sewell, a beloved member of our junior B. Y. P. U.

Therefore, resolved: That, feeling assured that our earthly loss is her heavenly gain, we bow in submission to Him who cannot err. Also that we tender our sincere condolence to her bereaved family and assure them that their sorrow is ours also.

A copy of these resolutions shall be presented to them, and the newspapers of the town are requested to publish them.

Resolutions of Respect on death of Miss Hattie Sanders, by the Epworth League.

Whereas, an All-wise Providence has seen cause to remove from our midst our beloved friend and associate, Miss Hattie Sanders, and in view of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her, therefore be it

Resolved, that it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting her removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, that we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them to Him who orders all things well, and whose chastisements are always meant in mercy.

Resolved, that a copy of this heart-felt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the bereaved family of our departed friend, another given to the papers of our town for publication, and the same to be spread upon the records of our society.

ETTA RIDGLE,
GEORGIA RITER, } Com.
MINNIE JONES.

Hattie Sander's Life.

[Paper read at the Epworth League services at the Methodist church in Haskell, Sunday, April 23, 1899.]

Hattie Sanders was born Aug. 30, 1880, in Cladwell, Texas. She lived six years without a care or responsibility. Then God saw fit to take the mother to Himself.

A short time afterward, she, with her father, came to Haskell. Since that time her conscientious life and loving kindness to all have so interwoven themselves with the fibers of the hearts of our people that each one feels a personal loss.

Though so young, she had for a long while cheerfully borne responsibilities and performed duties shunned by many of maturer years. A more devoted daughter it has never been our lot to meet; never too busy, nor too tired to do anything that would lighten a father's burdens, or add to his comfort or pleasure at home. She was ever thoughtful of brothers, sisters and the dear aunt.

She was an earnest student, the pride of her teacher and an honor to her class. She completed the high school course April, '98 and was soon after elected as teacher of the 3rd and 4th grades in the same school for the ensuing year. She was a faithful teacher. Solicitous for the moral as well as the intellectual welfare of those committed to her care. Though it was her first experience as teacher she was so earnest in every effort and so anxious for the advancement of her pupils that many of them made progress that would have done credit to a much older guide. She was an earnest and diligent Sunday School worker, being teacher of the infant class, creating within their little hearts a love for "The Good Shepherd."

While Supt. of the Junior League she was ever at her post, letting her light shine brightly around them.

THE MEADORS HOTEL,

Haskell, - - Texas.
T. D. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken charge of the MEADORS HOTEL and put everything in first-class shape for the entertainment of its guests, I will be pleased to have a liberal share of the public patronage.

Special Arrangements for Drummers.
Charges moderate. Location: North of Nat'l Bank

M. S. PIERSON, President. A. C. FOSTER, Vice-President. J. L. JONES, Chas. LEE PIERSON, Asst. Cash.

THE HASKELL NATIONAL BANK,

HASKELL, TEXAS.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Exchange Drawn on all principal Cities of the United States.

DIRECTORS:—M. S. Pierson, A. C. Foster, J. L. Jones, Lee Pierson T. J. Lemmon.

J. W. BELL,

Manufacturer & Dealer In
SADDLES and HARNESS.

Full Stock. Work Promptly to Order.
Repairing done neatly and substantially. Prices reasonable and satisfaction with goods and work guaranteed.
Your Trade is Solicited.

She filled with credit the secretary's and treasurer's offices of the Senior League. The Leaguers mourn the loss of a bright, shining star, but we know of Him who took her that "He is too wise to err, too good to be unkind." She accepted Christ as her Savior and united with the Methodist church at the age of ten years, and lived an active and consecrated christian life for more than eight years. While she was a Methodist, she loved God's people wherever she found them.

April 13, 1899, God took her to that "beautiful home above," where she will beckon us onward and upward in working and serving the Master.

Let's Clean Up.

Dr. Gilbert, county health officer, says that he is going to see that the town is cleaned up one time. It is a new proceeding here to have a health officer examine our premises and direct what we shall do in the way of cleaning up and some may at first regard it as in the nature of an unwarranted interference with their private affairs, but we think they will not do so upon reflection.

Let every citizen yield prompt assent and assistance in this matter and the town will be in a clean, sanitary condition which may result in the saving of many times the cost of the work in doctor's and druggist's bills this spring, to say nothing of the suffering and loss of life that may be averted.

And it is probable that if the work is persevered in throughout the summer and fall we will escape a visitation of the slow fevers that so frequently prevail in this section. The writings of the highest medical and sanitary authorities the world over give us reason to believe that such would be the result. It is certainly worth trying—let's all go to work and give it an honest and fair trial.

Suggestions of presidential candidates are getting to be quite frequent. Among the latest noticed is one from the Washington Times of Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Wheeler. The Times seems to think that they constitute a possibility which is recognized by Mr. McKinley and is making him feel a little shaky. Another suggestion is from a prominent New York politician and is that Mr. Bryan and O. H. P. Belmont would make a strong team. This suggestion will be found in another item in this paper. We are not prepared to pass judgment on Mr. Belmont at this time. No doubt an eastern man would strengthen the ticket in the east. No eastern man, however, will be acceptable as a running mate with Mr. Bryan unless he can show a clear record or a genuine conversion to the principles of the Chicago platform.

**—The South Side—
Barber - Shop.**

D. W. COURTWRIGHT, prop.

I solicit your patronage with promise of giving you prompt and agreeable service.

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame back, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. HALL, Sole Manufacturer, P. O. Box 218 Waco, Texas. For sale by A. P. McLemore, Haskell, Texas.

READ THIS.

Dallas, Texas, October 14, 1888.

—This is to certify that I have been considered incurable by two good physicians, both saying I had Bright's kidney disease. After using one and one-half bottles of Hall's Great Discovery, of Waco, I think my troubles are at an end.

H. W. BROWN,
St. George Hotel.

The Bank of Merkel has our thanks for an order for stationery, given this week. This bank is a strong believer in patronizing home institutions, and is an exception to the general rule in that it never sends away for anything which can possibly be secured at home. This is a commendable practice and should be followed by every man who has the interest of his town at heart.—Merkel Mail.

That's the kind of bank we have here, as is evidenced by the fact that we now have on file its order for ten thousand letter heads, one thousand promissory notes and generally do all of its printing that can be done here. We can say the same for most of our business houses and men, but not for quite all of them. We hope to see the others reform on this line in the near future.

ADVERTISING LISTINGS.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the Post Office Haskell, Texas, for 30 days: Bishop, Mr. A. W. I. If not called for within 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office. When calling for the above please say ad-vertised. Respectfully, B. H. THOMPSON, P. M. Haskell, Texas, April 1, 1899.

The Rayner Lasso has been moved to Haskell. A good point, but Haskell has a good paper in the Free Press and ought to have been satisfied.—Baylor Co. Banner. Possibly Haskell was.

If a man has talent he can make use of another's genius.

The action of the Cuban assembly is commended to Aguinaldo.

Ambassador Choate is convalescent; he is almost ready for another speech.

The recalcitrant Porto Ricans should read the reports from the Philippines and ponder.

Kindness is the sum of life, the charm to captivate, and the sword with which to conquer.

A St. Louis man claims to have an umbrella that has been in his possession twenty years. That's long enough; he ought to return it.

The opponents of the street railway deal in Detroit will take the matter into the courts. They ought to be able, at least, to secure some sort of injunction.

It is a perfectly safe proposition that without the thoughtfulness, which is otherwise named fact, no one can find the fullest measure of success and pleasure in life.

Since Spain has a prospect of coming into possession of some real money, she has stopped the embassy that was about starting to treat with Aguinaldo for the release of his Spanish prisoners.

Nothing is easier than ridicule; and in nine cases out of ten where ridicule is used, it is resorted to only because it is the only weapon available. The man of intelligence will use his reason in the argument with his opponent; the man of knowledge will use his knowledge; but the man who has neither knowledge nor intelligence must resort to ridicule. It is a poorly furnished armory which supplies no better weapon.

Ex-President Harrison is in favor of peace and arbitration, but in his letter to the United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, he said: "It would have been in vain to suggest the pulling down of blockhouses or family disarmament to the settlers on a hostile Indian frontier. They would have told you rightly that the conditions were not ripe, and so it may be and is, probably, true that a full application of the principle is not presently possible, the devil still being unchained." With Philippine rebels shooting at American soldiers, and resisting United States authority, ex-President Harrison is not in favor of disarming or of retreating.

Critics of missions, who delight in saying that "it takes a dollar to carry a cent" to the beneficiaries of these organizations, are conclusively refuted by facts given in connection with the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the church year 1897-8 this body expended in the foreign and domestic mission fields about twelve hundred thousand dollars. The salaries of missionary bishops, secretaries, and so forth, together with the "office and incidental expenses," took just six and a half cents out of each dollar given to be expended in mission work. The "children of this world" may be wiser in their generation than the "children of light;" at least the critics think so; but the fact remains that a business corporation which could keep its "cost of administration" within seven per cent of its total expenditure would feel that it exhibited very commendable "wordly" skill.

Gentlemen who believe in correcting their wives by physical methods will naturally find much encouragement and satisfaction in the decision of Judge Peabody of St. Louis, who holds husband is justified in chastising his wife in moderation. The trouble is that wives have lately developed an inclination to do the chastising themselves. Two recent instances in the daily papers illustrate this tendency. One was that of Mrs. Albina Chemlik of Chicago, who, upon being reproved by her husband, broke a stove leg over his head. The other concerns Mrs. Sarah Adams of Camden, N. J., who found her husband in a saloon when he should have been at home and proceeded to spank him coram publico. It is obvious that Judge Peabody's ruling will afford little comfort to Messrs. Chemlik and Adams, nor will it aid husbands whose wives are expert in the handling of rolling pins and teakettles as weapons of offense and defense. Judge Peabody may decree that the wife should submit to chastisement, but if the lady disregard the ruling it is going to be difficult to enforce it. We doubt if the learned judge will institute contempt proceedings to sustain his decision.

No other country has shown such a rapid increase in the production of coal during recent years as the United States, according to statistics just made public by the treasury bureau of statistics. The quantity of coal produced increased from 32,863,690 tons in 1870 to 147,860,380 tons in 1897, while the total quantity exported increased from 227,918 tons in 1870 to 4,008,996 tons in 1897. In the first-mentioned year the United States supplied but 17 per cent of the world's total output; at present it furnishes about 25 per cent thereof.

Legitimate prize-fighting (if anything so illegitimate as a prize-fight can be called "legitimate") is bad enough, but the "fake" fighting that is becoming common here again is worse. The fake fighters are usually saloon bums or young fellows who aspire to become tough and thick-necked.

Spurious coins are legally made in China. They are used to put in the coffins of the dead, and the superstition prevails that they make the dead happy.

JUMPING HURDLES IN CANOES FINE SPORT FOR FILIPINOS.

Among all tribes of the Philippine Islands great attention is given to outdoor sports, especially those which are in a measure utilitarian. Head men and chiefs are regularly appointed to look after the proper instruction of the youthful members of the community, and various trials of skill and proficiency are held throughout the year. The two great national pastimes, excepting, of course, among the more civilized inhabitants of the larger towns, are boating and exercise with spears and the bow and arrow. Spending the greater part of his life in hunting and fishing the natives of the Philippines soon become adept in the use of their primitive weapons. Among the seacoast tribes regattas are held once a month. Members of the tribe are required to pass through a critical examination before they are permitted to contest for the much coveted prizes. During my travels among the Davatawi tribes of Southern Mindanao I was fortunate enough to be present at one of these regattas. The tribal village where it was to take place was beautifully situated on the banks of the Wauketo river. An arm of the sea nearly surrounded by land formed an expanse of water several acres in extent, with a surface as smooth as glass. It was here that the sports were to take place.

On the day appointed for the trials, the strip of beach was covered with spectators, while on the surface of the water an immense number of anxious contestants were paddling restlessly about waiting the opening of the trials. At last the judges of the sports took their position at the starting point, and after considerable haggling and much vociferous demonstration the swimming races were quickly disposed of. Following these came several trials of short-distance paddling. The canoes were made from the entire trunks of trees, under two feet in width, twenty feet in length and standing well out of the water at each end. Beneath the vigorous

strokes of long-bladed paddles they shot through the water with such velocity that the eye seemed following a quickly speeding projectile. But the swimming and preliminary canoe races were of minor importance; it was not for these, but for the great event of the day, the race over obstructions for a long distance, that the eagerly expectant spectators had reserved their enthusiasm.

Stakes were driven in the mud, and a third securely lashed between these two uprights at a height of two feet above the water, while others were placed higher so as to allow a space of three or four feet. These fences were so arranged that thirty of forty feet of clear water intervened between obstructions. In the case of those of lower elevation it was necessary that the contestants should leap them, canoe and all; in the higher ones the paddler was obliged to shoot his canoe beneath the bar, while he vaulted over the hurdle and landed in his canoe without upsetting it. The mode of jumping the canoe was this: On approaching the bar the paddler knelt in the stern of the canoe so as to raise the bow well out of the water, and at full speed rush toward the hurdle so as to send the canoe part way over. Then, before it could slide back he would leap into the bow, and the weight of his body would carry it over the obstacle.

As the bottoms of the canoes are rounded, nine times out of ten they heeled over and precipitated the occupants into the water, who then were obliged to return and repeat the attempt until the obstacle had been passed. The passing of the higher hurdles was a more difficult operation, and proved sufficient to retire all but a few of the more skillful from the race. The spectators on shore meanwhile maintained a terrible din, shouting out

for a more fortunate denouement on the next occasion. Such parodies were amusing, at first, before they became as numerous and as wearisome as Senator Stewart's speeches. They have grown to be an offense, an affront to the suffering reader.

But the worse offender is the serious parodist, who takes up the subject of Kipling's verse and tries to treat it in similar language, but from an opposite point of view, declares the St. Paul Dispatch. The serious parodist does not approve of white supremacy over semi-savage peoples, and he seeks to refute Kipling with a butchered version of amended burdens deals with the black man's burden, and in clumsy language, halting meter and tortured rhymes, strives to controvert the noble idea poetically set forth in the poet's work. No person of taste, whatever his political views may be, can feel anything but disgust for the doggerel of these anti-expansion parodists and poetasters. Such overblown defenders of the black, the brown, and the dark man should realize that they do not belong in Kipling's class. A poet such as he is the product of a century, while they are almost as numerous and about as cheap as strawberries in June. Such a poem as the "White Man's Burden" should be treated with respect, for its literary excellence demands that much, even from those who do not share the author's opinions.

The native at the stern of the canoe in which I was paddling espied one of these sleeping monsters, clying over the edge of the canoe and let himself quietly into the sea. With the nose of a rope in his hand he dived to the bottom, slipped the noose over the tail of the fish and returned to the surface. When he climbed into the canoe we all three seized the rope, and

shark and displays an astonishing indifference to danger. WILLIAM JAMESON REID. PERNICIOUS PARODISTS. How They Have Butchered the "White Man's Burden."

Kipling's "White Man's Burden" has been parodied until most persons are sick of the subject, but the parodists are of two kinds. The first class includes the would-be humorists, who apply a paraphrase of the poet's language to something commonplace and produce a semi-humorous effect, ac-

whose special duty it was to assist the statues to make these communications. The priests did not make any mystery of their part in the proceedings. It was believed that the gods and mortals, and the priests themselves had a very excited idea of their calling. They firmly believed that the souls of divinities inhabited the statues, and they always approached them with religious fear and reverence, says the New York Sun. These priests would stand behind the statues and move their heads or hands or speak for them, never doubting that at that

moment their movements and words were inspired by the divine spirit dwelling in the statues. The statues were regarded as so very much alive that in war they shared the fate of those people who delude they were. They were taken prisoners, condemned to death or given into slavery—in other words, placed in the temples of their conquering gods. If they were returned to their own temples they bore inscriptions testifying to their defeat and imprisonment.

Where Lincoln Died to Be Repaired and Preserved. The house to which President Lincoln was carried to die after the fatal shot in the Ford Theater, which stands right opposite, is to be repaired and preserved, the last congress having appropriated \$3,832.50 for that purpose. The house is an old-fashioned brick structure, having been built in 1849, and has been sadly neglected in the matter of repairs, until at present its very foundations are unsafe, and every part of the building needs attention. It was not until two years ago that the government recognized the fitting propriety of securing this house, where the last hours of the martyred president were spent, and preserving it as a memorial to future generations, and at that time the title was transferred to the United States from Louis Schade for a consideration of \$30,000. The house was originally owned by William Petersen, who lived in it at the time of Lincoln's death. Mr. Petersen sold the property to Louis Schade, who was the owner when the government took possession. His price for the property was \$35,000, but only an appropriation of \$30,000 being made for its purchase, he decided to accept that sum.

SPEAKING STATUES. How Those of Old Communicated with the Faithful. M. Gaspon Maspero, the well-known French Egyptologist, has written an interesting article on the "speaking statues" of ancient Egypt. He says that the statues of some of the gods were made of jointed parts and

THE ELASTIC BAND THAT HOLDS AUNT'S GLASSES MAKES MINGLED JOY AND SORROW.

despite the struggles of the shark, pulled him out, hauling his tail clear of the water and rendering him helpless. Three sharks were captured in a similar manner. The sport is very dangerous, however. Sometimes the shark espies the hunter, and then ensues a battle royal, the native turning and diving under water and striking at his pursuer with his knife. Casualties are of common occurrence, but the native is almost as much at home in the water as the

where supposed to communicate with the faithful by speech, signs and other movements. They were made of wood, painted or gilded. Their hands could be raised and lowered and their heads moved, but it is not known whether their feet could be put in motion. When one of the faithful asked for advice their feet answered either by signs or words. Occasionally long speeches were made and at other times the answer was simply an inclination of the head. Every temple had priests

Decrease of Saloons in Ohio. According to the state auditor of Ohio, the number of saloons in that state decreased 206 during 1898.

A Correction. She—I can't do anything for you. Why, even now you are suffering from intoxication! He—Not—hic—not sufferin'. Mum. I'd be—hic—perfeckly happy if I—hic—if I could only afford to keep this way.

THE ELASTIC BAND THAT HOLDS AUNT'S GLASSES MAKES MINGLED JOY AND SORROW.

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Advertisements for Hood's Sarsaparilla, Carcarets, Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker, and Columbia Hartford and Vedette Bicycles for 1899.

KLING TAOS OF SIAM; THEY WORSHIP SNAKES

In the course of my explorations in Asia a portion of my route carried me through the wilds of Annam and Northern Siam, a land covered for its greater extent with well-nigh impenetrable forests and malarial swamps. Little has been written about this almost unknown country, and yet it is one of the most strange and interesting regions of the earth. Of all the mixed communities of the much-mixed East the country about the headwaters of the Mekong river offers a more varied object lesson in interracial complications than probably any other locality of its size in the world.

Firmly convinced that nothing save a speedy, determined, even impetuous advance would enable me to succeed where others had repeatedly failed, my journey into this untrodden region was made by following the course of the Mekong river nearly to its source in Southeastern Tibet. My expeditionary force consisted of twenty Bangkok coolies. Leaving Saigon early in the year, by midsummer we had success-

fully overcome the dangers which menaced us from the fierce Lao tribes and had penetrated to the heart of the Chiao Plain, a region occupied by one of the strangest races in the world, the Kling-Taos, an important branch of the great Lao race of Siam. For several months we remained among this strange people, thoroughly exploring their country.

The Kling-Taos, although generally recognized as a distinct race, are in reality the issue of an amalgamation of races entirely alien in their general characteristics and differing widely in appearance and language. The level of civilization varies, but seldom reaches even the average standard of Southern Asia. This people are of medium height, of fleshy rather than muscular frame; in color a sooty brown, with high but rather narrow and retreating forehead, thick lips and high cheek bones. A peculiarity is the variance in hair, some having it long and straight, as in the Mongolian races, while among others it is black and frizzly, as in a full-blooded negro.

Most of these tribes are migratory. There are but few settled villages, and these even of the most miserable kind. The houses are one-storied affairs, constructed of wicker and bamboo with a covering of clay and raised on piles to a height of five or six feet

ure are sometimes represented with a spear and shield, the female holding a snake. Omens are observed before starting on an expedition! If they are unfavorable the person threatened retires, another day is chosen and the process repeated.

The most influential members of the tribe are the magicians and rainmakers, whose business it is to regulate the weather and to whom is intrusted the process of oracles to discover crime. The desirability of this position is open to question, for, should the unfortunate magician fail to provide what is required of him, he is punished in a horrible manner. A hollow tree is selected, and in it he is imprisoned, his head protruding from a narrow orifice, while the remainder of the opening is sealed up with clay. In this position he remains until he dies or until some fortunate chance assists in his release, which is not often.

The position of woman among the Kling-Taos is very low, and the traveler cannot fail to be struck by the



EXCITING BARTERING WITH THE KLING TAOS.

to trade with us and to demand tribute for the privilege of passing through their country. Boldness and impudence are not attractive qualities among civilized beings, and in a savage they become intolerable. We soon discovered that these traits predominated, for even the little children were bold, insolent and aggressive. They were afraid to take liberties with the mysterious white-faced leaders of the party, but they seemed to be at great pains to impress our coolies that they considered them no better than animals. Our men for several months past had stalked about among the weak tribes previously encountered in a boastful, bullying manner; but now the case was quite different and otherwise, and it was laughable to see the tables turned on our men so completely and so suddenly.

The head man of the district was a pompous old warrior, who announced his intention of preventing our passage through the country unless we submitted to the exorbitant charges for the privileges which he demanded. We promptly seized upon his person, threatening the most dire punishment should he attempt to put his threat into execution. Then his insolence vanished, and, finding that we were not to be cowed by threats, he became more gracious. The Kling-Taos being

hardness and misery of her lot. Although a woman is looked upon as a valuable commodity, she is treated in the utmost contempt, and her existence is infinitely worse than that of the animals of her lord and master. Polygamy is generally practiced, and in addition the more powerful chiefs maintain concubines. I have known of a man who possessed at one time fourteen wives and nearly twice as many concubines. At death a man's property is transferred to his relatives, but the women of his household are looked upon as common property and may be seized by the first who comes along, and who is able to uphold his claim by combat.

Chicago, April 19.—Maj. Gen. Shafter passed through Chicago yesterday en route to his brother's home in Syracuse, Ill. He was much improved in health. Discussing the Philippine war he said:

"If Gen. Lawton states that 100,000 men are needed in the Philippines in order to effectually end hostilities and bring the natives to terms I should say that undoubtedly an army of such proportions is required. We of our army have supreme confidence in Gen. Lawton's judgment and it is his practice to underestimate rather than exaggerate when passing upon existing circumstances."

Manila, April 19.—A number of prominent and wealthy Filipinos are organizing a committee to take steps to bring about if possible an understanding between the rebels and the Americans. One branch of this committee intends to ask the United States Philippine commission to make a statement as to what terms will be offered the rebels if the latter will surrender.

Another branch of the committee will approach Aguinaldo with the terms and will endeavor to persuade him to accept them.

A few nights since Mrs. Cheek, who keeps a boarding-house in East Cleburne, was awakened by the cries of a child in the hallway of her house. On going to the door she found a bright brown-eyed baby boy about 1 year old, which had been left, and a note telling her to keep it till called for.



WARLIKE KLING TAOS TRADERS.

brave and fearless themselves, admire these traits in others, and the effect of this summary treatment was to secure for us the freest opportunities for exploring the surrounding country and completing our investigation.

There is no settled form of government among the Kling-Taos, and the constitution of society is very simple. Rank is hereditary, but as no respect is shown for birth the chiefs have little power. The religious institutions are likewise simple; there is no general object of worship. There is a vague notion of a universal ruler, who is represented by several malevolent spirits. Mian, the most powerful, inhabits the woods in the form of man-eating animals; Nargo, who carries off children, lives in the clouds, and Penak, who lives in the streams, raises storms. As a protection against these the people construct—having first with much ceremony chosen a tree for the purpose—certain rude images called kwars, each representing a recently dead progenitor, whose spirit is then invoked to occupy the image and protect them against their enemies and give success to their undertakings. The kwars is about a foot high, with head disproportionately large; the male figures

to the white house the sum of \$16,000 more, to be used by the direction of the president, is provided by the nation and is always expended. For fuel alone \$3,000 is allowed, and for necessary repairs to the greenhouse there is \$4,000. Altogether the presidential "finding" annually amounts to the sum of \$64,865, nearly \$15,000 a year more than his salary. The two aggregate \$114,865. This is an imposing aggregate, but it is small compared with other presidents. The president of the French republic receives as salary \$120,000 a year, \$32,480 for contingent purposes and a handsome house, rent free. So we get our president rather cheaply, after all.—Boston Journal.

Admission Dinner Party.

The very newest fad is a dinner to which not one man is invited—a kind of Adamesque Eden sort of a feast. Will it last? Are the women strong enough to do away entirely with man's society and find unalloyed pleasure in their own?

Gold coins are in circulation twice as long as copper ones.

Washington, April 19.—The navy department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey: Manila, April 18.—Secretary of the navy, Washington: Yorktown visited Balor, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12 for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, who were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents, armed with Mauser rifles . . . by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making . . . was ambushed and captured. Fate unknown, as the insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate E. J. Nygard, Sailmaker Vandort, Seaman W. H. Rynders and O. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. G. A. Neville, A. J. Peterson, Ordinary Seaman F. Brisoese, O. B. McDonald, Landsman L. T. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey. DEWEY.

The ellipses denote portions of the dispatch which could not be deciphered.

The dispatch from Admiral Dewey caused much excitement in naval circles as soon as its contents became known. It was received late in the day and considerable delay was occasioned by the blindness of some of the cipher words. It was impossible to completely decipher it and the asterisks indicate the unintelligible words. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, the officer referred to as captured, is well known in Washington, having been stationed here for some time, and his wife and family live here. He was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1854, and was appointed a naval cadet from Arizona in September, 1871. He reached his present grade of lieutenant in 1891. His main service has been on the Monongahela, Marcon, Bancroft, Vesuvius and Machias, besides considerable service on the boards. Just a year ago he reported to the St. Paul, then commissioned as an auxiliary cruiser, and served on that vessel under Capt. Sigbee throughout the war. On Jan. 11 last he was ordered to the hospital ship Solace, which was about to sail for Manila, and on arrival there was assigned by Admiral Dewey to the Yorktown.

What Shafter Says.

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Reported Sold.

Frankfort, Ky., April 19.—There is a well grounded rumor here that the Frankfort and Cincinnati railroad has been sold and will pass into the hands of the new purchasers on May 20. The purchasers are not disclosed. Louisville brokers engineered the deal. The road extends from here to Paris, forty miles, but the new purchasers, it is claimed, will extend it to Mount Sterling, at the eastern extremity, and from there to Alton, connecting with the Southern railway in Kentucky.

Another Opinion.

Little Rock, Ark., April 19.—Attorney General Davis has just given another opinion which has created a considerable stir all over the state. In reply to an inquiry from the assessor of Clark county the attorney general holds that insurance policies are taxable under the law at their surrender value, and advises that all such policies be listed for taxation.

The Collins bill, seeking to make these policies taxable, was recently defeated in the legislature, but the attorney general holds that the organic law covers the case.

Mustered Out.

Savannah, Ga., April 19.—The second Louisiana regiment was mustered out of service yesterday. The regiment went direct to New Orleans. Two trains left on the Central of Georgia and Alabama at 5 p. m. The two trains which left by the Central arrived at New Orleans as one train. Most of the officers of the regiment went to Atlanta, where they will remain for a few days.

Americans Missing.

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Washington, April 19.—Senator Culberson performed yesterday his initial service as senator from Texas. He had an interview with Secretary Alger at the war department with regard to the establishment of the military department of Texas, which was abolished in March, 1898, just before the beginning of the war with Spain, when it was merged into the department of the gulf, which was organized at the time in consequence of the extensive military movements in the southern states.

The department of the gulf in addition to the incorporation of the southern half of the department of the east, which up to the time covered territory extending from the Canadian boundary along the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico to the state line of Texas.

The headquarters of the department of the gulf are at Atlanta, Ga., and the headquarters of the reorganized department of the east are at New York. Senator Culberson advised the secretary of war that the interests of the state require the re-establishment of the old military department with headquarters at San Antonio.

The long border line traced by the Rio Grande is the most important frontier of the country at this time since the character of population on either side of the river make it imperative for the military arm of the government to be represented in force.

Secretary Alger gave Senator Culberson assurances that the matter would receive the careful attention of the department, and that whatever was proper and expedient would be done as soon as the matter could be taken up.

With Much Feeling.

Washington, April 19.—The capture of the Yorktown's men was discussed with much feeling in naval circles. The misfortune was felt with added keenness, as the navy had prided itself thus far on immunity from reverses. The admiral's dispatch was the first knowledge the department had that the Yorktown had gone on this mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Balor. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy towards the Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Will Rest.

City of Mexico, April 19.—Finance Minister Limantour, after several years' severe labor, the result of which has been the restoration of the financial equilibrium of the nation, now finds it necessary to take a rest, and under the advice of his physicians will go to Carlsbad, in Germany, for a short stay and will also travel in Europe. Minister Limantour is still a young man and has achieved a brilliant success, and now finds it possible with the national credit fully restored and Mexican bonds at the highest point ever known to enjoy a well-earned rest.

Monetary Commission.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 19.—The monetary commission, appointed at a caucus of the Republicans of the house of representatives, held its first session here yesterday. The conference was secret. All the members of the committee were in attendance with the exception of Chairman David B. Henderson of Iowa, who had not arrived. It is reported that the committee will be here about two weeks. The committee have before them all the bills that were considered by the house banking and currency committee, and they will attempt to frame a measure which will be satisfactory to the administration and the next congress.

Dr. I. N. Devine was elected mayor of Pottsboro, Tex.

Thirty-Eight Deaths.

Guthrie, Ok., April 19.—The report of the government physician at Sac and Fox agency shows thirty-eight deaths from small-pox among the Sac and Fox and forty cases still in existence. The determination of the Indians not to allow their possessions to be burned makes it almost impossible to stamp out the disease.

Charles Robinson, an epileptic from Tennessee, died suddenly at McKinney.

At Frisco.

San Francisco, Cal., April 19.—Dr. W. S. Solf, recently appointed president of the municipality of Apia, arrived here en route to Samoa. As it is impossible that the new commission may affect his position, he says he will await instructions here before leaving for the islands.

The governor has approved the bill which sets aside for the school fund such lands as have been recovered, and providing for its disposition.

May Resign.

Washington, April 19.—It is reported here on good authority that Senator Jones is to resign the national Democratic chairmanship on the ground of ill health.

Joe Newborn, who was formerly a preacher, pleaded guilty in the federal court at Waco to counterfeiting and was sentenced to one year and a day at hard labor, and a fine of \$100.

Colberson Visits Alger.

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No More Troops.

Washington, April 20.—A conference held at the white house yesterday between the president, Secretary Gage, Secretary Long and Adjt. Gen. Corbin resulted in the confirmation of the original decision of the administration to at present refrain from availing itself of the authorization conferred by congress to organize a volunteer army of 35,000 soldiers in addition to the present regular army.

Gen. Otis' latest cablegram descriptive of the conditions in the Philippines was carefully considered and it was concluded to accept his estimate of the military needs of the case so that he has already indicated that his present army is sufficient for the purposes he has in view the decision is tantamount to a resolve to avoid recourse to additional volunteers.

A cablegram was sent to Gen. Otis however, called forth by the necessity for withdrawing the state volunteers from the Philippines, again asking him whether he would need more men after he has received the reinforcements now on the way to Manila or under orders to embark as soon as transportation can be secured. Otis has now 22,000 effective men. Secretary Alger informed him that the troops now on the way and to be ordered, would give him an army of about 30,000 men after allowing for the return of the state volunteers. This is believed at the war department to meet all the needs of the summer campaign. It is intended to withdraw one regiment from Porto Rico and to send three regiments now in this country to the Philippines as soon as they can be equipped and transported there, though it is not believed that they will reach Manila for two or three months. It is also stated that the conditions in Cuba are such that it is quite probable some troops can be withdrawn from that island for service in the Philippines.

The matter of returning the volunteers was also discussed. The department is arranging for their return to the United States as soon as necessary transportation can be secured. To Gen. Otis has been left the selection of the organizations to be sent home first, and it is expected that he will follow the plan that he has outlined of first relieving the men who have been longest in the Philippines.

Adjourned.

Little Rock, Ark., April 20.—The thirty-second general assembly of the state of Arkansas adjourned sine die after a session of 101 days. Senator Lawrence of Pope county was elected president pro tem of the senate and ex-officio lieutenant governor of the state. The session just ended has been distinguished by the passage of a railroad commission bill, authorizing the construction of a new \$1,000,000 state capitol and the enactment of the famous anti-trust law.

The legislature has adjourned without having passed any amendatory legislation to the Rector anti-trust bill and it is generally understood now that the new law will have to be passed upon by the courts. The law is the most drastic and far-reaching ever enacted by any state. Mr. Rector, its author, is a lawyer of much ability and his friends believe that his measure will stand the test of the highest court.

All of the foreign insurance companies formerly doing business here have withdrawn, but the advocates of the anti-trust law believe now that the legislature has adjourned they will soon be back here doing business.

Land to Rest.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20.—The remains of Col. W. C. Smith, who died of apoplexy at the head of his regiment, the first Tennessee, in their battle with the Filipinos before Manila, were laid to rest in Mount Olivet cemetery. A vast concourse of people packed the tabernacle when the funeral services were held and thousands attended the burial, which was conducted with military honors. Two companies of ex-Confederates in uniform and bearing their arms took part in the ceremonies over the grave of their old comrade.

By Better Batting.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 20.—The University of Texas ball team by taking yesterday's game from the University of Alabama, has won three straight victories. Yesterday's game was the most fiercely contested of the series and was full of brilliant playing. Texas won by a score of 4 to 2.

Notable features were the pitching of Leslie for Alabama and a remarkable inning catch of a foul fly by Bloomberg of Texas. The Texans again won on superior batting.

Morphy Arrives.

City of Mexico, April 20.—Santiago Morphy, who is alleged to have robbed the National Bank of Mexico of \$70,000, arrived here yesterday under a strong police guard from the United States. A great crowd had assembled at the Mexican Central station to meet him, but the officers removed Morphy from the train at a suburban station and brought him in a coach to this city, where he was placed in prison, rigorously incommunicado.

In the Ottawa House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to a question, said that there was no truth in the report that a modus vivendi was now under consideration between the United States and Great Britain, in connection with the Alaskan boundary, and all that was wanted was the decision of Canada to put it into effect.

Charles Martin was assassinated near Itaska, Hill county, by an unknown party. Three shots took effect in his body, and two in his head. He was 23 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

Florida's New Senator.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 20.—The senatorial contest in Florida ended yesterday with the first joint ballot in the legislature. Talliaferro received 59 votes, Pasco 30 and Call 2, 51 votes being required for election. Mr. Talliaferro was escorted to the chair and briefly returned thanks for the honor accorded him.

Hon. James P. Talliaferro, the newly elected senator, was born at Orange Courthouse, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1847, where he spent most of his boyhood days.

He served gallantly in the Confederate army. After the war he moved to Jacksonville, Fla., and engaged in the logging and sawmill business.

Mr. Talliaferro has been and is now connected with a large number of large commercial enterprises. He is president of the First National bank of Tampa and vice president of the leading wholesale grocery house in Florida. He has never been a candidate for office, but is an untiring worker in the Democratic ranks. He served for three years as chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. In policy Mr. Talliaferro is conservative and broad-minded, honest, truthful frank and practical.

Tired of War.

Washington, April 20.—The following cable has been received from Gen. Otis:

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Adjourned.

Little Rock, Ark., April 20.—The thirty-second general assembly of the state of Arkansas adjourned sine die after a session of 101 days. Senator Lawrence of Pope county was elected president pro tem of the senate and ex-officio lieutenant governor of the state. The session just ended has been distinguished by the passage of a railroad commission bill, authorizing the construction of a new \$1,000,000 state capitol and the enactment of the famous anti-trust law.

The legislature has adjourned without having passed any amendatory legislation to the Rector anti-trust bill and it is generally understood now that the new law will have to be passed upon by the courts. The law is the most drastic and far-reaching ever enacted by any state. Mr. Rector, its author, is a lawyer of much ability and his friends believe that his measure will stand the test of the highest court.

All of the foreign insurance companies formerly doing business here have withdrawn, but the advocates of the anti-trust law believe now that the legislature has adjourned they will soon be back here doing business.

Land to Rest.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20.—The remains of Col. W. C. Smith, who died of apoplexy at the head of his regiment, the first Tennessee, in their battle with the Filipinos before Manila, were laid to rest in Mount Olivet cemetery. A vast concourse of people packed the tabernacle when the funeral services were held and thousands attended the burial, which was conducted with military honors. Two companies of ex-Confederates in uniform and bearing their arms took part in the ceremonies over the grave of their old comrade.

By Better Batting.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 20.—The University of Texas ball team by taking yesterday's game from the University of Alabama, has won three straight victories. Yesterday's game was the most fiercely contested of the series and was full of brilliant playing. Texas won by a score of 4 to 2.

Notable features were the pitching of Leslie for Alabama and a remarkable inning catch of a foul fly by Bloomberg of Texas. The Texans again won on superior batting.

Morphy Arrives.

City of Mexico, April 20.—Santiago Morphy, who is alleged to have robbed the National Bank of Mexico of \$70,000, arrived here yesterday under a strong police guard from the United States. A great crowd had assembled at the Mexican Central station to meet him, but the officers removed Morphy from the train at a suburban station and brought him in a coach to this city, where he was placed in prison, rigorously incommunicado.

In the Ottawa House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to a question, said that there was no truth in the report that a modus vivendi was now under consideration between the United States and Great Britain, in connection with the Alaskan boundary, and all that was wanted was the decision of Canada to put it into effect.

Charles Martin was assassinated near Itaska, Hill county, by an unknown party. Three shots took effect in his body, and two in his head. He was 23 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

Florida's New Senator.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 20.—The senatorial contest in Florida ended yesterday with the first joint ballot in the legislature. Talliaferro received 59 votes, Pasco 30 and Call 2, 51 votes being required for election. Mr. Talliaferro was escorted to the chair and briefly returned thanks for the honor accorded him.

Hon. James P. Talliaferro, the newly elected senator, was born at Orange Courthouse, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1847, where he spent most of his boyhood days.

He served gallantly in the Confederate army. After the war he moved to Jacksonville, Fla., and engaged in the logging and sawmill business.

Mr. Talliaferro has been and is now connected with a large number of large commercial enterprises. He is president of the First National bank of Tampa and vice president of the leading wholesale grocery house in Florida. He has never been a candidate for office, but is an untiring worker in the Democratic ranks. He served for three years as chairman of the state Democratic executive committee. In policy Mr. Talliaferro is conservative and broad-minded, honest, truthful frank and practical.

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MORE FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES

Col. Stotsenburg and Others Killed and Over Forty Wounded--A Captain's Sensational Speech in New York.

Manila, April 24.—Four men of the Nebraska regiment, including Col. Stotsenburg, Lieut. Sessions and three men of the fourth cavalry, were killed and forty-four wounded in an engagement at Quengua.

The Filipinos retreated with small loss. The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Capt. Bell with forty cavalrymen encountered a strong outburst. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley.

The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them.

Capt. Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the bodies of the killed cavalrymen and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment under Maj. Mufford arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches.

The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows under fire for two hours.

Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the second battalion arrived and then Col. Stotsenburg came up on the field.

Col. Stotsenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment.

He fell with a bullet in his breast, dying immediately about 200 yards from the breastworks.

Lieut. Sessions fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches.

The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trench and then they bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a mile back.

Burned for Murder.

Newman, Ga., April 24.—Sam Hose, the murderer of Alfred Cranford and the assaulter of his wife, was burned at the stake two miles from here yesterday afternoon in the presence of 2500 people.

Before the torch was applied to the pyre Hose was deprived of his ears, fingers and other portions of his anatomy.

He pleaded pitifully for his life while the mutilation was going on, but stood the ordeal of fire with surprising fortitude. Before the body was cool it was cut to pieces, the bones were crushed into small bits and even the tree upon which the wretch met his fate was torn up, and disposed of as souvenirs. Hose's heart was cut in several pieces, as was also his liver.

Those unable to obtain these ghastly relics direct paid their possessors exorbitant sums for them. Small pieces of bone went for 25 cents and a bit of the liver crispy cooked sold for 10 cents.

As soon as Hose was seen to be dead there was a tremendous struggle among the crowd which had witnessed his tragic end to secure the souvenirs. A rush was made for the stake, and those near the body were forced against it and had to fight for their freedom. Knives were quickly produced and the body soon dismembered.

One of the men who lifted the can of kerosene to the man's head is said to be a native of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Hose claimed a colored preacher named Strickland paid him \$12 to do the work. The latter was arrested.

Sam Robinson, who has been in jail at Paris, Tex., charged with being implicated in the No Man's Land Hay Meadow massacre of 1888, has been released after fifteen months' incarceration.

Col. M. Lewis Clark of Louisville, Ky., the noted horse racing judge, succumbed at Memphis by shooting himself.

Thrown in River.

Woolsey, Ga., April 24.—The finding of the body of Miss Pearl Knott in Flint river near this place has revealed the perpetration of a shocking crime. The body was weighed down with plowshares, axes and trace chains, and a bullet hole was discernible between the eyes. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from a pistol in the hands of George W. Korlin, a prominent and wealthy farmer of this place.

Mitralin.

Charleston, S. C., April 22.—The jury in the Lake City case reported to the court its inability to reach a verdict. The case was over to the next term of court. In dismissing the jury Judge Brawley was again moved to tears as he referred to the terrible crime. It is understood that the jury stood five for conviction and seven for acquittal. When the first ballot was taken the jurors were evenly divided. Later they stood seven to five for conviction, and then two men changed to the side of the prisoners.

Quay Acquitted.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 23.—Matthew Stanley Quay was yesterday declared by a jury of six peers to be not guilty of the charge of conspiring to the use of his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the state of Pennsylvania deposited in the People's bank of this city. This verdict was announced by the foreman of the jury at 11 o'clock.

At the time the jury came filing into their places there were comparatively few people in the courtroom. The rule regarding admission that has prevailed since the trial began was strictly adhered to.

There was an attempt at a demonstration, but this was sternly repressed by the court officers whose loud shouts of "order" and silence were effective in silencing those jubilant spirits who wished to give vent to their satisfaction by cheering. The officers were unable, however, to keep back those who struggled to get to Senator Quay and congratulate him.

Chairs were upset, tables were brushed aside and hats were smashed by the onrushing crowd. Senator Quay, with a broad smile on his face, responded pleasantly to greetings and congratulations of those who crowded around. A few of his political friends were there and those men were loud and sincere in their expressions. Although the court officers prevented the cheering in the courtroom, their jurisdiction did not extend to the corridors of the city hall and the first group of men who left the courtroom set up a mighty shout which was taken up and repeated by the crowds gathered just outside the "dead line," drawn by the watchmen, beyond which only possessors of tickets were allowed to pass.

As soon as Senator Quay could get away from those anxious to shake his hand and congratulate him he made his way, accompanied by his counsel, to the elevator to descend to the street from the sixth floor of the municipal building. Here the scenes in the courtroom were repeated. Everybody wanted to say something pleasant to him, and crowds gathered in the elevator shafts on each floor to watch the car carrying the distinguished party as it descended to the street. The avenue surrounding the city hall is wide and smooth and the neighborhood is the stamping ground for the politicians of the town. Here the enthusiasm was immense as the senator emerged from the door of the building. A group of enthusiasts rushed forward and attempted to hoist him onto their shoulders, but the senator waved them back, saying: "Oh, no, oh, no, I'm too old a man for that."

Appointed Quay.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 22.—Immediately on receipt of the news that Mr. Quay was acquitted of the charges against him, Gov. Stone appointed him United States senator to fill the vacant senatorship until the next legislature meets, and notified Vice President Hobart as follows:

"Sir—By virtue of the power vested in me as executive of the state of Pennsylvania under article 1, clause 2, section 3, of the constitution of the United States I hereby make temporary appointment of the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay to be United States senator from Pennsylvania until the next meeting of the Pennsylvania legislature in this state. Very respectfully, WM. A. STONE, Governor."

Gov. Stone said that in appointing Mr. Quay he felt that he done the fit and proper thing. He thought it would make the issue and is better done now by waiting for weeks.

The authority cited by the governor says that the governor of any state may make temporary appointment during a recess to hold until the next legislature meets.

Death Rate.

Washington, April 22.—Gen. Brooke forwards the following death rate: Puerto Principe—Private A. B. Jackson, eighth cavalry, 19th, typhoid; Private John H. Frazier, eighth cavalry, typhoid; Private Robert Groves, eighth cavalry, 19th, typhoid; Private Samuel De Turk, fifth infantry, 19th, at Diego de Avilla, pneumonia.

Railroad Accident.

Aurora, Ill., April 22.—The St. Paul flyer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road went into the ditch seven miles west of here, killing one man and injuring several others and wrecking the train. The accident occurred while the train was going fifty miles an hour. The engine led the track followed by the train, which turned over. The dining car and one coach were burned.

The dead: Charles Plock, Chicago, fireman, crushed under the engine.

Died From Operation.

Memphis, Tenn., April 22.—Napoleon Emmet Hughes, a well known traveling man and ex-Confederate soldier, died here yesterday from an operation performed for appendicitis. Mr. Hughes was especially well known in Mississippi. He served with the seventh Tennessee cavalry during the civil war.

The North Texas presbytery of the Presbyterian church convened at Gainesville.

Noted at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., April 22.—Internal Revenue Collector Bettman and his entire force went on a raid for counterfeit revenue stamps yesterday, which resulted in the confiscation of over 500,000 cigars. The work will be prosecuted further.

The little child of John Rogers of Ennis, Tex., chopped a finger off.

Isaac Butler, a stockman, was killed at Chetlaw, I. T.

Denounced.

London, April 24.—The morning papers unanimously denounce the cabled utterances of Capt. Coghlan of the United States cruiser Raleigh regarding the relations between Admiral Dewey and the German naval commander at Manila, as "indiscretions" and "violations of good manners."

Most of them express the opinion that Germany will treat the incident with "dignified silence."

Fixing Flame.

London, April 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, giving the text of the proclamation issued Jan. 9 by Herr Rose, German consul at Apia, says:

"This most unjustifiable document shows that not only Herr Rose and Dr. Johannes Raffel (German president of the municipality of Apia), but the provisional government also was responsible for the illegal exclusion of Mr. Chambers from the office of chief justice."

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The heat is intense. At noon the thermometer registered 95 degrees and the mercury was still rising. There were several prostrations from the heat among the troops, but only one man was wounded.

Later the army tugs opened fire on the enemy along the river banks. The rebels were unusually active west of Malolos as far as Calumpit. They have been busily at work on their trenches, and several new trenches have been discovered within two miles of the railway. Fires are burning east of the railway and it would appear foothill towns are anticipating an attack upon the part of the American troops.

From Mexico.

City of Mexico, April 22.—Correo Espanol argues that the war in the Philippines will continue because the forces of Otis and Dewey cannot honorably withdraw from the theater of occupancy, but that it is also evident that the Americans are not so much thinking as to the best means of terminating the war, but rather looking for the least objectionable means of patching up a peace with Aguinaldo such as will hide their shame from the world.

The same organ of the resident Spaniards argues that the best thing for all Spaniards in Mexico to do is to return to Spain, where there are large and rich uncultivated tracts which only require labor and irrigation to become very productive. "The desire to seek adventures in America has led us all hither," says this journal, "so that it is to be lamented we do not yet thoroughly know our own country."

It points to the example of France, which has recovered from the losses incident to the war with Germany. The article has attracted much attention, but its advice will be taken as counsel which it is impossible to follow.

Cigars Seized.

San Francisco, Cal., April 22.—Ten thousand cigars were seized here by internal revenue officers because the internal revenue stamps were found to be forged. The seizure was made by Collector of Internal Revenue Lynch and Internal Revenue Agent Thomas. They will not divulge the name of the firm from which the cigars were received. The cigars are the manufacture of factory No. 3471 of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The firm, it is understood, has received thousands of boxes of cigars and pasted on them fictitious labels.

Wish to See Bryan.

Augusta, Ga., April 22.—The third Nebraska will be mustered out May 11. The boys of the regiment want to see their first colonel, W. J. Bryan, before they are mustered out. They are impugning their friends and newspapers to send Col. Bryan an invitation to make them a visit here before they are disbanded.

"Every man in the regiment loves Col. Bryan," said one of the captains yesterday. "We unite to a man in a pressing invitation to him to review us once before we are disbanded."

Sherman Calls.

Washington, April 22.—Ex-Secretary Sherman was one of the president's callers yesterday. The ex-secretary has so far recovered that he is able to take a short drive each day. Although his recent severe illness has left him wan and thin, he looked remarkably well yesterday considering his advanced age. The president greeted him cordially, expressing his warmest congratulations upon his recovery. Mr. Sherman remained but a few minutes. He said he had simply called to pay a friendly visit to the president.

Repealed.

Manila, April 22.—A force of about 200 rebels attacked the outposts of the Washington regiment, near Taug, south of Pasig and Pateros. Two companies immediately engaged the enemy and advanced into the open in skirmish order. The rebels were checked and routed after two hours' fighting, leaving twelve men killed on the field and thirty wounded. The American troops also gained possession of many Mauser rifles and many other weapons. Three Americans were wounded.

Countervailing Duty.

Washington, April 21.—The secretary of the treasury has directed customs officers to impose a countervailing duty on sugar imported from Belgium as follows:

On raw sugar 4.05 francs per 100 kilograms, on refined sugar 4.60 francs per 100 kilograms.

This action is taken on account of the bounties paid by the Belgian government on sugar exports.

M. V. Cole, a prominent Dallas citizen, is dead.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 21.—The investigating committee of the Missouri state senate, which has been turning over the affairs of the municipal office in St. Louis, made a report yesterday signed by the four Democratic members. A minority report was presented by the two Republican members, declaring they cannot endorse the resolutions of the majority nor its findings.

Ewing Hawkins, 17 years old, was thrown from a horse at Dallas and his neck broken.

South McAlester, I. T., April 21.—A heavy rain and hailstorm struck this place yesterday. The hail did considerable damage to garden truck and early vegetation. Temperature 30 degrees lower.

Senator Jones' son denies his father intends to resign the chairmanship of the Democratic national executive committee.

The Philatelic association held an interesting meeting at Austin.

Settles, Wash., April 21.

Settles, Wash., April 21.—A special report from Australia brings advice that the commander of the German man-of-war, Falke, at Samoa, had been arrested by the British and is now held a prisoner on the British vessel Porpoise. He was surprised by a squad of British sailors while handling arms and ammunition to Matafa's men. The report was brought to Australia by the passengers of the steamer Utopia.

After the arrest of the Falke's commander a conference was held between Capt. Sturdee and Admiral Kautz and the Porpoise and Philadelphia steamed in a position on either side of the Falke. Orders were then sent aboard that if she made a move of any kind she would be blown out of the water.

No one is allowed to go aboard or leave the German ship of war without permission, written and signed by either Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise or Admiral Kautz.

Fighting continues between the forces of Matafa and Malleto. Bush fighting with slight loss of life is of daily occurrence, and business is practically at a standstill.

There is considerable sickness among seamen of the Porpoise and Philadelphia. Three of the Porpoise's crew died from fever.

Matafa's cause is waning. April 4 is the date on which the reported arrest was made.

Father Blenk Appointed.

New Orleans, La., April 21.—Archbishop Chappelle was yesterday officially informed by his eminence, Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state of Leo XIII, that the holy father had graciously granted the archbishop's request concerning the episcopal see of Porto Rico by appointing the Very Rev. James H. Blenk, S. M., of New Orleans, to fill it. Father Blenk was chosen by the archbishop as auditor of the delegation to Cuba and Porto Rico as he was recommended by the archbishop for the latter island, because he deemed him the most suitable clergyman he knew of to occupy the ancient see in the present circumstances. During his stay last winter in the island of Porto Rico Father Blenk gave such proofs of wisdom, Catholic zeal, self-restraint and patriotism that the archbishop thought he was rendering a most signal service to the church and to the United States by recommending him as the first bishop of Porto Rico under the new order of things.

Father Blenk was for years president of Jefferson college, Louisiana, and since 1886 has been pastor of St. Mary's church, fifth district, of New Orleans. He is a member of a teaching and missionary order in the church known as the Society of Mary.

Spanish Evacuation.

Manila, April 21.—Spain's evacuation of the Philippine islands will be practically completed by the withdrawal of the Spanish garrison from the island of Mindanao, and from the Sulu islands, and if the United States assumes control of the Mindanao and Sulu islands on the Spaniards' withdrawal, the military authority here must, in order to garrison those islands, diminish the forces of American troops, which are already too small.

There was almost mutiny among the Spanish troops in the islands because they were ordered to proceed to the Ladrone islands and the Caroline islands, some of them refusing to do so, claiming that their enlistments had expired. The latter were exempted and were allowed to return to Spain on board the transport Alva.

Not Credited.

Washington, April 21.—The war department does not credit the Filipino assertions contained in Otis' dispatch because it is believed Gen. Otis would have cabled any such disaster. It is further stated that Gen. Lawton could not possibly have had in mind a junction with the Yorktown, as there is an impassable range of mountains between the points he traversed and sea where the Yorktown was cruising.

Payments Held Up.

Little Rock, Ark., April 21.—A fire occurred in this city last Sunday night in which the Little Rock Oil and Refining company and the Aurora Manufacturing company suffered losses to the extent of \$100,000, of which \$50,000 was covered by insurance. Adjustments of foreign insurance companies are now holding up payment on the policies on the ground that under the anti-trust law they are liable to criminal prosecution if they settle the losses.

Blade Twine.

New York, April 21.—The Lone Star line secured and is now loading at Boston the entire shipment (about 500 tons) of Ludlow binder twine consigned to Texas points, in consequence of which so much controversy and rate cutting has been occasioned in the last two weeks.

Grayson county was visited by a severe hailstorm. Fruit trees and crops damaged.

The English government is greatly concerned to discover that in spite of the vigilance of Lord Kitchener and of the Anglo-Egyptian forces at his disposal, a large quantity of war material is finding its way to the Khalifa through Abyssinia, and through the French possessions on the Red sea coast.

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Fatal Factional Fight.

Fresno, Cal., April 21.—A factional fight between rival companies or gangs of Chinese highbinders here resulted in the killing of three men and the fatal wounding of two others. The affair created much excitement and more trouble is feared in Chinatown. It is remarkable that there were no more victims, as fifty shots were fired. At one time four Chinese highbinders were standing on a street corner discharging their revolvers as fast as possible at the entrance of a stairway leading to a room over the store of the Sking Yick company. Only the prompt action of the officers prevented more serious rioting. After quiet had been restored a raid on the suspected haunts of the highbinders was made and in one place were found three coats of mail and a small arsenal of revolvers, hatchets and knives. Nine men were arrested on suspicion. Three were charged with vagrancy and three with murder. One of them had a 45-caliber pistol, five boxes of cartridges and a pair of brass knuckles on him at the time of his arrest. Three of the victims have been identified. One is Ah Tai, a vegetable peddler. He was probably shot by accident. One was the dead Chin Chee, a well known highbinder, and another is Lee On Tong, a peddler. Their bodies present a horrible spectacle, most of the fatal wounds have been inflicted at close range. The trouble which led to the murders commenced with the conviction of Tai Choy, who was Wednesday removed to San Quentin to serve a ten years' sentence for murder in the second degree. The local gangs were sharply divided on the issue. The matter was rendered more acute when Gee Wing, who had evidently sold some property on China alley for \$5000, fled from the state to escape his creditors. A number of laborers and others, whom he owed sums ranging from \$50 to \$150, instituted criminal proceedings. Meanwhile the highbinders had taken the matter up, and it is believed that one of their objects was to blackmail Gee Wing or to bring about a settlement of the laborers' claims.

Has Adjournd.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 21.—The session of the general assembly of 1899 adjourned, finally at noon yesterday, after having been in session a little over three and a half months. The session was one of the shortest in the state's history and was fraught with interest throughout by reason of the spirited contest for United States senator. It closed without the election of a successor to M. S. Quay, and unless Gov. Stone calls an extra session at which there should be an election, Pennsylvania will have only one representative in the United States senate the next two years.

Exchanged.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Hay for the government of the United States and Consul General Charles D. Pierce for the government of the Orange-Free State yesterday exchanged ratifications of the new treaty of extradition between the two countries. The new treaty does not contain the original section requiring the surrender of fugitives from justice who are citizens of the country where their extradition is sought, but instead the provision is merely permissive, enabling a country to surrender its citizens in its discretion.

News Doubted.

Washington, April 21.—The statement that the commander of the German cruiser Falke had been arrested at Apia by the British naval commander was at once scouted by the officials to whom it was referred here. Both Secretary Hay and Secretary Long expressed their disbelief in the accuracy of the reports. Attention was directed to the fact that the navy department had heard from Admiral Kautz by cable from Auckland at a later date than that upon which the steamer just arrived at Victoria must have sailed from Apia on her eastward voyage.

Alcohol from Smoke.

Chemists, who can make sugar from old shirts and perfumes as well as colors from coal tar, have other triumphs awaiting them in the twentieth century. One of these is the manufacture of alcohol from the smoke of blast and other coal furnaces. Coal smoke of the kind contains eth

WAS OBSERVED

San Jacinto Day Celebrated in Several Cities.

Oratorical Contest.
Bryan, Tex., April 24.—The state oratorical contest at the agricultural and mechanical college drew a large number of visitors from other colleges and towns. Some of the delegates came in special cars decorated with flags and streamers and the interest was very great.

The speakers and subjects of orations were as follows:
Mr. McLeod, "Battle of Quebec," Austin college, Sherman; Glenn Flinn, "The Supreme Happiness," Southwestern university, Georgetown; W. B. Beard, "William of Orange," Trinity college, Tehuacana; G. W. Steers, "Alexander Hamilton," Fort Worth university; E. P. Aldredge, "Reign of Peace," Baylor university, Waco; J. L. Spiller, "Immortality," agricultural and mechanical college.

The address of welcome was delivered by President L. L. Foster and the exercises were interspersed by music by the college band.

Judges on delivery—Dr. O. H. Cooper of Carthage, Dr. W. H. Bruce of Athens and Judge A. W. Terrell of Austin.

On manuscript—Hon. J. S. Kendall and Hon. J. M. Carlisle of Austin and President Pritchett of Sam Houston normal institute.

The decision was awarded to Mr. Aldredge of Baylor university, with Glenn Flinn of the Southwestern university second.

Awful Fight.

Sweetwater, Tex., April 24.—Last evening near Eskota, ten miles east of here and in Fisher county, Uncle Brack Mitchell, constable of that precinct, was shot and mortally wounded by Frank Anderson of the same place, who in turn was shot and almost instantly killed by Will Simpson.

Constable Mitchell arrested Anderson and Will Simpson, the prisoner and officer started for Roby, the county seat. When about one-fourth of a mile from Eskota Anderson made an attempt to get possession of Mitchell's pistol.

In struggling both fell out of the buggy and the fight was continued on the ground. Anderson being about 25 years of age, strong and active, succeeded in wrenching the pistol from the constable's hands, who was a small man, at least 60 years of age, and then shot him in the top of the head, the bullet lodging in the face about the nose.

Anderson then turned the gun on Simpson, who knocked it up and fired at the same time with the above result. Simpson telephoned Sheriff Killen of Roby that he would remain at Eskota and to come and get him.

Terrible Tragedy.

Honey Grove, Tex., April 24.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in this city. George Morris, a negro woman, and her 5-year-old daughter were found at their home Saturday afternoon with their throats cut from ear to ear.

Neverson Morris, the husband and father, is under arrest charged with the crime.

The family live in a cabin in Mr. W. H. Lane's yard and the first known of the crime was when some one went to the Morris cabin Saturday evening to pay the woman a visit and found mother and child cold in death's embrace.

United Commercial Travelers.

San Antonio, Tex., April 24.—The grand council U. C. T. adjourned to meet in Houston next year. The reports of the secretary and the committee on the state of the order showed the grand council to be in excellent shape financially.

The officers were elected as follows: Past grand counselor, A. F. Dechman of Dallas; grand counselor, E. B. Mitchell of Dallas; grand junior counselor, Alf Dickman of San Antonio; grand secretary, J. B. Seegar of Dallas; grand conductor, J. F. Ficklin of Waco; grand page, B. K. James of San Antonio; grand sentinel, W. L. Kean of Fort Worth.

Executive committee—J. M. Sedberry of Sherman and W. C. Akard of Houston.

After Miss Barton.

Bonham, Tex., April 24.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Burney of this city named their little daughter Clara Barton in honor of the lady of Red Cross fame. They sent Miss Barton a photograph of their child some time ago and have received a picture of the original Clara Barton. They prize the picture highly and will have it framed.

Hiram P. Ervin was acquitted at Dallas of the murder of I. G. Randell.

Both Killed.

Denison, Tex., April 24.—The family of J. J. Lockridge, living at 1207 West Swings street, has received confirmation of the death of the father and brother in Mexico. The sad intelligence was conveyed to the children in a letter from the mother, who is in Mexico at the time Mr. Lockridge and his son were riding, turned completely over, killing them both instantly.

Celebrated by Many.

San Jacinto day was observed at several cities, among them the following:

Austin.—This city celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto by a grand parade of the firemen and civic organizations.

Beaumont.—The day was celebrated by a flag-raising by the public schools.

Dallas.—Public schools and postoffice were closed in honor of the day.

Plano.—San Jacinto day was observed by the bank, postoffice and the schools giving the students a holiday.

McKinney.—The banks and postoffice observed San Jacinto day here by closing. The schools were also suspended.

Hillsboro.—The postoffice and the banks celebrated the day by closing. Appropriate patriotic exercises were held in the city public schools.

Greenville.—San Jacinto day was only observed by closing of the banks and postoffice. Burleson college has also celebrated the day by public exercises.

Gainesville.—The banks and postoffice were closed in honor of San Jacinto day. The public schools also gave a vacation and had arranged for a patriotic and public demonstration at Kanawha park, but the weather—rain and wind—interfered.

Galveston.—Labor council celebrated San Jacinto day.

Battle of Flowers.

San Antonio, Tex., April 22.—The annual flower carnival of San Antonio, commemorative of the battle of San Jacinto, took place here yesterday. The railroads Thursday night and yesterday brought in between 14,000 and 15,000 people, from over the entire state, Mexico and Indian Territory.

The day was an ideal one, sunny and yet cool. The procession was reviewed by Gov. Sayers and staff in front of the Alamo. The parade consisted of a battalion of the sixth infantry, numbering 300 men, and a battalion of volunteers and cadets.

A section composed of ninety-four elaborately decorated carriages, barouches, landaus, phaetons and carts, a cavalcade of horsemen and horsewomen, a pony cavalcade and a donkey brigade, a bicycle corps of 120 decorated wheels and a section of the fire department, decorated by the ladies of the city, composed the parade.

The United Commercial Travelers in state convention here participated en masse.

The battle took place before Gov. Sayers' reviewing stand and lasted an hour and thirty minutes.

Officers Elected.

Denison, Tex., April 22.—The Woman's Relief corps elected following officers:

Helen C. Clark of Denison, senior vice department president; Mrs. Della B. Deihl of Galveston, junior vice department president; Mrs. Minnie McClain of Waco, re-elected treasurer; "Mother" O'Conner of San Antonio, chaplain; Mrs. H. C. Rush, Denison, delegate at large to the national relief corps meeting in Philadelphia next September; Mrs. Kate Farrell, Houston, alternate; Mrs. Selma Grabe, Galveston, delegate to national meeting; Mrs. Medora Crowell of Waco, alternate. Executive board, Mrs. Natalie Perkins of Galveston, Mrs. Julia Taylor of Dallas, Mrs. Marie LaMoreaux, Fort Worth, Mrs. Mary L. Ricker of Austin.

Mission Workers.

Dallas, Tex., April 22.—The third day's session of the Methodist Woman's Home Mission society was the busiest of those yet held. Notwithstanding the extremely inclement weather a full quorum of the delegates were in their seats at the hour of 9, though the attendance by the usually large congregation of onlookers was perceptibly reduced. There was an ugly, fine mist flying through a raw atmosphere out of doors, and this fact, together with a portentous threat of heavy rain later in the forenoon served to keep many of the interested spectators in their comfort-homes.

Miss Bennett was re-elected president.

Rain Retarded.

Denison, Tex., April 22.—San Jacinto day, and the second day of the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Texas were to have been combined and made a feature of the encampment, but the weather prophet that blew up and the clouds that hung dull and threatening throughout the day changed to rain clouds and from 8:30 o'clock till night and morning rain.

Battle at Houston.

Houston, Tex., April 22.—The people of Texas were here yesterday by the thousands despite the unfavorable weather. The first feature of the programme was the street parade.

The crowd at the Auditorium was immense. Hon. J. C. Hutcheson introduced Hon. J. W. Bailey, who spoke against expansion.

The West Texas presbytery of the Presbyterian church met at San Antonio.

Mr. J. M. Williams, residing near Batesville, says he had a beautiful stand of corn to come up on about twenty acres of land, but the rabbits almost completely destroyed it, and he has killed about 600 of them around his ranch lately.

Capt. E. M. Phelps, an old ranger, is chief clerk in the adjutant general's office at Austin.

Radical changes will take place in the city government of Waco.

Senate and House.

After much discussion in senate Thursday Dallas charter went over to Monday.

The senate bill requiring county commissioners' courts to submit bond issues to a vote of the people was laid before the senate with the explanation that it was a bill correcting an error in a similar bill passed earlier during the session. The bill passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

The senate bill providing for the condemnation of private property by towns and cities for the purpose of erecting waterworks plants and laying mains was engrossed and under a suspension of the rules passed finally.

On motion of Senator Dibrell the senate concurred in the house amendments to the senate bill locating a state summer normal at San Marcos.

The senate concurred in the house amendments to the senate bill No. 119 relative to maintaining general offices of railroads within this state.

Consideration of the appropriation bill was resumed in the house Thursday morning.

An amendment by Mr. Stewart to increase the salary of a porter in the attorney general's office from \$300 to \$360 was adopted.

After the item appropriating \$2500, the amount of salary provided by law for the clerk and librarian of the supreme court, had been adopted, Mr. Monroe moved to reconsider the vote by which it had been adopted, the object being to provide in the appropriation for applying a portion of the salary of that official especially to the payment of the person appointed by him to act as librarian. The motion was lost.

Mr. Caldwell offered an amendment to increase the salary of supreme court bailiff from \$150 to \$300. After consumption of nearly a half hour in its consideration the amendment was adopted by a yeas and nays vote, the yeas being 45 and the nays 41.

The speaker laid before the house a pending business the senate bill to amend the portion of the revised statute prescribing the duties of railway companies with respect to their general and public officers and the residences of their officers to be kept and maintained within the state.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Decker the order of business was suspended and the house took up the bill to authorize the governor and the commissioner of the general land office to appoint not more than two agents for the public school lands to investigate and report upon the location, condition and use or occupancy of the unsold and unleased public school lands, reporting the same to the governor and land commissioner.

Mr. Decker offered an amendment to provide that the agents shall be appointed by the commissioner of the land office with the consent and approval of the governor to prescribe their duties, fixing their salaries at traveling expenses not to exceed \$1500 per annum for both.

Mr. Savage offered an amendment to the amendment fixing the salaries at \$1300 each.

The Savage amendment was adopted and as thus amended the Decker amendment was adopted.

Tex. Veterans.

Temple, Tex., April 21.—Texas Veterans' association met here.

The association convened at the opera house, President Guy M. Bryan in the chair and officers present as follows: Guy M. Bryan president, Stephen H. Darden secretary, F. R. Lubbock assistant secretary and treasurer. The regular programme was entered into. Maj. Howard was appointed marshal.

The address of welcome upon behalf of the city of Temple was delivered by A. L. Curtis; response by Gov. Lubbock.

Mission Workers.

Dallas, Tex., April 21.—About 200 delegates are in attendance on the thirteenth annual convention of the Woman's Home Missionary society, which is holding its sessions at the First Methodist church. Miss Belle H. Bennett of Richmond, Ky., the president, presided.

Mrs. R. W. Thompson of the Foreign Missionary society and Rev. G. C. Rankin welcomed the delegates to Dallas and Miss E. M. Allen of Atlanta, Ga., responded.

Last night the devotional exercises were led by Bishop Key and President Bennett delivered her annual address.

George R. Green was fatally shot in a disorderly house at Falmouth, Ky.

Identified.

Galveston, Tex., April 21.—The young woman who committed suicide here by taking carbolic acid was identified last evening by Louis Smith of Wharton as his sister. He says she arrived at Wharton a few weeks ago, having come to this country from Russia, after spending a year in England. She was despondent and expressed a desire to go to Houston. He gratified her wish, and she left home April 12 provided with money. He heard from her no more until notified of her death.

G. A. R. Encampment.

Denison, Tex., April 21.—The state Grand Army of the Republic encampment is in session here with a large attendance.

Department Commander made his report, also Adj. Gen. Bigger.

Mass meeting of Dallas merchants protested against passage of anti-trust bill.

The Atlantic squadron is in the harbor of San Lucia.

CHARMING RESTFUL WOMAN.

Repose is a Very Attractive Feminine Quality.

The reposeful woman is an invigorating as a tonic in this age when women generally "live at a pressure that renders them dizzy." Among the most attractive qualities that any woman can possess is the charm of repose.

The women are nearly always so fidgety, so nervous, so hurried, that to find one who moves about quietly and assuredly, without excitement, and with a tranquillity unshaken by the little events of life, is as refreshing as the quiet of the dusk after the turmoil of the day, and gives to us something of the same restful feeling. So many women, in their desire to gain admiration, feel that they must be continually doing something to attract attention to themselves. They laugh and giggle until we feel like crying out with the harassed hero of Tennyson's poem, "Prithee, weep, May Lillian; they flutter about a room, they talk ceaselessly and exclaim and ejaculate over every trivial happening; until they have exhausted their own nervous force as well as ours with meaningless movements. Nothing could be a greater fallacy than to imagine this wins admiration, especially from men. Pettish, fussy and erratic ways are amusing enough when a girl is under 20, and the man very little more, but after that the grown man wants peace of mind and body, and he turns to the woman who can rise above the petty annoyances of life and who does not demand too much of his enthusiasm. There is a great passage in one of Tolstoy's novels, where the young wife of an old man goes to her husband with all the pent-up story of her struggles and temptations and emotions. He listens to it, and then gives her only the smile of a man anxious not to be disturbed. There are many times when every woman feels the same thing. We get, in time, to dread those of our friends who are intense, who are always either in absurdly high spirits or preternaturally blue. They make too great drafts on our sympathy, for they demand that we shall feel as they do about everything, and it is a relief to turn to the placid woman who gives us nothing but the sense of rest and peace. Another argument, if it were needed, in favor of cultivating purposes, is that it does more to keep one young than all the cosmetics ever invented. Irritability makes wrinkles, worrying is the sure forerunner of gray hairs, excitement shortens life. It is the quiet woman of reposeful manners that the years pass by without leaving a mark. Another thing is that the woman who can keep calm is always the one who succeeds. She is always master of herself, and any situation, and she never knows those awful hours with which most of us are too sadly familiar, when she has to repent in sackcloth and ashes the thing she did not do in the moment of excitement. In nature and human nature it is the great silent forces that are irresistible.

CLEAN MONEY.

One Woman Has All Her Currency Washed and Ironed.

"The demand for new bills for shopping is on the increase among women," said a local bank teller to a New Orleans Times-Democrat reporter, "and is getting to be a nuisance. A great many women won't handle any currency that is not absolutely fresh and crisp, and in the north all the banks that make a specialty of catering to women's custom keep a supply constantly on hand for this particular purpose. Sometimes the bills are hard to get, especially those of certain denominations, and gold is unpopular on account of the danger of confusing the \$2.50 coin with a bright penny. It is not generally known, but bills can be washed and ironed as easily as a pocket handkerchief. A wealthy woman of my acquaintance has all her money, laundered before she uses it. She turns the notes over to her maid, who washes them thoroughly in hot water with ordinary soapuds and spreads them out on a table to dry. Then she dampens them slightly and presses them with a medium-hot smoothing-iron. If the bill is not frayed this process will make it as bright and crisp as when it first left the treasury. It is astonishing how dirty money gets. If one could see the water in which a dozen commonly circulated bills were washed it would give them a permanent aversion to the trade of teller."

Another Hero.

One morning recently Wallace Logan, who was an engineer on a railroad train, died to save others. There was a wreck near Akron, O., in which Mrs. Frank Wilson, a Cincinnati lady, and many others were injured. Mr. Logan was on the engine and he could have escaped by jumping when the engine ran off the track, but he knew that if he did so a great many people would lose their lives, so he grasped the throttle valve and stuck to his post of duty, and he was the only one on all the train that was killed. He died because he was a brave man. Not every one has a chance to be a hero, but when the need for one rises there is always some one like Wallace Logan to fill the place. Everybody has to die some time, and when one's time has come it would be grand to die as he did—doing his duty.

Ingredients of Embalmers' Fluid.

In connection with the "embalmed" beef controversy a great deal of curiosity was manifested as to the composition of embalmers' fluid, used by undertakers. The National Druggist gives two recipes, in both of which arsenic acid is the ingredient placed at the head of the list. Besides this extremely poisonous ingredient one of the receipts contains mercury bichloride, also a dangerous poison.

When He Had To.

"So old Yabsley is dead, eh? Well, well! Did he leave anything?" "Yes, it broke his heart to do it, but he left everything."

At Staunton, Va., for seventy-two hours Charles Armentrout had a spell of hiccupping which his physicians could not relieve.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"MASCARET OF THE INNOCENTS" SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

"My Father, if Thou Hast Opened Thy Mouth Unto the Lord, Do to Me According to That Which Hath Proceeded Out of Thy Mouth"—Judges, 11:36.

Jephthah was a freebooter. Early turned out from a home where he ought to have been cared for, he consorted with rough men and went forth to earn his living as best he could. In those times it was considered right for a man to go out on independent military expeditions. Jephthah was a good man according to the light of his dark age, but through a wandering and predatory life he became reckless and precipitate. The grace of God changes a man's heart, but never reverses his natural temperament. The Israelites wanted the Ammonites driven out of their country, so they sent a delegation to Jephthah, asking him to become commander-in-chief of all the forces. He might have said, "You drove me out when you had no use for me, and now you are in trouble you want me back;" but he did not say that. He takes command of the army, sends messengers to the Ammonites to tell them to vacate the country, and, getting no favorable reply, marshals his troops for battle.

Before going to the war Jephthah makes a very solemn vow, that if the Lord will give him victory, then, on his return home, whatsoever first comes out of his doorway he will offer in sacrifice as a burnt offering. The battle opens. It was no skirmishing on the edges of danger, no unlimbering of batteries two miles away, but the hurrying of men on the point of swords and spears until the ground could no more drink the blood, and the horses reared to leap over the pile of bodies of the slain.

In those old times opposing forces would fight until the swords were broken; then each one would throttle his man until they both fell, teeth to teeth, grip to grip, death-stare to death-stare, until the plain was one tumbled mass of corpses from which the last trace of manhood had been dashed out.

Jephthah wins the day. Twenty cities lay captured at his feet. Sound the victory all through the mountains of Gilead. Let the trumpeters call up the survivors. Homeward to your wives. Homeward to your children with your glittering treasures. Homeward to have the applause of an admiring nation. Build triumphal arches. Swing out flags all over Mizpeh. Open all your doors to receive the captured treasures. Through every hall spread the banquet. Pile up the viands. Fill high the tankards. The nation is redeemed, the invaders are routed, and the national honor is vindicated.

Huzza for Jephthah, the conqueror! Jephthah, seated on a prancing steed, advances amid the acclaiming multitudes, but his eye is not on the excited populace. Remembering that he had made a solemn vow that, returning from victorious battle, whatsoever first came out of the doorway of his home, that should be sacrificed as a burnt offering, he has his anxious look upon the door. I wonder what spotless lamb, what brace of doves will be thrown upon the fires of the burnt offering.

Oh, horrors! Paleness of death blanches his cheek. Despair seizes his heart. His daughter, his only child, rushes out to show herself in her father's arms and throw upon him more kisses than there were wounds on his breast or dents in his shield. All the triumphal splendors vanish. Holding back this child from his heaving breast, and pushing the locks back from the fair brow, and looking into the eyes of inextinguishable affection, with choked utterance he says, "Would God I lay stark on the bloody plain! My daughter, my only child, joy of my home, life of my life, thou art the sacrifice!"

The whole matter was explained to her. This was no whining, hollow-hearted girl into whose eyes the father looked. All the glory of sword and shield vanished in the presence of the valor of that girl. There may have been a tremor on the lip, as a rose leaf trembles in the sigh of the south wind; there may have been the starting of a tear like a drop of rain shaken from the eaves of a water lily; but with a self-sacrifice the man may not reach, and only woman's heart can compass, she surrenders herself to fire and to death. She cries out in the words of my text: "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do unto me whatsoever hath proceeded from thy mouth."

She bows to the knife, and the blood, which so often at the father's voice had rushed to the crimson cheek, smokes in the fires of the burnt offering. No one can tell us her name. There is no need that we know her name. The garlands that Mizpeh twisted for Jephthah the warrior were gone into the dust; but all ages are twisting this girl's chaplet. It is well that her name came not to us, for no one can wear it. They may take the name of Deborah, or Abigail, or Miriam, but no one in all the ages shall have the title of this daughter of sacrifice.

Of course this offering was not pleasing to the Lord, especially as a provision was made in the law for such a contingency, and Jephthah might have redeemed his daughter by the payment of thirty shekels of silver. But before you hurl your denunciations at Jephthah's cruelty, remember that in olden times, when vows were made, men thought they must execute them, perform them, whether they were wicked or good. There were two wicked things about Jephthah's vow. First, he ought never to have made it. Next, having made it, it were better broken than kept. But do not take on pretentious airs and say, "I could not have done as Jephthah did." If in former days you had been standing on the banks of the Ganges, and you had been born in India, you might have thrown your children to the crocodiles. It is not because we are naturally any better, but because we have more gospel light.

I make very practical use of this question when I tell you that the sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter was a type of the physical, mental, and

spiritual sacrifice of ten thousand children in this day. There are parents all unwittingly bringing to bear upon their children a class of influences which will as certainly ruin them as kettles and torch destroyed Jephthah's daughter. While I speak, the whole nation, without emotion and without shame, looks upon the stupendous sacrifice.

In the first place I remark that much is a system of sacrifice. When children spend six or seven hours in school, and then must spend two or three hours in preparation for school the next day, will you tell me how much time they will have for sunshine and fresh air, and the obtaining of that exuberance which is necessary for the duties of coming life? No one can feel more thankful than I do for the advancement of common school education. The printing of books appropriate for schools, the multiplication of philosophical apparatus, the establishment of normal schools, which provide for our children teachers of largest calibre, are themes on which every philanthropist ought to be congratulated. But this herding of great multitudes of children in ill-ventilated schoolrooms, and poorly equipped halls of instruction, is making many of the places of knowledge in this country a huge holocaust. Politics in many of the cities get into educational affairs, and while the two political parties are scrambling for the honors, Jephthah's daughter perishes. It is so much so that there are many schools in the country today which are preparing tens of thousands of invalid men and women for the future, so that, in many places, by the time the child's education is finished the child is finished! In many large places, in many cities of the country, there are large appropriations for everything else, and cheerful appropriations; but as soon as the appropriation is to be made for the educational or moral interests of the city, we are struck through with an economy that is well nigh the death of us.

In connection with this I mention what I might call the cramming system of the common schools and many of the academies; children of delicate brain compelled to tasks that might appal a mature intellect; children going down to school with a strap of books half as high as themselves. The fact is, in some of the cities parents do not allow their children to graduate, for the simple reason, they say, "We cannot afford to allow our children's health to be destroyed in order that they may gather the honors of an institution." Tens of thousands of children educated into imbecility; so that connected with many such literary establishments there ought to be asylums for the wrecked. It is push, and crowd, and cram, and stuff, and jam, until the child's intellect is bewildered, and the memory is ruined, and the health is gone. There are children who once were full of romping and laughter, and had cheeks crimson with health, who are turned out in the afternoon pale-faced, irritated, asthmatic, old before their time. It is one of the saddest sights on earth to see an old-mannish boy or an old-womanish woman! Girls of ten years of age studying algebra. Boys of twelve years of age racking their brains over trigonometry! Children unacquainted with their mother tongue crying over their Latin, French and German lessons! All the vivacity of their nature beaten out of them by the heavy beetle of a Greek lexicon!

And you doctor them for this, and you give them a little medicine for that, and you wonder when the cents ter with them. I will tell you what the matter with them. They are finishing their education!

In our day most boys start out with no idea higher than the all-encompassing dollar. They start in an age which boasts it can scratch the Lord's Prayer on a ten-cent piece, and the Ten Commandments on a ten-cent piece. Children are taught to reduce morals and religion, time and eternity, to vulgar fractions. It seems to me their chief attainment what ten cents make a dime, and ten dimes make a dollar. How to get money is only equaled by the other art, how to keep it. Tell me, ye who know, what chance there is for those who start out in life with such perverted sentiments! The money market rounds again and again with the downfall of such people. If I had a drop of blood on the tip of a pen, I would tell you by what awful tragedy many of the youth of this country are ruined.

Further on, thousands and tens of thousands of the daughters of America are sacrificed to worldliness. They are taught to be in sympathy with all the artifices of society. They are inducted into all the hollowness of what is called fashionable life. They are taught to believe that history is dry, but that fifty-cent stories of adventurous love are delicious. With capacity that might have rivaled a Florence Nightingale in heavenly ministries, or made the father's house glad with filial and sisterly demeanor, their life is a waste, their beauty a curse, their eternity a demolition.

In the siege of Charleston, during our civil war, a lieutenant of the army stood on the floor beside the daughter of the ex-governor of the state of South Carolina. They were taking the vows of marriage. A bombshell struck the roof, dropped into the group, and nine were wounded and slain; among the wounded to death the bride. While the bridegroom knelt on the carpet trying to stanch the wounds, the bride demanded that the ceremony be completed, that she might take the vows before her departure; and when the minister said, "Will thou be faithful unto death?" with her dying lips she said, "I will," and in two hours she had departed. That was the slaughter and the sacrifice of the body; but at thousands of marriage-altars there are daughters slain for time and slain for eternity. It is not a marriage; it is a massacre. Affiliated to some one who is only waiting until his father dies, so he can get the property; then a little while they swing around in the circles, brilliant circles; then the property is gone, and having no power to earn a livelihood, the twin sink into some corner of society, the husband an idler and a sot, the wife a drudge, a slave, and a sacrifice. Ah! spare your denunciations from Jephthah's head, and expend them all on this wholesale floor.

I lift up my voice against the sacrifice of children. I look out of the windows on a Sabbath and I see a group of children, unwashed, unclothed, unchristianized. Who cares for them? Who prays for them? Who utters to them one kind word? When the city missionary, passing along the park in New York, saw a ragged lad and heard him swearing, he said to him, "My son, stop swearing! You ought to go to the house of God today. You ought to be good; you ought to be a Christian." The lad looked in his face and said, "Ah! it is easy for you to talk, well clothed as you are, and well fed; but we chaps ain't got no chance." Who lifts them to the altar for baptism? Who goes forth to snatch them up from crime and death and woe? Who today will go forth and bring them into schools and churches? No. Heap them up, great piles of rags and wretchedness and filth. Put underneath them the fires of sacrifice, stir up the blaze, put on more faggots, and while we sit in the churches with folded arms and indifference, crime and disease and death will go on with the agonizing sacrifice.

I congratulate all those who are toiling for the outcast and the wandering. Your work will soon be over, but the influence you are setting in motion will never stop. Long after you have been garnered for the skies, your prayers, your teachings, and your Christian influence will go on, and help to people heaven with bright inhabitants. Which would you rather see?—which would you rather mingle in, in the last great day—being able to say, "I added house to house, and land to land, and manufactory to manufactory; I owned half the city; whatever my eye saw I had, whatever I wanted I got;" or on that day to have Christ look you full in the face and say, "I was hungry, and ye fed me; I was naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick in prison, and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my brethren, ye did it to me?"

THE REAL THACKERAY.

Thackeray is misunderstood by many readers. They place him among the satirists or the cranks, and delight to ridicule the follies and weaknesses of human nature. It is true that he was a satirist. His love of sincerity made him hate shams. These he keenly pictured, but gentleness was exhibited even in his satire.

Glimpses of the real Thackeray are given us in the introduction which his daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, has written for the biographical edition of his writings. Here we see him as he was: playful, affectionate, benevolent, the kindest of critics, the most tender-hearted of editors, sending checks to writers less fortunate than he, and feeling it "a thorn in his pillow" when, as editor of the Cornhill Magazine, he had to return a manuscript. After his death, this entry was found in his diary, written just after he had moved into a new house:

"I pray Almighty God that the words I write in this house may be pure and honest; that they may be dictated by no personal spite, unworthy motive, or unjust greed for gain; that they may tell the truth, as far as I know it, and tend to promote love and peace among men, for the sake of Christ our Lord."

When these words were written, Thackeray's work, though he could not know it, was very nearly done. The entry is dated March 8, 1862, and in December of the next year he died. But the words expressed, not a new aspiration, but the purpose which he had kept steadily in view through his whole literary career. This sense of moral responsibility deepens respect for the great novelist. A general adoption of his ideal would sweeten and elevate fiction.

An "Anti-Cartoon" Law.

Bills to forbid the publication of newspaper portraits have been introduced at different times in the legislatures of New York and of other states, but California is the first state to pass a law on the subject. The act prohibits the printing of any portrait of a citizen of California, except public officials, without his consent. It also forbids the publishing "any caricature calculated to reflect on the honor, dignity or political motives of any original, or to hold him up to public hatred, ridicule or contempt."

Editors who violate the law are liable to imprisonment. The history of the act is instructive. It had been passed by the house, but defeated in the senate, when a San Francisco

WHILE FACING DEATH

GIRLS AT HOME ARE WELL REMEMBERED.

What Man Does for Love—Tears Sting the Eyelids When One Pictures Circumstances Under Which Some Messages Were Offered.

When danger so encompasses a man that death stares him in the face at every turn, all his thoughts might well be expected to be of himself; but at such a crisis he generally thinks less of his own peril than of the wife or sweetheart whom he has left behind him. A graphic illustration of what a man will do for love was given during the Kaffir wars of half a century ago. A small advance party of white men were cut off from the main body by a horde of natives, who seemed to grow magically out of the adjacent bushes. Realizing that they were in a death-trap, the six men fled wearily into the thick of the advancing Kaffirs, but one by one they dropped dead, and finally a young fellow named Dixon was the only man left standing. While the air around him sang with the flight of assegais, he scribbled something in his pocketbook, thrust the point of a spear through the leaves, and threw his message far out over the heads of the Kaffirs. When, five minutes later, the other white men rode up and scattered the natives right and left, they found that pocketbook on a rock and marveled that the six men had been able to write such a message. It was a prettily worded letter to his sweetheart, in which, after telling her how much he loved her, he said that she was on no account to stop away from the ball for his sake. "Leave one dance blank and I shall be there in spirit to take it," he concluded. Then came a few quiet words of farewell to his comrades, and a request that they would deliver the letter to the girl of his heart. Every year pathetic letters telling of disaster at sea are washed up in dozens of our coast, but the stone bottle found by a Yorkshire fisherman last autumn contained lines of more than average interest. "Cheer up, sweetheart Hannah—I was never good enough for you," said this curious billet-doux, and it would appear that the mariner had barely had time to finish it and cram it into the bottle before the ship went down, for his signature was broken off in the middle, and Hannah's address was not given at all. Tears sting the eyelids when one pictures the circumstances under which that touching message must have been written. One can almost see the rough seaman laboriously printing the words which were to convey the sad news to his sweetheart and patiently wetting his thick pencil so that the marks it made might not be easily washed away. Not good enough for her! Why, a queen might take the hand of such a fellow and consider herself ennobled by the match. Proud Britons are wont to wriggle in their chairs when Majuba is mentioned; but they should bear in mind that, even in the midst of their humiliation, many soldiers bore themselves gallantly. A Pretoria man tells how one young fellow, when disabled by wounds in the thigh and the arm, sat down in full view of the triumphant Boers and scribbled a letter. While his comrades were pelting past him to safety, he was endeavoring to phrase to his sweetheart in English, and carefully prevented the blood which was oozing from his arm from falling on the paper. That letter was picked up after the engagement, and would have been dispatched to this country long ago had the finder known where to send it; but the gallant young soldier was shot dead ere he had finished writing, and his message was so trampled on by ruthless feet that it was scarcely readable. One sentence, though, stood out plainly from the mud that smeared the paper. It was this: "They'll down me soon, pet, so for my sake, look after the old mater; father doesn't care." Alas! that that pet and the old mater should never have known how their beloved soldier ladie sacrificed his life in writing to them!—Rival.

CRITTENDEN'S AUDACITY.

A Celebrated Turfman Who Accomplished What Few Attempt.

A little group of veteran turfmen were sitting in the lobby of the St. Charles hotel at New Orleans, La., talking about people and things. "Speaking of nerve," said one of the party, "you've got a story that has just been told 'the most coolest, most self-possessed man I ever knew in my life was Harvey Crittenden, who died in '92 at Saratoga. Harvey was a member of the celebrated Crittenden family of Kentucky, and was a finely bred, highly educated, polished gentleman, but he had a streak of natural devilry running through him that he could no more help than he could help the color of his eyes. He was the worst practical joker that ever lived, but his coolness and presence of mind used to invariably get him out of his scrapes. I was with him at Louisville in the fall of '86, and he offered a crowd of us at the Galt house a bet of \$50 that he would kick anybody in the city and not get into the least trouble over it. He kept the bet standing for two days, and kicked seven or eight different people—some of them elderly men and men of prominence. In each case he apologized so suavely, claiming he mistook the victim for his brother, who had kicked him the day before as a joke, that the victim became mollified and assured him it was all right. I have often heard since of other people doing the kicking act, but I am sure Crittenden invented it. At another time I was walking along the street with him when he noticed a masher peering out from the corner. He was exquisitely dressed and had a flowing blonde moustache. 'Watch me surprise him,' said Crittenden, and turning suddenly to the dude he seized both ends of his moustache, pulled them violently and said, in a loud, serious voice: 'Pretty bird! Pretty bird!' Then he walked off rapidly and was out of sight before the fellow could recover from his amazement. It seems foolish to tell, but it was one of the most ludicrous scenes I ever witnessed. When Crittenden pulled the man's moustache his mouth flew open like a trap, but he was so paralyzed with astonishment he was unable to lift a finger."

CHURCH SALOONS.

England Possesses Several Doing a Thriving Business.

Warwickshire, England, possesses the chief of a class of anomalies of which up-to-date America can exhibit no part. It is nothing more nor less than a minister of the gospel who openly runs a public house. The established church is far from being teetotal in its doctrines, as teetotalism, even among the more rigorous of the sects, has never been popular in England. The public house came into the possession of the parish of which Rev. Oskert Montague, the gentleman in question, was the rector, through the will of an eccentric old miser, who perhaps as much in irony as good faith, left it to the vestry in charge for the benefit of the poor of the parish. When this was made public the reverend gentleman consulted several temperance reformers, who, of course, advised him to sell immediately. The majority of the vestry, however, were in favor of running the place on equitable terms, and devoting the proceeds to the purpose prescribed. The result has been successful beyond expectation, an appreciable income being each year derived for clothing, coal, etc. The principles are as follows: 1. The sale of pure beer. 2. No profit whatever to an individual. 3. No credit allowed. Since the success of this place several English ministers have taken out licenses on the same plan, and in each instance are reaping a harvest for their parish poor.

A New Legal Invention.

Some Missouri lawyer has invented a brand-new basis for a claim for damages against a railway company. He has a client who was a member of the non-commissioned staff of one of the volunteer regiments enlisted for the war with Spain. While the army was being concentrated in Florida the soldier, by reason of alleged negligence of the Port Scott and Memphis Railway, fell from a car at Jacksonville, sustaining injuries that necessitated his discharge from the army. Through his attorney he has now brought suit against the railway company for \$25,000 damages. The peculiarity of the case lies in the fact that plaintiff sets forth in his complaint, as one of the principal damages for which he seeks recompense, "that by reason of defendant's negligence, plaintiff was deprived of his opportunity to win glory and honor as a soldier in the war with Spain, to his loss and damage."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Used by Jenny Lind.

New York Tribune: Two relics are treasured in Albany that were honored as having been used by Jenny Lind when she visited the capital. They are a bed and a bureau in massive wood, varnished, medallion painted and gorgeous in color. They were the property of the Delavan house, the proprietor of which bought these pieces of furniture especially for the use of the prima donna, the ordinary appointment of the rooms prepared for her not being considered fine enough. When fire destroyed much of the old hotel years ago this furniture escaped and some time later was sold with a quantity of other things. The proprietor of a Turkish bathhouse purchased the pieces, and now they are used in a room set apart for guests who may like to spend the night in the building.

Holding Himself High.

The Chicago Post tells of a doctor who hurried into a drug store. "I've been called to attend the Croesus baby," he said, "and I've given a prescription that calls for nothing but paragon. When they send it over here you must tell them it will take at least an hour to put it up, and the cost will be \$2.50. That's the only way to make them think I'm any good; the medicine's any good and you're any good, and I want to keep their business."

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

Injury to Missouri Orchards.

The secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society sends out the following: I realize that the general impression of our people and of our newspapers, and of the reports made about the loss of the fruit crop and injury to the trees are far overdrawn, but such is not usually the case. On the contrary they are usually under-estimated, and oftentimes the injury is much more serious than reported, instead of less. The great and widespread damage by the freeze of February is not by any means over-estimated, as the reports from five hundred inquiries fully testify. There never has been such serious results from any cold winter as this one, during the history of fruit growing in Missouri, and now the question comes to every one of us—How important even than the fruit crop—"What to do with the trees?" The intensity of the cold does not seem to have been most severe in the northern part of the state, for in many instances the reports show a lower degree in the southern part. When we consider that 25 degrees to 30 degrees below, means a freezing of the life out of many of our trees and causing the bark and even the bodies to burst, we may be sure of serious damage. This has been the case in this instance.

Sorghum for Swine.

Mary Best of Medicine Lodge, Barber county, Kansas, who for years has realized very satisfactory results from rearing swine on sorghum, both as pasture and grain, has written some of her experience to Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture, from which the following is taken: "Our experience in rearing hogs on sorghum has been very satisfactory, and has proved for this district the best way of handling them. We have a hog lot of about four acres, including a good orchard, and keep about a hundred of 100 hogs on hand the year around, selling a bunch, say, every two months, the little ones are come replacing those sold. The lot is situated on the bluffs of the river. The high part is perfectly drained and is never muddy, while the bluffs and trees afford excellent shelter in both summer and winter. In addition to this natural protection we also have warm, dry houses for the hogs in winter.

The plum buds—Japan variety—are

all killed, and the trees injured in some instances as badly as the peach. Treat them the same as the peach. Other plums, of the Wild Goose type, are all right for a crop of plums. The cherry buds of the Morello variety like the Ey. Richmond, are in good condition for a crop of fruit, and the trees are very slightly injured. Some of the Duke varieties are injured and nearly all the Heart varieties. The apple buds—only the tender varieties are killed, but most of the hardy varieties are still in good shape for a crop of apples. In many localities, however, the trees themselves are badly damaged, caused by the rupture of the bark, and sometimes the tree itself. If this bursting of the bark is such that the bark is loose all around the tree, then the tree had better be cut down to the ground, or if the loose bark, cover the part with grafting wax and then cut back so severely as the peach. If the wood is simply discolored, then a severe top pruning will be sufficient and they will very likely recover. It is astonishing how quickly some of these trees will recover if they are cut back enough so that the sap can reach the branches before it becomes sour, as it must do, if it has to go to the tips of the limbs when cut off.

The strawberry crop is not material-

ly damaged because they are usually well mulched. The raspberry crop will be short fully one-half. The canes have been badly killed in many localities, and where such is the case they had better all be cut off close to the ground and burned up. The blackberry crop will be short only about one-fourth among our hardy varieties. When they are killed treat the same as the raspberry. The grape crop will still be good, only excepting some of the tender varieties. If there ever was a time when the fruit grower could have a general clearing up in nearly all parts of the orchard and garden, then this year is the time. When you cut off this wood burn it up; by thus doing you will destroy many insects, their eggs and much of the destructive fungi which do us so much damage. We may be partially free from their destructive ravages for a few years if we make this cleaning up a general and thorough one. In conclusion, while we cannot expect a great crop of fruit this year, yet we should get good prices for everything we have to sell. The great extent of country where the damage has been severe gives us promise of a very short crop, and it will surely pay us to take good care of all we may have. Never was there a winter when so large a portion of our country was so badly damaged by one single storm. It extended from the Atlantic to the northern limit of fruit growing. The fruit is not killed in all this district but is badly injured, and no portion has entirely escaped; hence we may look for a scarcity.

Eradicating Ox-Eye Daisies.

I have had a few years' experience with the ox-eye daisy which has been valuable. I have had the misfortune to have a good deal of experience with it, and the first that deserves record is due to impure grass seed which I bought at the start, and the farm is then completely stocked through the manure made from the infected hay, writes H. Stewart to Country Gentleman. How to get rid of these daisies in the cheapest manner was the question. I determined to let them grow

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Jokes—Gibes and Ironies Original and Selected—Fleetsam and Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—Witty Saying.

Don't Go Into Particulars.

When you meet a politician Of a strictly business kind, Who at last has climbed the ladder And left all his past behind, You must compliment him shrewdly About you 't want any row; You can say you're glad he got there, But you needn't mention how.

Discontinued His Telephone.

"Had my telephone taken out last week," said the man who is known in a certain section of Piety Hill as "such a good neighbor." "Just ordered it back again. Got mad and cut my nose off to spite my face. Deep-voiced man with an official tone called me up and said he wanted to test the instrument. 'All right,' I called back, 'go ahead.' 'Please stand to the right of the transmitter and talk,' he directed, and I did. 'Now to the left,' and I did. 'Now kindly talk directly into the transmitter,' and I did. 'Now stand on your head and talk,' and he hung off before I had time to paralyze him with a few sentences.

His Peculiar Shape.

"How can you tell a monopolist?" was the question. "By his stomach," was the answer of the boy who had been studying political cartoons and who had thus imbibed the idea that monopoly is a mere matter of weight.—Chicago Post.

Why She Did It.

"Why is it," they asked, "that you let your husband have his own way in everything?" "Because," she replied, "I like to have some one to blame when things go wrong."—Boston Journal.

How He Met His Fate.

"How come he died," said the colored citizen, "the way he do way er de train on how come he wuz in de way er de train wuz 'count er de dimmy-john er liquor; but how come de liquor didn't spill, en de dimmy-john didn't break 'n en de train runned over him. Is one er dese 'tings dat's providential, en hid fer our understandin' fer a wise purpose. All I know fer suttin' is—I don't see how a man could get ter step on a railroad track, or anywhere else, fer dat matter, wid sich good liquor 'outside him.'—Atlanta Constitution.

Life Long Head.

"Do you think that Russia and Great Britain will disarm?" asked the Anglo-Saxon caller. "Really," answered Li Hung Chang, who, of course, does not understand elegant distinctions in English, "I don't know that it makes much difference to me what they do with their arms, so long as their legs remain in pulling distance."—Washington Star.

Avoid Substitution.

"But I prefer another!" she objected. A fierce desperation took possession of him. "I am just as good as another!" he cried. Now she laughed in his face. To be sure a woman is a woman, but love is not precisely like the drug business, after all.—Detroit Journal.

After the Holidays.

Little Boy—Oh, Miss Prim, I am so glad you're back again!—Governor (much pleased)—I'm glad you're getting fond of your lessons! Little Boy—Oh, it isn't that. I was thinking how much I shall enjoy my half holidays!—Pick-Me-Up.

Wanted Advice.

Her Father—If you are already engaged and matters have been settled between you, what do you want to see me about? The Budding Financier—I would like to know from you whether it's advisable to marry her.—Life.

Note Her Horse Laugh.

The agitated girl looked back through the cloud of dust that rose in their rear. "Algernon," she exclaimed in terror, "papa is pursuing us." "Let him pursue!" chuckled Algernon. "The last thing I did before we started out was to slip out and change his storage battery. It's only got about one more mile in it, and then it'll stop dead." And even as Algernon spoke these words his automobile drew away from the pursuer, while from the lagging machine far in the rear came faintly to the ear hoarse cries of impotent rage from the baffled parent.—Chicago Tribune.

The Young Idea.

There was a disagreement, and the mother undertook to straighten things out. "Why can't you play nicely?" she asked. "Cause he wants to boss things," answered the youngster. He wants me to play I'm president of the United States. "Well, why don't you?" "Cause it is my turn to be Dewey."—Chicago Evening Post.

A Matter of Habit.

"I'm sorry for our president," said the French official. "He has an ordeal before him in which he will not get half the sympathy he deserves. He owes it to the public to have some pictures taken." "That is simple enough." "It seems so. But think of a man in his position being told to look pleasant!"—Washington Star.

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"Why is it," they asked, "that you let your husband have his own way in everything?" "Because," she replied, "I like to have some one to blame when things go wrong."—Boston Journal.

How He Met His Fate.

"How come he died," said the colored citizen, "the way he do way er de train on how come he wuz in de way er de train wuz 'count er de dimmy-john er liquor; but how come de liquor didn't spill, en de dimmy-john didn't break 'n en de train runned over him. Is one er dese 'tings dat's providential, en hid fer our understandin' fer a wise purpose. All I know fer suttin' is—I don't see how a man could get ter step on a railroad track, or anywhere else, fer dat matter, wid sich good liquor 'outside him.'—Atlanta Constitution.

Life Long Head.

"Do you think that Russia and Great Britain will disarm?" asked the Anglo-Saxon caller. "Really," answered Li Hung Chang, who, of course, does not understand elegant distinctions in English, "I don't know that it makes much difference to me what they do with their arms, so long as their legs remain in pulling distance."—Washington Star.

Avoid Substitution.

"But I prefer another!" she objected. A fierce desperation took possession of him. "I am just as good as another!" he cried. Now she laughed in his face. To be sure a woman is a woman, but love is not precisely like the drug business, after all.—Detroit Journal.

After the Holidays.

Little Boy—Oh, Miss Prim, I am so glad you're back again!—Governor (much pleased)—I'm glad you're getting fond of your lessons! Little Boy—Oh, it isn't that. I was thinking how much I shall enjoy my half holidays!—Pick-Me-Up.

Wanted Advice.

Her Father—If you are already engaged and matters have been settled between you, what do you want to see me about? The Budding Financier—I would like to know from you whether it's advisable to marry her.—Life.

WRITERS OF PLAYS.

They Are Usually Paid a Percentage of Gross Receipts.

Wonderful stories are told of the amounts paid to dramatic authors, says W. J. Henderson in Scribner's. If they were true, they would prove that the quickest way to get rich was to write a successful play. It takes two years, however, for a skilled dramatist, like Bronson Howard, to make a play, and he cannot guarantee that it will be liked by the unfathomable public. He does not know what Mr. Howard receives, but the typical pay of a dramatic author is 5 per cent of the gross receipts weekly. But there is no fixed standard of payments. Some playwrights get a certain sum down and the usual royalty of 5 per cent. Others are paid on a sliding scale. One noted pair of collaborators received for one of their productions 5 per cent of the gross receipts up to \$5,000, and 1 per cent additional of each one thousand over that figure. As their work drew \$10,000 a week for the first six weeks their managers had to pay them \$700 a week for the use of their work. In the case of purely theatrical back-work smaller prices are paid, and the rate is often fixed at for a single night, \$25 being a good fee. For adaptations royalties are seldom paid in this country. A manager usually hires a hack dramatist and pays him a lump sum for his work. For operetta adaptations very small prices are paid; that is why the adaptations are usually such poor trash. No man who can do good work can afford to accept the terms. Only managers and authors very well do. O'Fly Car offered Gilbert and Sullivan \$10,000 down for the exclusive rights to the "Pirates of Penzance." They declined the offer, accepted their customary royalties, and got \$12,000.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

English Workmen Have Many Objections to Their Introduction. English workmen do not view with complacency the introduction of the American locomotives on the Midland railway. They are not only an affront to their national pride, but they see in them a positive menace to the engineers' trades union, which has been one of the most powerful in all Europe. The American locomotive is placed on the rails in Great Britain at a cost of from 20 to 30 per cent less than the British makers can produce the same sort of machine. So the working of the American locomotives is watched with much more than ordinary interest by men on both sides of the ocean. If the machines can be made thoroughly adapted to British requirements at such a saving of cost to the British railway companies, it means that the British maker must produce them at a like cost or else be thrown out of the market. That means lower wages to the British workman, and against that he will fight with all his characteristic obstinacy, as he has to the introduction of labor saving machinery. Even the long drawn out and disastrous strike which made possible the introduction of the American locomotive, has not taught them the whole of their lesson. There is even now a proposition on foot that the union of locomotive drivers shall adopt a rule prohibiting members from handling an American-made locomotive, when the engineers' union shall reach the conclusion if it does, that the introduction of the American machine threatens seriously the wages of their trade.

Boston's Library.

Agreements have been signed for the purchase of the old public library building in Boylston street, Boston, by the Frederick L. Ames estate for \$200,000, and the formal transfer will be made some time this month, according to the Transcript. Forty-four years ago the corner stone of the library building was laid, and three years later the building was completed and dedicated. After forty years of occupancy for library purposes it was abandoned for the new structure in Copley square. Joshua Bates of England, a banker born in Massachusetts, contributed \$50,000 toward the building fund, and to this amount other donations were added. The building cost \$365,000, and at that time the number of books in the reading room was 10,215; number of volumes in the library, 22,047. Among the contributors of books were: Theodore Parker, 12,000 volumes; Geo. Titcher, 7,500 volumes, including a valuable Spanish collection; the sons of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch gave their father's library of 2,500 volumes and \$500 in cash for the purchase of books; Abbott Lawrence bequeathed \$10,000; Mary C. Townsend, \$4,000; Jonathan Phillips, \$30,000; Mrs. Sally Inman East, \$1,000. In 1855 Joshua Bates gave a large number of books.

The Useful Ladybug.

Not many years ago Australian ladybugs were imported into California to make war on a species of scale which was then rapidly destroying the orange groves of the Pacific coast. The little mercenaries did their work effectively, and now California has sent them to the aid of Portugal, whose orange and lemon trees have lately suffered severely from attacks of the scale-insect. From a few individuals sent to Lisbon two years ago millions of the ladybugs have since developed, and it is reported that they are making short work of the scale pest in Portugal.

Beards and Spangles.

The masses of beads and spangles which have been so popular on evening dresses during the winter are being dispensed with. Black Chantilly over white mousseline de sole is the latest fancy for the evening gown, and the seams, which are indispensable in the new tunic, are hidden beneath lace, the idea being to give the effect of a seamless gown.

Why She Did It.

"Why is it," they asked, "that you let your husband have his own way in everything?" "Because," she replied, "I like to have some one to blame when things go wrong."—Boston Journal.

End of Macaulay Gender.

"Would you say 'honest politics' or 'are'?" "Is, of course. Honest politics is always sing 'er'."—Idiogollis Journal.



Our Cholly—Don't you get insulted sometimes, and then don't you wish you were a man? Miss Sampson—Why, what do you do if you get insulted? Cholly—I—oh, I ignore the beast. New York Times.

How He Met His Fate. Major Blubud (earnestly)—Three-fourths of the human body, Majah, is composed of water. Major Blubudras (earnestly)—Deah me! I know suttin' or other ailed me. That accounts for de strange taste I have in my mouth when I wake up mornings.—Judge.

Consolation. Husband—"Oh! there's that confounded rheumatism again!" Wife—"I'm so sorry. I wanted to shopping tomorrow, and your rheumatism is always a sign of rain. Isn't it provoking?"—Tit-Bits.

Social Problem. Watts—Then you don't believe that the man who offers the bribe is as bad as the man who takes it? Potts—Of course not. The briber has plenty of money.—Indianapolis Journal.

Not to Be Shot Rid Of. Merchant—Get out or I'll call the porter to throw you out. Drummer—I wish you would call him. Perhaps I can sell something to him.—Meggenorfer Blaetter.

Widely Concerned. "Does your wife take any interest in local politics?" "Yes, she always goes down town with me election nights to hear the returns and get me home in good time."—Detroit Free Press.

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J. E. POOLE, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertising rates made known on application. Terms \$1.00 per annum, invariably cash in advance.

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

Saturday, April 29 1899.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Tandy visited Anson Thursday. —Try those crown flakes at Carney's. —Mr. Lee Pierson visited Albany this week. —Miss Annie Coker is visiting friends in town this week. —Mr. Joe McCreary made a business trip to Abilene this week. —S. L. Robertson wants you trade in Dry Goods of all kinds. —Eat ice cream with the ladies next Thursday night. —Mr. A. H. Tandy came in Tuesday from his ranch in the I. T. —Mr. A. W. Springer and family moved out to their farm this week. —Misses Lizzie and Zoodie Johnson are visiting friends at Albany this week. —Cash is very desirable and it knocks old credit blind at S. L. Robertson's. —Mr. S. W. Scott made a trip to Albany this week in company with Mr. D. Jameson. —R. H. McKee & Co. are selling goods cheaper than anybody for spot cash. —Bleached table linen, napkins, towels, wide towel crash, draperies, etc., at S. L. Robertson's. —Messrs Jno. Agnew and Riley Stephens, with their families, went fishing Monday, but had poor luck. WANTED:—To buy or trade for unimproved residence lots. Call at Terrell's drug store. —A regular session of the commissioners' court will convene on the second Monday in May. —Nicest assortment of pickles, sauces and catsups in town, at Meadors & Ellis's store. —Messrs. W. M. Towns and Jno. Agnew have opened a cabinet and repair shop at Mr. Parsons' old stand. —Try W. W. Fields & Bro. on molasses, they can fill your order for the cheapest or the best—prices right. —Mrs. C. C. Riddel accompanied by Miss Etta, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sample, in Jones county this week. —Mrs. A. Lee Kirby came down from Seymour Monday on a visit to her father, Mr. T. D. Carney, who is quite sick. —You can save money by going to W. W. Fields & Bro. for your groceries—they are making very low prices just now. —Mrs. J. F. Pierson and daughter of Emery, came in on Wednesday on a visit to the family of Mr. M. S. Pierson. —Carry all hides and furs you have for sale to W. W. Fields & Bro., they will pay you the highest market price for them. —Mr. and Mrs. Ed Green have a fine 8 lb. girl at their home. The young lady arrived on Tuesday of last week and is No. 1. —Mr. L. L. Meddlin, a prosperous stock farmer of Knox county was down trading with Haskell merchants this week. —"Royans a la bordelaise"—it's a hard name, but it's powerful good! But, if you prefer it in English, ask for canned blue trout at Carney's. —Mr. Dan Couch of the Simmons College faculty, Abilene, came up yesterday to see his Haskell friends and to return with his wife, who came a week earlier. —Beginning on the first Saturday in May, I will run my mill only on the first Saturday in each month, until the regular ginning season opens again. J. F. JONES. —Mr. G. W. Cox, who located in our county last summer, paid the FREE PRESS a call the other day and subscribed for another copy to be sent to his father in Coryell county who, he says, is 81 years old, but still fond of reading a good newspaper. Groceries received fresh every week. Everything sold at lowest possible prices. S. L. ROBERTSON.

—District court will convene here on Monday, May 29. —Mr. F. G. Alexander made a business trip to Aspermont this week. —Mr. Frank Vernon has bought the Ely place on the south side of town. —Sheriff Collins was in Knox county several days this week on unofficial business. —Mr. W. J. Wright, our old townsman, came in from Woodward, O. T. Thursday evening. —Have you seen those lovely organdies, grass cloths and crash dress goods just received at R. H. McKee & Co's? —Mr. Bruce Smith came up from Albany this week on a visit to his parents here. —We learn that Mr. J. N. Jasper and family will leave next Monday for the plains country. —Rev. D. James is attending the Baptist fifth Sunday meeting this week at Prairiedale, Jones county. —Mr. Bob Dickenson returned from the I. T. Tuesday, where he has been during the winter feeding and looking after his cattle. —Pure open kettle molasses at 35 cents per gallon at Meadors & Ellis, as long as the present stock lasts. Come quick. —The Methodist protracted meeting closed Thursday night with six accessions to the church, all new converts. —A splendid new stock of shoes of all kinds just arrived. Nice slippers as well as heavy and fine shoes for gentlemen, ladies, misses and children at S. L. Robertson's. —Major Smith is the western representative of the Young American telephone system, which is operated by sight instead of sound. The job just suits him. —If you want to get the most goods for the least money, take your cash around to R. H. McKee & Co's. —Col. E. H. Carter of the H. & T. C. railway land department is here looking after the company's land interest in this county. —Rev. Crutchfield, pastor of the Methodist church at Throckmorton, was here several days this week assisting Rev. M. L. Moody in his protracted meeting. —If you can't find what you want to eat at Carney's there's no need to look any further for it. He keeps everything, and it's all cheap, too—go and see. —We are informed that Mr. W. J. Green, who was recently driver on the Haskell and Anson mail line, is dangerously sick with meningitis at Anson. —Mr. George Foster is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. T. G. Jack, in this county, and, we understand, will remain here if he likes the country. —If you love good cheese you'll find a choice article at Carney's. Ask for "Oralle's Full Cream." It is delicious and, the same price as inferior grades elsewhere. —Mr. Spence Beavers purchased 100 head of cows in Jones county this week. They are to be delivered at his ranch in this county to-day. —Mr. Bob George of Albany was a visitor in our city this week. We understand that his father has sold out his furniture business at Albany and has an eye on Haskell. —Ladies have you investigated the new patent scrubbing system. The little machine is for sale by Meadors & Ellis. It will scrub, mop and dry a floor perfectly without the use of a cloth and with half the labor of the ordinary scrubbing mop. —While Mr. Major Smith was driving out several miles from town Tuesday he saw a large rattlesnake, and, getting out to kill it without fastening his team, the horses took fright and ran off with the buggy, smashing a wheel and otherwise battering it up. —If you want to repair your own shoes and boots and save money, get a complete cobbler's outfit, consisting of everything necessary for ordinary repairing, at W. W. Fields & Bro's. —The latest news from Albany in regard to the Central's extension is that the right-of-way differences have been adjusted and that the work of grading will be begun in about ten days. —For a nice selection of queensware, glassware, lamps and lamp chimneys W. W. Fields & Bro. can't be beaten,—they also have some nice churns and a good assortment of stoneware generally.

—Mr. J. D. Hughes of Williamson county, who ranched in this county several years ago and still owns a league of land here, is here looking after his interests and renewing old acquaintance. —Mr. C. P. Benedict and wife, nee Miss Mamie Caudle, of this county, now of Eliasville, Young county, visited relatives in this county last week, returning home Monday. —I have another car-load of corn at Seymour and will have a supply in stock here as soon as it can be freighted out. T. G. CARNEY. —Mr. Otis Austin of the south-east part of the county, sold his section of school land a few days ago to Mr. B. B. Gardener of Cisco, who, we understand, will move here at once with his family. —R. H. McKee & Co. have received the finest line of laces and novelty dress goods that have come to Haskell this season. —Rev. M. L. Moody left yesterday for Sweetwater, where his wife and children are visiting relatives and some of the children are sick with measles. We hope he will find them recovering. —Mr. Perry Clark was down from his ranch in Knox circulating in our city a day or two this week. He said they had had a good farming season up there but the rain was not heavy enough to furnish stock water. —The rich man's whiskey is HARPER because it is supremely delicious. The poor man's whiskey is HARPER, because such good whiskey helps him. The family whiskey is HARPER, because it's pure, pleasant and strengthening. Sold by Keister & Hazlewood, Haskell, Texas. —Mr. Newton McFarland of Hunt county was here this week and purchased a fine tract of over four hundred acres of land to which he will move with his family the coming fall and begin the work of opening up a farm. —If you want a bargain in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and hats, go around to R. H. McKee & Co's, and they will certainly give it to you. —Mrs. Wat Fitzgerald received the sad news by telephone Tuesday that one of her brothers had just died of the meningitis in the Indian Territory, where he had recently gone with cattle from the southern part of the state. —Mr. T. N. Field, who located in our county last year, was in town Monday from his ranch wanting to buy some yearlings and cows, for which he proposed to pay the cash, but had not found any for sale when we saw him. He thinks he has found the boss country and expects to stay with it. He put up the cash to have the FREE PRESS visit him for a year. —Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald went down on Print Creek a few days ago and taking a stand at a shoaly place, where he could see the fish going upstream, killed about 300 lbs of fish, most of them being buffaloes of large size. He brought a lot of them in and gave a number of his neighbors a much appreciated treat. —Five families from Wise and Montague counties arrived here this week and are looking over the county with the view of selecting and buying farm lands on which to locate. We hope they will find everything satisfactory and will cast their lot with us. More people is the great need of our county, and we can assure them that they will find no better lands and no heartier welcome in all West Texas. —It seems about settled that the extension of the Central railroad from Albany will run about midway between Haskell and Anson. Our people feel considerable disappointed at their failure to induce the company to build to Haskell. Of course the benefit to the town and the county generally would have been much greater if the road had come to the county seat, but we can hardly agree with the idea of some that the town will suffer actual damage by reason of the location of a railroad town about 18 miles from it and near the county line. With so short a haul for merchandise, we believe that Haskell merchants can successfully compete with such a town, especially as they will have the advantage of being at the county seat. We believe that the business that such a town will take away will be more than compensated for by the new settlers that will come as a result of the building of the railroad.

McLEMORE'S is the place to buy your Drugs, Paints, Oils, Etc. Have just received a new Tank of CARBON And can give you any quantity at close prices; also all kinds of MACHINE OILS.

NEW SHOE SHOP T. S. Giddings, Proprietor. Boots and Shoes made to order and fit guaranteed. Only best of material will be used in my work. Repairing promptly done. I shall depend on the quality of my work for my recommendation and, solicit your patronage on this basis.

Spot Cash and Cheap. That's the way groceries are going at my store—and they are going fast! Feed Stuff I will try to keep on hand a full supply of Corn, Bran, Etc. A fresh lot of corn just in. Yours for business, W. T. Jones.

Mr. J. F. Bolander, one of the FREE PRESS' old stand-by subscribers, was down from his farm in Knox county the other day and with his usual promptitude deposited the cash for a year in advance. He says he is a little afraid that if his wheat and oats keep on growing as they have done since the rains set in that they will take all the substance out of his farm this year. —Mr. D. Jameson of New Castle, Penn., who is a large land owner in Haskell county, was here the first of the week looking after his interests. He is a wide-awake, up-to-date business man and expresses strong faith in the future development and prosperity of Haskell county. He has important investments in other states and localities in this state, but says he has received better results from his Haskell investment than from any of the others. —We believe that most ladies like no table decoration better than a little nice glassware. We have some that is extra nice and very cheap. Note these prices: Covered Butter dishes, 15c; Handsome Berry dishes, 15c; Large ones, very pretty, 25c; Molasses Pitchers, 15c; Nice Cake Stands, 15 to 25c; Lamps, large size, burners and chimneys complete 45c; Smaller ones, 20c. This is nice, bright and well finished ware. Call at Meadors & Ellis' store and see it. —Mr. J. M. Perry was in town Monday and told us he had the previous week mailed a letter to the FREE PRESS for publication in which he had attempted to express his thanks to the many friends who so generously rendered him substantial assistance on account of the burning and loss of his entire household effects. By some mischance the letter never reached us. Mr. Perry desired us to let the people know that he was grateful for and sincerely appreciated their kindness to himself and family, hence this item. —S. L. Robertson is receiving more new dry goods, consisting of well assorted lines of Dress Goods, such as Organdies, Lawns, Linens, Piques, Prints, Percals, Etc., also the latest styles in Cuffs and Collars and a splendid selection of Shirt waists, Corsets, Hosiery, Laces and Embroideries, Finishing braids, Ribbons and many articles in the notion line that he has not kept in stock heretofore. Everybody, the ladies especially, is invited to come and inspect these goods. —The talk of organizing a brass band is being revived and we understand that the organization could be effected easily if the town would agree to render some assistance in procuring instruments. This is often done where it is desired to have a band convenient for public occasions, to assist in concerts, etc., and we think it quite probable that if the boys would get together, sign an agreement and give the public assurance that they were going into the organization in good faith and intended to stick to it, the public would subscribe to a fund to assist in buying the instruments. We understand that there is a set of fourteen horns, two drums, etc., at Rayner that are nearly new which can be bought for less than half price. This is the opportunity for our boys if they intend to organize an all-

Spring Is Here —and so is our large stock of— Spring Goods. To be up with the times you need some of the up-to-date novelties.

Money Saved is Money Made.—If you wish to make some money examine our new line of wash goods. 'Staple Dry Goods.—A full stock of Bats, Domestic, Sheeting, Shirting, Cheviots, Denims, Licks and Coverts. Dress Goods.—Foreign and Domestic. Latest in Wash Dress Goods, Pique, Percal, Duck, Dimities, Organdies, in all shades. Lawns, Nansooks, Embroideries, Dotted Swisses &c. Hosiery.—A full and complete line of the very best brands and dyes for men, women and children. Parasols.—We have a large stock from 50 cents up to extra values. Gloves.—No costume is complete without a pair of perfect fitting kid gloves of good quality. Such gloves can be had here at moderate prices. The drive we are making in prices in this line causes competitors to wonder where they were obtained. Handkerchiefs.—A dainty handkerchief tucked in belt or purse or jacket pocket peeping shyly forth and giving just a hint of its quality and beauty pleases feminine fancy. We supply the handkerchiefs and offer a stock so comprehensive in style and quality that every taste or pocket book can be suited. Millinery.—Paris and London styles at our popular prices, is a combination which should please every Haskell woman. We invite each and every one to examine this stock as it is up-to-date in every particular, and the best part is, you can possess your choice at a moderate price. Furnishings.—Whatever Haskell men or women need in furnishings can be found here and it will please in style and price. Our large trade in furnishings has come to us because we have deserved it by catering to the needs of our customers more satisfactorily than have others. We would be glad to have you look at the new things in this line. Shoes.—We have the most complete stock of men's, women's, and children's shoes and slippers of regular goods ever shown in the west, and of the best goods. Also we have 700 pairs of ladies shoes and slippers bought as a job lot. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on them. Lowest prices guaranteed in all lines. Respectfully, F. G. ALEXANDER & CO.

Next Spring Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the Klondike Will find THE DENVER ROAD the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached. The reasons why your ticket should read via the Denver Road, are Shortest Route! Quickest time! Grand scenery and a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line between Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the Northwest Seaports with economy, luxury and comfort via The Denver Road (Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.) ELLI A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FRUIT TREES. To the People of Haskell and Knox Counties: I have accepted the local agency for the F. T. Ramsey Nursery at Austin, Texas, for 12 months. So please reserve all orders for trees and shrubbery for me and my agents and I will be personally responsible for all mistakes, and replace all trees that die, if treated as directed by catalogue. Yours for fruit, B. T. LANIER. CANS OF B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH IS EQUAL TO 3 of any Other BRAND. 3 Cans of any Other Brands, 25 cts. 2 Cans of B. T. Babbitt's PURE POTASH, 20 cts. SAVES THE CONSUMER, 5 cts. INSIST ON HAVING B. T. BABBITT'S Pure Potash or Lye