

9-17-1898

Eddy Current, 09-17-1898

Wm. H. Mullane

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/cb_current_news

Recommended Citation

Mullane, Wm. H.. "Eddy Current, 09-17-1898." (1898). https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/cb_current_news/1208

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the New Mexico Historical Newspapers at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Carlsbad Current, 1896-1918 by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front, Croakers to the Rear.

VOL. VI.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1898.

NO. 45.

LUZON IS TO BE RETAINED.

President McKinley and Cabinet Have Decided on What the Commissioners Are to Demand of Spain.

Cabinet's Decision.
Washington, Sept. 14.—President McKinley and his cabinet have decided the fate of the Philippine islands. The decision reached is as follows:

1. That Spain should cede to the United States absolute sovereignty over the entire island of Luzon, upon which Manila is situated.
 2. That the remaining islands of the archipelago shall be restored to the dominion of Spain with the proviso that a liberal government shall be given to the inhabitants thereof.
 3. That there shall be a complete separation of church and state in the Philippine islands.
 4. That there shall be vested in the United States a prior right to the possession of any or all of the islands outside of Luzon. In other words, that Spain shall not dispose of these islands to any foreign power without the consent of the United States.
 5. That the United States shall at all times have equal commercial privileges in the Philippine archipelago with any nation, not excepting Spain herself.
- These conclusions were arrived at yesterday after two sessions of the cabinet, which were devoted exclusively to the consideration of the instructions to be given the commissioners who are to negotiate the terms of the treaty of peace at Paris.

The instructions also definitely advise the American commissioners under no circumstances to commit the United States toward the assumption of either the Cuban or Porto Rican debts. If Spain attempts to argue this point the American commissioners will confront her with the debt that the United States has incurred in the war, which will more than offset the claim.

The instructions go into details as to the movable property that Spain may be permitted to take from the islands, confining it practically to the portable arms of her soldiers.

The American commissioners are instructed to make no allowance for the claim that Spain is expected to make for the railroads, government buildings, public highways and other improvements upon which Spain has expended money in Cuba and Porto Rico, but which are a permanent part of the islands at the time when the United States takes possession.

It was also decided that unless the propositions for the shipment of the Spanish troops from Cuba and Porto Rico are well under way by Oct. 15, the commission is to press matters and shortly after that date insist upon the assumption of sovereignty in those islands, together with the control of the custom houses.

In other words, Spain will be given one month in which to prepare for the final withdrawal of sovereignty in the West Indies, and by that time the Washington administration will be ready to put troops in the islands and assume control.

The remainder of the cabinet session was devoted to the consideration of the Philippine question. The decision reached was in recognition of the sentiment prevailing in this country in favor of the retention of the entire group of islands.

Reported Resigned.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 14.—An uncontradicted report has been received by Gen. Lawton that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, has tendered his resignation of the command of the Cuban army to the Cuban government at Camaguey, and that it has been accepted. Gomez, it appears, has been protesting against the Cuban government's yielding the control of affairs of the island to the Americans and the explanation for resigning was his disapproval of "passive submission to conditions tending to the practical destruction and retirement of the Cuban republic as such and the establishing of the absolute dominion of the United States."

Mergenthaler Dividend.
New York, Sept. 14.—The directors of the Mergenthaler Linotype company have declared the quarterly dividend of 3 1/4 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 20.

Better Feeling.

London, Sept. 14.—A Manila correspondent, telegraphing Tuesday, says: A better feeling prevails between the Americans and insurgents, probably induced through the influence of the insurgent leaders assembled at Malolos. Aguinaldo sent an officer to ask permission to move a detachment of troops from Londo, one of the suburbs of Manila. The request was promptly granted and a large detachment of insurgents evacuated Londo yesterday afternoon, marching through the American lines in the direction of the waterworks and receiving proper military honors on route. Both parties seem anxious to avoid a conflict.

A Singapore correspondent says: "I learned that Senor Arellano, the Filipino lawyer, declined Aguinaldo's offer of the presidency of the Philippine movement on the ground that the latter himself, as the military leader, was best qualified for the post. On being asked to reconsider his decision Senor Arellano suggested the advisability of awaiting the result of the Paris conference, declaring that if independence were granted his services would be at the disposal of the nation. I also understand that Gen. Wesley Merritt had a long private conversation with Arellano."

Touched on the Way.

Neah Day, Wash., Sept. 14.—The revenue cutter Bear touched here on her way down the coast. She had on board Lieut. Jarvis and Berthod and Dr. Call, composing the relief party of the ninety-one members of crews and vessels wrecked, including the crew of the schooner La se J. Kenney. When the men came aboard the Bear after she reached Camp Symka there were 119 in all. Twelve of these changed places with members from the Fearless and eighteen shipped on other vessels of the whaling fleet.

Lively Session.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—A tumultuous session of the cortes was held yesterday. Count Almenas said certain generals should have slashes around their necks instead of their waists. Gen. Weyler replied in bitter terms and a great tumult ensued. Senor G. zales declared the army had been worsted, first by the insurgents, then by the Americans. He wanted to know what had become of the 200,000 men sent to Cuba. He blamed Weyler and Canovas. Weyler replied in a speech of great violence.

The chamber of deputies considered the protocol in secret session. The republicans, Carlists and dissenting Conservatives were absent.

American Mechanics.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 14.—The fifty-third annual convention of the Order of United American Mechanics was called to order here yesterday with National Councilor Ora D. Goff of Rhode Island presiding. Mayor Robert E. McKisson of this city delivered an address of welcome, to which National Councilor Goff responded. The convention then went into executive session.

The benefit department reported a gratifying increase in membership. About 150 delegates are in attendance.

Cargo of Arms.

Manila, Sept. 14.—The American bark Abbey with a cargo of arms and ammunition from the United States, which left Canton ostensibly for Singapore under heavy bonds ten days ago, has now, it is said, landed 5000 Krags-Jorgensen rifles and cartridges in Batanga province for the insurgents. The report seems impossible, though it comes from a good source.

The indications are that the insurgents intend to comply peacefully with the American request to leave the suburbs of Manila.

Private Rosser of a Tennessee regiment shot and killed Hildebrandt, a civilian, at San Francisco.

Astor's Honduras syndicate will dissolve.

Situation Critical.

Manila, Sept. 13.—Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship.

The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

The last Spanish garrisons at Llocoos and Laguna have surrendered and the whole island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents except at Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Lelollos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on Sept. 15 in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

A correspondent here has had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added he could raise 100,000 more.

Indeed, the insurgent leader pointed out that the whole population of the Philippine islands was willing to fight for their independence. Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9000 military prisoners, including 5000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners.

Later Aguinaldo said the "provisional government" was now operating twenty-eight provinces. He asserted that on Aug. 3 they elected delegates in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future of the Filipino policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying and asked what America intends to do.

The correspondent being unable to answer the question, Aguinaldo continued:

"We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are liars. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer.

"Would the Filipinos object to America retaining a coaling station if recognizing the independence of the islands or establishing a temporary protectorate over them?"

Aguinaldo again refused to answer. He said he was confident there would be no trouble between America and the Filipinos.

The insurgent leader rented having received a request from Gen. Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request.

Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never conferred with the American authorities since the capitulation of Manila and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm Americans crossing the lines.

The whole interview conveyed the impression that Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, regards the missions of the Americans here as accomplished and expects their withdrawal "just as the French with Lafayette withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence, a war of humanity."

Great Calamity.

Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 13.—Sunday's fire in Jerome was one of the greatest calamities in the loss of lives and destruction of property that ever occurred in Arizona. Among those who lost their lives are the following:

A Mexican woman and her two children.

Wilford, an undertaker.

A dry goods clerk, name unknown. Two laborers, names unknown.

The number of missing last night is placed at fifteen.

Many people place the property loss at figures ranging from \$50,000 to \$75,000. There was but little insurance, the total aggregating less than \$50,000.

Choykoski and Goddard fought to a draw at Philadelphia.

Baking Powder Factory Burns.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13.—A fire in the crowded down-town portion of the city broke out yesterday in the Rusk building in the portion occupied by the Kenton Baking Powder company, No. 2 East Second street. Valuable establishments were all around it in close proximity, but the fire department was so prompt in responding that the fire was confined to its original limits. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, fully insured. A very serious conflagration was narrowly averted.

Buried in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 13.—Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, the youngest son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, was buried yesterday in the family burial ground on the general's estate at Wheeler's Station, Ala. The obsequies were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wright of Tullahoma, Tenn., Rev. Dr. Swope of the second Georgia and Rev. Dr. Bannister of Huntsville, Ala., with the ritual of the Episcopal church. Fully 5000 people were present.

The funeral party reached Wheeler's Station at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. From that time until the funeral the body lay in state in the family parlor with a military guard from the fifth United States cavalry, under command of Lieut. J. W. Craig and Major Beach of Gen. Wheeler's staff. At the grave the famous choir of the first Florida sang "America," which was intoned by those present. As the minister pronounced the words, "Earth to earth, dust to dust," three volleys were fired over the grave.

The scene at the grave was impressive. The casket was literally covered with flowers, all sections of the country, north and south, contributing. Topping all was the dead sailor's sword and belt and enveloping the coffin was an immense American flag. Gen. Wheeler, careworn and half ill, is completely crushed by the death of his son. Gen. Wheeler remarked to-night that the undertakers and life savers at Montauk Point told him his son had evidently lost his life in trying to save that of his companion, whose arms were locked around Tom's body in a death grip, while the boy's face was covered with scratches, evidently from the other's finger nails.

Gen. Coppinger and staff, now at Huntsville, attended the funeral.

Seek Co-Operation.

New Orleans, Sept. 13.—A delegation of New Orleans business men, headed by Mr. Henry Haller, is in Chicago to extend invitations to that city's business community to join in a vigorous and timely effort to bring produce from Mexico, Central American and South American points directly up the Mississippi valley, New Orleans to be the port of entry and Chicago the final distributing point. At the present time these imports enter the country via New York city, and two-thirds of the cars that carry freight from Chicago to the Gulf return empty. The New Orleans delegation invited the officers of the Chicago National Association of Manufacturers to attend a joint meeting with the Progressive union, chamber of commerce and board of trade of New Orleans, the meeting to be held in this city during the first week in October. At this time 60 per cent of the Mexican exports, coffee, for instance, is consumed in the middle western states and the western portion of the United States, while 95 per cent of it reaches the United States from Mexican points through New York.

Judge Cooley Dead.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 13.—Judge Thomas H. Cooley, the noted jurist and constitutional lawyer, died early yesterday at his home.

Three months ago he returned from a private sanitarium at Flint, Mich., where he had been treated chiefly for mental weakness. He was then much improved in mental health, but he was unable to recognize acquaintances. He realized his weak physical condition and falling mental abilities and often expressed the wish that death would occur.

Several weeks ago he relapsed into a comatose condition. During the ensuing intervals his only intelligible utterance made was once when he inquired for his eldest son. His demise has been expected for weeks past.

Col. James A. Sexton of Chicago, was elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia gets next year's meeting.

Gen. John B. Gordon has declined to serve on the commission to investigate the Spanish-American war owing to ill health.

Claim a Victory.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—Capt. Annon, minister of marine, received an important dispatch from the Philippines describing a conflict between the Spanish gunboats and the insurgent flotilla in which the former successfully prevented an insurgent landing in the Visayas islands. According to the dispatch the insurgents had five vessels, all of which were sunk. The Spaniards had no loss, but the telegram asserts that hundreds of the insurgents are believed to have perished.

Killed an Empress.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 13.—The empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beauvillage Saturday afternoon by an anarchist, who was arrested. He stabbed her majesty with a stiletto.

It appears that her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about 1 o'clock when an Italian anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her near the heart. The empress fell, got up again and was carried to the Hotel Beauvillage, where she expired.

The murderer is a man named Lucchini. He was born in Paris, of Italian parents.

The empress of Austria had been stopping at the Hotel Beauvillage for several days. It was at first thought the wound was not serious, but she died in a few minutes.

Another account of the assassination of the empress of Austria says:

After having been stabbed from behind, the empress rose and walked on board the steamer, where she fell, fainting. The captain did not wish to put her on the quay, but did so at the request of the empress and her suite, there being no apprehension that she was seriously hurt. The steamer was turned back before reaching the open lake and the empress, unconscious, was carried back to the hotel on a stretcher.

The stretcher upon which the empress was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised with oars and sail cloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts to revive her majesty were unavailing and she expired at 3 o'clock. The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file.

The wound was just over the left breast. There was hardly any bleeding.

A priest was secured in time to administer extreme unction. After striking the blow, he ran along the Rue des Alpes with the evident intention of entering the square Des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station.

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying: "I did it," and "She must be dead."

At the police station he declared that he was a "starving anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich."

Later, when taken to the courthouse and interrogated by a magistrate in the presence of three members of the local government and the police officials, he pretended not to know French and refused to answer questions. The police on searching him found a document showing his name to be Luigi Luchini, born in Paris in 1875 and an Italian soldier. A great crowd quickly assembled around the Hotel Beauvillage where the officials proceeded after interrogating the prisoner. The police searched the scene of the crime for the weapon and the accomplices of the assassin. It appears that a boatman noticed three persons closely following the empress, who was making purchases in the shops. The local government immediately on receiving the news of her majesty's death half-masted the flag on the municipal offices and proceeded in a body to the Hotel Beauvillage as a token of respect. The excitement increasing, many of the shops on the Kursal were closed. The assassin told the magistrate that he came to Geneva in order to assassinate "another important person," but had been unable to execute the project. The reason for his failure he did not give, but declared that it was only by accident he learned of the presence of the Austrian empress in Geneva.

Dreyfus Case.
Paris, Sept. 12.—It is asserted that the cabinet still insists upon a revision of the Dreyfus case. Gen. Zurlinden, minister of war, and M. Lochevroy, minister of marine, will resign.

Enters a Protest.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—A. J. Cross, an American-born colored man from Sierra Leone, arrived here yesterday on the Wamland from Liverpool. He comes to protest against foreign aggression in Liberia, where he says the present government is pawning out to the Germans, French and English against the interest of the Americans. He states that recent attacks on Sierra Leone by the natives were caused by the brutality of foreign police.

DIXIE DOINGS.

Seven soldiers died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 9th.

Prof. Jordan, the Arkansas state superintendent of education, has resigned.

Thomas Johnson, 104 years old, and probably the oldest white man in Kentucky, died at his home, near Doyleville, that state, a few days ago, leaving a numerous posterity. He was blind and an invalid for twenty years.

The schooner A. D. Shuman, Pillsbury master, has arrived at Brunswick, Ga., thirty days out from Baltimore. Of nine schooners bound for Brunswick she was the only one that weathered the recent hurricane. Capt. Pillsbury tells a graphic tale of his terrible experience.

Dr. J. D. Barbee, book agent of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, against whom rumors involving his moral character, growing out of the publishing house claim matter, had been circulated, was vindicated by an investigation committee at McKendree church, Nashville, Tenn.

March Excitement.

London, Sept. 12.—The terrible news has thrilled Europe from end to end, and everywhere but one question is asked:

"How can society protect itself against anarchism?"

Special dispatches from every capital describe the effect produced and quote newspaper comments that palpitate with the bitter indignation that a defenseless woman who shunned politics and did nothing but good should be selected at the moment of the approaching jubilee for the assassin's knife.

Perhaps the most poignant grief is displayed in Italy because the public mind there is touched with shame that so many political crimes have been committed by Italians. King Humbert wrote a telegram expressing the deepest sympathy. The pope wired Emperor Francis Joseph as follows: "May God give the strength of resignation to our dear son, Joseph, who, in so short a period has been tried by so many misfortunes. We pray that God may bestow upon the house of Hapsburg that peace and tranquility which it merits by its sentiments toward the church and the papacy."

The pope ordered solemn mass in the churches of Rome for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

Gasoline's Deadly Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—By the explosion of forty gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 1444 South street last night, surely four, and possibly a dozen more lives were lost. As an immediate consequence of the explosion the building where it occurred and those adjoining it on either side collapsed, and four hours after the occurrence four bodies had been identified as follows:

Samuel Schnattenstein, keeper of the grocery store; his 19-year-old son Abraham and a 16-month-old child named Goldberg. The fourth body was that of a girl about 16 years old.

How the explosion occurred is yet unknown. The front of 1444 was immediately blown out and this was followed by the collapse of that structure and Nos. 1442, occupied by Morris Goldberg's furniture store and 1446, Louis Sallouso's shoe store. The west wall of 1442, occupied by Wagner's clothing store, was blown out. All of the buildings were of brick and three stories in height.

Settled a Feud.

Erlanger, Ky., Sept. 12.—At Dry Ridge in the highway an old feud between farmers was wiped out in blood. Two are dead and two are dying. It was father and son on each side, reinforced by their respective farm hands. At least 100 revolver shots were fired. The dead are: Joseph Michaels, Jr., and James McCray. The dying are James W. Watson and Ben Michaels, Jr. These are the principals. They had quarreled about fence awards at county fairs and had been at swords points for a long time.

About Half Left.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 12.—No new cases of yellow fever have developed in the city since the single case reported Saturday. Only a few exposures have been made to the infection and the fear of a general epidemic is gradually growing less. The single patient is doing well and the physicians think he will recover.

Nearly half of the population has left the city.

Brig. Gen. Minzer, retired, died at Washington suddenly.

Eddy Current.

WM. H. MULLANE, Foldsilver.
EDDY, S. M.

It's a wise girl that is able to analyze her own complexion.

In a woman's novel, the first should be last and the last first.

But few people who are born fools ever succeed in living it down.

Whenever a man falls in an undertaking he attributes it to fatalism.

Rich bachelors never realize how well off they were until after marrying.

Lots of people are too conscientious to lie and yet manage to suppress the truth.

Some women attract attention simply because they make no effort to attract it.

Nine times out of ten the man who is left in on the ground floor of a scheme leads in the cellar.

A man gets the last word in an argument with a woman, but it's because she gives it to him.

There is nothing new under the sun—except Spain's introduction of barbed wire as a munition of war.

Boarding houses are necessary evils intended to convince bachelors that they should have homes of their own.

It is good to reflect that Spain will send no more soldiers over here, it costs so much to send the survivors back.

In saying that he is not ashamed of anything he has said, Professor Norton shows conclusively that he is still that kind of man.

Now if Spain would only leave that Cuban debt out over night in the vicinity of Santiago it could be readily disposed of. The Cubans would carry it off before morning, hoof, hide and talow.

The expulsion of Zola from the legion of honor indicates that that body is rather a legion of corrupt men; and it can afford to be without Zola than he can afford to have anything to do with it.

The Cuban soldiers refuse to work, saying they are soldiers, not laborers. That kind of pride is the more absurd in view of their rags and their dependence on this government for food. The American soldier is infinitely better off, but he is not too proud to throw up the intrinsics and build the bridges necessary to his own safety; and so of the soldiers of every other government. It is a pity that these men, whose sufferings have won the sympathy of the world, should prove themselves to be little better for any practical purposes than so many overgrown children.

A correspondent in Connecticut sends an account of his own experience with a savings bank deposit. When a small boy, in March, 1847, he deposited five dollars in the New London savings bank, and in July, 1848, an equal amount. Nothing has been withdrawn or deposited since that time. In 1875 the amount to his credit was \$32.10; in 1882 it was \$73.99; in 1888 it had reached \$91.70; in June, this year, the original ten dollars has become \$136.08. But where does the extra money come from? It is not the money added to the country's medium of exchange. Then it follows that somebody is being "soaked."

According to New York dispatches Internal Revenue Collector Treat of New York city has received a number of important decisions, one of which will set at rest a professional difference of some weeks' standing between a number of large banking houses and the revenue officers. The question was whether or not the acceptance of a draft accepted by an order upon a bank to pay the same should have a 2-cent stamp affixed. The collector ruled that it should and many banks accepted this ruling. Some, however, disputed it and have not required that acceptance be stamped. The commissioner's ruling is as follows: "Drafts drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, require a stamp, and if the acceptance is accompanied by an order to the bank to pay the same and charge to the amount of the drawee, this accompanying order requires a 2-cent stamp as an order for the payment of money." The following question was recently forwarded to the commissioner: "Where a mortgage, executed in duplicate, is recorded in various counties and states, must a stamp be affixed to each mortgage duplicate?" A dispatch in reply says: "A mortgage cannot be lawfully recorded in any county unless it is duly stamped, therefore duplicate mortgages must be stamped."

The American soldiers, according to the London Saturday Review, whipped his English cousin "because he shot markedly better and won astonishing victories." We could have sworn that that was the very reason; but, beyond that, he is generally a volunteer and fights as he prays. We have the grandest standing army in the world, for the reason that every citizen is a soldier and ready to act whenever patriotism calls. And he supports himself, at the same time that he contributes money to the expense of the government.

MEANS DESTRUCTION.

SHELL FROM A MODERN 16-INCH GUN.

What a shot from Our Uncle Sam's Great Coast Defense Monitors Can Do to An Enemy's Ships When It Hits Them.

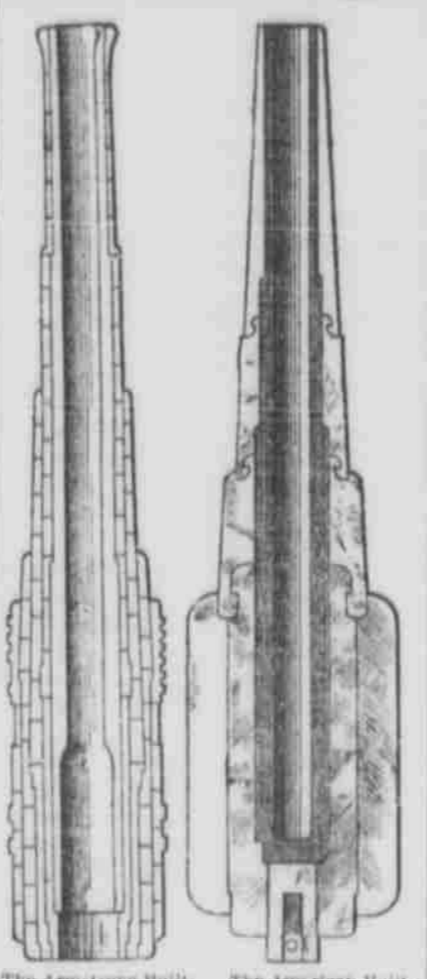
From the New York Journal: Just what destructive power does a great 16-inch gun, such as that nearing completion at the Watervliet arsenal, possess? Could it put a hole through the Vizeya, or would it simply make a big dent in the armor? Well, most decidedly it could put a hole through her. It could put a wide, yawning hole through her thickest armor and send the big 2,300-pound shell flying into her machinery and magazines. The great power which this 16-inch coast defense gun has is forcibly shown by the accompanying illustration. When the World's Fair Krupp gun was being tested as to its power of penetration, a shell was fired into a composite target, consisting of armor plate, wood, stone and concrete. The face of the target was a 28-inch compound armor plate of the most improved style. Back of this was placed a solid wall of oak twenty feet thick. It was built of great oak beams fastened together securely into one compact mass. Back of the oak wall came one of granite five feet thick. Great blocks of the solid stone were cemented into one. Back of this a bed of hard concrete was formed for about twenty feet. The great gun was fired at close range into the center of this seemingly impenetrable target. The shell passed clearly and squarely through every bit of the obstruction except the last few feet of concrete. It went into this carefully constructed target exactly thirty-eight feet four inches. Such was the feat of a gun whose power of penetration is less than the estimated power of our own 16-inch monster. The new American gun will surpass Krupp's in every detail that figures in the estimate of a gun's ability. The speed of the shell as it leaves the mouth of the gun will be 1,975 feet-seconds, which means that the shell travels nearly 2,000 feet per second. The muzzle energy of the gun will be 61,984 foot-tons, or a power capable of moving that number of tons a distance of one foot. Such energy would send the great 2,300-pound shell right through thirty-five inches of the heaviest armor plate steel at the muzzle and carry it far beyond. The shell could cut through thirty inches of solid steel placed 3,500 yards away from the cannon's mouth. When we consider that the heaviest armor carried by a modern battleship is but eighteen inches, and then only in certain exposed parts, it is easy to imagine what would happen if a shell from this new 16-inch monster were to strike one of Spain's ships, fired from a reasonable range. The heaviest armor on the Vizeya is twelve and a half inches thick; the wooden backing to which this is bolted is three feet thick. Back of this comes the one-inch steel frame of the ship. This makes a total thickness of four feet one and a half inches through which a shell would have to pass before reaching the interior of the vessel. In view of what has been said of the power of the big coast defense gun it can be seen that a projectile would easily force its way through the Vizeya's side and into her engines, magazines or whatever happened to be in the way, to their utter destruction, even if fired at a distance of five miles or more.

Great penetrating power is possible with guns of smaller caliber. At ordinary range there is no vessel afloat which could withstand the 13-inch guns carried on the Indiana and Oregon. They would penetrate armor and

cut into the interior of any of Spain's heavy men-of-war. The method of making our great naval and coast defense guns is most interesting and differs but little from the methods used by all the great nations. The illustrations given here show in sectional view the "built-up" gun as made by Armstrong and as made at the Watervliet arsenal. The American built-up gun is made of the very best forged steel and with the utmost care, insuring the most durable and perfect gun possible. They are composed of a main inner tube, which is forged to the entire length of the gun from muzzle to breech. It forms the wall of the bore and the foundation, so to speak, of the gun, for upon it are superposed the jacket and hoops of the finished gun. The number of hoops varies in different guns, as does also their length. It is the difference in the sizes of the hoops which distinguishes in the main the Armstrong gun from the American gun. The hoops of the American gun are much longer than those in the Armstrong gun, giving greater strength to support them from bending. The jacket is placed over the tube at the breech end of the gun, after being planed down and made ready for shrinkage. The interior diameter of jacket is made just a little less than the exterior diameter of the tube, over which it is first to be expanded, and

then shrunk with a certain required tension. The jacket is raised to a dull, red heat, until it is expanded to the most delicately measured diameter, when it is slipped over the tube and cooled down slowly and evenly. After this the jacket is carefully prepared for the first hoop, which is built on in the same way as the jacket. This process is kept up until all the hoops are in place. The rough surface of the gun is then planed down and brought to its proper dimensions, and the gun is ready for the rifling and the placing of the breech mechanism. The various hoops are hooked together by shoulders to hold them more securely in place, and to prevent distortion from the shock of discharge. The whole process is most tedious and requires a great deal of time and skill. Six months is allowed for the smallest

then shrunk with a certain required tension. The jacket is raised to a dull, red heat, until it is expanded to the most delicately measured diameter, when it is slipped over the tube and cooled down slowly and evenly. After this the jacket is carefully prepared for the first hoop, which is built on in the same way as the jacket. This process is kept up until all the hoops are in place. The rough surface of the gun is then planed down and brought to its proper dimensions, and the gun is ready for the rifling and the placing of the breech mechanism. The various hoops are hooked together by shoulders to hold them more securely in place, and to prevent distortion from the shock of discharge. The whole process is most tedious and requires a great deal of time and skill. Six months is allowed for the smallest



The Armstrong built-up gun, while the 16-inch giants require three years.

Late Suppers.
In the good old times our ancestors were accustomed to dine at 11, to sup between 5 and 6, and to go to bed at 10. It is evident, therefore, that any argument in favor of supper founded upon the healthy condition of our ancestors is fallacious. By supper in modern times we understand a late meal just before bedtime, but as sleep is not favorable to every stage of digestion, it is very questionable whether retiring to rest with a full stomach can under any circumstances be salutary. During the first part of the process of digestion a person so situated may perhaps sleep quietly, unless, indeed, the morbid distention of the stomach should impede respiration and occasion distress; but when the food has passed out of the stomach, the natural propensity of the body is for activity, and the invalid awakes at this period and remains in a feverish state for some time.

Fishes from a Cable.
For some time the actions of a man in a small boat below the steel bridge have attracted attention. He has been out in the river even on the stormiest days, apparently pulling something up from the river. The mystery has been solved. The man is simply fishing. He has a wire cable stretched from one side of the river to the other, to which

RICH BUT NOT HAPPY.

Mrs. Midas Thought She Had Everything She Wanted.

Kansas City Journal: "Yes, I have everything I want," sighed Mrs. Midas, looking at her reflection in the mirror. Very becoming were the costly furs, the exquisite hat, and the French gown, and as one footman carried her wraps to her victoria and another stood waiting to receive her commands, she felt that she had, on the whole, done well for herself, and that her lines were laid in pleasant places, indeed. "It would have been absolute madness to have married Tom," she soliloquized, as the man took his place by the coachman and her perfectly appointed equipage, on its rubber tires, spotted up the avenue. "What a struggle it would have been! Fancy living in a tiny flat with one maid and skipping and saving and going without decent clothes! We should both have been wretched in a year! Mr. Midas is very kind, and I really like him, only—it is a little dull. I do not enjoy anything much nowadays, one dinner is like another one, and one ball is like every other one, and I get tired to death driving in the park or making visits. What fun it used to be in the old days when Tom had a holiday and we used to go off on a spree! Nothing expensive. Sometimes it would be a ferryboat, sometimes a hansom, or a ride into the country on our bicycles, but it was delicious. I wish I could do things now like that! Only Mr. Midas couldn't ride a wheel, and I shouldn't wish him to, poor thing, and it would be ridiculous for us, of course, to go off on such expeditions."

Just then her carriage entered the park, and she stepped out with the more pretentious vehicle wheeled "a bicycle built for two," guided by a neatly-looking young fellow with a pretty girl in front. Their traps showed they were bound for a long expedition, and both looked as pleased as possible. Mrs. Midas touched her bell.

"You can go home, Thomas," she said to the footman, who sprang from his seat at his mistress's signal. "Tell James I have changed my mind. I will not drive in the park to-day." And when she reached her palatial mansion the beautiful woman of fashion entered her bedroom and burst into tears. "How happy they seemed!" she sobbed. "And how I envied them! How lonely it felt to be out of all that glad old time! Oh, Tom, Tom! What have I done! what have I done!"

BUSINESS WOMEN.

They Know the Trials of the Busy Man.

It has frequently been said that women in business employments do not make as desirable wives as their sisters who have lived only domestic lives, but a recent observer takes a wholly different view of the case, says the Anaconda Standard. He holds that the effect of the woman in business is not so much to the advantage of the woman as to the business man. Such a woman has more respect for him, more regard, more sympathy. She is altogether less likely voluntarily to impose upon him or involuntarily to harass and worry him. She has been there; she knows how it is herself, and this personal experience and knowledge make her more lenient and considerate. Every woman wage-earner worthy of the name learns first, last and all the time that success is attained by close attention and single-mindedness. The woman who realizes this must also realize that the same rule holds good of the business man. In a present capacity of daughter and sister, or in a future capacity as wife, she is certain to show such keen consideration for the business members of the household as is undreamed of in the philosophy of the other kind of women. There is no danger of her husband being brought to just stop on his way downtown and attend some specially

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Bicycle with a Third Wheel for Use on Railroad Tracks—It Eliminates the Bad Road Feature of Long Runs—A Lamp Worked by Air Pressure.

For Lengthy Runs.
This invention seeks to provide a simple attachment by which an ordinary bicycle can be used upon a railroad track, the bicycle running upon one rail, means being provided whereby it is held in position, says the Scientific American. Below the front wheel of the bicycle a frame is suspended from a forked brace fastened to the bicycle frame and from a bar running from the axis of the front wheel. On the lower portion of this suspended frame rollers are journaled to engage the track and the adjacent portion of the tire. At the rear of the wheel, about midway of its height, two additional rollers are journaled in the forked brace already mentioned and engage the bicycle tire for the purpose of relieving the lower rollers of undue strains. The axes of these latter rollers are perpendicular to the periphery of the bicycle wheel.

Beneath the rear wheel of the bicycle a somewhat similar arrangement is employed. In this case the frame carries but a single roller and is suspended in position by a supporting brace attached to the bicycle frame and by a bar running from the bearing of the rear wheel. As in the device used on the front wheel, so here the roller engages the inner side of the rail and the adjacent portion of the wheel. In order to keep the bicycle in position on its track a lateral frame is fastened to the lower brace and is provided at its outer end with a flange wheel running upon the rail opposite that upon which the bicycle is mounted. The flange of this wheel is opposed to the flange devices on the bicycle, so as to keep the latter in position on the track. The attachment in itself is lightly constructed. It can be removed from a bicycle and easily applied, and, moreover, can be packed in a case carried on the bicycle. A rider is thus enabled to use his wheel not only on ordinary roads, but also on railway tracks.



New Method of Handling Grain.

The conveying of large quantities of grain from one point to another is frequently attended with very serious loss and plans of all sorts have been adopted at one time or another to avoid this waste. One of the newest ideas in this line is the carrying of grain in tight boxes or tanks and transferring it from one receptacle to another by what is equivalent to pumping. Flexible pipes are distributed through the tanks and powerful engines draw the grain in at one end of these pipes and deliver it at another, very much as water is conveyed. In addition to ease and rapidity of handling it is claimed that the grain is benefited by the current of air which naturally passes through it during the pumping process.

Raising Flax.
Flax is coming into such general use as wearing apparel and the genuine article is so hard to get that the suggestion has been made that our fair damsels raise a patch of flax and learn to spin the threads as did their grandmothers in days of old.

It is unquestionably a fact that in due course of time flax will be one of the standard crops of the American farmer. How important then that each farmer who is able to do so should set apart a little space and become familiar with the raising and processing of flax, beginning gradually and investing not more than a few cents in seed and the needful time and labor to care for it. The agricultural department at Washington, D. C., is more than willing to furnish information, and would no doubt be glad to supply seed to experimenters. There is a bulletin already issued on this subject which may be had for the asking.

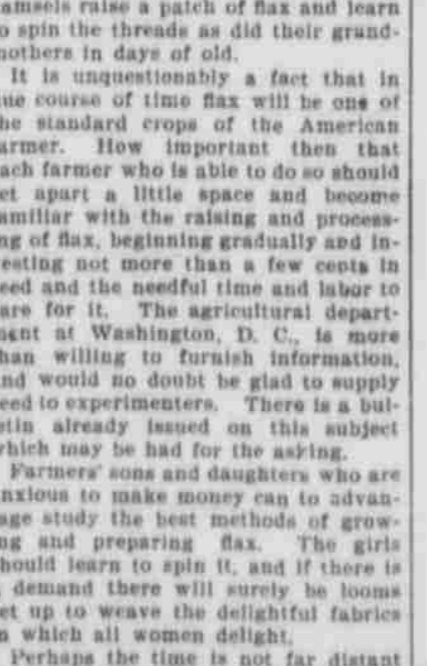
Farmers' sons and daughters who are anxious to make money can advance study the best methods of growing and preparing flax. The girls should learn to spin it, and if there is a demand there will surely be looms set up to weave the delightful fabrics in which all women delight.

Perhaps the time is not far distant when every young woman will with her own hands spin the linen threads to make her outfit of house linen. The ingenuity and skill of our young women is surely quite sufficient to enable them to compete successfully with the untutored peasantry of foreign lands. Agricultural societies, fairs and exhibitions should offer prizes for the best hand-spun home made linen. Such a prize would be eagerly sought for and would do more toward stimulating the growth and spread of the flax industry than any other course that could be pursued.

Any soil that will produce good wheat, oats or potatoes will raise flax, but preference is given to a good, rich garden soil. If the ground is too rich the plant may run to stalk and produce

Lamp Worked by Air Pressure.

A reading lamp, the flame of which is maintained by an air pressure, has been recently invented by a Wisconsin man. The principle is much the same as the hand torches used by painters. When the lamp is first light-



ed it is only necessary to give the pump at the side a few strokes and the air is released gradually from small holes around the flame. A steady light is maintained without the aid of a chimney, but one is used as a protection.

Bread and Milk Diet Causes Thick Hair.

It is said that roustabouts who live on a bread and milk diet always have thick hair to an advanced age, while people who live on a mixed diet rarely have thick hair after 25.

Bicycle saddles are being made in Germany with the rear under portion formed into a leather pouch, with the flap secured by snap buttons, to provide a receptacle for tools.



HOW A 16-INCH GUN SHELL FLOWS

innumerable hooks are attached. He catches boat loads of suckers, which he sells to Chinamen, and it is said makes a good living. He starts at one side of the river and pulls up the wire cable as he slowly moves across, and takes the fish off the hooks as he comes to them. It takes him a long time to inspect the line from one side of the river to the other. He then returns, repeating the operation, and so on all day. Sometimes he makes a big haul. He has been seen to take as many as a dozen fish within ten feet. He has several hundred hooks attached to the line, and a sucker must be alert to escape the toll. —Portland Oregonian.

Costly Battleship.

The new British battleship Implacable is to cost over \$5,000,000, the largest sum ever spent in the building of a man of war. The armor plates alone will cost \$750,000 and the guns nearly as much.

The Novel.

According to the Publishers' Circular, the output of novels in Great Britain during the last year was 2,677, which is considered more than that of 1898.

Why don't Cupid use a bean-shooter when he goes gunning for Boston maids?

ductive "special sale," or to leave his office an hour or so earlier in order that he may bring her home a lot of "samples." She has had practical and personal proof that it is through this sort of thing that business interests are made to suffer, and she does not propose to let this knowledge play her false. A woman's appreciation of business and business ways and means insures domestic comfort; if conditions warrant it, it benefits the business man even more than it benefits the business woman herself.

Quit Work.

Jones—"I married my wife a month after she accepted me." Brown—"And I married mine three days after she refused me." —Puck.

IRONICAL IPS.

If a man has once failed he knows how to enjoy subsequent success.
If a fat man is anxious to lose flesh all he has to do is shave himself.
If a woman's face is her fortune old age is pretty sure to bankrupt her.
If a woman is ever devoid of mercy it's when she gets a mouse in a trap.
If you are ambitious to become a prominent citizen locate in a country town. —Chicago News.

FROM GLOOM TO SUNLIGHT

OR THE USURER'S DAUGHTER.

BY CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—(Continued.)
She looked at her husband; he had not joined Lady Hamilton's circle of admirers, and she felt all the happier on seeing that.

Later on in the evening Sir Raoul came to her.

"Hildred," he said, in a low voice, "how do you like our new acquisition?"
"She is just what I thought she would be," replied the young countess. "Raoul, here is the kind of beauty that the earl loves."

"How do you know that?" he asked. "I have heard him say so very often. Do you think he will admire her?"

"Yes," said Sir Raoul, frankly. "Every one must admire her. She is like a picture by Greuze. But if you ask me is she worth any expenditure of jealousy, I answer just as frankly, 'No.'"

"I am not jealous," returned Hildred, quickly. "Why should you imagine such a thing?"

"I do not say that I imagine it, Hildred; I merely warn you against it," answered Sir Raoul.

"Of all people," cried Hildred, "those that are logical are the most difficult to talk with."

"Let us be thankful then," said Sir Raoul, "that they are rare."

She looked up at him with a quiet smile.

"Raoul," she said, "there is one thing that I have remarked about Lady Hamilton."

"What is that?" he asked.

"She has been here nearly six hours; but I have not seen her talk to any of the ladies. When we went into the drawing-room, she sought the most comfortable chair, and she leaned back in it with a smile at me. 'Traveling always fatigues me,' she said, as she closed those lovely blue eyes of hers; and do you know that she never opened them again until the gentlemen came in?"

"She did not want to waste her words and smiles on ladies," said Sir Raoul.
"I know I am very ignorant; but do you call that good breeding, Sir Raoul?"

"My dear Hildred, a woman may be very elegant, coquettish and fascinating without being quite what you call well bred."

"If I had my choice," said Hildred, "I would rather be well bred than beautiful."

"What would you say if I told you that you were both?" he asked.

Then she thought to herself that Sir Raoul was a very distinguished-looking man. Could it be possible that he was flirting with Lady Caraven?

There must be no encroaching on her privileges. No one must monopolize distinguished men like Sir Raoul when she was present. She must give the dark-eyed young countess a lesson, and the best way in which to achieve her aim was to outshine her.

She laughed a rich, musical, joyous laugh that caused Lady Hamilton to raise her blue eyes to see what was going on. She smiled sweetly, as though sympathizing with the happy



"TRAVELING FATIGUES ME." end would be to monopolize the attention of the handsome earl.

While the earl enjoyed the presence of his beautiful guest—enjoyed her coquettish, laughed and was amused at her flirtations, all in sheer idleness and good-humor—his dark-eyed, beautiful wife was building up a theory of her own, and it was that her husband loved Lady Hamilton.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE grand ball in honor of Lady Hamilton was to be given at Ravensmere on the last day of September. The summer weather still lingered; flowers that should have died before were still living, birds that should long since have sought a sunnier clime were still singing. On the evening of the ball a bright moon was shining in a clear sky, and the wind was sweet as in summer. There had been royal entertainments at Ravensmere, but none had ever been on a grander or more magnificent scale than this ball. All that flowers, lights and superb decorations could effect was effected. There was tier after tier of brilliant bloom; the light of a thousand tapers made a brightness greater than that of day; tiny-scented fountains rippled amongst the flowers. It was a superb spectacle; and of that magnificent fete there were two queens.

At the opening of the ball they stood for a few moments side by side; and then opinion varied as to which was the more beautiful. The Countess Caraven was a woman of stately loveliness, Lady Hamilton of fairy-like beauty.

The ball was a marvelous success. Lord Damers, who had come to Ravensmere purposely for it, said that he had never seen anything like it. He went up to the earl, who, looking very handsome in his evening dress, was watching the dancers.

"Do you know, Caraven," he asked, "who is the handsomest woman here?"
The earl looked round with a smile. "Amidst so many how can I decide?"
"The decision does not require a minute's hesitation," said Lord Damers. "Look round and you will see that there is no one to compare with your wife. She is by far the most beautiful woman I have ever seen in my life."

The earl looked up wonderingly.
"Is she? Do you know that I have never thought so much of her appearance?"

"Then you have been blind. Look at her now."

Lord Caraven looked up. He saw a tall, beautiful figure and a magnificent face, with dark, proud, brilliant eyes and a lovely mouth, round which played a half-grave, sweet, timorous smile. He seemed to be impressed.

"You are right," he said; "she is very beautiful."

"I should imagine so," returned Lord Damers, emphatically. "Why, by her side even the brilliant Lady Hamilton looks faded. Every one is talking about your wife; you do not know how many envy you."

Lord Caraven laughed aloud. Perhaps if the world knew all, he told himself, there would be little cause for envy.

"She is beautiful," he repeated to himself. He had suddenly awakened to the knowledge of the fact. He said to himself that he must have been blind. Had this woman been any other than his wife, he would have thought her perfection. As he looked at her he wondered that he had ever boasted of his preference for blondes. What could compare with the splendor of those dark eyes, the exquisite coloring of that noble southern face? He must have been blind. He crossed the room to where the young countess stood talking to Lady Hamilton.

"Hildred," he said, simply, "will you save one dance for me?"

She looked at the pretty tablets and then smiled at him.

"I am not engaged for the next waltz," she said.

"Then give it to me," requested the earl; and the dark eyes were raised to his.

"If I had been engaged I should have felt inclined to break my engagement," she said.

Lady Hamilton was not quite pleased. Two suns could not shine in one hemisphere; and if Lady Caraven had any idea of outshining her, the sooner that idea was abandoned the better.

"It is rather odd," she said, with one of her brightest smiles, "to see husband and wife waltz together—one would imagine you were still lovers."

Hildred was on the point of retorting that they had never yet been that, but prudence restrained her.

"You will not forget your promise?" said the earl.

And Lady Caraven took up the pretty tablets again.

They held many names. Against the waltz she wrote, "My husband."

He was watching her intently, and when she had finished writing he took the tablets from her hand. How strange the words looked! There were noble names above them, noble names below them. "My husband." He wondered why she had not written "Lord Caraven" instead, or his initials. As he returned the tablets to her, their eyes met in a long, lingering glance. Suddenly she turned from him with her face on fire; and Lord Caraven, with a strange sensation at his heart, began talking to Lady Hamilton.

"This is my waltz," said Lord Caraven, shortly afterward, as he came up to his wife. She did not raise her eyes to his; she was afraid to do so. What if she should tell him her secret? What if he should read love for himself shining in their depths?

The earl half smiled, half sighed at the piquant strangeness of the situation. This noble woman, to the knowledge of whose beauty he had suddenly awakened, was his own wife. They had spent much time together, both sang and worked together, yet he never remembered to have embraced her; now his arm was around the supple, graceful figure—the lovely face was close to his own. He saw before him the whole time, standing or clear and distinct from the others, the two words, "My husband."

Lord Damers had told him that he was a subject of envy. The past had all been a sorry mistake. How beautifully this neglected, unloved wife of his danced! It was the very poetry of motion. But—how strange it was!—she never looked at him; she did not talk or laugh; she seemed rather to avoid him, as it were.

"She does not like me," thought the earl; "and she has little reason to." He was frank enough to own that.

The dance ended, he led his wife to a seat, and then left her with a bow.

She was never quite the same again. As it needs but a small match to fire a train of gunpowder, so it needed but little to awaken her love into keen, quick, passionate life. That one dance with him had done it. She loved him with her whole heart, and the suddenness with which that conviction flashed over her bewildered her. She sat quite still, the soft, sweet music, the ripple of the little fountain, the subdued murmur, all mingling in her ears—flowers, lights, jewels, fair faces, all dazzling her eyes—and she said to herself: "I love my husband." The whole world seemed changed to her. Shyly, timidly, she looked at him. He was talking to a group of ladies, his handsome face all animation, his tall, well-built figure all grace. He was a man to be proud of—a man to love. But he must never know about this love of hers—this newly-found precious treasure. He despised her for her want of noble birth; she must keep her love as secret as the grave.

That increased the distance between them. She was so fearful that he should think her unwomanly, so afraid that he should imagine she wanted his love, that she took refuge in cold, shy proud avoidance. There were no more rides or drives to see the buildings and improvements; there was no more quiet letter-writing in the library. When Lord Caraven wanted Hildred, she had some gentle, ready excuse, and with a house full of visitors it was difficult to determine whether those excuses were genuine or not. But from

the night of the ball everything was altered between them. Hildred was no longer the devoted, unselfish wife, who studied him and his interests above everything else—she was the proud, passionate, tender woman, who would rather have died than let him know that she loved him in spite of his neglect.

In consequence of this the earl was thrown more and more into the society of Lady Hamilton. His wife declined to ride with him; Lady Hamilton assured him there was nothing she liked better than overlooking another person's correspondence. His wife never asked him to sing; Lady Hamilton did so, and sat listening, and looking unutterable things. Lady Caraven's shyness was her opportunity. Not that she for a moment intended to make any mischief between husband and wife, or that she was in love with Lord Caraven; but she acted as she did simply because it was her practice to absorb the attention and engross the interest of every man who came within the sphere of her attractions. The deeper nature of the nobler woman did not recognize this. The young countess hid her love as she had hidden her jealousy. But it was hard to bear.

(To be continued.)

Embarrassing Kindness.

The author of "The Tenth Island" says that the Newfoundland fisherman is the personification of hospitality. Everything you see in his hut or cottage belongs to you, for the time being; but you should be careful about expressing a wish for any article, for no refusal will prevent your exit with it in your pocket or over your shoulder.

An American comedian went to Newfoundland in the shooting season and was much struck by the patched trousers worn by his host.

"I shall have a pair like that," he exclaimed, jocosely, and jotted down a few notes as to their appearance.

When he and his companion had finished their meal, and were turning to go, their hostess, in her husband's absence, pressed a parcel upon them. They accepted it, thinking it was fish.

"Look here," said one of them, when they had got well down the road, "I don't think we want this fish."

"We couldn't very well decline it. It's the custom here, I believe. I vote we give it to the first man we meet."

"Very well, I suppose," he added, after a pause. "I suppose it is fish."

The parcel was immediately opened, and was found to contain the eccentric trousers. The two strangers ran back and took the fisherman completely by surprise. It was a chilly day, but he was mending his nets in his wife's skirt.

He was very much hurt at the inability of the guests to accept his gift. He had been wearing those trousers for a period of seventeen years, and was naturally attached to them; it seemed to him that the gratitude of the recipient should have been proportioned to his own pang in parting with them.

See serpent's New Scheme.

First Sea Serpent—Ray, it looks as if we were going to have a pretty dull time along the coast this summer. Second Ditto Ditto—You may have a dull time, but I expect to scare more people than ever. "How are you going to work it?" "I'm going to tie a yellow Spanish flag to the tip of my tail."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where is xxxv

Andree's Balloon?

Where is Herr Andree and the two intrepid companions with whom he set out over a year ago in search of the north pole? Are they alive and well in some distant and inaccessible region, from which it is impossible at present to communicate with the civilized world? Are they still floundering hopelessly about in the ice-fields of the arctic, seeking, as Nansen sought for fifteen months, some outlet, some escape? Or have they yielded up their lives as have so many brave explorers before them in search of that elusive will-o'-the-wisp? How close were they able to approach the pole?

Surely, no attempt to reach the pole ever seemed better assured of a successful return. Setting out in a balloon, which Andree had conclusively proven could under ordinary conditions be directed at will, even at a low altitude, they had a superior chance of returning safely to Sweden or some other northern country. Whether they reached the pole or not was a question which no one could settle, depending entirely upon unknown atmospheric conditions prevailing there. However, they seem to have missed their chance and to have become beleaguered in the frozen north, without any means of return, even if they have not already yielded up their lives.

Starting from Spitzbergen on the 11th day of July, 1897, they were equipped with food for two months. Herr Andree expected to land safely in Alaska or Siberia after crossing the polar region. If everything favored his efforts, he would reach and cross the pole in three days from his starting and land in either North Asia or Alaska within a week. Should he land in some isolated district it might take him, according to his calculations, a fortnight more to reach a point whence he could communicate with Europe. That he should be gone longer than two months he never for an instant considered.

It is plainly evident that his failure to be heard from means some mishap to the balloon. Had he descended in some unfavorable locality he could, if egress proved too difficult to be attained, again begin an aerial flight which would land him more advantageously. Evidently, then, his balloon has been impaired or rendered entirely useless. It depends upon the locality in which this accident occurred whether he is today alive or has shared the fate of exploring predecessors.

Whatever the fate of Andree, he has

explored the pole would be tried. The balloon was to start from Spitzbergen, where the inflation was to be effected. The estimated cost amounted to 135,000 kroner, about \$26,000. A national subscription was opened, which was completed in a few days by generous donors. The king of Sweden, wishing to show the interest taken by him in the expedition, gave 20,000 kroner. Others made up the sum.

Having settled the financial aspect of the question, Andree made several journeys all over Europe, in order to enter into personal communication with foreign scientific celebrities and gain their views as to this enterprise. He visited, one by one, the aeronautical establishments, procuring at the same time samples of the tissues employed and obtaining the opinions of various constructors. Thereupon, on his return to Stockholm, he carefully tested the samples which he had brought and gave the preference to Chinese pongee silk, cemented together in double, three-fold and four-fold layers with varnish. This tissue was advocated by Lachambre, the French expert, to whom Andree entrusted the construction of the balloon. The construction was to reach a total circumference of nearly 250 feet, a diameter of over 70 feet and a conical formation at the base. The upper part was to be protected against rain and snow by a varnished silk cover to extend from the apex down almost to the base of the cover. By this means the entire envelope was to be fully protected from ordinary climatic disturbances.

For making up the envelope 600 pieces of pongee silk of best quality, each being from 17 to 18 metres long by about 48 centimeters wide, were used. All these pieces, after being cemented together were again tried before being used. The trials were made by means of a Perreux dynamometer, under the control of Messrs. P. D. Nordenfeld and Noel, engineers of the Nordenfeld company, to whom Andree had entrusted the task of testing the materials used for the construction of the balloon.

The two hemispheres of the balloon were first formed. Their weight was 960 kilos, and before proceeding to the last equatorial closing seam they were given three coats of varnish, a fourth coat being given after the two halves had been joined together. The net was then affixed. It was composed of 284 hemp cords, each cord without

the guide rope asserted their influence. She recovered herself, and, rising again, started straight north at the rate of twenty miles an hour. At that rate of speed and direction they would reach the pole in less than two days.

A great crowd watched the balloon disappear on the horizon. After a half hour's flight it passed from view. From that time no word has been heard from the trio save only a single message, borne by a carrier pigeon. It read:

"July 12, 12:30 p. m., 82 degrees 3 minutes north latitude, 15 degrees 5 minutes east longitude. Good journey. All goes well on board. This is the fourth message sent by pigeon."

"ANDREE."

The Bliss of Ignorance.

Miss Greener—"And so you were in the train that was held up by robbers? Weren't you just frightened to death?" Miss Whiting—"You'll hardly believe it, but I wasn't frightened a bit. The fact is, when they came into the car and ordered us to hold up our hands, I thought it was going to be a lecture on palmistry, and I didn't find out differently until it was all over."—Boston Transcript.

Profits of Western Union Telegraph Company.

The receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company during 1897 were \$22,628,859, with expenses of \$16,904,066, being profits of \$5,724,793.

Where is xxxv Andree's Balloon?

Where is Herr Andree and the two intrepid companions with whom he set out over a year ago in search of the north pole? Are they alive and well in some distant and inaccessible region, from which it is impossible at present to communicate with the civilized world? Are they still floundering hopelessly about in the ice-fields of the arctic, seeking, as Nansen sought for fifteen months, some outlet, some escape? Or have they yielded up their lives as have so many brave explorers before them in search of that elusive will-o'-the-wisp? How close were they able to approach the pole?

Surely, no attempt to reach the pole ever seemed better assured of a successful return. Setting out in a balloon, which Andree had conclusively proven could under ordinary conditions be directed at will, even at a low altitude, they had a superior chance of returning safely to Sweden or some other northern country. Whether they reached the pole or not was a question which no one could settle, depending entirely upon unknown atmospheric conditions prevailing there. However, they seem to have missed their chance and to have become beleaguered in the frozen north, without any means of return, even if they have not already yielded up their lives.

Starting from Spitzbergen on the 11th day of July, 1897, they were equipped with food for two months. Herr Andree expected to land safely in Alaska or Siberia after crossing the polar region. If everything favored his efforts, he would reach and cross the pole in three days from his starting and land in either North Asia or Alaska within a week. Should he land in some isolated district it might take him, according to his calculations, a fortnight more to reach a point whence he could communicate with Europe. That he should be gone longer than two months he never for an instant considered.

It is plainly evident that his failure to be heard from means some mishap to the balloon. Had he descended in some unfavorable locality he could, if egress proved too difficult to be attained, again begin an aerial flight which would land him more advantageously. Evidently, then, his balloon has been impaired or rendered entirely useless. It depends upon the locality in which this accident occurred whether he is today alive or has shared the fate of exploring predecessors.

Whatever the fate of Andree, he has

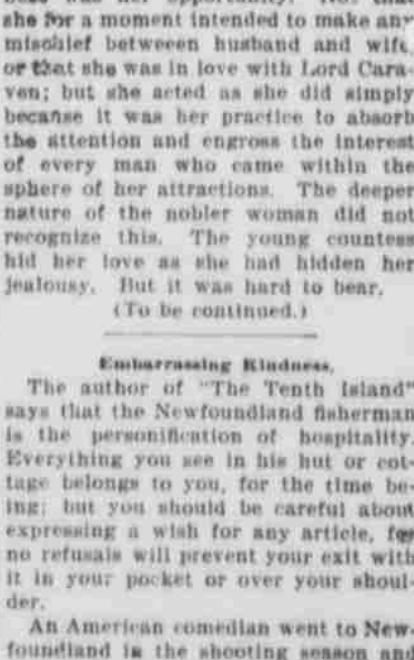


HAD SOME GENTLE EXCUSE.

the night of the ball everything was altered between them. Hildred was no longer the devoted, unselfish wife, who studied him and his interests above everything else—she was the proud, passionate, tender woman, who would rather have died than let him know that she loved him in spite of his neglect.

In consequence of this the earl was thrown more and more into the society of Lady Hamilton. His wife declined to ride with him; Lady Hamilton assured him there was nothing she liked better than overlooking another person's correspondence. His wife never asked him to sing; Lady Hamilton did so, and sat listening, and looking unutterable things. Lady Caraven's shyness was her opportunity. Not that she for a moment intended to make any mischief between husband and wife, or that she was in love with Lord Caraven; but she acted as she did simply because it was her practice to absorb the attention and engross the interest of every man who came within the sphere of her attractions. The deeper nature of the nobler woman did not recognize this. The young countess hid her love as she had hidden her jealousy. But it was hard to bear.

(To be continued.)



SOME PICTURES OF ANDREE AND HIS COMPANIONS.

suggested a means of polar exploration which promises better success in extreme penetration than any means hitherto employed. Expeditions by land or sea have not succeeded in penetrating sufficiently far north to make their ultimate reaching of the pole itself at all likely. If the point itself is to be traversed, it evidently must be done by some aerial means such as Andree has suggested.

His plan suggested itself to him at least ten years ago, when he had not yet completed his twenty-fifth year. He was then chief engineer of the government patent office in Sweden and a professor in the Swedish Technical School. He had been experimenting in aeronautics for four or five years, and had succeeded in reducing several theories for the control of a balloon to practice. He suggested his plan for polar exploration to the Swedish Academy of Scientists, and it was approved by them and their assistance promised. It was this assistance that ultimately secured the expedition.

Several of his early ascents were attended by perilous adventures. They were once attended by shipwreck on the Baltic. Once they carried him from Gothenburg over the Baltic. After having crossed over the whole of Sweden, the reefs around the Isle of Goeland placed the greatest difficulties in the way of his landing. This nearly cost him his life, but could not discourage a man of his temperament.

It was early in 1895 when Andree received the assurance of the Academy of Natural Sciences that his project for

manufacture step by step, then examined minutely all the parts and declared the material to be faultless and quite in accordance with the desires expressed by Andree. This examination was thoroughly satisfactory.

Andree immediately prepared to depart for Spitzbergen. In the ship Fram, in which Nansen recently returned from his northern expedition, he sailed, carrying the balloon and the appliances for inflating it. Arriving at Spitzbergen, a shed was erected to protect the balloon during inflation, and the work began. This was completed in a trifle over a fortnight, and the expedition was ready to sail by July 1.

The wind, which had been favorable during the greater part of June, turned and blew dead from the north. At first it was supposed this would delay the departure but a few days. As it persistently continued and increased in velocity and was attended by frequent storms, impatience gave way to anxiety. Still matters grew worse rather than better, and after waiting for thirty days for a favorable turn, it was decided to postpone the departure owing to the extreme lateness of the season, and the entire party, sadly discouraged and disheartened, returned to Europe.

Early in May last year Andree made his preparations for a second effort. By June 1st everything was in order, and again the party sailed for their rendezvous. Arriving about June 15, inflation again began and proceeded until completed a week later. Then a very careful examination was made of the balloon, and it was found that several small leaks had been sprung. These were readily mended, and the huge structure was pronounced stronger than it had originally been. So it seemed. Then, on July 4, Andree announced himself ready to embark.

Between June 1 and July 4 neither snow nor rain had fallen. At noon on the latter day a heavy storm set in and lasted for two days. It looked like a repetition of the ill fortune of the previous year. On July 8, however, the storm shifted, and a strong south wind set in. Andree waited two days longer, and then, on July 11, gave the order to cut loose the balloon.

An affecting scene preceded the entrance of the brave trio into the car. Particularly was the departure of Herr Srinberg pathetic. He was tortured by a parting from his fiancée, whom he knew not whether he should ever see again. Herr Frankel was surrounded, too, by loving friends, and all three hesitated to take the final step. At last, however, Andree gave the word, and the trio entered the car. The knife of the attendants soon cut loose the last thread that held the three to the earth.

The high structure moved slowly, rising to the height of perhaps 300 yards. Then it answered to the wind blowing from the south and started its long flight north.

At first as it started off it sank rapidly, seeming to intend a plunge into the sea. Guided by the firm hand of Andree, however, the sail and

Where is Herr Andree and the two intrepid companions with whom he set out over a year ago in search of the north pole? Are they alive and well in some distant and inaccessible region, from which it is impossible at present to communicate with the civilized world? Are they still floundering hopelessly about in the ice-fields of the arctic, seeking, as Nansen sought for fifteen months, some outlet, some escape? Or have they yielded up their lives as have so many brave explorers before them in search of that elusive will-o'-the-wisp? How close were they able to approach the pole?

Surely, no attempt to reach the pole ever seemed better assured of a successful return. Setting out in a balloon, which Andree had conclusively proven could under ordinary conditions be directed at will, even at a low altitude, they had a superior chance of returning safely to Sweden or some other northern country. Whether they reached the pole or not was a question which no one could settle, depending entirely upon unknown atmospheric conditions prevailing there. However, they seem to have missed their chance and to have become beleaguered in the frozen north, without any means of return, even if they have not already yielded up their lives.

Starting from Spitzbergen on the 11th day of July, 1897, they were equipped with food for two months. Herr Andree expected to land safely in Alaska or Siberia after crossing the polar region. If everything favored his efforts, he would reach and cross the pole in three days from his starting and land in either North Asia or Alaska within a week. Should he land in some isolated district it might take him, according to his calculations, a fortnight more to reach a point whence he could communicate with Europe. That he should be gone longer than two months he never for an instant considered.

It is plainly evident that his failure to be heard from means some mishap to the balloon. Had he descended in some unfavorable locality he could, if egress proved too difficult to be attained, again begin an aerial flight which would land him more advantageously. Evidently, then, his balloon has been impaired or rendered entirely useless. It depends upon the locality in which this accident occurred whether he is today alive or has shared the fate of exploring predecessors.

Whatever the fate of Andree, he has

explored the pole would be tried. The balloon was to start from Spitzbergen, where the inflation was to be effected. The estimated cost amounted to 135,000 kroner, about \$26,000. A national subscription was opened, which was completed in a few days by generous donors. The king of Sweden, wishing to show the interest taken by him in the expedition, gave 20,000 kroner. Others made up the sum.

Having settled the financial aspect of the question, Andree made several journeys all over Europe, in order to enter into personal communication with foreign scientific celebrities and gain their views as to this enterprise. He visited, one by one, the aeronautical establishments, procuring at the same time samples of the tissues employed and obtaining the opinions of various constructors. Thereupon, on his return to Stockholm, he carefully tested the samples which he had brought and gave the preference to Chinese pongee silk, cemented together in double, three-fold and four-fold layers with varnish. This tissue was advocated by Lachambre, the French expert, to whom Andree entrusted the construction of the balloon. The construction was to reach a total circumference of nearly 250 feet, a diameter of over 70 feet and a conical formation at the base. The upper part was to be protected against rain and snow by a varnished silk cover to extend from the apex down almost to the base of the cover. By this means the entire envelope was to be fully protected from ordinary climatic disturbances.

For making up the envelope 600 pieces of pongee silk of best quality, each being from 17 to 18 metres long by about 48 centimeters wide, were used. All these pieces, after being cemented together were again tried before being used. The trials were made by means of a Perreux dynamometer, under the control of Messrs. P. D. Nordenfeld and Noel, engineers of the Nordenfeld company, to whom Andree had entrusted the task of testing the materials used for the construction of the balloon.

The two hemispheres of the balloon were first formed. Their weight was 960 kilos, and before proceeding to the last equatorial closing seam they were given three coats of varnish, a fourth coat being given after the two halves had been joined together. The net was then affixed. It was composed of 284 hemp cords, each cord without

the guide rope asserted their influence. She recovered herself, and, rising again, started straight north at the rate of twenty miles an hour. At that rate of speed and direction they would reach the pole in less than two days.

A great crowd watched the balloon disappear on the horizon. After a half hour's flight it passed from view. From that time no word has been heard from the trio save only a single message, borne by a carrier pigeon. It read:

"July 12, 12:30 p. m., 82 degrees 3 minutes north latitude, 15 degrees 5 minutes east longitude. Good journey. All goes well on board. This is the fourth message sent by pigeon."

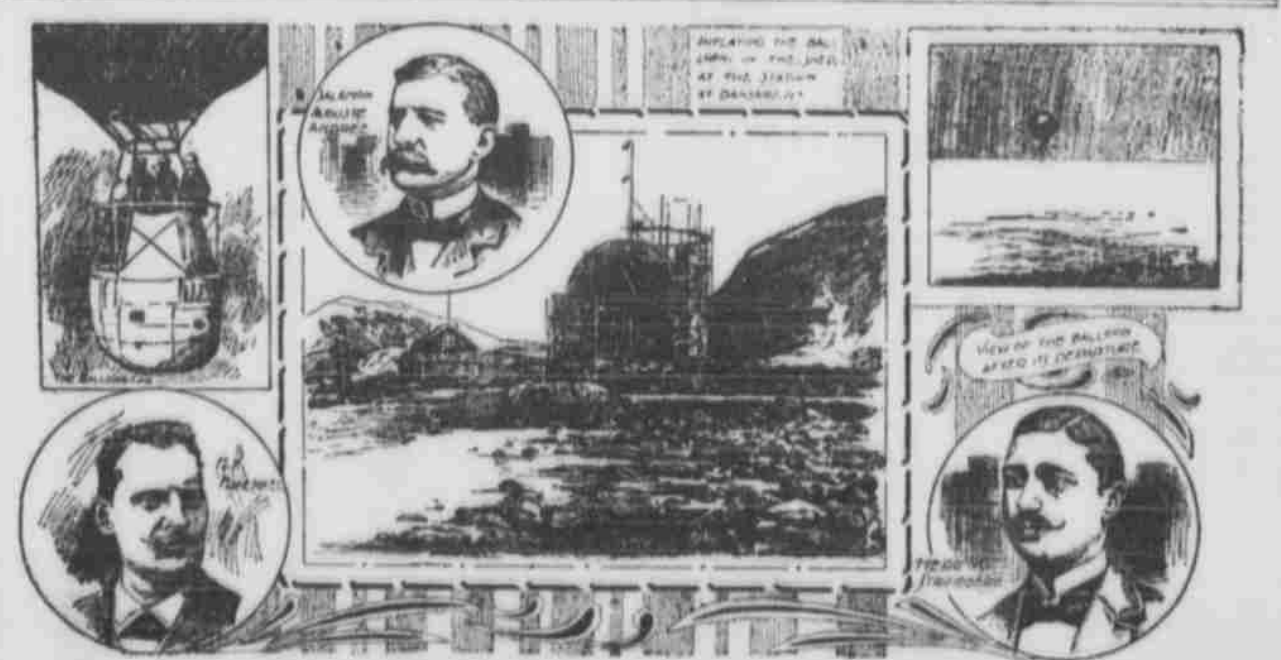
"ANDREE."

The Bliss of Ignorance.

Miss Greener—"And so you were in the train that was held up by robbers? Weren't you just frightened to death?" Miss Whiting—"You'll hardly believe it, but I wasn't frightened a bit. The fact is, when they came into the car and ordered us to hold up our hands, I thought it was going to be a lecture on palmistry, and I didn't find out differently until it was all over."—Boston Transcript.

Profits of Western Union Telegraph Company.

The receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company during 1897 were \$22,628,859, with expenses of \$16,904,066, being profits of \$5,724,793.



SOME PICTURES OF ANDREE AND HIS COMPANIONS.

suggested a means of polar exploration which promises better success in extreme penetration than any means hitherto employed. Expeditions by land or sea have not succeeded in penetrating sufficiently far north to make their ultimate reaching of the pole itself at all likely. If the point itself is to be traversed, it evidently must be done by some aerial means such as Andree has suggested.

His plan suggested itself to him at least ten years ago, when he had not yet completed his twenty-fifth year. He was then chief engineer of the government patent office in Sweden and a professor in the Swedish Technical School. He had been experimenting in aeronautics for four or five years, and had succeeded in reducing several theories for the control of a balloon to practice. He suggested his plan for polar exploration to the Swedish Academy of Scientists, and it was approved by them and their assistance promised. It was this assistance that ultimately secured the expedition.

Several of his early ascents were attended by perilous adventures. They were once attended by shipwreck on the Baltic. Once they carried him from Gothenburg over the Baltic. After having crossed over the whole of Sweden, the reefs around the Isle of Goeland placed the greatest difficulties in the way of his landing. This nearly cost him his life, but could not discourage a man of his temperament.

It was early in 1895 when Andree received the assurance of the Academy of Natural Sciences that his project for

manufacture step by step, then examined minutely all the parts and declared the material to be faultless and quite in accordance with the desires expressed by Andree. This examination was thoroughly satisfactory.

Andree immediately prepared to depart for Spitzbergen. In the ship Fram, in which Nansen recently returned from his northern expedition, he sailed, carrying the balloon and the appliances for inflating it. Arriving at Spitzbergen, a shed was erected to protect the balloon during inflation, and the work began. This was completed in a trifle over a fortnight, and the expedition was ready to sail by July 1.

The wind, which had been favorable during the greater part of June, turned and blew dead from the north. At first it was supposed this would delay the departure but a few days. As it persistently continued and increased in velocity and was attended by frequent storms, impatience gave way to anxiety. Still matters grew worse rather than better, and after waiting for thirty days for a favorable turn, it was decided to postpone the departure owing to the extreme lateness of the season, and the entire party, sadly discouraged and disheartened, returned to Europe.

Early in May last year Andree made his preparations for a second effort. By June 1st everything was in order, and again the party sailed for their rendezvous. Arriving about June 15, inflation again began and proceeded until completed a week later. Then a very careful examination was made of the balloon, and it was found that several small leaks had been sprung. These were readily mended, and the huge structure was pronounced stronger than it had originally been. So it seemed. Then, on July 4, Andree announced himself ready to embark.

Between June 1 and July 4 neither snow nor rain had fallen. At noon on the latter day a heavy storm set in and lasted for two days. It looked like a repetition of the ill fortune of the previous year. On July 8, however, the storm shifted, and a strong south wind set in. Andree waited two days longer, and then, on July 11, gave the order to cut loose the balloon.

An affecting scene preceded the entrance of the brave trio into the car. Particularly was the departure of Herr Srinberg pathetic. He was tortured by a parting from his fiancée, whom he knew not whether he should ever see again. Herr Frankel was surrounded, too, by loving friends, and all three hesitated to take the final step. At last, however, Andree gave the word, and the trio entered the car. The knife of the attendants soon cut loose the last thread that held the three to the earth.

The high structure moved slowly, rising to the height of perhaps 300 yards. Then it answered to the wind blowing from the south and started its long flight north.

At first as it started off it sank rapidly, seeming to intend a plunge into the sea. Guided by the firm hand of Andree, however, the sail and

THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE
Official Paper of Eddy County.
Official Organ of Town of Eddy.

Published every Saturday, at Eddy, New Mexico.
Subscription Rates:
Yearly, by mail per annum, \$2.00.
By mail per six months, \$1.00.

Announcement.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer and Ex-officio collector, subject to the decision of either the democratic convention or primaries.

Clerk.
We are authorized to announce W. B. O'Connell as a candidate for reelection to the office of clerk of Eddy county, subject to the will of the democracy as expressed in convention or primary election.

Sheriff.
We are authorized to announce M. C. Stewart as a candidate for reelection to the office of sheriff of Eddy county, subject to the will of the democracy as expressed in convention or primary election.

County Commissioner.
At the request of a number of friends and neighbors I have consented to become a candidate for reelection to the office of county commissioner for the 1st district, subject to the will of the democracy of Eddy county.

Superintendent.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for county commissioner for district No. 2 of Eddy county, subject to the action of the democratic primaries Sept. 2.

Probate Judge.
Mr. Adams has been appointed by the probate court for the office of probate judge of Eddy county.

Assessor.
I have a candidate for election to the office of assessor of Eddy county subject to the decision of the democracy at the primaries.

Farmer and others who locate in the Pecos Valley have the advantage of living nearer to good hunting and fishing grounds than many others.

No Need for Worldly Amusements.
The following was handed in for publication by Rev. T. L. Lallance pastor of the M. E. church:

THE SUPREME JOY INDEPENDENT OF THE WORLD.
Dr. Dodd writes: "In love is abundant wisdom, motive and reward for disciples of Christ."

THE SUPREME JOY INDEPENDENT OF THE WORLD.
The new improvements now being made to the beet sugar factory at this point are more extensive than even our own citizens are aware of.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Commissioner's Proceedings.
Be it remembered that there was held a special meeting of the board of county commissioners of Eddy county, New Mexico, this 15th day of September, 1898.

Las Vegas Woodmen.

At the regular meeting of the Woodmen of the World held last night, seven candidates were initiated into the mysteries of woodcraft.

The Woodmen of the World is one of the most reliable and prosperous fraternal organizations in the United States.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

Mr. Oscar Sassin announces this week for commissioner. Mr. Sassin is one of the old settlers of Seven Rivers.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

For Holding Democratic Primary Election for Eddy County Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the democratic executive committee of Eddy county held in town and county of Eddy on the 27th day of August, 1898, a quorum of said committee being present...

1st. Said primary election shall be held on the 24th day of September, A. D., 1898, in the several voting precincts hereinafter named.

2nd. The ballots shall be opened at each of the voting precincts at nine o'clock A. M., and closed at six o'clock on the same day.

3rd. The election in precinct number three shall be held at the Beckett school house and W. P. Riley, Zack Wood and W. L. Whitaker are hereby appointed judges to hold the said election.

4th. The election in precinct number four, Seven Rivers, shall be held at the Seven Rivers school house, and J. T. Fanning, W. E. Healy and R. W. Cole are hereby appointed judges to hold the said election.

5th. The election in voting precinct number five shall be held at the Hat ranch, commonly known as Monument Springs, and Dick Robinson, Tom Vest and Will Merchant are hereby appointed judges to hold the said election.

6th. In the event the parties above named to hold the elections in the respective voting precincts are not present at the hour of the day named for the holding of the said election, then either of the said parties present, or if they shall appear, another party to act as judge, in the event that none of the named parties are present, then at the hour of opening the polls at the said voting precincts, the voters present shall select from qualified electors other judges who shall hold the election at that voting precinct...

7th. No one shall be allowed to vote unless he shall have been a legal voter in the precinct in which he offers to vote on the day of the next general election.

8th. Each qualified elector in order to exercise his right to vote in the primary election must be a democrat.

9th. No one shall be allowed to vote unless he shall have been a legal voter in the precinct in which he offers to vote on the day of the next general election.

10th. Each qualified elector in order to exercise his right to vote in the primary election must be a democrat.

11th. No one shall be allowed to vote unless he shall have been a legal voter in the precinct in which he offers to vote on the day of the next general election.

12th. Each qualified elector in order to exercise his right to vote in the primary election must be a democrat.

13th. No one shall be allowed to vote unless he shall have been a legal voter in the precinct in which he offers to vote on the day of the next general election.

14th. Each qualified elector in order to exercise his right to vote in the primary election must be a democrat.

15th. No one shall be allowed to vote unless he shall have been a legal voter in the precinct in which he offers to vote on the day of the next general election.

16th. Each qualified elector in order to exercise his right to vote in the primary election must be a democrat.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE SOUTHWEST

Is the Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Homes are Cheap.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign" beginning November 15th 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

The content of "Sugar in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the Valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

The sun shines more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the West.

234 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed an average of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity. This remarkable result was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances.

The only thing left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is people. We need 500 thrifty farmers.

No fairer terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made. Write for particulars.

Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, Eddy, New Mexico.

CENTRAL SALOON. KEMP & WOERNER, PROPS.

AND DEALERS IN Finest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

ALBERT L. DUNN'S MONOGRAM, OLD CHOW, LEXINGTON CLUB, G. F. C. TAYLOR'S CANADIAN WHISKY, LINCOLN CO., H. A. D. A. BOURBON, J. M. WATERFIELD'S COGNAC, FINEST AMERICAN MALT, SOUTHERN CLUB, ECHO SPRING, KY. CLUB WHISKY, ROSE VALLEY, BELLE OF BOURBON, ELK HORN.

Whiskies in bulk: Echo Spring, Woodford Co. Hayden and Rose Valley.

A Share of Your Patronage is Solicited.

LOWENBRUCK & STONE, Proprietors U. S. MEAT MARKET.

Fresh Meats, Sausage, Game, Etc., Etc. Free Delivery to any part of City.

W. A. KERR, General Merchandise.

Fancy Groceries A Specialty.

Barfield & Cantrell, Saloon. Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE SOUTHWEST. Is the Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Homes are Cheap.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign" beginning November 15th 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

The content of "Sugar in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the Valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

The sun shines more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the West.

234 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed an average of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity. This remarkable result was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances.

The only thing left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is people. We need 500 thrifty farmers.

No fairer terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made. Write for particulars.

Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company, Eddy, New Mexico.

CENTRAL SALOON. KEMP & WOERNER, PROPS.

AND DEALERS IN Finest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

ALBERT L. DUNN'S MONOGRAM, OLD CHOW, LEXINGTON CLUB, G. F. C. TAYLOR'S CANADIAN WHISKY, LINCOLN CO., H. A. D. A. BOURBON, J. M. WATERFIELD'S COGNAC, FINEST AMERICAN MALT, SOUTHERN CLUB, ECHO SPRING, KY. CLUB WHISKY, ROSE VALLEY, BELLE OF BOURBON, ELK HORN.

Whiskies in bulk: Echo Spring, Woodford Co. Hayden and Rose Valley.

A Share of Your Patronage is Solicited.

LOWENBRUCK & STONE, Proprietors U. S. MEAT MARKET.

Fresh Meats, Sausage, Game, Etc., Etc. Free Delivery to any part of City.

W. A. KERR, General Merchandise.

Fancy Groceries A Specialty.

Barfield & Cantrell, Saloon. Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

SANTA FE ROUTE. THE SHORT LINE TO Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

LOCAL.

Up to Date at Gamble's. Mrs. Ab Vest is visiting in Midland. Marion Edwards is out of jail on a \$2,000 bond.

The Hagerman Party. President J. J. Hagerman and wife, E. O. Faulkner, general manager, and Percy Hagerman, treasurer, came in on the P. V. car Hesperia last week.

The Jerome Fire. Prescott, A. P., Sept. 12.—The town of Jerome, near here, was completely wiped out yesterday by fire, entailing a loss of \$1,000,000.

Democratic Primaries. Following are the candidates before the democratic primaries, which will be held next Saturday: For Probate Judge: A. GREEN.

Pecos Valley Railway Co. and Pecos River Railroad Co. Time Table No. 18. In effect Wednesday, December 1st, 1907, at 6 o'clock a. m. Standard Central Time.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS. THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. 2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY. For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARKS. DESIGNS. COPYRIGHTS & C.

FRESH STAPLE AND FANCY Groceries. I desire to inform the public that I have opened up in the building recently known as Bon Ton Market.

\$25.00 Per Acre Old Cultivated Land. 80 acres, all fenced and small house, fully paid water right, one-fourth mile from station.

J. F. MATHESON, Grain-Commission Warehouse. And General Forwarding. Hay, Grain, Seed, Feed, Blacksmith Coal and Ice delivered in the City.

BOTH FOR LITTLE MORE THAN THE PRICE OF ONE.

REPUBLIC SUNDAY MAGAZINE. The Regular Price of This one Paper is \$1.25 a Year. We offer both publications THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC, which alone is \$1.00 a year and THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE, ONLY \$1.50 A YEAR FOR BOTH.

Notice of Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern Railway Co.

Notice of Mortgage Sale. Notice is hereby given, that, whereas on the 15th day of April A. D. 1907, E. J. Bronson and Grace V. Bronson, his wife, made, executed and delivered to one F. Dominice, executor of the last will and testament of the late F. Dominice, a certain mortgage...

Notice of Mortgage Sale. Notice is hereby given, that, whereas on the 15th day of April A. D. 1907, E. J. Bronson and Grace V. Bronson, his wife, made, executed and delivered to one F. Dominice, executor of the last will and testament of the late F. Dominice, a certain mortgage...

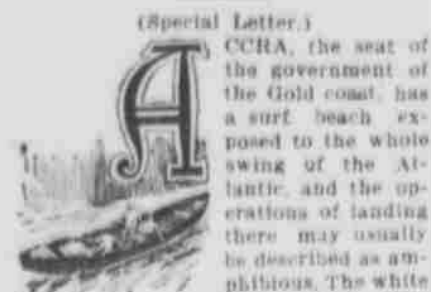
Notice of Mortgage Sale. Notice is hereby given, that, whereas on the 15th day of April A. D. 1907, E. J. Bronson and Grace V. Bronson, his wife, made, executed and delivered to one F. Dominice, executor of the last will and testament of the late F. Dominice, a certain mortgage...

Notice of Mortgage Sale. Notice is hereby given, that, whereas on the 15th day of April A. D. 1907, E. J. Bronson and Grace V. Bronson, his wife, made, executed and delivered to one F. Dominice, executor of the last will and testament of the late F. Dominice, a certain mortgage...

GOLD COAST CAPITAL.

ACCRA IN MANY RESPECTS A REMARKABLE CITY.

Chatty Laundrywomen at Work—The Kroomby a Unique Institution, Who Turns His Hand to Anything, and Needs but Little Here Below.



CANOE AT ACCRA.

for anything unexplainable on the West coast.

Lagos is called "The Liverpool of the West coast," but for good municipal government it might well be the ideal. Despite the horrors of the gin trade the convicted "drunks" do not amount to 20 per centum out of a population of 80,000. There is excellent order everywhere. The streets are clean, the scavenging department is a poem. And particularly should one notice the place for washing clothes out at the back of Marina between the police barracks and the jail. The apparatuses are simple; there is a stream, and there are tubs. Each lady, or each clique of ladies, has a tub, usually made from half a palm-leaf bunch, and a plot of ground apportioned to her by custom, and she washes with soap and exerts the cotton linn-clothes of colored lagsos and, if she is lucky, now and then the white drill garments of the American or European. She is very like her sister laundresses all the world over; her tongue tells quite as hard as her hands.

The Kroomby of the west coast is a steady animal, which, seeing that he is the white man's active right hand, is a good thing for the white man. The working Kroomby, whose age may be anywhere between 7 and 70, acquires various arts. Sometimes he is a body servant; at other times whitchman, crane-man, stoker or steward's boy; and occasionally he does laundry work and is officially known as the Jack-wash. His diet is two cupsfuls of rice per diem, and occasional pieces of salt fish, and his residence, thanks to the French possession of the Kroo coast, is Sierra Leone. For personal decoration he tattoos two blue lines across the bridge of his nose, and shaves his head into garden plots; and when illness attacks him, he paints his eyesockets white with lime, and presently is cured. It is not easy to explain his habits, but, taken with them, he is an excellent servant.

"Doubtful Characters."

When Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson paid a visit to Kirkwall, and wished to see St. Magnus' cathedral, they had to get the assistance of the United Presbyterian minister to show it to them. "I was," Mr. Gladstone said, "such a doubtful character that even in the company of Tennyson I was not sufficiently respectable to be conducted over it by the proper authorities." The story is told by Mr. Patrick Campbell, for so many years Mr. Gladstone's election agent in Midlothian. — Westminster Gazette.

An American Rhinoceros.

In the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York, the skeleton of an ancient American rhinoceros, found in an old river-bed in Phillips county, Kansas, has been mounted. It measured 10 feet 2 inches in length, and 4 feet 1 inch in height.

Letter Carriers in India.

Each letter carrier of India has a rux or six miles and at the end of it is relieved by another carrier, who at once begins his run. Thus the mail is conveyed over unpopulated sections in comparatively quick time.

ABOUT PAPER MONEY.

How Old Notes Are Destroyed and New Notes Are Made.

In the treasury department at Washington nearly a million dollars of old, worn-out paper money is destroyed daily. Before it is destroyed, however, it is counted by several persons so as to guard against errors and the amount is carefully noted. The money is disposed of in a large iron receiver that looks like two great pans with their edges shut together. There is a door to the receiver that is locked with three locks, and each lock requires a different kind of key. In accordance with the law, three men are appointed to witness the destruction of the money, and to each one of them is given a key to the receiver; no one of them is allowed to lend his key to either of the others or to anyone else. During the day, at the hour agreed upon, the three men meet, and with their several keys unlock the receiver and open it. Then they put the money into it, close the door, and again securely lock the three different locks. This done, water is let into the receiver through a pipe, and a machine inside beats and grinds the thousands of dollars of old money into a very fine pulp, which is afterwards used for making paper money. New paper bills are printed to take the place of the ones destroyed. The paper used for making paper money is made in large sheets and every sheet is carefully counted. One by one the sheets are moistened and put under a press, where a stamp makes an imprint of one color only, on one side; they are then put aside until dry; when dry they are again moistened and again put under a press, and another imprint of a different color is made. The printing process is repeated until all of the colors of both sides have been imprinted; then the sheets are dried and subjected to great pressure to make them perfectly smooth. Several bills are printed at one time on each sheet, and when the sheets are finished the bills are separated and trimmed by machinery. The separate bills are then given to a queer little machine to be numbered; the machine changes its number every time it makes an imprint, and thus no two bills of the same kind have the same number on them.—D. V. F.

VULCAN'S UTILITY.

The Big Naval Floating Repair Shop a Success.

The steamer Vulcan of the navy, fitted out as a repair-shop ship by Engineer-in-Chief Melville, proved invaluable to the large squadron in Cuban waters, operating far from a naval base, where repairs were impossible except in the case of exceedingly slight injuries, and it is now clearly shown that had not his vessel been promptly sent to Santiago, a number of the warships would have had to continue in a crippled condition or been returned to the United States to be put in good order. A letter received from Chief Engineer Chasmar of the Vulcan declared that the Vulcan is thoroughly appreciated in the squadron, and is doing great work. Twelve ships have already made use of her facilities for repair to their machinery, and several of them received new steam pipes in place of the old ones that had been shot away. The Vulcan has not been limited to steam engineering affairs alone, but has been used for ordnance and construction work. She remedied the damages to the hull of Commodore Watson's flagship, the Newark, caused by collision with the Dolphin, and, among other odd jobs, two shafts for six-inch gun mounts, essential to the use of those weapons, have been made in her shops. The Vulcan has blacksmithing, machine shops, boiler making, and other complete outfits aboard that permit work of any reasonable magnitude to be undertaken, superior to the capacity of shops at any small ports, and surpassed alone by the larger navy yards.

OVER SNOW AND ICE.

All Newfoundlanders being born sailors, they think that when they are



on shore they should make use of the same appliances as they have for the sea, and very often the result is both curious and striking, as in this picture. One will observe that dogs are supposed to assist in pulling the bundles of logs, but there can be no doubt that the force of the wind alone is enough to urge along the curious sledges on which the logs are loaded.

Cruiser's Opportunities.

Baron Cuvier, the renowned naturalist, then only 18, accepted a situation as tutor in a family living near Pezamps in Normandy. The house was near the sea, and he often strolled on the bank. One day he found a stranded cuttle fish. He took it home, dissected it, and began then the study of mollusks, in which he won such a reputation. The ocean was his text book. This was his opportunity to learn from the book. By embracing the opportunities offered in his three years' residence by the sea he became one of the shining lights in natural history.

ARTISTIC WOMEN.

They Are Fond of Cheerful Surroundings—How to Improve Your Homes.

Probably at no time in the world's history has so much attention been paid to the interior decoration of homes as at present. No home, no matter how humble, is without its handiwork that helps to beautify the apartment and make the surroundings more cheerful. The taste of the American people has kept pace with the age, and almost every day brings forth something new in the way of a picture, a draping, a piece of furniture or some form of mural decoration. One of the latest of these has been given to the world by the celebrated artist, Muville, in a series of four handsome porcelain game plaques. Not for years has anything as handsome in this line been seen. The subjects represented by these plaques are American Will, Ducks, American Pheasant, American Quail and English Snipe. They are handsome paintings and are especially designed for hanging on dining-room walls, though their richness and beauty entitles them to a place in the parlor of any home. These original plaques have been purchased at a cost of \$50,000 by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Elastic Starch, and in order to enable their numerous customers to become possessors of these handsome works of art they have had them reproduced by a special process in all the rich colors and beauty of the original. They are finished on heavy cardboard, pressed and embossed in the shape of a plaque and trimmed with a heavy band of gold. They measure forty inches in circumference and contain no reading matter or advertisement whatever.

Until October 1, Messrs. J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co. propose to distribute these plaques free to their customers. Every purchaser of three ten-cent packages of Elastic Starch, Flat-Iron brand, manufactured by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., is entitled to receive one of these handsome plaques free from their grocer. Old and new customers alike are entitled to the benefits of this offer. These plaques will not be sent through the mail, the only way to obtain them being from your grocer. Every grocery store in the country has Elastic Starch for sale. It is the oldest and best laundry starch on the market, and is the most perfect cold process starch ever invented. It is the only starch made by men who thoroughly understand the laundry business, and the only starch that will not injure the finest fabric. It has been the standard for a quarter of a century, and as an evidence of how good it is, twenty-two million packages were sold last year. Ask your dealer to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute. Bear in mind that this offer holds good a short time only, and should be taken advantage of without delay.

First Record of India Rubber.

The first record of India rubber was made soon after the discovery of the Kew World by Columbus. The Old World rubbers were still unknown. During the second voyage of Columbus it was noticed that the inhabitants of Hispaniola (Hayti) played with balls made from the gum of a tree. This was 400 years ago. Torquemada mentions, for the first time the name of a rubber tree. That was the ulu tree of Mexico—Castillon elastic—yielding Central American rubber.

Canary Club.

The Canary club of Vienna has opened a canary exhibition in that city. The club is trying to foster canary raising among working people, as an easy method of increasing the income of the poor. The exhibition numbers about 1500 native canaries, and more than 500 of the Dutch variety.

Living Without Her.

His wife—You would not have half the nervousness you do if you would give up smoking.

Himself—Oh, I couldn't live without my pipe.

His wife—yes you could. You told Millie Perry you could not live without her—before you met me.

His Way Out.

Mr. Graves—Well, you might be scorable and laugh now and then, when I tell you a good thing. I am sure if you were to say something clever you would expect me to laugh.

Mr. Graves—Oh, no, my dear! I shouldn't expect you to understand.

Good Positions Secured.

Stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, teachers or any first class help wishing positions, wire, write or call Southern Business Exchange—room 410 Binz building, Houston, Texas.

Mutual Surprise.

"I'm surprised, John," said an old lady when she found her butler helping himself to some of her fatted old port. "So am I, ma'am," was the calm reply; "I thought you was gone out."

Sought a Word.

"I want some word," said Rivers, dipping his pen in the ink for the third time, "that is the exact opposite of 'overcome.'" "What is the matter with 'undergo?'" suggested Brooks.

A Smile is Only a Laugh with the nose left out.

One cynical at 27 is apt to be foolish at 40.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the liver and driving all impurities from the body. Brighten up, banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that ugly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfactorily guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Business and friendship do not always abide together.

FIELDS FOR TRADE.

THE WAR HAS PROVED A REVELATION IN EUROPE.

For the First Time the Nations of the Old World Have Begun to Realize the Power and Resources of This Country.

After a seven weeks' tour of Europe, Theodore C. Search, president of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, has returned to Philadelphia. One of Mr. Search's chief objects in going abroad was to study the commercial conditions existing in each country of the old world, with the view of shaping the plans of the association on any lines of improvement which such conditions suggested. Mr. Search spent some time in London, and then visited the manufacturing and industrial centers of England, including Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and Sheffield. He later on visited Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and some of the leading cities of the north of Europe. In each of these he acquired a good deal of valuable information, and is on the whole decidedly pleased with his trip abroad. Speaking of the trip abroad and of its relation to the organization of which he is president, Mr. Search said: "After having given particular consideration to the possibilities for an American warehouse in the three most important points I visited, namely, London, Hamburg and Berlin, I have come to the conclusion that Hamburg would probably offer the best opportunities and most satisfactory conditions for the location of such an establishment as we have had in contemplation for a long time. London, of course, is the great trading center of the world and has much to commend it to us in our consideration of warehouse enterprises. There are some reasons, however, which might deter us from applying in that city the plans which thus far have been considered, one of which is the fact that many of the largest export manufacturing interests in the United States are already represented in London upon such a basis that it might be difficult to secure their co-operation in such a project as we would undertake, although in the course of time their assistance would probably be secured. If we were aiming for the trade of Germany, Berlin, the capital of the empire and a great business center, would naturally be the base of our operations. There is already a great volume of American business in Berlin, and many important American houses are well represented there. For the character of business which the members of the National Association of Manufacturers would prefer to do in Europe, it seems to me that Hamburg offers the best opportunities and the greatest attractions at the present time. In the first place, Hamburg is an admirable depot from which to distribute our goods throughout Europe. It is, too, an active city. While there I visited the Hamburg Exchange, and found it a decidedly wide-awake institution. Hamburg, moreover, possesses many advantages, and there are some lines of trade which might be developed satisfactorily, but it could not be considered with Hamburg in the location of a warehouse for American goods. The cities which I visited in Norway and Sweden were also active trade centers, but none of them offer advantages equal to those of Hamburg." Touching the general feeling with which Americans are regarded in Europe, Mr. Search said: "Anyone who goes abroad at the present time cannot fail to be impressed with the profound respect for all things American which the present war has created in the minds of all Europeans. The successes of the American army and navy have been a revelation to the European nations, and they have gained an entirely new idea of the power and resources of the United States. Everywhere in Germany I saw signs of great activity and great prosperity. Every mill and factory seemed to be full of work, and the whole country appeared to be at the height of commercial prosperity." Mr. Search said that the National Association of Manufacturers was widely known in Europe, and wherever he went business men manifested interest in the work which is being done by the association.

Philadelphia's Dog Ambulance.

The ambulance built especially for dogs and small animals, and the only one of its kind in the world, has been put in use in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania. The exterior of the palace car dog wagon is decorated on each side with a vignette of a grand-looking St. Bernard, and the inside is covered with removable antiseptic pads to guard against contagious diseases. In order to avoid belligerent encounters between the injured four-footed patients of this traveling hospital, it has been provided with movable slides, so that the interior can be divided into various sized compartments. It contains also cages attached to the top and sides for pet birds and poultry.

The Risk of Being Murdered.

About 1,000 murders occurred in England and Wales during the last period of five years for which facts are available. There were, during the same time, nearly 160,000,000 persons of all ages exposed to the risk of being murdered, that is 20,000,000 in any one year. The yearly risk of being murdered is, therefore, only the very small degree of probability expressed by the odds of one to 160,000, and if a lifetime be counted as 100 years, the chance of being murdered some time is only one in 1,600.

BUTTERFLY EGGS.

Their Marvellous Beauty as Shown by the Microscope.

The traveler in the far East, passing through stone doorways, scroiled and carved with Arabesque fretwork, enters the eastern quarter of old Cairo. The streets are dingy and narrow, but here rise the wonderful domes of the famous mosques—"Tombs of the Mamelukes"—exquisite in all grace and fantasy of shape and color. The fretted sides, a fine and delicate lacework of stone, the marvelous and shining play of light on beautiful tints, seem like a very dream of art. But enter the woods that stretch all about us, and use the microscope that enlarges our vision, and lo, a most wonderful thing has come to pass! Winged beings, far more beautiful than the gent of the "Arabian Nights," have been here, and on the under side of a common leaf, in size no larger than a pin's head, are structures that fairly rival the mosques of Cairo in wealth of decoration and loveliness of color—the butterfly eggs. They are, many of them, dome-shaped like the mosques, and covered with a rich network, so filmy that it glitters in the sun like a diamond dew, but each of the lines in a rib, buttressing the whole structure. Other eggs are shaped like tiaras or turbans, and others still are like sea-urchins. Some are shaped like pyramids, and all lead up in their decorations to a minute rosette at the top, sometimes deeply indented, through whose openings life is received in the egg. The patterns are often as regular as any "circular rose-window of a Gothic cathedral," and the colors of the egg, beginning with a pale green—the safest of all colors in the green wood—or white, like many tree-blossoms, change afterwards, as the dweller inside develops, into all kinds of brilliant and shining hues, from salmon to orange. These eggs are sometimes found single, sometimes in regular rows, one on top of the other, or strung together like a necklace of beads, or "girdling a twig like a fairy ring." There are insects—not butterflies—that lay eggs in almost incredible numbers, say a trillion in a season! These are soft and perishable, and of short life. Where an insect's eggs have to stand the winter's cold they are usually covered or packed in a kind of cement. If you look at these mere specks through a microscope you will see exquisite shells, clustered like gems or rolled in tubes, or convoluted in spirals and circles. Many eggs are doubly protected because they are so fragile, and are placed in still another shelter, as the eggs of the birds, pale blue, or speckled, or pearly white, in close woven nests, or the eggs of certain spiders in silky bells of golden yellow or purest white, hung among the blossoms. Yet it is more common to find insect eggs bare and exposed to view. One day I saw what had seemed dust grow under a microscope into crystal eggs, on which insect forms appeared to be sharply edged as seen through the transparent case. Then out skipped some lively, black-eyed wood-folk, independent and alert, ready for a meal. They seemed fully grown at birth.—E. F. M.

NEW JEWELRY.

The Parisian jewel dealers are always inventing pretty and novel ornaments to attract their fair customers and one of their latest is a wide scroll arrangement through which is drawn the velvet ribbon band, now worn about the neck. The scroll does not lie on the folds, but around them, and is sometimes made of two twisted serpents or again of flower stems, the flowers forming the central ornament of the necklace.

The collar necklace is the only one worn nowadays. One beautiful one was made of seven large table emeralds, each set in diamonds arranged alternately with lovers' knots. A circular band of four-leaved clovers arranged alternately with the stems up and down, each leaflet coming from a trio of sapphires, is another lovely collar.

Buckles and belts still attract the most attention. Twisted serpents are favorites, the head having a polished ruby or sapphire set in. Enamel buckles are favorites, those in blue being perhaps the prettiest. Small pearl and diamond buckles are made oblong, oval, circular and heart-shaped.

The belt pin is quite allowable and is seen in plain gold and again set with some jewel. Watches just sent over are beautiful. Many have the backs enamelled in Dubarry pink or Sevré blue, framed in diamonds or pearls little touches of the same color appearing in the true lovers' knot fastening the gem to the bodice. Crimson and dark blue enamel shading to look like fluted satin are also popular. The very latest thing is the globular watch with a slice off where the face is set in.

Innumerable trinkets are made of black steel—watches, pins, brooches, shirt studs, cigar cases, parasol handles, button-hooks—in fact, almost everything. The favorite decoration for this black steel is tiny diamond points or stars.

Greek War Statistics.

According to official statistics, 55,115 of the 118,112 Greeks called upon to serve in the recent war managed to get themselves excused for some reason or other; 63,107 really were under arms in the regular army. Besides these, a volunteer force of 8,222 was called, 7,322 of whom were foreigners and but 899 Greeks. The Greeks lost in killed on the battlefield altogether 698 men, including 30 officers.

Do You Like Boils.

If you do not, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure your boils and keep your system free from the poisons which cause them. The great blood purifying power of Hood's Sarsaparilla is constantly being demonstrated by its many marvelous cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5.
Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Fish dealers are always lucky on Fridays.

First Class Help Furnished.
Parties wanting first class help such as stenographers, book keepers, salesmen, clerks or teachers will do well to wire, write or call Southern Business Exchange, room 410 Binz building, Houston, Texas.

The butterfly fan is one of the latest novelties.

J. M. DeLoey writes: "I can assure you that in no single instance has Dr. McNett's TETRINA (Teething Powders) proved a failure. We have tried soothing remedies and everything known to us and 'old women,' and TETRINA is pre-eminently a success and blessing to mothers and children."

Be careful of what you do in the world; many eyes may watch you and note many of your movements.

Educate Your Bowels with Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, pure constipation forever, 10c. See H.C.C.C. list, druggists refund money.

Men marry maidens, but they are married by widows.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS., by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

Part Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Biliousness

"We have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MANS, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

REGULATE THE STOMACH

Pleasant, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Hurts, Weakens, or Grips, and is the BEST CURE FOR CONSTIPATION.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and Exported by all druggists and C.M.E. Tobacco Habit.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: Shows quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 Days' Treatment Free. Dr. H. S. H. LACY, Examines and opines on patentability and sends book page 3072, esp.

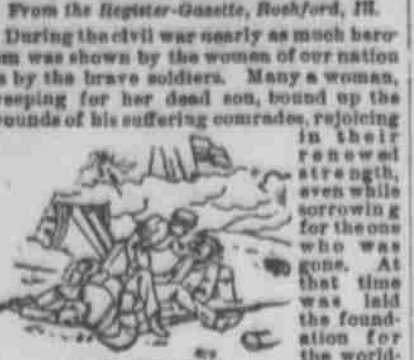
SOLELY PREPARED BY H. S. H. LACY, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

THE CURE FOR EYES WHICH ALL USE FAILS. Best Lough Eyeing. Throat Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

A WOMAN'S HEROISM.



On the Battlefield.

During the civil war nearly as much heroism was shown by the women of our nation as by the brave soldiers. Many a woman, weeping for her dead son, bound up the wounds of his suffering comrades, relieving in the renewed strength, even while sorrowing for the one who was gone. At that time was laid the foundation for the world-famed organization known as the Woman's Relief Corps, whose aid to the soldier of today, fighting against the world for a living, is no less notable than the heroism of the early '50's.

One of the most earnest members of the corps at Byron, Ill., is Mrs. James Housewartz, but illness once put a stop to her active work. A year or so ago, when she was nearing fifty years of age, the time when women must be most careful of their strength, Mrs. Housewartz was taken seriously ill. The family physician told her that she had reached a critical period of her life, and must be very careful. His prescriptions and treatment did not benefit her, and other treatment proved unavailing.

At last Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were brought to her notice, with indisputable evidence that they were helpful in cases such as hers, and with renewed hope she tried the remedy. Last March she took the first box of the pills, which gave much relief. She was determined to be cured, and kept on with the medicine, until now eight boxes have been consumed, and she feels like a new woman.

Mrs. Housewartz said: "I have taken only eight boxes, but I have been improving since I took the first dose. I do not believe I could have lived without the pills. They certainly have done me more good than any physician or any medicine I have ever tried."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

To feed your face sounds vulgar, but all do it.

Perfect Tea Tea.

The pioneer of Ceylon tea in America declares with that particular herb, at least, the best and most fragrant beverage is made by pouring perfectly clear, cold water over the tea, in proportion of six small cups to one spoonful of tea. This is set away in the tea box for several hours, and it will be noticed that there is none of the bitterness resulting from the tannin, so often an objection to the lovers oficed tea. Many ladies who purchase the finest grades of tea prepare that which is to be served cold in this manner, and declare that by so doing they are spared all the nervousness arising from a too generous allowance of "the cup that cheers but not inebriates."

Don't Tobacco Sell and Smoke Tea Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobacco, the wonder-writer, that makes weak, nervous, ill, and old people young, healthy, and strong. All druggists, or Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Dyeing one's whiskers does not turn time back.

MRS. PINKHAM'S ADVICE.

What Mrs. Nell Hurst has to Say About It.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you I had not been well for five years; had doctored all the time but got no better. I had womb trouble very bad. My womb pressed backward, causing piles. I was in such misery I could scarcely walk across the floor. Menstruation was irregular and too profuse, was also troubled with leucorrhoea. I had given up all hopes of getting well; everybody thought, I had consumption. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I felt very much better and was able to do nearly all my own work. I continued the use of your medicine, and feel that I owe my recovery to you. I cannot thank you enough for your advice and your wonderful medicine. Any one doubting my statement may write to me and I will gladly answer all inquiries.—Mrs. NELL HURST, Deepwater, Mo.

Letters like the foregoing, constantly being received, contribute not a little to the satisfaction felt by Mrs. Pinkham that her medicine and counsel are assisting women to bear their heavy burdens.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. All suffering women are invited to write to her for advice, which will be given without charge. It is an experienced woman's advice to women.

FAULTLESS STARCH, THE BEST FOR Shirt Waists, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs and Delicate Clothes. Read our Booklets, Laugh and Learn.

PENSIONS Get your Pension Double Quick Write CAPT. O'FARRILL, Pension Agent, 1428 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

A DEADLY OCTAVE.

"I see by your face, doctor, that you think it a very serious case. Is not that so?"

"Well, Mrs. Delmege," I replied, in as cheering a tone as possible, "there is really no immediate cause for anxiety. Your daughter is undoubtedly not in a good state of health; her nerves are upset and she wants rest and total freedom from worry."

"But," said Mr. Delmege, "what can she have had to worry her? She was always, as you know, in the best of health and good spirits until the past few months, when she has gradually fallen into this condition."

"I should like to see Dr. O'Connell," I replied, rather evasively. "He has, you say, been attending Miss Delmege for some time past?"

Dr. O'Connell, the local practitioner, lived but short distance from Deanpark, Mr. Delmege's residence.

"We will send the trap over there at once with you if you wish," said Mr. Delmege.

"Do so!" I answered. "I am anxious to see him as soon as possible."

I had a lengthy conversation with the doctor. He was a smart, intelligent-looking man, and had the reputation of possessing a larger share of ability than is usual in a country practitioner.

The result of our conversation was that I decided to remain for some time at Deanpark, and wired to my house in London for my things to be sent on.

The case was a more serious one than I cared to admit to Miss Delmege's parents. The danger was not immediate; but if my diagnosis of the case, with which Dr. O'Connell quite agreed, was a correct one—the girl's life was undoubtedly in danger.

Miss Delmege was a young girl of about 18, and extremely pretty, she was an only child, and the idol of her parents. She had suddenly some months ago, fallen into rather bad health, becoming subject to violent headaches, attended by continued sore throats and pains in the eyes.

At length Dr. O'Connell, the local man advised calling in further advice, and I, being an old friend of Mr. Delmege's was sent for.

Ten days or so passed by after my arrival at Deanpark, during which time I carefully studied and watched the progress—for progress, alas! it was—of the malady from which Miss Delmege was suffering, and at the end of that time I was fairly puzzled to arrive at the cause, though I was quite satisfied as to what the nature of the illness was.

"Can we do nothing for my poor child?" exclaimed Mr. Delmege, during one of my visits. "Is she to die under our very hands?"

I determined then to tell Mr. Delmege my opinion of the case, as there was nothing to be gained by concealing it any longer from him.

"I have made," I said, "a most careful diagnosis of the complaint from which your daughter is suffering, and there is in my mind not the slightest doubt but that it is the effects of arsenic poisoning."

Mr. Delmege stared at me in horror. "Poisoning!" he exclaimed.

"Yes," I continued. "All her symptoms are those exhibited in arsenic poisoning. The mystery is how she is getting it. She eats exactly the same food as you eat; it cannot, therefore, be in that way. I have examined critically the paper on the walls of her bedroom; I have subjected even the soap, her tooth powder—every little thing I can think of, in fact—to a most minute inspection, and in no way can I ascertain any traces of the poison."

"I confess I feel helpless to strike on any likely theory at present, but at all events I would advise your taking your daughter for change of air somewhere. If she makes a decided improvement while away, I candidly tell you I would not take her back here until I have ascertained the source of this poison, which is undoubtedly being administered to your daughter in such a way that it apparently affects no others in your household."

Mr. Delmege stood aghast at what I told him.

"Poison?" he said. "Oh, who would want to injure my poor Agnes, who never did harm to anyone in her life?"

"Tell me," I asked, "is there anyone who would gain directly by her death?"

"No—oh, no!" Mr. Delmege replied, horror-struck by my question. "Ah, but let me see!" he went on, as if considering. "There is Mr. Hunt. He is a trustee for £10,000, which was left to Agnes by her aunt. If she should die before she becomes of age the money goes to Mr. Hunt or his children. In the event of her surviving that age, the money becomes absolutely her daughter's. But I cannot believe that Mr. Hunt would on that account try to injure my child. He has always been very obliging in many ways—indeed, it was Mr. Hunt who chose that new piano for Agnes, as we were unable to go to London ourselves at the time."

"Is he well off?" I inquired.

"I really cannot say," answered Mr. Delmege; "not very, I fancy. He is connected with some chemical business, I believe, or was at one time. But, doctor, if he had wished to injure my child he had no opportunity of doing so, for he never comes here, though we have often asked him; in fact, we really bear very little about him, and see him less."

It certainly did not appear likely that Mr. Hunt could be the author of Miss Delmege's sickness; but at the same time I could not shake off the feeling that in some way or other he was connected with it.

"Well," I replied, after a little consideration, "I will tell you what to do.

Take your daughter at once away to some place for a change of air. Seacombe by the way, is a charming place near the sea, and the air is most bracing. I must return to London for a short time, and when you are settled at Seacombe, I will run down to have a look at my patient."

After a short time I ran down to Seacombe, and was as delighted as her parents to see the almost complete recovery that the change of air had wrought in my patient.

"I'll tell you what, doctor," said Mr. Delmege, "I will just take your advice about remaining here for a bit. I have decided on taking a house here for the winter; the climate is mild, and I dare say we all need a little change after our recent anxiety. I will send to Deanpark for some things, though the house we have taken is small and we won't require very much, but Agnes must have her piano—she is never really happy without it."

"Very good," I said; "I think it is the best thing you can do. Your daughter seems to have quite recovered."

I did not like to damp his good spirits, but in his joy at his child's recovery Mr. Delmege appeared to forget the deadly nature of her complaint, and as I returned to London I could not help thinking that the stealthy hand that was at work at Deanpark would sooner or later find a way to carry on its murderous work, no matter where its victim might be.

In this surmise I was only too correct. About a month afterward I received a wire from Mr. Delmege to come to Seacombe at once.

Putting off all my other engagements I journeyed down by the next train and got to Seacombe by the afternoon.

The house Mr. Delmege had taken was small, but very prettily situated in about an acre of ground commanding a lovely view of the bay and hills beyond.

I met him in the hall. He was in a terrible state.

"My poor child—she is as bad as ever!" he exclaimed.

Miss Delmege was lying on a sofa in a darkened room. She was suffering from great headaches and pains in the eyes; her throat, too, was very constricted. It was pitiful to see the poor thing so, and her patience under all her sufferings.

I gave something to ease the pain in her head and send her to sleep. Sitting by her I noticed—indeed, I had

noticed it before—that her nails were rather bitten. It was a habit she was inclined to, and which, when I spoke about it once, she declared was induced by playing the piano so much. I didn't pay much attention to it at the time, but now the words came back to me with a peculiar significance.

I remembered that Mr. Delmege told me that Mr. Hunt had chosen the piano.

Now, Miss Delmege was the only one in the house that played as neither her father nor mother ever touched the instrument.

This last attack had come on just a week after the piano had come from Deanpark. I sat thinking over the matter for some time, and before saying anything to Mr. Delmege decided to make careful examination of the instrument, which I felt sure now was in some mysterious way the cause of his daughter's sickness.

That night after dinner, when Mrs. Delmege had gone up to sit with her daughter and Mr. Delmege had walked out for a stroll I went over to the piano, and, lighting the candles, sat down and carefully scrutinized the keyboard. I then took a microscope from my pocket, and critically examined the ivory keys, and became aware of the presence of a fine white powder on some of the notes in the center octave.

A shudder of horror went over me. Further close examination rendered me certain that it was powdered arsenic.

The next step was to remove the front board of the piano, and to take out some of the center notes to examine them more closely, when, as I did so, I saw what made me start back with an involuntary exclamation of amazement.

I had unearthed the most diabolical intention for the destruction of human life I had ever seen or heard of.

Underneath the keys of the center octave ran a small gutter like construction of stiff brown paper, filled with powdered arsenic. It was so ingeniously made that, while it in no way interfered with the tone or sound of the instrument, it from time to time, from the percussion of the notes, threw up on the keys a scattering of the deadly powder.

Miss Delmege's habit of biting her nails—a habit, no doubt, known to her trustee—had thus been utilized in the most heinous fashion to bring about her death, and undoubtedly it would have done so but for my timely discovery.

I replaced the notes carefully without disturbing the deadly gutter of arsenic, for it would be required in the future when Mr. Hunt—as I determined he should be—was brought to justice for attempted murder.

As I was leaving the piano I sudden-

ly became aware of a face peering in at me from the window.

It was the face of an elderly man, with a white beard and wild, staring eyes. It disappeared at once. I made a dash for the window, when suddenly a shot rang out in the night air, and a bullet, grazing my temple, smashed into fragments a vase on the mantelpiece.

I sprang out of the window, and saw the figure of a man rushing toward the copse at the back of the house, where it disappeared.

Another shot rang out. I hastened toward the wood, and, before I had gone many yards, found the body of Mr. Hunt—as it afterward proved to be—stretched out dead on the sward.

He had come down to Seacombe to see how this wonderful plan was progressing, and, seeing I was there, feared something, evidently. Prowling round the house, he had seen my examination of the piano, and the discovery of his diabolical design, I think, upset his mind, and in desperation he attempted my life and took his own.

It was some time before Miss Delmege or her parents recovered from the shock of the awful occurrence of that night; but time is a great medicine, and they are all happy and well now.

The piano with its fatal octave is kept locked in a dark storeroom at Deanpark, where visitors are sometimes permitted to see and hear its tragic history.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

Many Distinguished People Have Been Afraid of It.

Wilkie Collins left a missive among his papers, says a writer in Chambers' Journal, directing that when he died a thorough examination of his body was to be made by a skilled surgeon.

Lady Burton, wife of Capt. Sir Richard Burton, ordered that her body should be pierced with a needle in the region of the heart. Mr. Edmund Yates, of the World; Miss Ada Cavendish, Miss Harriet Martineau, the authoress, and Hans Andersen, the writer of so many fairy tales, may be mentioned as men and women who have left instructions that they should not be interred until everything possible had been done to make sure that they were lifeless.

In some cases it was the severance of a vein, in others even decapitation that was resorted upon. Others, with a similar end in view, have adopted different means. The signalling invention of Edgar Allan Poe, who wrote this subject up in his characteristically weird fashion, is familiar to all readers. Then, there is the apparatus of a Russian inventor, which consists of a mechanism placed in the throat of the corpse. If consciousness returned and an effort were made to breathe, the effort set in motion certain wires, which resulted in a bell ringing in the cemetery keeper's lodge. In "Jezabel's Daughter" the idea is very similar, save that, instead of a throat apparatus, wires were fastened to the hands of the corpse. Last year Sir Henry Littlejohn told his students at Edinburgh of a fancy coffin, fitted with patent springs so constructed that on the slightest indication of returning life, they would immediately open the coffin and thus save the victim. This may have a reference to the Russian invention, seeing that the idea is the same, though there is a slight difference in detail.

A Honeymoon on a Tree Top.

A honeymoon on a tree-top! This is the strange freak of a bridal couple in California. In that state the famous redwood tree grows to a height of 200 feet. It is bare of branches for more than half its height. The top, however, is crowned by beautiful foliage, and on the highest branch of one of these forest monarchs a romantic couple are spending their honeymoon. The only means of reaching "The Cuckoo's Nest," as they call their retreat, is by a rope ladder, which is drawn up when they are at home, so that no prying visitor can disturb their sweet solitude. "Our home is a dream," says the romantic bride. "What could be more peaceful and romantic than to recline high above earth on a thin couch, piled high with innumerable cushions filled with all sorts of fragrant herbs, pine needles, balsam and new-mown hay? We have plenty of reading matter, and hour after hour is spent in that most delightful spot. Our moonlight nights are grand, and campers come from all parts of the valley to catch a glimpse of the picturesque canon from our home. Our housekeeping is done on a very small scale, and doubtless a good old housekeeper would look with horror upon our primitive stove, table and dishes, and wonder how we could possibly keep them clean; while the schoolgirls greet all this with, 'Isn't this an ideal life?'"

Residing in Three Countries.

Cases have been known of a man's house being in two parishes, and even in two counties, but a Belgian paper gives an instance of a miller, whose premises are in Bavaria, Prussia and Lorraine, though, of course, he claims to be a frontier inhabitant. He is the miller of Ubriguhle-los-Bliesmengen, and the three territories on which he dwells touch each other, the line of demarcation being in the kitchen. The miller cannot really say that he is a Bavarian, a Prussian, or an inhabitant of Lorraine, for, after investigation, it has been discovered that he sleeps in Bavaria, lives in Prussia and works in Lorraine.

Prof. Von Zeuner, who in 1860 first discovered the trichina disease, died recently in Mecklenburg at the age of 73 years.

The hen is not cheerful; she broods a great deal.

Improvements in Flying Machines.

Inventors are plenty who can make a machine that will rise and float in air, but none has succeeded in making an apparatus that will guide it through the many currents of air. In this respect Hoster's Stomach Bitters act as a safe guide by curing stomach, liver and blood diseases, giving a good appetite and a strong constitution.

New St. Louis Headquarters.

The Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio South Western railroads have secured a long lease on the magnificent room at Broadway and Locust streets in St. Louis for the purpose of consolidating under one roof the freight and passenger offices now located in that city. The new location is the ground floor of the American Central building with 65 feet on Broadway and 85 feet on Locust street. The ticket office will be in the center, fronting on Broadway, the freight department on one side and the passenger department on the other, with General Agent Orr's office in the rear. It is quite probable that these offices will be even handsomer than the B. & O. New York headquarters, which are the finest in that city.

We are more apt to love friends than foes.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure, 50c. All druggists.

Do not pick out for your friend a man who is never on time.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Middleburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

Justice and Java coffee are both desirable articles.

Mrs. Winnow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, stops pain, cures whooping cough, 25c a bottle.

Cemetery superintendents are forced to make grave charges.

Hill's Catarrh Cure. Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

A vicious tongue manufactures verbiage dynamite.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascara Candy Cathartic 10c or 25c. H. C. C. Fall to cure, druggists refund money.

An enemy is a person who applauds when you fail.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes with cheap oil. Ask for Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

How Old She Looks

Poor clothes cannot make you look old. Even pale cheeks won't do it. Your household cares may be heavy and disappointments may be deep, but they cannot make you look old. One thing does it and never fails. It is impossible to look young with the color of seventy years in your hair.

Ager's Hair Vigor

permanently postpones the tell-tale signs of age. Used according to directions it gradually brings back the color of youth. At fifty your hair may look as if it did at fifteen. It thickens the hair also; stops it from falling out; and cleanses the scalp from dandruff. Shall we send you our book on the Hair and its Diseases?

The Best Advice Free. If you do not obtain all the benefit you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which must be corrected. Send for free catalogue. DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CURE YOURSELF! Use the Big G for immediate relief in all cases of indigestion, flatulency, biliousness, or any of the ailments of the stomach. It is a powerful purgative, and not irritating. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid. Write for free catalogue. Circular sent on request.

BEST STOCK... SADDLES

In the World. We send them O. D. with the privilege of inspecting saddles before paying for same. Send for free catalogue.

The J. H. Wilson Saddle Co., Denver, Colo.

WANTED—Cases of bad health that H-I-P-A-N-G will not cure. Send 5 cents for Circular. H. I. P. A. N. G. Co., New York. For samples and 1,000 testimonials, W. N. U. DALLAS.—NO. 38-1898

Battle Ax PLUG

Wherever Battle Ax goes it pacifies and satisfies everybody—and there are more men chewing

Battle Ax PLUG

to-day than any other chewing tobacco ever made. The popularity of Battle Ax is both national and international. You find it in Europe—you find it in Maine—you find it in India, and you'll find it in Spain (very soon). Our soldiers and sailors have already taken it to Cuba and the Philippines! Are you chewing it?

Remember the name when you buy again.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

ABOUT TEXAS.

Matters Happening in the Last Day or Two.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 13.—Companies D and M of the third Texas infantry passed through here yesterday morning in a special train on the way from Montauk Point to Fort Clark. The members of the companies bear out all the statements that have been made as to their treatment on the transport San Marcos.

"It would be hard to exaggerate the plain facts of the case," remarked one of them. "We went hungry every day on an average, and the only time we got any water that was fit to drink was when the hospital patients would share their supply with us. The very sight of us seemed to annoy Capt. Merrill and he seemed to take a delight in expressing his abhorrence of us."

In regard to the shooting of a member of the company in the St. Louis union station, this statement was made:

"The man who was shot had been drinking and was ordered into the car and two guards were placed over him. The guards had orders to keep him in the car. He tried to get out, and when he resisted their attempts to keep him inside one of the guards shot him."

Sentenced Again.

Brenham, Tex., Sept. 13.—Another chapter in the Chas. Kugardt murder case has been enacted.

He was tried on a charge of insanity last Thursday and adjudged sane. Yesterday he was brought into court and sentenced.

The last effort to save his neck has perhaps been made and the shadow of the gallows looms up before him. He is to hang Oct. 13.

The crime for which he is to be hanged was the murder of his sister, Miss Johanna Kugardt, Oct. 19, 1896, while on the way to Brenham, and the subsequent burning of her body in Jackson creek bottom on his 43d birthday. Though the agony of the two years since the crime has no doubt seemed an age to him, for in that brief time remorse of conscience has done the work of years and his once raven locks are almost white as snow, the two years of trouble doing the work of half a century.

Kugardt, after his crime, made his escape from the country and was not captured until February, 1897, when he was arrested in Napa, Cal., as John Fry, and brought back to this county by Sheriff Teague.

Ran Into a Washout.

Texarkana, Tex., Sept. 13.—A tremendous cloudburst covered this city and section Sunday night, entailing numerous hardships on all railroads entering here. Traffic has been practically suspended in all directions from Texarkana on account of the floating tracks and bridges dislodged by the flood.

On the main line of the Texas and Pacific the No. 4 passenger train from Dallas was wrecked near Sulphur Station, twelve miles west of here. The accident happened as the train was crossing a creek. The bridge gave way, precipitating the engine, the mail, baggage, express cars and the smoker into fifteen feet of water.

A colored man named Anderson from Quaker City was caught between the smoker and mail coach and washed to death.

The fireman, porter and four passengers were injured. They were taken to Marshall and their names could not be learned.

First, Third, Fourth Sts.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 13.—The following message has been received from the Adjutant general, from which it will be seen that the second Texas infantry and first Texas cavalry will be mustered out of the service and first, third and fourth Texas infantry retained.

Washington, Sept. 11.—To Hon. C. A. Culbertson, governor, Austin: The first, third and fourth Texas infantry will be retained in the service. Commanding officers will be authorized to make transfers of enlisted men so desiring it between regiments of the same state.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant general.

It will be seen from this telegram that enlisted men in the regiments mustered out who desire service will be exchanged for men in the regiments retained who desire to be discharged.

Died From Burns.

Industry, Austin Co., Tex., Sept. 13.—While several children of Henry Williams were burning brush 550 of the children's clothing caught fire and the child was burned so badly before help came that it died.

Beavers' Orders.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 14.—Brig. Gen. Beavers of U. C. V. has issued the following orders:

Headquarters Order No. 1—South-eastern Subdivision, United Confederate Veterans, Houston, Tex., Sept. 3.—Have been elected brigadier general commanding the above division, comprising the following counties, to-wit: McLennan, Falls, Limestone, Freestone, Anderson, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, San Augustine, Angelina, Trinity, Houston, Leon, Robertson, Madison, Brazos, Grimes, Walker, San Jacinto, Polk, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, Orange, Hardin, Liberty, Montgomery, Waller, Harris, Chambers, Jefferson, Fort Bend, Brazoria and Galveston.

General Order No. 1—Brigadier general announces the following staff officers: Adjutant general and chief of staff, Lawrence L. Cohen.

Inspector general, R. D. Gribble of Houston, Tex., with rank of major.

The foregoing staff will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of C. C. BEAVERS, Brigadier general, commanding south-east subdivision of Texas.

Many Complaints.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 14.—The educational department has received many complaints from over the state about the method of exchanging books for the state text books. It is claimed that the text book publishers are entirely too rigid, refusing to accept in exchange books that are in the least way mutilated. The matter has been settled satisfactorily, however. At a meeting of the text book board last week the publishers who were so rigid acceded to the board's request that they modify their rules. Books will now be taken in exchange that have both covers torn off, one or two leaves missing or that are not mutilated so they could not have been used.

The department of education had less trouble this year with the summer normals than ever before.

Letter From His Son.

Piano, Tex., Sept. 14.—L. T. Fowlkes of this city received a letter from his son, Bradley Fowlkes, color sergeant, Hood's immunes, now stationed at Santiago de Cuba. He inclosed a splinter cut off a mast of the Merrimac, for a keepsake. In his letter he said, the Spaniards are a better class of people than the Cubans. Americans and Spaniards mix and mingle on the streets and in the cafes without trouble of any kind. There is not a case of yellow fever within five miles of Santiago; it is nothing but malaria and climatic fever, which is pretty hard on most every one who takes it.

Warm Reception.

Texarkana, Tex., Sept. 14.—A burglar entered the bedroom of G. M. Tribble in this city at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and was awarded a warm reception. Tribble used his revolver from the bed employing every barrel at the intruder before he could evacuate the room. The burglar finally made his exit through a window hallooing as he ran and begging for mercy. When Tribble lit the lamp and inspected the room he found the floor and furniture covered with blood.

Quit Work.

Woodville, Tex., Sept. 14.—The laborers at Roberts & Reed's tobacco farm quit work yesterday morning. Their foreman announced a cut of one-half cent per pound in all departments and the employees refused to work under the cut. They are quiet and orderly and say that none of them will attempt to interfere with any one the owners can induce to work at the price offered. They have not succeeded in getting any one to take the places of the strikers up to this time.

Raped Suddenly.

Denison, Tex., Sept. 14.—W. H. Parrish, aged 60 years, living in the Dripping Springs community, five miles southeast of the city, died Monday afternoon at his home of congestion. Mr. Parrish was a very strong, healthy, spry man for his age, and had been going about his farm work. He hitched up his team and went to the corn field for a load of corn, gathered it and hauled it to his barn and was unloading it when seized by cramps, and in a little while he was dead.

Three persons were killed in a railway accident at Wichita, Kan.

A woman's body completely dismembered was found at Bridgeport, Conn.

Several buildings of the Cotton Belt road at Pine Bluff, Ark., burned. Loss \$50,000.

No Appropriation.

Sherman, Tex., Sept. 14.—The comptroller's office has notified C. J. Hinckle, one of the justices of the peace for Sherman, that as the legislature made no appropriation to pay fees to peace officers for services rendered subsequent to Feb. 25, 1898, that it will be useless to send any account to that office for services rendered after that date, Feb. 25, 1898. The justices of this city have several hundred dollars thus involved.

Immune Killed.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Alex Callahan of company K, Capt. Mar-rant, first United States volunteer infantry, was shot to death at about 9 o'clock last night at Thirty-third street and Avenue M.

Jack Elliott, a civilian, was shot in the abdomen at the same time. He was taken to the John Bealy hospital in the ambulance, and will recover. The ball went through the front part of the intestines.

Harry Owens, a supernumerary on the Galveston police force, went to the station and surrendered to Deputy Chief of Police Amundson.

He claims the shooting was done in self-defense after a knife had been used on him.

Mr. Owens' coat has two long cuts in the right arm. There is a long cut in the shirt sleeve and a small cut in the undershirt.

He has been a supernumerary on the Galveston force for some time, but has not been on any regular duty for several months. He has been doing private duty.

Callahan enlisted in the army from Galveston. His remains were taken to the residence of his mother, Thirty-ninth and Broadway.

Elliott is employed at the Moody compress.

Unfortunate Family.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—C. J. Brown, a farmer on a small scale living at Double Bayou, started down the bay in a small boat, accompanied by his wife and boy, about 6 years old. Brown was sick, and was coming to Galveston for treatment. The boat was loaded with chickens and garden truck for the market. Saturday morning about 1 o'clock the small boat ran into a schooner at the foot of Nineteenth street. In the collision the mast of the small boat was broken and the boat drifted down the bay to the stock yards. Mrs. Brown was struck by the broken mast in the collision and was killed. As the little boat stranded down the island the husband was knocked overboard and drowned in a few feet of water. He was too sick to save himself. The boy was found in the boat Sunday morning crying for food. Fred Kruger, a son-in-law of the dead man, identified the bodies, had them prepared for burial and sent to Double Bayou. Kruger also took charge of the boy.

A Suicide and a Killing.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Last evening after 5 o'clock Mrs. Sarah Wood, wife of Thomas O. Wood of 3203 Odlin avenue, died from the effects of too much strychnine. Justice Fitz was called and held the inquest. The testimony showed that Mrs. Wood and her husband had a little quarrel yesterday afternoon, that she one thought much of. Shortly after it she told one of her sons that she would settle the trouble and with that put the poison in her mouth and swallowed it with water. The strenuous efforts of the physicians failed to bring relief and she died just after 5 o'clock. As soon as she took the poison she began getting out the clothes in which she wanted to be buried and was doing that until the effect of the drug stopped her. She was 61 years old and left two sons, grown, some younger children and a husband.

Chas. Blalock, white, and a colored watchman had a shooting match. The former was killed and the latter mortally wounded.

Warm Greeting.

Texarkana, Tex., Sept. 12.—A contingent of the third regiment, 200 strong, passed through this city yesterday on a special car bound for Fort Clark. A large number of the population of both Texarkanas turned out to greet the soldiers in their short stay, and quite a hurrah was accorded them.

At San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 12.—Col. J. C. Edmonds of the fourth Texas infantry, accompanied by Major E. H. Shaw, came up from Houston yesterday morning to make arrangements for the quartering of his command during the occupancy of Fort Sam Houston by the first Texas cavalry. Col. Edmonds discussed the matter with Col. L. R. Hare of the first cavalry, and Capt. Stevens, quartermaster of the post. The three inspected the former camp grounds of the rough riders, about three miles south of the city, and Col. Edmonds seemed to be well pleased with the place. It is probable that his regiment will go into camp there.

The total contributions to the Philip testimonial fund up to the 10th are \$729.19.

Hands Struck.

Caldwell, Tex., Sept. 12.—Friday evening the hands employed in the cotton seed oil mill here struck, and since that time the mill has been still. It seems that the supply of seed on hand was about to heat and the press was required to run on eighteen-minute time instead of twenty as heretofore, and the hands thought they ought to have increased wages. The mill men are going to get more hands and expect to start in another day or so.

CATTLE AND CROPS.

Light hogs are no longer commanding a premium on the St. Louis or any other market.

J. H. Welborn of Dove Creek brought from John Hutto of El Dorado recently 115 head of stock cattle at \$15.

M. Z. Smizon is still in the San Angelo market for cattle. He has purchased several small herds there lately for November delivery.

Texas cattle have been good this year and native or northern stock have to be far above their former averages to realize top prices.

H. H. Howard of Walter Valley sold his stock cattle, between 400 and 500 head, to Mr. Seymour at \$16 around, including "everything that can walk."

That \$2 terminal charge at Chicago has not been completely knocked out, but the Texas Cattle Raisers' association has succeeded in having it split in half.

During the recent flood in the Concho district the Concho river was reported as rising forty-five feet above the highest mark it had ever been known to attain.

Sam Brookshire sold 100 head of dry cows to Philip Wilson & Bro. in Runnels county, at \$19 per head. Part of the stuff will be shipped direct to market and the others put on full feed.

There is trouble brewing between the large land owners in Oklahoma and the homesteaders, otherwise known as "nesters," who have settled within the limits of the big pastures.

W. M. Hunt recently sold through the G. B. Loving company of Fort Worth 2900 head of the Hall steers, located in San Saba county to Wiley Sausbury and J. B. Waters of Temple at \$27.50.

Col. E. C. Suggs of Sugden, I. T., who recently invested \$500,000 in the Comer and Wilson ranches and cattle in the San Angelo county, is in San Angelo, where he will remain several weeks superintending the transfer.

The Ellis County Colt show was held at Waxahachie on the 5th. There were fifty colts of all colors and sizes. Six prizes were awarded, ranging from \$8 to \$20, and considerable interest was manifested in the affair.

The extent of the damage done the cotton crop in Williamson county by worms will not be known for several days. Some of the cotton is blooming again and putting out fresh squares and bolls and may yet make fair returns, although many farmers have little faith in a fine crop.

There is an exhibition at the Texas and Pacific office building in Dallas a stalk of cotton from Lamar county measuring 12 feet in height and six inches in circumference at the base. It has 63 limbs which bear 97 open bolls, 256 matured and partly matured bolls, 112 blooms and 141 squares.

N. Paris exhibited a pumpkin at Denison that is a record-breaker in those parts. It is of the "King of the Mammoth" variety, and was raised in Mr. Paris' garden, 1200 West Gandy street. It weighs 90 pounds, stands about a foot high and is five feet and nine inches in circumference. It is the largest pumpkin ever exhibited in Denison.

M. P. Evans of Wagoner, I. T., believes that the shipments from the Indian Territory will be small until the markets east recover. He states that nearly all the cattlemen are in a position to hold their stock for a month or longer if necessary. He does not believe that low prices will bring out large shipments as the cattle situation stands at present.

The California demand for fat cattle is now drawing westward cattle that would otherwise have found their way to eastern markets. Arizona dealers believe that the demand has hardly begun as yet and they are looking westward this year for their market instead of toward the east and north.

It is claimed that fumigation kills goats.

The first bale of cotton for '98, raised by Mr. C. M. Lindholm of Pearsall, and sold in San Antonio, was recently sold in Kansas City at auction for \$365. It has thus far contributed over \$5000 to the United States hospital fund, and is not through work yet. It was shipped on from Kansas City to Omaha and from there it will go to San Francisco and intermediate points.

Wm. T. Way of "Strahorn-Hutton" was down the road recently on business, and while at Yorktown killed a rattlesnake eight feet long and six inches in circumference. He did not use a club, but shot it square between the eyes with a sixshooter, so he says.

Bud Purcell sold to J. C. Smith his ranch southeast of Midland and all improvements thereon with about 1000 head of stock cattle. They being all young heifers makes them valuable. The consideration was \$22,000.

Mr. I. C. Wootton of Lockhart purchased 250 hogs from Spear Hudson of Concrete, the deal taking place in Yoakum, the consideration being something over \$1000. The hogs were shipped over the Aransas Pass to Lockhart for feeding.

Gray Accepts.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The president has named Senator Gray of Delaware as the fifth member of the peace commission. This completes the personnel of the commission, which stands:

Secretary Day, Senators Davis, Frye and Gray and Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

In selecting Senator Gray the president has given Democratic representation on the commission. This appointment will probably necessitate the retirement of Senator Gray from the Anglo-American commission, which is conducting its session in Canada, as this commission will resume its work about the time the peace commissioners sail for Paris. The position was offered to the senator several days ago, but at that time was declined. The president, however, further urged Mr. Gray to accept and his final agreement was secured.

Senator Gray is one of the best known men in public life, having been a prominent figure in the senate for the last twelve years. He is a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, thus making three members of that committee—Davis, Frye and Gray—on the peace commission. On foreign questions Mr. Gray has generally been regarded as opposed to expansion; his senate votes having been against the annexation of Hawaii.

Now that the commission is completed it is expected that the American case will be made up and the commission given its final instructions. The commissioners will meet here about the 15th instant prior to sailing for Paris, at which time they will meet the president and be made aware in a general way of the views of the administration.

The announcement of Senator Gray's name was made shortly after the cabinet met.

Gordon Named.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10.—A telegram from President McKinley was received yesterday by the family of Gen. Gordon asking the general to accept a position as a member of "a commission to examine into the conduct of the commissary and medical departments of the army in the recent war with Spain."

President McKinley expressed the opinion that Gen. Gordon would do the country a great service by accepting a position on the commission and earnestly hoped he would see fit to become a member. The specific object of the commission is stated in the telegram to be an examination into the commissary, medical and quartermaster departments and into the extent, cause and treatment of sickness in the field and the camps. The telegram did not state who the other members of the investigating committee would be and closed with a request for a serious consideration of the offer.

Gen. Gordon is at Reynolds and is accessible. President McKinley's telegram was forwarded to him.

Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, Sept. 10.—The government's severe measure to prevent reports of the secret reasons of the cortes are nullified by the senators and deputies of the opposition who are eager to inform the foreign correspondents as to what goes on.

Thursday's session of the chamber ended with Senator Silveira attacking the government and exclaiming: "The Sagasta ministry is a corpse and we do not discuss corpses. We bury them." Senator Canalejas, who is a lieutenant of Polavieja's new party, urged an inquiry into the sources of the charges against the army and navy.

The debate apparently weakened the government.

Horrible Atrocities.

London, Sept. 10.—An Athens correspondent says:

Horrible stories of atrocity are told by the refugees from Candia. They say the bashi bazouks cut open the bodies of their Christian victims on the first day of the outbreak and threw the entrails into the flames of the burning houses.

They hurled the British vice consul into the flames, shouting, "Now let the English come help him."

"Fighting Bob" Speaks.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Capt. Robley D. Evans of the battleship Iowa was the hero of this city last night. He appeared in Collingwood opera-house and made an address under the auspices of a relief committee to raise money for the relief of the sick soldiers. The opera-house was packed. When the naval officer appeared upon the stage the opera-house rang with cheers.

Only Disease.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Advice received by Surgeon General Wyman from the Florida state officers are that the quarantine against Key West has been raised. The disease there is dengue and not yellow fever as first feared. Other information regarding the yellow fever shows the situation to be generally encouraging. So far as known here, no fatalities have occurred among the cases brought to Dry Tortugas on a steamer which recently arrived there.

Editorial Association.

Denver, Col., Sept. 10.—The National Editorial Association yesterday adopted a report on press laws providing for a standing committee of three to confer with the various state press associations with reference to bringing about uniformity of press laws by concurrent action of state legislatures.

The committee appointed to consider ways and means of a trip to the Paris exposition recommended that the trip be made in 1899 instead of 1900. The report was adopted. Officers were elected as follows:

President, J. B. McCabe, editor of the Argus-Advocate, East Boston, Mass.; first vice president, Arthur H. Pierce, editor of the Record, Denver, Col.; second vice president, F. B. Hall, editor of the Review, Cleburne, Tex.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page of Illinois; treasurer, James G. Gibbs of Ohio.

Portland, Or., was decided on as the place for holding the next meeting. With yesterday's meeting the convention closed and the delegates will go on a ten days' tour of Colorado.

Demand Aid.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—The conference of West Indian representatives at the Island of Barbadoes passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the British home government, as a matter of right, as being the only available remedy for the industrial crisis, and also demanded the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty-fed sugar from the English market or the enforcement of countervailing duties. No ultimatum looking to American annexation was adopted, although the question was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency to offset Cuban and Porto Rican competition in the American market should Great Britain not render the relief demanded. The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned and the Jamaica delegate in an interview declared that while annexation to the United States is improbable the transference of the British West Indian islands to Canada is impracticable, besides promising no relief.

Salamanca Services.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 10.—Impressive funeral services were held at 7 o'clock yesterday morning over the remains of Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Major Gen. Jos. Wheeler and Second Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, first United States cavalry, who were drowned while bathing Wednesday afternoon.

The caskets containing the bodies were placed on the benches in front of Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. Young Wheeler's casket was directly in front of the tent which he had occupied and covering it was a handsome American flag with gold fringe. Lieut. Kirkpatrick's coffin was also covered by an American flag. Details from the third cavalry acted as guard of honor.

The body of Lieut. Kirkpatrick went to Lexington, Va. The war department detailed an officer to accompany Lieut. Kirkpatrick's body.

Attempt on Her Life.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina near Amersfort, province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Soostdyt and Baara.

A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her majesty. The bullet missed the queen, but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance.

The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist. The strictest secrecy has been maintained hitherto as to the affair in order to not disturb the enjoyment of the enthronement festivities.

One case of yellow fever at Watson, Miss.

To Erect a Jail.

Ardmore, I. T., Sept. 10.—Advice received from Washington announce the acceptance of the bid for the erection of a temporary jail. J. F. Robinson and A. V. Dook were awarded the contract. Work will be commenced at once and the building will be completed by the latter part of October. The site for the jail will be in the rear of the new courthouse.

Miss Davis is critically ill again.

Clay Gets Divorce.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 10.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay, the sage of Whitehall, has been granted a divorce from his girl wife, Dora Richardson Clay, by Judge Scott of the Madison county circuit court. The decree restores the defendant to her maiden name, Dora Richardson.

John Grantham, thrown from a horse at Gatesville, Tex., died.