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Eddy Current, 01-21-1899

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THE EDDY CURRENT.

Home First, the World Afterward.

VOL. VII.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

NO. 11.

Court-Martial Decided On.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The president officially notified the cabinet yesterday that he had decided upon a court-martial in the Egan case.

Secretary Alger was not present and this has given rise to the rumor that a breach had taken place between him and the president.

It is difficult to learn whether there is any truth in the rumor, so close-mouthed are all officials whose testimony is worth relating.

It is published here that Secretary Alger has notified the president of a desire to resign from the cabinet, but the statement is regarded as guess work.

In congressional circles, however, the belief is prevalent that the war department is going to witness some important developments soon. Very few people believe the war department has been conducted exactly as the president desired it conducted, and it is said that the forthcoming report of the war investigating commission will give Secretary Alger an easy letting down, and thus permit his graceful retirement to private life.

Alger is certainly not inclined to rejoice over his cabinet career, but has clung on rather than retire under fire, and the president's abhorrence of an administration scandal has inferentially induced him to give his secretary of war every opportunity for clearing up the dark spots now resting on the war department. There is very little interest manifested in the coming report of the war investigating commission. From the moment that Alger requested his appointment down to this day the mass of opinion here has regarded the commission as a body designed to whitewash the blunders of the war department and pave the way to Alger's resignation. Hence, when the report is made it is naturally expected that Alger will retire.

This is doubtless the explanation of the resignation rumors now rife in the capital. The Egan matter may interfere with this programme by precipitating an explosion before the process has been completed. At all events the cool heads in congress and in the army want to see all disorganizing influence eliminated so the army may speedily regain the place it had formerly occupied in the affection and confidence of the nation.

What White Says.

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The United States ambassador here, Mr. Andrew D. White, said to a correspondent:

"As a conclusive answer to the assertion that the Germans wish to stir the Filipinos against the United States, one fact, out of many which may be mentioned, seems to me as conclusive to the contrary. It is that from the beginning the German merchants in the Philippines have been the strongest advocates of American rule. When the war with Spain was pending, the head of one of the leading German houses in Manila came to Berlin, saw me and urged the importance of our assuming sovereignty there and taking complete control. He spoke to the same purpose here at the foreign office, and then went to Paris and saw various members of the peace commission and urged them most earnestly to the same effect. He insisted that the interests of German merchants there demanded that our sovereignty of the islands be maintained, and he has since furnished us a document of great length on the subject, embodying statistical considerations of various sorts, wherefore he must have had the collaboration of many of his fellow merchants there. Altogether I regard this as a most significant fact against all the loose, wild charges that the Germans are seeking to undermine American authority in the islands. If that were so, they would simply wreck their own interests, and this they know better than anybody else."

Resignation Received.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Speaker Reed has received the resignation of Gov. Sawyer of Texas as a member of the house. The resignation of Gov. McMullan of Tennessee is expected to follow soon.

To Express Views.

Paris, Jan. 18.—There was considerable interest taken in the lobbies of the chamber of deputies yesterday over the announcement that the minister of foreign affairs, M. Del Cassee, would seize an opportunity at the close of the discussion of the foreign office portion of the budget to express his views on the Hispano-American war, the Catholic protectorate in the east and the Fashoda incident.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Almost the entire session of the senate yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the pending Nicaragua canal bill. Speeches were made in support of the measure by Mr. Chilton of Texas and Mr. Turner of Washington, an in opposition to it by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin.

At 3 o'clock consideration of the bill under the fifteen-minute rule was begun and was continued to the close of the session.

The first vote reached was on an amendment offered by Mr. Rawlins of Utah which in brief provided that the United States should have absolute control of the canal for military or naval purposes with power to dictate the waterway during the existence of war.

A provision was inserted in the bill providing that no more than \$5,000,000 should be paid the Maritime Canal company for its concession and work already done on the canal.

The friends of the pending bill rallied against the amendment and it was defeated by the decisive vote of 38 to 9.

When adjournment was taken the substitute measure offered by Mr. Caffery of Louisiana was before the senate.

The house yesterday passed the naval personnel bill without division on the final passing, thus accomplishing what the officers of the navy have striven for during more than a decade. By its provision the line and engineer corps are welded into an amalgamated line, staff officers are given positive rank, but their command is limited to their own corps and a system of voluntary and compulsory retirement on three-quarters pay as of the next higher rank of forty officers a year is established, which is designed to remove the congestion in the lower rank at 45. The bill also practically equalizes their pay with that of army officers. Three important amendments were adopted. One creates a judge advocate's corps, another abolishes prize money, and a third provides for the retirement on three-quarters pay of enlisted men and petty officers in the navy after thirty years' service. But the most important change in the bill as reported was the adoption after a hard fight of a substitute for the organization of the marine corps, by which the corps is to consist of 6000 enlisted men and petty officers, with general officers and staff. This will increase the marine corps by 1300 men and increase the cost of its maintenance \$1,500,000. Several unimportant bills were passed by unanimous consent before the personnel bill was taken up.

John Russell Young Dies.

Washington, Jan. 18.—John Russell Young, librarian of the congressional library, died at his residence here at 9:40 yesterday morning after an illness of several weeks.

Dr. Freer, the attending physician, states that death was due to acute Bright's disease with complications, overwork and too much brain work. The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at St. John's Episcopal church in this city. The interment will be in Washington and will be private.

John Russell Young had a notable career as journalist, diplomatist, public official and the intimate associate of distinguished public men.

President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica visited Queen Victoria at Osborne house, Isle of Wight. The warships here dressed ship and fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the president.

Cockrell Re-Elected.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 18.—Francis Marion Cockrell has been re-elected to his fifth term in the United States senate by the legislature, the two house voting separately. The election was ratified by both houses in joint session.

Chauncey M. Depew will succeed Edward Murphy as senator from New York.

Cushman K. Davis was re-elected senator from Minnesota.

Dixon Wins.

New York, Jan. 18.—Once more George Dixon proved his cleverness and hard-hitting ability last night at the Lenox Athletic club, where he met and defeated young Pluto of South Africa in the tenth round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout.

A town known as Cumberland is being laid off in the Chickasaw nation.

Egan's Case.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary Alger declared positively at 5 p. m. that no action had been taken with reference to the case of Gen. Egan. It may be stated, however, that the president has cut the gordian knot and has decided that Gen. Egan shall be tried by court-martial in this city.

Secretary Alger exerted all his influence to have the Egan-Miles matter first considered by a court of inquiry in order that he might get a deliverance from such a court which, while recommending a court-martial for Gen. Egan, might also recommend a rebuke or a reprimand for Maj. Gen. Miles.

Gen. Alger has been evidently disappointed and chagrined by the president, who yesterday morning abandoned the court of inquiry method and directed the secretary of war to order the court-martial, with Gen. Merritt at its head, the most distasteful of all major generals to the secretary of war.

Gen. Merritt, it will be recalled, was a member of the board of inquiry which tried Secretary Alger. The judge advocate of the body will be Gen. J. W. Clous, who was a member of the Cuban evacuation commission, and is an experienced officer of the judge advocate general's department. Gen. Clous was at the war department yesterday and was informed of his detail, which will be announced in the morning. He spent most of the day in accumulating information from the war and navy departments, with a view to the course of the trial. The case had not been officially referred to the judge advocate general up to the time his office closed for the day, but the instructions of the president in the matter were momentarily looked for.

It is not likely that the president will designate the charges which will be brought against Egan, as such features of an officer's trial by court-martial are left to the law officers, who may be expected in this case to bring the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the penalty of which is dismissal, with no alternative.

Czar and Tolstoy

London, Jan. 17.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Odessa:

While journeying north from Livadia, Emperor Nicholas, during a break for luncheon at Tsoola, capital of the government of the same name in central Russia, sent a delicately worded message, expressing his desire to see Count Leo Tolstoy. Contrary to expectations, Tolstoy accepted the invitation and soon appeared at the railway station.

In his peasant's garb, he presented a striking contrast to the richly-attired entourage of the czar. Emperor Nicholas kissed him on the mouth and both cheeks, Tolstoy readily responding.

Then a conversation commenced, the czar asking his guest for an opinion upon the imperial proposal for the limitation of armaments. Count Tolstoy replied that he could only believe in it when his majesty should set the example to other nations. On the czar mentioning the difficulties of the problem and the necessity for united aid of the great powers, the count softened somewhat and expressed the hope that his majesty would be able to attain some definite results, or, at any rate, formulate some workable plan at the conference. The czar thanked him for his good wishes, saying he would be pleased if Tolstoy could be induced to lend his genius to the solution of the question, and the count rejoined that the emperor might count upon his co-operation, for he was already engaged upon a work dealing with the question in point, which would soon see the light.

Smallpox.

Hillsboro, Kan., Jan. 17.—Smallpox here is increasing in virulence and scope. There are at present twenty-one well defined cases here. Three new cases and three deaths Friday. One of the worst features is the lack of quarantine regulations.

Family Drowned.

Mea, Ark., Jan. 17.—Joe Bates, a farmer living near the Washita river, started to church with his family in a wagon. In attempting to ford the river the wagon was swept away and his wife, child and a young woman were drowned. The river had risen from the late rains.

The Philippines commission will not be subject to contraction by the United States senate.

Southern Industries.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17.—According to the Manufacturers' Record the most important industrial announcements of the week were the enlargement of pipe works at Bessemer, Ala., at a reported cost of \$200,000 which it is said will make this the largest pipe works in the world; \$9000 shingle company at Little Rock, Ark.; \$20,000 boiler feeder manufacturing company at Little Rock, Ark.; \$25,000 milling company at Searcy, Ark.; \$10,000 cigar factory at Bartow, Fla.; \$50,000 sypress mill company at St. Marks, Fla.; \$50,000 grain mill and elevator at Valdosta, Ga.; \$10,000 box and basket factory at Henderson, Ky.; \$20,000 surgical instrument company at Louisville, Ky.; \$10,000 packing house at Paducah, Ky.; \$10,000 box factory at Baltimore, Md.; \$15,000 lumber company at Baltimore, Md.; \$27,000 electrical works at Baltimore, Md.; 5000-spindle addition to cotton mill at Hillsboro, N. C.; 3000-hour mill company at Duncans, S. C.; \$11,000 gas company at Memphis, Tenn.; \$50,000 ice factory at Memphis, Tenn.; \$50,000 brick factory at Hico, Texas; \$125,000 brass and iron foundry at Newport News, Va.; \$10,000 paint factory at Norfolk, Va.; glassware factory at Richmond, Va.; \$25,000 lumber company at Ripley, W. Va.; \$200,000 lumber company at Wilson, W. Va.; \$15,000 telephone company at Elkins, W. Va.; \$100,000 sheet steel plant at Wheeling, W. Va.; \$500,000 brick company at Wheeling, W. Va. Among the many buildings reported was a \$12,000 association building at Columbia, S. C.; \$18,000 hotel at Lancaster, Ky.; \$40,000 courthouse addition at Louisville, Ky.; \$60,000 hall building at Nashville, Tenn.; bank building at Plaquemine, La.; \$15,000 hotel at Union, S. C.; \$7000 warehouse at Knoxville, Tenn.; \$25,000 courthouse at Trenton, Tenn.

Dingley's Funeral.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Early arrivals at the capitol found representatives hall draped with the somber emblems of mourning. About the entire capitol there was a hush, a marked contrast with the usual confusion of voices and all throughout the day until late in the afternoon when the remains of Nelson Dingley were removed to the Pennsylvania station to be borne to Lewiston, Me., for interment.

Seldom has such a distinguished body assembled to do honor to the memory of a representative. On the speaker's rostrum were the vice-president and Speaker Reed. To the speaker's extreme right were the members of the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote. In a semi-circle in front of the casket were the president and his cabinet and the immediate relatives of Mr. Dingley. To the left of the diplomatic corps were Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices of the supreme court. Behind these were members of the senate. To the speaker's left were members of the house.

Notwithstanding the august surroundings the service was very simple. Some music, a prayer and a brief tribute to the dead by Dr. Newman, a prayer and then followed the benediction.

The ceremony lasted exactly fifty minutes. No more impressive scene, however, had ever been witnessed in the chamber. Mr. Dingley was beloved by all who knew him, and nearly everybody who has resided here for any length of time knew and esteemed him.

In Session.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 17.—The thirty-third legislature met and organized here yesterday with J. Francis Chavez of Yeso as president of the upper house and Max Luna of Las Lunas as speaker of the house. Gov. Otero read his message in point session.

has arrived at New York to fit out for carrying troops to Manila. The Mohawk is also being prepared for the same purpose.

Late cablegrams from Gen. Otis are reassuring.

McMillin Inaugurated.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17.—In the hall of the house of representatives yesterday, in the presence of an immense throng, Benton McMillin was inaugurated governor. The hall was decorated with the national colors and flowers. After prayer Gov. Taylor delivered his farewell address. Mr. McMillin then took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Snodgrass of the supreme court.

Agonillo Again.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Irritated at his failure to force an answer from the state department to his first statement, Felipe Agonillo has filed a second letter and a second memorandum. He is determined to load up the department with Filipino literature, and to secure the introduction in the senate of a resolution calling for the correspondence.

Thus the matter which the state department of necessity ignores would secure official recognition in congress. It is a shrewd move and Agonillo's Washington lawyers are credited with the invention of the plan.

Agonillo's second communication was taken to the state department on Tuesday. Like the first, it remains unanswered. It explains that on Jan. 6, Secretary Lopez conveyed a note to the state department requesting an audience for Agonillo so the latter might present his credentials as envoy from the Philippine republic to the president. To Senor Agonillo's sincere regret he has not been favored with a reply or an acknowledgment of the letter's receipt. He expresses his regret as being the greater, because of "the present unhappy relations existing between the American and Philippine governments in the Philippine islands."

Agonillo explains his appreciation of the injurious consequences which might result from a conflict between the two governments he fears that the act of one Filipino or one American may result in grievous loss of life and that is his apology for again urging a speedy answer.

The accompanying memorandum is 3000 words in length. It begins by explaining that ever since Spanish control began 300 years ago, the Filipinos have been deprived of all rights of local self-government, despite the various treaties guaranteeing it, and that their position was worse than Cuba's, as they had no membership in the Spanish corte. The American declaration of independence has largely controlled their hopes, aspirations and actions.

The memorandum quotes the declarations in its reference to all men being created free and equal, to the suggestion that just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, and to the indictment of the king of England, for keeping among Americans, in time of peace, standing armies.

The memorandum explains that the Filipinos, after rising repeatedly in rebellion, did finally on June 18, form an independent government, being in possession of the larger share of the Philippine islands. They insured to the people of the islands the ends contemplated by the American constitution.

From Hilo.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Official dispatches just received here from Hilo, Island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without orders from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino national government. Some of the officials at Hilo are not in accord with the revolutionary movement, but are willing to accept an American protectorate and to go to state the case to Aguinaldo if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The United States transports Newport, Arizona and Pennsylvania, with the eighteenth infantry, the Iowa battalion, the sixth artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, constituting Gen. Miller's expedition, are anchored close to Guimaras Island, between Panay and Negros, where an excellent water supply is obtained. The natives, though indisposed primarily to furnish the Americans with fresh supplies, now permit the American officers to go ashore, and furnish them with an escort during the day time.

The British steamer Treasury, which arrived at Burnin, Germany, Dec. 25 from Galveston via New York, had much of her cargo, consisting of 1621 bales of cotton, 6000 bags of cotton seed meal and 1500 bags of oil cake, contained in the second hold, all badly damaged by water.

Work on the \$10,000 Young Men's Christian association building at Cleburne, Tex., will soon begin.

No Culture Received.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Commissary Gen. Egan denied himself to visitors Saturday afternoon, and was closeted with two officers of his corps, the belief being that he was devoting himself to a revision of the statement that has excited so much attention. Meantime the officers of the war department give no intimation of their intentions respecting this matter, though it is suspected that the president has in mind some method of indicating his displeasure with the occurrence.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Eight Iron Mountain freight cars were piled up in a wreck at Mandeville, Ark.

An epidemic of meningitis is raging at Albany, Ga. Seven deaths occurred in one day.

A reported discovery of lead at Lowell, Ark., occasioned much excitement.

Col. W. F. Young, a prominent ex-Confederate, died at Clarksville, Tenn., aged 69 years. He was a well-known tobacco man.

Mrs. Martha Moss, her son, Will, and her grandson, Frank Stewart, have been arrested at Fayetteville, Ark., charged with raising \$1 bills to \$5.

A Kentucky grocery firm at Danville has been dissolved because one of the members wish to discontinue selling cigars and tobacco. The non-tobacco man will continue the business.

Judge U. M. Rose was elected president of the Arkansas Bar association.

Mildred, 8 years old, daughter of Frank Wladon, was burnt to death at New Providence, Tenn.

A large and varied assortment of fowls were exhibited at the Arkansas State Poultry show, held at Little Rock.

The Tennessee Federation of Labor met at Nashville. M. J. Noonan of Nashville was elected president. Action was taken upon several bills to be submitted to the legislature.

Will Fight All.

Oreland, O., Jan. 16.—Robert Fitzsimmons announces that he proposes fighting every man who wants to meet him during the coming year and then he expects to retire from the stage. He said:

"To show how willing I am to fight Sharkey, I'll close my show if Sharkey covers \$2500 I have posted and less his challenge. When I wanted to retire they would not let me; now I am ready to fight. I'm going to start out this year to fight all of them, heavy and middleweights. I don't care whether they have any reputation or not. I'm going to lick them all if I can. Then I will retire."

Miss Arnold to Marry.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—Miss Emma Arnold of St. Louis, who gained considerable notoriety last summer at Asbury Park, N. J., by kissing Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is engaged to be married to Mr. Charles Erber, a wealthy jeweler of Texarkana, Tex. Announcement to this effect is made by Mrs. M. Arnold, the young woman's mother. It was supposed here that Miss Arnold was engaged to a New York man, but according to her mother, she has been betrothed to Mr. Erber for several months. The wedding will take place in the spring. The date has not been fixed.

Motor Car Accident.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 16.—About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning two cars of the Rapid Transit Electric road ran into each other, heads end, in a dense fog in West Nashville. Motor man Dennis Dosier was killed, Motor man Hooper was fatally injured and Motor man Brooks was seriously injured internally. Both cars were running at a high speed to make a switch and the dense fog prevented them from seeing the danger ahead. There were two passengers in one car and one in the other. They were not hurt. The crash when the cars came together was terrific and the cars were badly wrecked.

Will Sell.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—The government, on the reassembling of the cortes, will immediately ask, says La Reforma, authority to sell the Marine (Ladrones), Caroline and the Pelew islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a force to defend them. The government arrived at this decision in consequence of advice from Gen. Rios that an army of 4000 men, a man-of-war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

Task Her Life.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 16.—Miss Annie Mary Roeko Schley, 25 years old, daughter of the late Col. William Louis Schley, poet, lawyer and veteran of two wars and second cousin of Rear Admiral Schley, committed suicide today in her home, 717 West Saratoga street.

English capitalists propose developing Jamaica's fruit trade on a large scale.

Eddy Current.

WM. H. MULLANE, Publisher.
EDDY, N. M.

TENANETTES.

Mount Pleasant is after an oil mill. Smithville is to have a Knights of Pythias hall.

Parties are after a street car franchise at Cleburne.

Wills Point lodge of Odd Fellows gave an entertainment and oyster supper.

The colored Methodist church at Cleburne, valued at \$600, has been burned.

Four young men of Nacogdoches have gone to Dallas to enlist in the regular army.

Madam Michelly, a resident of Bonham over thirty years, a native of Spain, died at Bonham.

Burglars have been breaking into stores at Alvarado and stealing more or less goods and money.

Postmaster Morrison has qualified and taken charge as receiver of the Ennis electric light and ice plant.

The sheriff of Grayson county has announced his intention to rigidly enforce the Sunday law at Sherman.

The city council of Gainesville has abolished the salary of the city marshal and that official will have to depend in a few.

The Texas Midland's business is improving at Ennis to such an extent that another switch engine has been put on their yards.

The steamship Norden, which sailed from Galveston, was the first vessel of any character to leave that port destined for Venice.

The verdict of Justice of the Peace Mullins at Fort Worth was that Rose Benton came to her death from morphine poisoning.

Col. and Mrs. R. P. Jones, two of Elgin's most distinguished citizens, celebrated their silver wedding by giving to their many friends and relatives a magnificent dinner.

An armadillo was killed in the Trinity river bottoms near Hutchins, Dallas county, the first ever seen in that section.

Mrs. Kate Bell Stevens, wife of Capt. B. B. Stevens, post quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, departed this life at the fort.

R. G. Dendrick of Navasota filed his petition to be declared a bankrupt in the office of the clerk of the United States court at Galveston. He is without assets and owes debts aggregating \$1120.

Two men and a boy, while sitting around a fire near Huntsville, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Two women in the room were seriously shocked, but otherwise escaped injury.

James Throckmorton, son of the late J. W. Throckmorton, of McKinney, and Miss Irene Crawford were married at the home of the bride in Parker county.

An Austrian lady, residing at Krebs, I. T., after much correspondence and a great deal of anxiety, has succeeded in locating a missing daughter in Sherman, and went to that city after her child. On arriving at Sherman she learned that her daughter was at Howe and soon got her.

A freight train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was wrecked at Garland and five coal cars were derailed. There was some damage done to the track, but no one in the train crew received any serious injury. Slight interruption to travel.

Cleburne is to have a wholesale grocery company.

The Cotton Belt railway is to shortly make some extensive improvements at Waco. Among other things there will be cattle pens erected and a mile or two of switch track laid, besides a large railroad yard.

Judge Sinks at Bastrop passed sentence for life in the penitentiary on Allen White for the killing of Louis Drivdale. He was tried last term of court and convicted. On motion he was granted a new trial with the same result.

Suit was filed at Houston in the office of District Clerk Williams by Lawrence H. Lee vs. Houston Electric Street railway for damages in the sum of \$5000. He alleges that in November last he was run over by a car and lost an arm.

The body of an unknown man was found near the Central railway track a short distance from H.E.C. The body was horribly mangled, and some of the pieces were carried quite a distance. It is supposed that he fell off a train.

The city council of San Antonio destroyed a rejected issue of \$42,500 refunding bonds, the original issue of which is now matured, and ordered the issue paid out of the sinking fund. Risk for \$390,000 refunding bond issue will be opened on Jan. 25.

TEXAS IN TINY TYPE.

Mention of Many Major and Minor Matters Material.

Shafter at San Antonio.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 16.—Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, late commander of the fifth army corps in the operations before Santiago, Cuba, arrived in the city from Washington Saturday, accompanied by Capt. W. H. McKittrick and wife, the daughter of Gen. Shafter; Capt. E. H. Plummer, Major Robt. H. Noble and J. M. Edwards of San Francisco.

A crowd of 1500 people gathered around the Pullman sleeper which the party occupied and greeted Gen. Shafter with a continuous cheering. At the depot the party was met by Capt. J. N. Shafter of this city and the party drove to the Menger hotel, where Mayor Callaghan and a large number of prominent citizens awaited their arrival. Gen. Shafter stepped forward and bowed to the people assembled and then retired to his room. He was fatigued and not feeling well. He met only the family of his brother while at the hotel and excused himself from being interviewed.

Gregg County Storm.

Longview, Tex., Jan. 16.—A twister passed through this county from the southwest corner to the northeast corner four miles northwest of Kilgore. The cyclone swept down and demolished a tenement house on the Moore place, in which were a woman named Mrs. McCune and five children, dangerously injuring all, and fatally injuring Mrs. McCune. The husband was away from home.

Acres of forest trees are uprooted, and everything was swept before the wind's fury. The rain was the heaviest ever witnessed, and the creeks are so swollen that communication is impossible with the southern part of the county. All vines went down, and trees were across the International and Great Northern railroad in several places.

Flood of Bills.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 16.—There was no session of the senate Saturday.

In the house, after the announcement of several committee bills were introduced and one petition.

A resolution requesting the finance committee to report as soon as possible the deficiency appropriation bill was introduced by Tarver of Webb and adopted.

Everything pertaining to taking newspapers was tabled.

The speaker announced the appointment of the following clerks: Stenographers, Miss M. E. Green, J. D. Lyons, H. C. Jarrell, Henderson Fowler. Private secretary, P. J. Shaver.

A Shave and a Wife.

Several months ago was published an item relating to A. M. Daugherty of Pilot Point, who had sworn when the Virginia crew was killed that he would never shave until the stars and stripes waved over Cuba and who when Cuba was taken charge of by the United States shaved for the first time in over twenty-five years. A St. Louis paper heard of the occurrence and from Mr. Daugherty secured a write-up of the event, which was closed with an offer to marry any young woman who wanted to. A Miss Lindsay of St. Louis saw the write-up and began a correspondence, with the result that last Friday at the City hotel in Pilot Point the two were married, Rev. J. P. Russell officiating.

Pilot Fined.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 16.—Gus Peterson was fined \$5 in the criminal district court Saturday on the charge that he falsely represented himself to be an executive officer of the state—a branch pilot of the port of Galveston. This is one of the test cases brought to test the rights of the pilots who have set up shop in opposition to the pilots appointed under the state law. The opposition pilots claim the right to act under United States license. The case will be appealed.

Blaze at Edna.

Edna, Tex., Jan. 16.—Fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the Young hotel, A. J. Rose and John Traylor business buildings. The occupants of the buildings were: N. N. McDonald and Robinson & Co., merchants; Wm. Bergebrode, saloon; Chronicle office of Ward & Labauve. Aggregate loss \$29,000, insurance \$2500.

Diphtheria Death.

Paris, Tex., Jan. 16.—The little daughter of Mrs. S. Caldwell died at Paris, from diphtheria. The yellow flag was hoisted at the residence.

Texas Legislature.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 17.—The senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Jester yesterday.

Chairman Miller of the committee to prepare for the inauguration, reported that "the joint committee recommends that the senate meet in joint session with the house this morning to count the vote for governor, and that to-morrow at 12 o'clock another joint session be held to witness the swearing in of the governor and lieutenant governor." Adopted.

Mr. Potter introduced a concurrent resolution relative to federal court legislation in regard to railroad commission.

The house met at 10 o'clock.

A report from the joint committee to count the vote for governor was read. It recommended that the two houses meet in joint session Monday morning to count the vote. The report was adopted.

Mr. McLean, private secretary of the governor, was recognized and he delivered a message from the governor submitting a report of the state text book board. The report was referred to the committee on education. Many bills were introduced.

Vote for Governor.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 17.—When the end of the count for governor was reached yesterday evening, it was found that Joseph D. Sayers, the Democratic candidate, had received 291,548 votes and Barnett Gibbs, the Populist candidate for governor, had received 114,455, making the majority for Sayers 177,093. Mr. Browning, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, received 290,782 votes and Mr. Kirkpatrick received 107,722. Browning's majority was, therefore, 183,070 votes, a larger majority than Sayers received, through Sayers received the most votes.

It is generally agreed on all sides that there was a very light vote cast at the last November election, a less vote than was cast in 1896. This proceeds from the fact that in 1896 there was a presidential election and every body was excited, while in the late election there was no excitement and no issues of such grave character as to bring out the vote. The total vote for governor in 1896 was 539,778, while the vote for governor in November last was only 406,063.

Shafter at El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 17.—Gen. William F. Shafter arrived here yesterday afternoon on his way to California to resume the command held by him prior to the breaking out of the war with Spain.

He stopped here half an hour and was met at the train by a committee of officials with a brass band and escorted to the public square, where he made a speech to about 2000 people.

He exhorted the volunteers, and said that no war could be conducted without suffering, and the American soldier had fared no worse than might have been expected.

He was photographed by a number of young women and kissed by several of the prettiest and most enthusiastic. Gen. Shafter obtained his souvenir of Pecos Bill in this locality ten or fifteen years ago during his campaign against the Indians along the Pecos river. He was at one time commandant at Fort Davis and is well known to many of the older residents of this city.

Texarkana Killing.

Texarkana, Tex., Jan. 17.—Yesterday afternoon in a saloon Joe Barkman was shot in the shoulder and slightly wounded, while Dave Edwards was killed outright.

In the preliminary examination last evening the case was carried over and the evidence thus far adduced is to the effect that Barkman acted rather in self-defense.

Both of the men were very popular in town, and as a precautionary measure Constable Rochelle took Barkman out of the jail and sent him home, about a mile from town, heavily guarded.

Barkman has been very popular in politics in this section, and up to his defeat last fall he had served several terms as constable of the Texarkana precinct.

Dave Edwards, the victim of Joe Barkman's weapon, was a half brother of Sheriff Stanley Edwards of Bowie county.

Marlin, Tex., had a costly fire on the 16th.

A squadron of evolution is to be formed.

Failure at Waxahachie.

Waxahachie, Tex., Jan. 17.—The firm of V. H. Shelton, established here in 1885, made an assignment yesterday morning. The stock consisted of dry goods and groceries. Robert Dowdy of this city is named as trustee. Of the indebtedness the larger amounts are secured by collateral notes. The stock of merchandise now on hand is valued at \$6000. The books and accounts due Mr. Shelton, amounting to \$20,000, are also named in the assignment.

Legislative Proceedings.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 13.—In the senate the chair announced that the lieutenant governor-elect appoints Will J. Bullock of Wichita and F. B. Hughes of Hill county as general committee clerks.

By resolution of Mr. Burns Miss Mary de Zavalla of San Antonio was employed as assistant engrossing clerk.

The rules of the twenty-fifth senate were adopted to govern this senate until new rules can be promulgated. The various standing committees were announced.

The following resolution by Mr. Morris was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, that when the senate adjourns to-day that such adjournment be as a mark of respect to the memory of Gen. W. H. Mabry and those other gallant officers and men who laid down their lives for their country in the recent war with Spain, and also as a mark of respect and sympathy of this body with the families of such deceased soldiers of Texas.

Mr. Dibrell offered a resolution providing that the senators be allowed to purchase at the state's expense ten copies of any daily paper, the cost of which not to exceed 3 cents each.

Mr. Yantis offered an amendment striking out "ten" and inserting "five copies."

The amendment was adopted and the resolution adopted as amended.

In the house Rev. Mr. Gattin was elected chaplain, Mr. Burney, Journal clerk, and J. L. Robertson, assistant.

The pending business was Mr. Wooten's resolution authorizing the employment of ten committee clerks.

Mr. Bailey of DeWitt offered an amendment authorizing the employment of nine pages and nine porters, each to receive \$2 per day.

Mr. Wooten accepted the amendment. Mr. Kennedy of Limestone, moved to reduce the pay of pages to \$1.50.

The yeas and nays were demanded on a motion to lay the amendment on the table, the vote resulting 22 yeas, 28 nays.

The Wooten resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Kittrell of Harris, offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to inquire what has been done toward collecting the money due Texas as bounty on sugar raised by the state, and suggesting that it be used toward establishment of an industrial school for girls. The resolution recited the failure to collect the money was due to the governor then in office.

Mr. Bailey of DeWitt, offered a resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint an assistant to the postmistress at a salary of \$2 per day.

An amendment to make the pay \$2 per day was defeated by a vote of 20 to 20, after which the resolution was adopted.

Bills Introduced.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 13.—The following bills were introduced in the senate:

Senator Schettlan—To provide for the erection of an asylum at Abilene for the care of epileptics. The bill provides for the removal of the unfortunate inmates of this class from other asylums and for their care at the proposed asylum. He also introduced a bill which makes the use of abusive language in assault cases a justification by the defendant in such assault.

Senator Miller introduced a bill providing for the redemption within two years by the debtor of real estate sold under a mortgage or deed of trust or execution. He also introduced a bill for the creation and regulation of legal premiums.

Culberson's Message.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 13.—Gov. Culberson's farewell message to the legislature congratulated the legislatures on the stoppage of pugilism; spoke of trusts and monopolies; referred to labor laws, delinquent tax law and legislation against mob violence; spoke of the fee bill; satisfactory condition of charitable institutions; touched on revenue necessary for the maintenance of the public schools and for general purposes; announced passage of Confederate amendment; renewed recommendations in regard to Johnson grass, investments by life insurance companies and many other matters.

The Ennis, Tex., city council has reduced its own and the other officials' salaries.

S. F. Noyes, a Union veteran, died suddenly at Dallas, Tex.

Franklin Fire.

Franklin, Tex., Jan. 12.—A house owned by E. A. Decherd and occupied by A. U. Hathaway was burned here. It is supposed to have caught fire from a defective chimney. Mr. Hathaway lost nearly all his household goods and wearing apparel, barely having time to get his family out. The house was valued at \$800 and contents perhaps as much more. No insurance on either.

Capt. Michael Carbine, a Mississippi steamboatman, is dead.

Bills Introduced.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 14.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Dibrell's bill appropriating \$110,000 to pay members' mileage and per diem and pay of officers was read a second time and passed finally under suspension of the rules requiring bills to be read on three several days.

The bill by Mr. Wayland appropriating \$20,000 for contingent expenses of this session was read a second time, ordered engrossed and finally passed under a suspension of the rules.

At this juncture a message from the governor was received and read in which he called attention to the contract between the state and Hogg & Robertson by which the \$110,000 was collected from the United States government.

By Mr. Greer—An act requiring the claimant of the title to land under the statutes of limitation of five years and of ten years to record a declaration of his claim after the same has matured, and providing what said declaration shall contain, and defining the rights of innocent purchasers of the land so claimed, and further providing the compensation of clerks for recording such claims.

By Mr. Potter—An act for the relief of railway corporations and belt and suburban railway companies having charters granted or amended since the 1st day of January, 1887, and which have failed, or about to fail, to construct their roads and branches, or any part thereof within the time required by law, extending the period within which to comply with the law two years.

Mr. Miller secured the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of three members of the senate and three of the house, to count the vote for governor and arrange for the inauguration of the state officers.

In the house the pending business was a resolution directing that 1200 copies of the house journal be printed and that each member be allowed eight copies. Adopted.

A resolution by Kittrell, which was referred, requested the government to allow Texas to keep the \$45,000 due the United States and to apply it toward the colored normal school at Prairie View.

Burned to Death.

Deamont, Tex., Jan. 14.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning the old Telegraph hotel, a two-story frame structure on Main street, was discovered on fire and in a few minutes the building and its contents were in ashes and W. H. Denny, a rice farmer, who occupied room No. 20 on the second floor, was burned beyond recognition.

The building and contents were valued at \$2000, with \$1000 insurance.

Not Discouraged.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 14.—The petroleum hunters in the Waco district do not feel discouraged, for although oil in paying quantities has not been struck yet both gas and oil has been discovered in so many wells it is felt that the explorers are on a hot trail. Mr. Henry C. Scott of St. Louis and his associates are getting ready to spend money freely drilling wells hoping to get both gas and oil. They will drill within the city limits, on the east side of the river.

Narrow Escape.

Bonham, Tex., Jan. 14.—Jim Graham narrowly escaped death here by coming in contact with an electric current. Mr. Graham started to enter a drug store and as he stepped up on the iron sill in the doorway he was instantly knocked senseless and was with difficulty that he was removed. It was found that the rain of the night before had soaked the wire, causing the current to burn through the same and run down to the iron column, thus charging it heavily with electricity.

Resigned.

Texarkana, Tex., Jan. 14.—J. F. Freeman, for several years station baggage agent at Texarkana for the St. Louis Southwestern railway (Cotton Belt), tendered his resignation and Mr. W. W. Cockwood of Memphis, Tenn., has arrived here and relieved Mr. Freeman. Mr. Freeman will engage in other business in Shreveport.

In the senate on the 13th McLauren of South Carolina spoke against expansion. In the house the navy personnel bill was discussed.

The war investigation commission passed a resolution of censure against Gen. Egan.

Recommends Payment.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 14.—Gov. Culberson sent the legislature a message recommending, after giving a copy of the contract, the payment of \$10,100 to Hogg & Robertson for commission on money collected from the United States.

In the preliminary trial of Hiram P. Erwin at Dallas, Tex., charged with the murder of I. G. Randle, defendant was refused bail.

State Legislature.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—Lieut. Gov. Jester called the senate to order yesterday morning and after prayer announced the following appointments: Postmaster, Mrs. Pauline Evans of Hopkins county; pages, Earnest Kerr of Fayette, Woody Browning of Lampasas, John B. Greer of Jefferson, Bruce Sherrill of Hunt and Roland Villeneuve of Travis; porters, Dan Edwards of Rock, Peter Edwards of Morris, Frank Kelly of Caldwell, Harrison Welch of Denton and Tom Murchison of Houston.

When the senate adjourned Tuesday there was pending the election of two committee clerks. The senate elected the following two clerks: June Kizable of Eastland and G. S. Morris of Cass.

Senator Lewis nominated Senator Stafford for president pro tem of the senate. He was elected.

In the house Jones of Collin county was elected sergeant-at-arms and Taylor of Bell assistant.

Logan of Hamilton was elected reading clerk and Roberts of Travis assistant.

Burney of Antscooa was chosen journal clerk, and Robertson of Williamson assistant.

Jack Dus of Jefferson county was elected calendar clerk and McFarland of Cherokee engrossing clerk, while Wingu of Travis was chosen enrolling clerk.

J. R. Dunlap of DeWitt is doorkeeper and J. D. Mitchell of Madison assistant.

Austin Killing.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—A fatal shooting affray occurred in the barroom of the St. Louis saloon on Congress avenue. Green Denson, aged about 28 years, was shot three times, flying almost instantly. Sam Magness fired all three shots and is now in jail, charged with murder. The participants in the tragedy are well known in sporting circles. Magness is about 21 years old, having lived in this city since childhood. Denson is said to have come to Austin from Arizona last June. He is said to have relatives living in Junction City, Tex. Magness gave himself up to an officer a few minutes after the shooting occurred, exclaiming: "I had to do it to save my life." Bystanders state that the trouble arose in an argument over some former trouble.

Adjusting Matters.

Cleburne, Tex., Jan. 12.—The officials of the Santa Fe and the joint board of the railway organizations of the Santa Fe have been in session here in Division Superintendent Pendell's office. They were adjusting some matters with reference to contracts under which the employees are working.

General Manager L. J. Polk, Superintendent C. D. Resequie and Superintendent of Machinery James Collison were here on business connected with the Santa Fe. Col. Polk went north and the other gentlemen went south.

Bonham Improvements.

Bonham, Tex., Jan. 12.—The city council is making extensive improvements to the city waterworks system. Piping arrived yesterday, which is to be laid from Bois d'Arc creek to the city pool, in order that water can be pumped from the stream to the reservoir. This will prove of great benefit as it will guarantee the water supply to be sufficient for all uses in the city and at all seasons.

Picture of Factory.

Waxahachie, Jan. 12.—Mr. L. C. Todd received a completed picture of the Waxahachie cotton factory and placed it on exhibition in a public place. It was made by cotton mill architects. The picture attracted a good deal of attention.

The collection committee is hard at work in the matter of getting up funds to build the mill.

Blaised It.

Gainesville, Tex., Jan. 12.—A. B. Donaldson of the Circle Belt railway is in receipt of a telegram from Graham, Young county, saying that the people of that place had raised the bonus required of them for said railway and had signed and delivered the contract to the Circle Belt railway representative in Graham.

Trumpeter Muhlenbach of company D, 5th cavalry, who has been on a furlough visiting his family, has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala., where his regiment now is, and he expects to sail shortly with it to Porto Rico.

Pastor Resigns.

Cleburne, Tex., Jan. 12.—Rev. F. E. Leach of the Cumberland Presbyterian church here has resigned, to accept the place of superintendent of missions. Rev. Tom. Riley of Jefferson has been called to fill the place made vacant by Rev. Leach's resignation.

Romero's body has been shipped from Washington to Mexico.

The West Virginia legislature is in session.

Germany's Attitude.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The mask is off. Germany stands toward this country in a threatening attitude and the administration is not unprepared to meet the vital issue should it rise.

As a first step a retaliatory bill specifically directed against the pending imperial meat inspection bill will be introduced and passed simultaneously with the passage of the German government measure.

It can be said that the state department is preparing the retaliatory measure which will be transmitted to the house committee on agriculture in the nature of a suggestion. If the situation warrants a presidential message urging the passage of the bill will be sent to congress.

All past diplomatic assurances from Germany as to her friendliness toward this country are now regarded in official circles as so many false pretenses. Beginning with Admiral von Diederichs' insolence to Admiral Dewey in which the German cruiser Irene narrowly escaped the commission of a warlike act, the situation has been growing in rancor, until the introduction of the meat inspection bill in the reichstag and the boldness and skill displayed by Aguinaldo, have come to be regarded as twin evidences of Germany's hostility.

The situation at Manila is admitted critical, much more so than the trouble at Hilo. There is here a well-defined fear that the demonstration at Hilo was designed to attract a large portion of Otis' forces from Manila so that the 20,000 armed insurgents near the Philippine capital could make a successful dash for the control of the city.

The retaliatory bill in the course of preparation at the state department will practically exclude from this country German wines, toys and hardware bric-a-brac. The yearly imports on these lines aggregate \$75,000,000.

A state department official said last night that the efforts of Ambassador Dr. von Holleben were in vain and that the Kaiser would insist on railroading his meat inspection bill through the reichstag.

German Duel.

In a duel at Metz, Germany, Lieut. Schlickmann of the Bavarian infantry shot and killed Herr Tillman, a civilian.

In accordance with the emperor's decree, duels are allowed only in exceptional cases and by the consent of the court of honor.

Tillman, who was shoved off the sidewalk by some officers last May, struck one with a stick and boasted of it in the restaurant. The court of honor decided that as he was a member of a wealthy family he could give satisfaction, and selected Lieut. Schlickmann to represent the regiment. The father of Tillman vainly appealed to the police to stop the duel.

Choate Appointed.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Joseph H. Choate of New York to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Joseph Hodge Choate was born in 1822 in Massachusetts, and is the son of Dr. George Choate. He was graduated in 1854 from Harvard law school, and was admitted in 1855 to the bar. He formed a partnership with William H. Barnes, but in 1859 became a member of the firm of Everts, Southward & Choate. For the last ten years Mr. Choate has been generally acknowledged to be the leader of the New York bar.

Well Pleased.

London, Jan. 12.—In a chorus of welcome the papers greet Joseph Choate as Col. Hay's successor in London. The purport of their comment upon the appointment is that the new ambassador "will not have to remove difficulties, but only to foster friendship," as the Daily Telegraph puts it, and the Times says the selection is "not only one to which no exception can be taken, but even a high compliment."

Warlike Elements.

New York, Jan. 12.—John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam, writes from Hong Kong that Hong Kong is full of warlike elements.

American and English in the far east favor our control. Dewey still favors that.

Barrett is still of the opinion that Aguinaldo can be controlled by diplomacy.

Heavy rains have swollen the Sabine river in Louisiana.

Granted It.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt granted the requisition of the governor of Texas for the extradition to that state of Owen C. Howard, who is wanted on a charge of embezzling funds of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad company.

An eloping couple, about 18 years old, from Ehamokin, Pa., were among the victims of the "Dunnellon" wreck, stern parents having prevented their marriage.

Censorship Over Cable.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The news of the establishment of censorship over the cable at Manila was taken as an indication of gravity of the situation there, but caused no surprise among those familiar with the reports for the last two weeks. The censor was put in charge for a two-fold purpose—to prevent threatening reports sent out to the world and to prevent Aguinaldo and the Filipino junta in P. I. from communicating news and advice to Aguinaldo. The insurgents will be cut off from the outside world and the European power furnishing them aid and comfort will have to send messengers.

Gen. Greeley, chief of the signal service office, said: "I did not yet know the fact that a censorship had been established officially, but it is a matter which is within the original jurisdiction of Gen. Otis. I do not hesitate, however, to express the opinion that it would have been proper from prudential reasons to have established this censorship some days ago. Had that been done it would not have been possible for agents of Aguinaldo to have sent important information from Washington, which I am informed was done from the Filipino representatives here."

Gen. Greeley says that while the Hong Kong-Manila cable is an English concern, we have a right to control the Manila end, which is in our territory. Spain controlled this cable for the same reason during the recent war.

Important advices were received by the war department yesterday, but were kept secret. They are supposed to contain information about the hostile demeanor of the 20,000 armed insurgents near Manila, and the supplemental force of 15,000 in the more remote parts of Luzon.

The United States has but 18,500 troops in the Philippines, with 17,000 at Manila, and 2500 at Hilo.

Foraker for Expansion.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Mr. Foraker of Ohio addressed the senate yesterday in favor of expansion, taking a decided stand. Messrs. Bacon of Georgia and Allen of Nebraska offered resolutions pertaining to the Philippines.

The house yesterday completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, upon which it has been working intermittently for a week. An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the territory with a species of local option.

Denies It.

London, Jan. 12.—A correspondent says:

Senor Sagasta denies that only negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Carolines, remarking that the previous content of the cortes would be necessary. This is not to be taken, however, as indicative of any determination to sell. The premier intends to convoke the cortes as soon as the United States has approved the peace treaty.

Contract Signed.

New York, Jan. 12.—Mr. Huntington signed the contract for the purchase of the Galveston City company's property for the Southern Pacific terminals at Galveston at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He said he hoped to be considered henceforth as one of Galveston's most enthusiastic supporters. As soon as the necessary consents are obtained and the details arranged the work of establishing at Galveston the finest and largest terminals in the country will begin.

New Senator.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 12.—Hon. B. F. Fifield of Montpelier notified Gov. Smith that on account of family reasons he was compelled to decline the appointment as United States senator to succeed the late Senator Morrill.

The appointment was at once offered to Hon. Jonathan Ross of St. Johnsbury, chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont who accepted.

The pope is to hold a council at Rome this year.

Journalists' Club.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 12.—The executive committee of the International League of Press Clubs met yesterday at the Journalists to arrange for the annual convention to be held in Baltimore. It was decided to hold the convention early in April. Representatives will attend the convention from all the large cities of the country and a number of matters of interest to newspaper workers will be taken up.

A movement is said to be on foot to consolidate the gas and electric concerns of the United States.

Sugar trust stockholders held a meeting at Jersey City. No dividend was declared.

The czar of Russia and emperor of Austria are to hold a conference.

Another large pipe and steel plant is to be established at Bessemer, Ala.

Dingley Dead.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine, leader of the Republican side of the floor of the house of representatives and representing the second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here last night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia.

He was unconscious during most of the day and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs. E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased, and Dr. Deale, one of the physicians, who had been attending him throughout his illness. To within a few hours before his death the family believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that they gathered at his bedside.

While the past few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart. Late Thursday night and again yesterday morning Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon and as night came, hope was abandoned. Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death and is now under the care of a physician.

There were many genuine and heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine congressman was dead. All during his illness, which he struggled against so vigorously, there have been constant inquiries at the hotel at which he resided as to his condition.

Miles' Remarks.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Gen. Miles when asked what official action, if any, would be taken regarding Gen. Eagan's attack, replied that he had not made any statement on the subject and did not intend to forecast the proceedings of the war department.

Gen. Miles said: "I did not want to appear before the commission in the first place. When they wrote suggesting that I voluntarily appear before them I replied that I believed it to be for the best interests of the service for me to not volunteer any testimony. When I was ordered before the commission and they asked me concerning facts that I then had in my possession I was obliged as a matter of honesty to answer them and produced official complaints to me as my best reply. Even then I did not tell them all the facts which I had discovered by my own investigation. This inquiry was carried on quietly through the proper branches of the war department and was begun as a matter of duty by the commanding general after the receipt of an immense number of complaints. That investigation is still being prosecuted and I still think, as I said before, that it would have been much better had the officers of the war department, who have in charge the care and proper feeding of the soldiers, been allowed to attend to these matters quietly in their own way."

Killed at Church Door.

Ironton, O., Jan. 14.—Robert Baldwin, aged 26, son of the Rev. Jarney Baldwin, pastor of the Baptist church at Kitts Hill, this county, was shot and killed by Salmon Farrell last night. Baldwin had trouble with Charles Webb, who had been reprimanded by Rev. Baldwin for disturbing a meeting. Webb and Farrell waited at the church door until young Baldwin came out, when they assaulted him and Farrell shot him through the heart. In the excitement Farrell and Webb escaped, but were followed by the sheriff and a posse. The fugitives appeared to be trying to reach West Virginia.

An unusually large number of mud bars have formed in the Brazos river.

Pronounced Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11.—The coroner's hearing on the death of Guy A. Morgan, a medical student, formerly of El Paso, Tex., and Nashville, Tenn., who was found dead in Forest park Wednesday, was resumed yesterday. It pronounced the case one of suicide committed while suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

An unknown dead body was found at Naples, Tex.

Half Under Water.

England, Ark., Jan. 14.—This town is about half under water from the terrible rain. The country is flooded. The cotton crop, not half of which had been picked, will be nearly a total loss.

Interesting statistics about Oklahoma are in Gov. Barnes' message.

Dan Stuart wants to make a bid for a fight between Sharkey and Fitzsimmons.

Washington Excited.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Official Washington was struck dumb when the detailed report of Commissary Gen. Eagan's testimony before the war investigating commission was received.

Such a breach of army regulations had never before occurred and such foul language in the presence of an investigating board of any description was a novelty that for horribleness has never been equaled.

After recovery from the first shock the matter was the talk of the city. The president and cabinet took it up; the department officials discussed it; army officers exchanged opinions and legislators found it more engrossing as a topic of conversation than the Philippines and the army bill.

A consensus of opinion is that Gen. Eagan should be booked for a court-martial, while some army officers declare that Eagan's commission should have been revoked by the president at once.

The disposition of the offender lies with the president and Secretary Alger. Upon them devolves the protection of the honor of the army. Gen. Miles' refusal to demand the appointment of a board of inquiry for the time being leaves the matter entirely with their secretary of war and the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Their duty is regarded as clear.

The military code under which Gen. Eagan's offense is punishable contains the following provisions:

"Article of war No. 61.—Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service.

"Article of war No. 23.—No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to any other. Any officer who so offends shall be under arrest."

Conduct unbecoming an officer is defined in paragraph 4 of the regulations as follows:

"Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience or duty, but will be extended on all occasions."

Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber, said: "The secretary of war has full authority to arrest and court-martial Gen. Eagan. I have nothing to say as to the merits of the case. No papers relating to it are being prepared in this office."

Eagan Interviewed.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Commissary General Eagan consented to be interviewed. When the subject of his testimony before the investigating commission was broached, Gen. Eagan first made clear the statements, both as to facts and language.

"I had my own grievances," Gen. Eagan said, "a terrible charge was brought against me. I was accused of cheating; no, I mean I was accused of poisoning soldiers under the pretense of experiment. If it had not been for that charge I might not have spoken before the commission as I did. For three weeks I chafed under the charge of having poisoned soldiers under the pretense, yes, under the pretense of experimenting with chemicals. If it had not been for this charge, perhaps I would not have used such language before the commission. Let those that criticize my language be placed in the position in which I was placed; let them be charged as I was charged and they will understand my language better. It is the gored bull that feels the pain."

Storm at Dieppe.

Dieppe, Jan. 14.—Immense damage has been done to the Plage garden and casino here, and at Pourville the gale has worked a similar injury, the beach being torn up and the valley flooded for an area of three kilometres. Ten chalets facing the sea have been destroyed, forty bathing boxes washed away and the casino wrecked.

At Le Treport, sixteen miles north-east of Dieppe, the casino was half carried out to sea, and many chalets have been damaged. The whole coast is strewn with debris.

To Inspect.

New York, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Washington says:

Gen. Breckenridge was given orders late Thursday afternoon to proceed without delay to Cuba and Porto Rico on an inspection trip, which will last for months. He was directed to report to Maj. Gen. Brooke and to Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

Fred Sawyer was hanged at Waxahatche, Tex., for an assault on Mrs. Fannie Fuller at Ennis.

Articles Filed.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 14.—Articles of incorporation of the American Steel and Wire company, with an authorized capital of \$90,000,000, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday.

Articles of incorporation were also filed for the Pressed Steel Car company, with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000.

The barn and contents of J. H. Roby near Gteeville, Tex., burned. Loss \$5000.

PASTURE AND FARM.

Grain in Llano county is reported short.

There is double the acreage of wheat in the Greenville section this year than last.

Richard Conley, a well known breeder of blooded sheep at Marshall, Mich., has been visiting in the state.

At San Angelo G. B. Bell sold seventy-five head of yearlings to J. M. Shannon at \$17 per head.

B. F. Darlington of San Antonio has sold to Sheriff R. E. White of Austin a registered Hereford calf for \$150.

H. W. Ferris, a prominent citizen of Waxahatche, intends establishing a ranch somewhere in Western Texas.

Eleven cars of cattle were shipped to Terrell to be fattened for northern markets. They were sent from West Texas.

B. F. Darlington of San Antonio received a telegram from A. A. Bates of Irwin, O., saying he had consigned to him one carload of registered Durham and Red Polled bulls.

Parties have been at Farmersville with a view of establishing a cotton seed oil mill and have met with considerable encouragement.

Moore & Allen of San Antonio have shipped to that city two carloads of grass cows from their ranch at Standard.

J. Dulong of Sonora, Sutton county, has just put to feed at Ennis 500 head of sheep from the Devil's river country.

W. J. McIntyre of Alpine has purchased the M. Hoff ranch near Marathon for \$18,000. The Hoff cattle will be removed to the Pecos ranch.

Mr. J. Baker of Cuero sold to A. G. Kennedy of Beeville 1200 steers, 2s and 3s, at \$19 and \$22.50 per head, spring delivery.

At a meeting of the Melon Growers' association at Pearsall a few days ago it was learned that the members would probably plant 2000 acres in melons this year.

Farmers of Cherokee county are in splendid circumstances. There is more corn, syrup and meat in the county than have been known for several years.

Hogs and cattle are being shipped from Norman, Ok., now in large numbers. There will be shipped from that place in the next four months not less than 12,000 head of cattle.

Texas sent 50,896 fewer cattle to Kansas City in 1898 than in the previous year. The decrease from the Indian Territory was 27,125; from Missouri, 25,143; from Kansas, 18,066.

Horses in Washington county are dying of a disease resembling blind staggers. The disease comes on suddenly and in almost every case proves fatal. About twenty horses have died.

L. Peyton, a Kansas City man, says he is saturated with gasoline and thrown into the hole inhabited by prairie dogs and the hole then closed by packing with dirt, it will kill them.

The fine diffusion plant known as the Calcasieu sugar refinery was sold at Lake Charles, La., by Master Commissioner T. T. Taylor to J. C. Morris, president of the Canal bank of New Orleans, for \$25,500. The plant was sold under mortgage.

W. H. Jennings, one of the most prominent stockmen and heavy operators in the southwest, whose home has been at Pearsall, although much of his time has been spent in San Antonio, has moved his family to the latter city.

Col. Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock yards, has been awarded by the government the contract for supplying beef to the United States army in Cuba. It is understood that the contract requires the delivery of these cattle in Cuba on foot, where they will be slaughtered by the contractor and supplied to the army as the necessities will require.

The Union Meat company of San Antonio bought of A. Nance of Kyle 400 head of cattle out of his feed lots at Seguin, consisting of 335 feeding steers and 65 bulls and stags. These cattle are now being full fed at Seguin and will be delivered to the purchasers from time to time when in prime condition.

A mixed car of Durham and Hereford bulls from Collin county has been sold by a Fort Worth man to a cattle company at Coshulla, Mex., at \$85 per head. They are yearlings and are natives of Collin. They were shipped to Meridian, Miss.

John T. Lutz of Meridian, Miss., purchased of D. & A. Oppenheimer of San Antonio, 1500 feeding steers, 3s and 4s past, at \$27 per head, immediate delivery. They were sent to Meridian and will be sold to butchers in that section.

A large acreage of wheat has been sown around Whitewright, and is in fair condition—many say better than at this time a year ago. Over one hundred new wheat drills have been sold and many fields of cotton from 20 to 125 acres have been sown in wheat.

Warm Blood

Course through the veins, feeds, nourishes and sustains all the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes warm, rich, pure blood. It is the best medicine you can take in winter. It tones, invigorates, strengthens and fortifies the whole body, preventing colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price \$1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

Wished to Test It.

Schotching went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets, he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop door, and inquired if he had any hair restorer.

"Yes, sir," said the chemist; "step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' yer head a bit rub wi' it, and I'll look back the morn and see o' yer tellin' the truth."

The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf, and kicked the errand boy for laughing.

Remarkable Operation.

A remarkable surgical operation has been recently performed in Paris. A laundress had her scalp torn off from the nape of the neck to the eyebrows by her hair catching in some belting. She was taken to the Broussais hospital, where Dr. Malherbe, after seeing her, sent for her scalp. He obtained it after a delay of several hours, shaved off the hair, washed it with antiseptics, and applied it in place again. The scalp has grown onto the head.

Falling Memory.

"Why, grandpa, you used to say that you killed six Indians with one shot; then you cut it down to five; now you say it was four." "Well, well, my child, I suppose that's because my memory is falling every year."

"With or Without?"

"With or without?" asked the barber, as the customer took his seat in the chair.

"Without," replied the customer. Whereupon the barber shaved him without any conversation.

All Trust Him.

The Mother—Somehow I feel that I can trust my daughter to you.

The accepted one—You can, indeed, madam. Every body trusts me.

Living in Hope.

"They say Bibley has great expectations."

"Yes, he was telling me the other day that you owed him \$100, and he expected you would 'pay it some day.'"

Meekison of Ohio

Has Been Greatly Benefited by Pe-ru-na.

Congressman D. Meekison of Ohio, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby. I have been afflicted



Hon. D. MEEKISON.

with catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that continued use of Pe-ru-na will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.

Yours sincerely,

D. MEEKISON.

The continued receipt of endorsements like this for Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy, prove its value beyond question. Men of prominence everywhere are recognizing the merit of Pe-ru-na and are willing to give expression to their judgment because certain, absolute cure for catarrh is a public good. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

As Black as your DYE Your Whiskers

A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye.

5% PER MONTH GUARANTEED

And we actually pay much more. Over 100 per cent profits paid to clients last year in our Black and Gray Syndicate. For full particulars address W. H. Dunlap & Co., 124 Monroe St., Chicago.



MAGIC DIP NEEDLE for locating hidden treasures, circuits and lost electrical wires. F. & M. AGENCY, No. 26, Chicago, Ill.

THE CURRENT.

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

Published every Saturday at Eddy New Mex
Entered in Eddy N. M. post office as 2nd class matter
SATURDAY JAN. 21, 1899.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
YEARLY—By mail per annum... \$1.00
By mail per six months... \$0.50
This paper is always discontinued when
the paid time expires unless the subscriber
can be found in Eddy, and then it will be
discontinued on request, though the subscri-
ber may be in arrears, and the account is
treated the same as if the debt was for
any other article of trade. If the paper is
not worth the money to you, don't take it
and above all, do not order it unless you
can pay for it promptly, for it is forced
upon no one.

The completion of the railway to a
connection with the Santa Fe at Ama-
rillo, is one of the greatest blessings
this valley has ever in all its varied
career enjoyed. The extension will
not only bring more people to the val-
ley to occupy the vacant lands, but
will give the stockmen and farmers
another market for their produce.
Cattle will be shipped from Eddy
county to Kansas City without change
of railway and possibly without un-
loading. The new line practically
places Eddy at least one day nearer
Kansas City and Chicago. Besides
this the bother and trouble incident to
passing through a section of country
against, which northern states are
quarantined is obviated. Cattle shipped
over the Pecos and Northwestern
will not be inspected because they
will come from the healthiest cattle
range in the country. This increas-
ed business is sure to advance the
growth of the towns along the line of
the road and this increased volume
of business can have no other effect
than the reducing of prices of groceries, etc.,
to the consumers. Therefore the road
will not only make a better market for
stock, but will reduce the cost of sup-
plies to the stockman, all of which
will assist in building up the country.
To the ability and energy of Mr. Hag-
erman may this new condition be as-
cribed and the CURRENT, on behalf of
the people of the lower valley hereby
acknowledges the gratitude all feel for
the work of one of the greatest railway
promoters the west has ever known.
Even though the road should never be
built to another connection the present
condition of the enterprise is enough
to cause much rejoicing.

The Argus' "Position."

The competency of the democratic
nominees was never doubted or ques-
tioned. The position of The Argus
was that their nomination as democ-
rats was unnecessary. There was no
reason why a political fight should be
made for the office. The CURRENT in
order to frame an editorial perverts the
position of The Argus and its state-
ments—Argus.

These are a sample of the stuff
used to mesmerize and hoodoo the
democracy of Eddy. The Argus now
undoubtedly means to say that because
the democracy nominated Mr. Lavery
is the reason why people should vote
for a republican. If there was no
reason for a political fight for the of-
fice of justice, why should a political
fight be made for postmaster? Is the
office of postmaster so much more a
political office? If the competency of
the democratic nominees was never
doubted, why did the Argus and all
the republicans except five of this pre-
cinct work and vote for Roberts? The
facts are that the republicans would
not admit a democrat to be as good a
man as a republican, if the republican
was a black dog, as was demonstrated
when the solid republican vote was
cast against G. A. Richardson and in
favor of Melendres for the council, for
none of the republicans of this county
knew Melendres from a black dog, ex-
cept as his name was printed on the
republican ticket. The Argus claims to
be sincere in its declaration of respect
for Lavery but Reflection gives the lie
to its declaration. As for the neces-
sity or not of a nomination by democ-
rats, the Argus is not the judge
and jury, as it possibly imagines it is.

J. Francisco Chavez, one of the polit-
ical bosses of the Mexicans of Valen-
cia county, was elected president of
the council, and Max Luna, another
boss from the same county, was elect-
ed speaker of the house. Mr. Richard-
son, the councilman from this district,
was placed on committees as follows:
Judiciary, irrigation, engrossed and
enrolled bills, public institutions and
rules. The number and impor-
tance of the committees upon
which Mr. Richardson will serve shows
the value of his service, especially as
the republicans are in the majority of
ten to two in the council. Mr. Whar-
ton, the member of the house from this
representative district, is also
honored by Capt. Luna by being placed
on the following committees: Judi-
ciary, indian affairs, banks and bank-
ing, penitentiary, irrigation, capital,
stock and stock raising. The democ-
rats, though in the minority of four to
thirty three, will be heard from in
the coming legislative assembly.

The January Cosmopolitan has an
article treating of the Irish leaders of
the nations, and showing that not only
has England a Lord Wolsey, a Lord
Roberts and a Kitchener, but Spain
has a Duke of Tetuan, Russia a Gen-
eral Obrutscheff, and Hungary a Vi-
count Taaffe, not to mention an en-
dless array of other Irishmen who have
reflected honor upon their native land.
The Cosmopolitan might have went
farther and said that Irish blood pre-
dominated in three fourths of the great
men of the world and that the
Irish people are the strongest intelec-
tually and physically, have more en-
ergy and force than those of any other
nation on earth.

From the frequent illusions to mar-
riage, contained in the Argus and the
re-printing of Bob Ingersoll's famous
essay on the subject, one would be led
to opine that the Argus man was seri-
ously contemplating — something
Well, a fellow might do worse than
think about getting married.

Special Master's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the under-
signed, Charles H. McLenathen, appoint-
ed special master for that purpose by a
certain decree of foreclosure and order of
sale, made and rendered on the 2nd day
of January, A. D. 1899, by the district
court of the fifth judicial district of the
territory of New Mexico, sitting within
and for the county of Eddy, in that cer-
tain consolidated cause in said court
pending entitled, Illinois Trust and Sav-
ings Bank, plaintiff, vs. The Pecos Irriga-
tion and Investment Company, The Pecos
Irrigation and Improvement Company,
and others, defendants, (wherein
Edwin F. Draper and Edgar S. Motter
are intervenors), under authority of said
last mentioned decree of foreclosure and
order of sale and in conformity with it,
will expose for sale and sell to the highest
and best bidder for cash in hand on the
20th day of February, A. D. 1899, at the
hour of eleven o'clock in the morning of
each last mentioned day at the south front
door of the court house of the county of
Eddy, in the town and county of Eddy,
territory of New Mexico, the following
described notes of hand and mortgag-
es securing the payment of same, which
notes and mortgages are now in posses-
sion of said Edwin F. Draper and Edgar
S. Motter, in said town of Eddy, and
which are particularly described as fol-
lows, to-wit:

That certain note of hand dated 8th day
of March, 1892, made by Charles S. Lud-
lum, for the principal sum of \$1,000.00,
numbered 22, and that certain mortgage
securing the same, dated 8th day of March,
1892, and made by Charles S. Ludlum; that
note of hand dated 8th day of March, 1892,
made by Mrs. Isabella R. Ludlum, for the
principal sum of \$1,000.00, numbered 23,
and that mortgage given to secure the
same, bearing even date with said note,
and made by Mrs. Isabella R. Ludlum and
James D. Ludlum; four notes of hand,
dated 5th day of January, 1892, made by
Alfred Neeker, and each for the principal
sum of \$500.00, and numbered respectively
20, 21, 22 and 23, and that mortgage secur-
ing the same, made by said Alfred Neeker
and bearing even date with said last men-
tioned notes; that note of hand dated 6th
day of April, 1892, made by Percival Shea
and Elizabeth Shea; that note of hand
dated 7th day of April, 1892, made by
Harcourt Willis, for the principal sum of
\$1,440.00, and numbered 26, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by the said
Harcourt Willis and bearing even date with
the said last mentioned note; that certain
note of hand dated 25th day of March,
1892, made by L. J. Blauvelt, for the prin-
cipal sum of \$1,000.00, and numbered 27,
and that mortgage securing the same, made
by the said Louis D. Blauvelt
and bearing even date with the said last
mentioned note; two notes of hand dated
25th day of April, 1892, each made by
Frederic A. Dardet, each for the principal
sum of \$1,000.00, and numbered respec-
tively 28 and 24, and that mortgage secur-
ing the same, made by the said Frederic
A. Dardet and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned notes; two notes of
hand dated 27th day of April, 1892, each
made by G. Marguerat, and each for the
principal sum of \$500.00, and numbered
respectively 25 and 26, and that mortgage
securing the same, made by the said G.
Marguerat and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned notes; that certain
note of hand dated 27th day of April, 1892,
made by Adrian Schottel, for the prin-
cipal sum of \$1,000.00, and numbered 29,
and that mortgage securing the same, bear-
ing even date with said note, and made
by Adrian Schottel and Maria Schottel; that
note of hand dated 28th day of April, 1892,
made by F. Caspari, for the principal sum
of \$500.00, and numbered 30, and that
mortgage securing the same, bearing even
date with the said last mentioned note,
and made by the said F. Caspari; that note
of hand dated 1st day of January, 1892,
made by F. Caspari, for the principal sum
of \$500.00, and numbered 30, and that
mortgage securing the same, bearing even
date with the said last mentioned note,
and made by the said F. Caspari; that note
of hand made by Robert P. Love, dated
22nd day of June, 1892, for the principal
sum of \$750.00, and numbered 31, and
that mortgage given to secure the same,
bearing even date with said last men-
tioned note, and made by the said Robert
P. Love and Amelia S. Love; that certain
note of hand bearing date the 12th day of
October, 1892, made by Charles S. Ludlum,
for the principal sum of \$1,000.00, and
numbered 31, and that mortgage securing
the same, bearing even date with the said
last mentioned note, and made by the said
Charles S. Ludlum; that note of hand dated
1st day of December, 1892, made by W. B.
Wilson, for the principal sum of \$700.00,
numbered 32, and that mortgage securing
the same, made by the said W. B. Wilson
and Sophia A. Wilson, dated 25th day of June,
1892, that note of hand dated 15th day of
October, 1892, made by U. C. Atkinson, for
the principal sum of \$500.00, and numbered
33, and that mortgage securing the same,
made by U. C. Atkinson and Margaret A.
Atkinson, bearing even date with the said
last mentioned note; these two certain
notes of hand bearing date the 1st day of
January, 1892, made by Ernest Fowler, each
for the principal sum of \$500.00, and num-
bered respectively 33 and 34, and that
certain mortgage securing the same, bear-
ing even date with the said last mentioned
notes; that note of hand dated 1st day of
January, 1892, made by J. W. Ludlum, for
the principal sum of \$1,000.00, and num-
bered 35, and that mortgage securing the
same, made by the said J. W. Ludlum and
Reuben Ludlum, each for the principal
sum of \$500.00, and numbered respec-
tively 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44,
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995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

numbered respectively 171 and 172,
and that mortgage securing the same,
made by Jennie Adams and Henri
Adams, dated 23rd day of January, 1892,
that note of hand dated 1st day of Febru-
ary, 1892, made by George W. Ingraham,
for the principal sum of \$500.00, and num-
bered 173, and that mortgage securing the
same, made by G. W. Ingraham and Hat-
tie E. Ingraham, and bearing even date
with the said last mentioned note; that
note dated 15th day of February, 1892,
made by Grace Alexander, for the prin-
cipal sum of \$500.00, and numbered 174,
and that mortgage securing the same, made
by Grace Alexander, and bearing even date
with the said last mentioned note; that note
dated 15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 175, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 176, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 177, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 178, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 179, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 180, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 181, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 182, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 183, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 184, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 185, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 186, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 187, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 188, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 189, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 190, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 191, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 192, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 193, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 194, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 195, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 196, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 197, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 198, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 199, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 200, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 201, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 202, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 203, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 204, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 205, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 206, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 207, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 208, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 209, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 210, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 211, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 212, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 213, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 214, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 215, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 216, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 217, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 218, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 219, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 220, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 221, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 222, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$500.00, and numbered 223, and that mort-
gage securing the same, made by Charles
Touchon, and bearing even date with the
said last mentioned note; that note dated
15th day of February, 1892, made by
Charles Touchon, for the principal sum of
\$50

Shell Wilden.

A ROMANCE

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

Shell's life has been so very uneventful during the absence that it does not take long to recount the few small incidents which have broken its monotony.

"It was so stupid of you to come," remarks Ruby, during a brief pause in the dialogue going on between Mrs. Wilden and Shell. "I don't suppose we shall any of us be stopping here more than a few days longer."

Mrs. Wilden looks surprised. "If you say I have no intention of going home just yet, Ruby," she says a little tartly. "The cottage is taken for two months, and since the rent must be paid, we may as well make the best of our bargain."

"There is no best about it," grumbles Violet.

"No, indeed—it is a downright snarl and delusion," agrees Ruby. "Since even the Champley brothers couldn't stand it there can be no wonder if we run away."

"I don't think they grow tired of the moor," says Shell honestly.

"If not, why did they leave it?" demands her sister defiantly.

"Can't say," responds Shell; then, after a pause, she continues—"I suppose you know that they are going abroad in a few days."

"Going abroad!" repeats Ruby, in a tone of positive consternation. "No, I had no idea of it; I understood that they were merely going back to Champley House."

"They are starting for Switzerland in two or three days," says Shell quietly; "and I rather fancy they won't be back till autumn."

"In that case we may as well stop where we are," observed Ruby, without her usual caution.

"My dear Ruby, their movements cannot in any way affect ours," says Mrs. Wilden, looking puzzled and a trifle shocked.

"No, of course not," stammers Ruby, with a momentary flush; "only I promised Robert Champley in a way to look after the children; and, since he is going abroad, I should not like to leave them alone on the moor. That nurse is a very illiterate person—I doubt if she can write—and of course he will want to hear how they are getting on."

"Ahem!" ejaculates Violet suggestively, and then indulges in an amused laugh.

Shell does not laugh, but turns with impatient step from the room.

CHAPTER XIII.

"Where are you going, Shell?" asks Ruby, glancing up from an elaborate band of crewel-work, destined to trim a morning-gown.

"I am going over to Meadowcroft to superintend Bob's donkey-ride. I promised him yesterday I would come."

"What folly! You know he is never allowed a donkey-ride unless he has been particularly good; and when I ask Piper if he has been good enough to have one, she invariably answers 'No.'"

Shell gives one of those low rippling laughs of hers, which has in it a mocking ring.

"Piper does not care for running after donkeys—doubtless she considers it infra dig. As she knows that I always do the running business and leave her free, I invariably hear that the children are deserving of a ride."

"Well, it's a bore any way," grumbles Ruby. "I wanted you to cut out my collar and cuffs, as I feel inclined for a good day's work."

"That won't take five minutes," laughs Shell, stripping off her wash-leather gloves and good temperedly setting to the task.

When, some twenty minutes later, she arrives at Meadowcroft Farm, she finds the children established in a hay-field near the house, and Piper nowhere visible.

"Where is Piper?" asks Shell, sinking down in the fragrant hay.

"Busy," answers Bob, laconically. "Have you been good children—good enough for a donkey-ride?" pursues Shell, smiling.

"Don't know," responds Bob, with placid indifference—"I suppose not, Piper boxed my ears this morning."

"Well, never mind," laughs Shell—"since Piper isn't here we can't ask her—you shall have your donkey-ride today, and then you'll be a good boy tomorrow."

"Don't want a donkey-ride," responds Bob stolidly; "tell us a story instead."

"Not want a donkey-ride? Why, what sort of a boy do you call yourself?" demands Shell, turning the child round to laugh him out of what she imagines to be a fit of the sulks; then she becomes aware that Bob's generally rosy face is pale and languid looking—that his bright merry eyes are dim and misty.

"Do you feel ill?" asks Shell, thinking that the child must have been allowed to eat something unwholesome.

"No-no," falters Bob, with all a boy's reluctance to give in to physical suffering; "only my head aches rather."

With a strange thrill at her heart Shell turns to Meg. The little girl is sound asleep on a soft bed of hay, her attitude betokening thorough lassitude—she fat little arm shields her eyes

from the light. Removing it gently, Shell notes that poor Meg is wan as a white may-blossom—even the slight movement sends a convulsive shiver through her little frame.

Shell is not one to waste time over speculations. Stopping down, she raises the sleeping child in her arms, and, telling Bob to follow, proceeds to the farm. At the door she is met by the farmer's wife, a kind, motherly creature, who takes in at a glance Shell's sign to be silent.

Mounting to the children's room, which is deserted, she undresses Meg and lays her in her little cot. A few minutes' persuasion and the promise of a fairy tale soon induce Bob to follow his sister's example. But Shell has no need to cudgel her brains for the promised legend. No sooner does Bob's head touch the pillow than he, too, sinks into a troubled sleep.

According to the big flagged kitchen, Shell holds a hurried consultation with the farmer's wife, the result of which is that a boy is despatched for the nearest doctor.

Whilst she is waiting his arrival, Piper turns up explaining that she has only just been down to the village for a few stamps; she looks much taken aback when she hears of the children's illness and finds that she cannot post-hooh it.

After two hours' waiting the doctor comes. He is an elderly man, genial, reliable and fatherly. Shell and the mistress of the house accompany him to the sick-room. When the three return to the big kitchen there is a scared look on two at least of the faces.

"All connection with that part of the house must be cut off," Mrs. Pomfret, and a sheet with Condy's fluid hung at the end of the passage. I will telegraph at once to Mr. Champley, if you can furnish me with his address."

Piper, looking scared and pale, produces the address, and the doctor takes his departure.

"The doctor is not certain," answers Shell in her low sweet voice—"but he fears small-pox; it seems there are some cases in the neighborhood."

"Small-pox!" shrieks Piper. "And am I expected to stop here and lose my life through nursing children with small-pox? I won't do it—no, not for Queen Victoria herself!"

"Shame upon you, woman!" cries Mrs. Pomfret wrathfully. "Do you mean to tell me you would have the heart to go away and leave them poor little babies, with their father away goodness knows where, and their poor mother lying buried? I'd nurse 'em myself, and welcome, only I've got my own children to think of, and I can't be running to and fro to the sick-room with small-pox hanging about my clothes."

"Let who will nurse 'em—I won't," remarks Piper doggedly.

"Do you think I would allow you?" flashes Shell, her bosom heaving with suppressed scorn and anger. "Do you imagine for one moment that you are fit to be trusted to nurse them?"

"You are right there, miss," agrees Mrs. Pomfret; "for she neglects them poor dears, shameful. As for nursing, I wouldn't trust her with a sick cat; then, turning to the nurse, she continues loftily—"Take your precious person out of this as soon as may be, though who's to attend to them children, I don't know."

"Don't trouble yourself about that, Mrs. Pomfret. I will take care of them till a proper nurse is found," says Shell gently.

"You mustn't miss—it's catching—dreadful catching," remonstrates Mrs. Pomfret.

"Only when people are afraid," laughs Shell. "I don't feel in the least nervous about illness."

"Cause you haven't seen much," opines Mrs. Pomfret, with a sage head-shake.

There is general consternation at Gosce Cottage when Shell arrives with her news.

"Small-pox! Are you quite sure he said small-pox?" cries Ruby, with a shudder. "How terrible! But surely it can't be small-pox—the children must have been vaccinated."

"That is the strange point," answers Shell. "There is no mark whatever on Meg's arm—a very faint one on Bob's. The doctor says he can't be sure for another twenty-four hours. They ought to have been in bed two days ago—they do nothing but shiver and shiver and shiver."

"What is to be done?" asks Ruby blankly; and then, a bright idea suggesting itself—"We must telegraph at once to London for an experienced nurse."

"And who is to nurse them till she arrives?"

"Piper, of course."

"Piper has down by this time. I left her packing her box."

"How disgraceful of her! However, Mrs. Pomfret must get some one to see to them."

"Robert Champley told me that you had promised to see to them during his absence."

"How utterly absurd and unpractical you are, Shell! Of course I am very sorry for the darling children; but—I can't possibly risk such a catastrophe

as small-pox—no one could expect it. Had it been anything else—grandiloquently—"anything less repulsive, I would have gone to them myself."

"And they are to be left entirely to strangers, with no familiar face beside them?" queries Shell in her even voice.

"I don't see any other possible arrangement, since you have been foolish enough to let Piper forsake her post," answers Ruby, with a sigh.

"But I see that some other arrangement is imperative," says Shell decidedly. "It would be too cruel and cowardly to leave them to strangers. If you won't go and remain with them till the nurse arrives I shall."

(To be Continued.)

WON'T EAT WOMEN.

Peruvian Cannibals Regard the Sex as Unpleasant Animals.

Down in the darkest Peru, over an outlying eastern ridge of the Andes, toward the very unsettled boundary lines of Brazil and Bolivia, a flourishing race of cannibalistic Indians can be found. They are so fierce and unapproachable that few missionaries or explorers have ever felt courage enough to guarantee anything like a close study of their eccentricities. It was an Englishwoman who recently brought home a photograph of one of the women of a cannibal tribe, and though full of eagerness to know more of these people, she was persuaded to forego investigation. The civilized Indians regard them with a horror that only cannibalism can inspire, and only at long intervals have the white residents of Peru seen or captured any of the Cascas, who range the forests where the precious Peruvian bark is found, and who fight each other in the hope of securing prisoners for a cannibalistic orgy. But there is a queer code in their savage law. They make no effort to seize women for their feasts. The very degradation of the sex is in a way its preservation. The male ante or Casabeo regards a woman as an impure being. She is a necessary torment, but by no means a comfort, though she accepts her share of duty, and a cannibal brave would well-nigh perish of starvation before he would pollute his lips with female flesh. Not only is a woman thus despised, but her blood is feared as a poison, from the taste of which no man could recover. The cannibal women profess no such distaste for man's flesh, but are said to eat it with relish, while in their own turn they have evidently taken no active steps to convince the men against their ancient error and prejudice.—Washington Times.

A PEASANT WEDDING.

Mrs. Alice Tweedie, in her journeyings through Finland, appears to have displayed a happy aptitude for forming friendly relations with all sorts and conditions of people. At one peasant cottage of the poorest sort, where she stopped to buy a bowl of milk, she fell into conversation with its mistress, a very clean and apparently very aged woman, clad in a short serge skirt, a loose white chemise and a striped apron of many colors—these simple garments being all of her own weaving. Over her head she wore a black cashmere kerchief. Her face might have belonged to a woman of a hundred or a witch of ancient times; it was so wrinkled and tanned; her hands were hard and horny; and yet, after half an hour's conversation, we discovered she was only about fifty-five. Hard work, poor food and life in dark, ill-ventilated, smoky cottages age the peasants fast; at seventeen many a girl begins to look like an old woman. The old, or middle-aged, woman was a cheerful and friendly soul, and was soon beguiled, by the visitor's comments on a woven band hanging in sight, into narrating an episode of family history. It had been one of the presents given by her son on his marriage, to his groomsmen. He had married a girl of another village—asking her hand in accordance with immemorial Finnish custom, through a pubeles, or spokesman, a kind of preliminary best man, who must do all the talking while the suit- or himself sits dumb. Being accepted, he exchanged rings with his betrothed and gave her father the usual kiltarat. "What is that?" the visitor asked. "Why, it is a sort of a deposit given to the girl's father to show he really means to marry the girl—a cow or something of that sort." A two years' engagement, during which the young people were carrying their household equipment, was followed by a grand wedding, celebrated, as usual in Finland, at the bridegroom's house. "It is a very expensive thing to get married," said the mother, "and my son had to give many presents to the father-in-law, mother-in-law, bridesmaids and groomsmen. To all the bride's maids he gave stockings, that being the fashion of our country; to the groomsmen he gave shirts; to his mother-in-law a dress; to the father-in-law a belt, and to other friends handkerchiefs. In short, she confessed that the occasion was a very serious drain upon the family resources. "But, oh, it was a lovely time," she added. "A wedding is a splendid thing. We had a feast all one day and the next, and then the priest came and they were married. Every one we knew came from miles around. Some brought a can of milk, and some of them brought corn brandy, and others brought porridge, and Johannes had him some white bread. Aye, it was a grand feast! We danced and ate and sang and made merry for two days, and then we all walked with my son and his bride to that little cottage on the other side of the wood and left them there, where they have lived ever since."

FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

The Cases of Old Maids—Some Hints for the Kitchen—How to Make Mince Pies—Current Notes of the Fashions.

How the Mill Grinds.
The fellow at the ladder's top, to him all glory goes,
And the fellow at the bottom is the fellow no one knows.
No good are all the "has-beens," for in country and in town
Nobody cares how high you've been when once you have come down.
When once you have been President and are President no more,
You may run a farm, or teach a school, or keep a country store,
No one will ask about you, you never will be missed—
The mill will only grind for you while you supply the grist.
Dorington Hawkeys.

The Cause of Old Maids.
A professor of natural science was discussing in a recent lesson the process of fertilizing plants by means of insects carrying the pollen from one plant to another. In order to amuse the class, he extended Darwin's illustration used in the Origin of Species, about the connection between cats and clover, and said that old maids were really the cause of it all.

"The bumblebees carry the pollen," he declared; "the field-mice destroy the nests of the bumblebees, therefore it is quite evident that the more field-mice there are in any neighborhood, the fewer the bumblebees and the less pollen variation of plants. But cats devour field-mice, and old maids protect cats. Therefore, the more old maids, the more cats; the fewer field-mice the more bumblebees. Hence," was the professor's triumphant conclusion, "old maids are the cause of variety in plants." At this point a fashionable freshman, with a single

aggregate of about 18 years. She has, therefore, been more in Scotland, as a crowned sovereign, than Donald Bane, Duncan, Edgar Alexander I., Malcolm the Maiden, Margaret of Norway, Robert III. and Mary.

Queer New Culture.
This gives a back view of a head-dress composed of a fin-de-siècle fringe made of naturally curly hair, with the addition of long, wavy hair, to comb over the back and sides of the head. This fringe fastens with a tiny tortoiseshell comb in front. The coil at



the back is formed with one long tail of hair twenty-eight inches in length.

HOW TO MAKE MINCE PIES.

Rich Mince Meat for Pies.

One cup chopped meat, one and one-half cups raisins, one and one-half cups currants, one and one-half cups brown sugar, one-third cup molasses, or one cup granulated sugar, three cups chopped apples, one cup meat liquor, two teaspoonfuls salt, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful powdered cloves, one lemon (grated rind and juice), one-quarter piece of citron, one cup cider, three teaspoonfuls rose water. Mix in the order given. Use enough of the meat liquor to

Lemon Mince-meat.

Lemon mince-meat is a pastry filling that a housekeeper says is an esteemed dainty in her family. It is made from six large lemons, whose rinds are grated before the juice is squeezed into a deep bowl. To this are added two pounds each of seeded raisins, currants, sugar and peeled apples, one and a half pounds of beef suet, chopped fine, and four ounces of lemon, orange and citron peel cut fine. When the mixture is thoroughly tossed together, a few spoonfuls of orange flower water are thrown over it, when it is ready for use.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

"Gyp" must use a very large amount of paper in writing her stories, judging by a recent specimen of her penmanship, in which the word "remorsements" was three and a half inches long. It is suggested that her sight is not so good as it once was and that she has to write large so that she may be able to read what is written.

In view of the recently announced engagement of Adeline Patti to make a third venture into matrimony it is interesting to learn the secret by which she retains at least one of her charms, her gloriously youthful eyes, at the age of 55; for her birth certificate, recently unearthed in Madrid, shows that she was born in 1843. "I never read at night," said she, "if I can help it. It does not hurt the eyes to cry, if you sleep afterward. I bathe my eyes in hot and cold water, as feels best. I do a great many things I am told never to do. But I also observe certain rules. I never read at twilight or when hungry. I sleep fully nine hours, more if I need it. I eat lightly many times a day. I keep my eyes free by not making them tired. That is all."

It is a well-known fact that even when actresses have beautiful jewels



SOME STRIKING MIDWINTER MODES.

eyeglasses and general appearance indicating that he was got up regardless of expense, arose and asked: "I sa-a-y, professah, what is the cause—ah—of old maids—don't you know?"

"Perhaps Miss Brown (a quick-witted member of the class) can tell you," suggested the professor.

"Dudes!" said Miss Brown, sharply, and without a moment's hesitation.—WAVE.

Striking Black and White Costume.



CAN ALSO BE MADE OF MODERATE PRICE MATERIAL.

Victoria and Scotland.
The queen of Great Britain and Ireland has now spent more time in Scotland than many kings and queens who ruled Scotland alone. In fact, her majesty's spring and autumn sojourns in the Highlands since 1842 make an

make quite moist. Cook in a porcelain kettle until the apple and raisins are soft. Do not add the cider and rose water until the mixture is cooked. One cup of chopped suet or half a cup of butter may be added if preferred; but if the fat on the meat be used, or the pies are to be eaten cold, suet is not needed. Meat from the vein or the lower part of the round that has a little fat and no bones is the best for pie meat.

Plain Mince Pie.

One cup of chopped meat (cold steak or roast beef, which has been simmered till tender), two cups of chopped apple, one teaspoonful each of salt, allspice and cinnamon, one cup of brown sugar, half a cup small whole raisins, half a cup currants, moistened with one cup of cider, or one cup of sweet pickle vinegar, or half a cup of water, juice of one lemon, and two or three spoonfuls of any remnants of jelly or preserves.

Mock Mince Pie.

Three finely rolled soda crackers, one cupful stoned raisins, half cupful of finely cut citron, half teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, half grated nutmeg, half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful butter, half cupful sugar, half cupful molasses, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, and a quarter pound dried apples. Wash and stew the dried apples till tender. Add the half cupful sugar and sufficient boiling water to make three cupfuls stewed apples. Set aside to cool. Then mix them first with rolled crackers, by degrees with all the other ingredients, and use for pies. Roll out some good pie crust, line a pieplate with it, then fill in part of the filling. Put over a top crust, and bake in a medium hot oven till done. This quantity will make three pies.

and lace of their own they nearly always wear imitation jewelry and paper lace on the stage, for "from the front" the counterfeit—especially in the way of jewelry—looks almost better than the real thing. Jewelry for the stage is a specially-made article and is frequently of itself of not a little value, for antique patterns are often faithfully copied, and the counterfeit stones made for effect over the footlights are splendid imitations. The lace is also supplied by special dealers and is modeled after celebrated and most beautiful designs, and, in fact, no expert in earth could tell from the front that the paper lace was not the genuine article. Imitation flowers, too, are generally used and often the magnificent bouquets handed up by the conductor of the orchestra are almost entirely made of artificial flowers. Many of the bouquets which are thrown by apparently ardent admirers are, as a matter of fact, supplied out of the pockets of the management or even the actress herself.

Eel Wore a Wedding Ring.

While fishing in the Schuykill river Harry Davis, a Bridgeport lad, caught on Thursday a huge but singularly deformed eel. It was long enough to be knotted about the fisherman's waist, and as thick in places as a man's wrist, but in the middle, where it should have been the thickest, the eel was no bigger than a baby's finger. On examination Davis found at the place of deformity something hard and metallic. He scraped off the slime and brought to light a broad gold band—a wedding ring—with the inscription, "Paul to May, 1899. Mizpah." Evidently the eel in its very infancy had either been caught, encircled with the ring and then returned to its element, or else the ring had been lost in the river and the eel had contrived somehow to get it on.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared. Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Every doctor knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs.

Put one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs

The Best Medical Advice Free! We now have some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience abundantly fit them for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

FERRY'S SEEDS

and always get your money's worth. Five cents per paper everywhere. Always the best, best quality, best price. Write for our circular.

FARMERS WESTERN CANADA FREE WHEAT

"Nothing but wheat; what you might call a sea of wheat," is what was said by a lecturer speaking of Western Canada. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Capt. E. Barrett, Houston, Texas.

RELIEF FOR WOMEN DR. MARTEL'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS

FRUIT TREES, BERRY PLANTS, ETC. Write now for catalogue and information. Season closes March 1st.

TEXAS FRUIT CO., Alvin, Tex

PENSIONS Get your Pension DOUBLE QUICK Write CAPT. O'PARRELL, Pension Agent, 1428 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D.C.

BULLS Registered and Polled, 2000 and in Texas. Largest herd in America. J. C. MURRAY, Muskegon, Iowa.

WANTED—Case of bad health that I-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 1 cent to Hippus Chemical Co., New York, for samples and 1000 testimonials.

PATENTS H. E. & A. R. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Examination and opinion on patentability and best form. \$75.00.

W. N. U. DALLAS, - NO. 3-1899 When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

"DIRT IN THE HOUSE BUILDS THE HIGHWAY TO BEGGARY." BE WISE IN TIME AND USE

SAPOLIO

Quantity of Business College

Business in King's Business College. Two expert accountants and practical stenographers of wide actual office experience in the family. Two scholarships given away. \$750 in gold given away. Write for full information before going elsewhere. AD. GURNEY CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Texas.

Hills Business College

Highest endorsements from merchants, bankers and the business public. High grade and wide reputation. Faculty largest south of Chicago. Methods practical and up-to-date. Largest after-noon, lowest expense. \$100 in gold given away. Graduates in highest positions. Ad. R. H. Hill, President, West, Tex.

Not Appreciated. "Talking about the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out," scolded the melancholy looking individual, "there are times when the omission would be a decided boon." He had just attended an amateur performance.

When friends "work" you cease to treat them as friends.

A mother's memory never fades from a true child's mind.

Germany and Asia Minor. It is inevitable that Asia Minor shall eventually pass from Mohammedanism, and whether Germany accomplishes the task or not, the Sultan must yield to a Christian nation. It is just as inevitable that diseases of the digestive organs must yield to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are usually called dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

A law suit generally wears out at the pockets.

Health for Ten Cents. Caserets make bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

The tiny individual mince pie is the latest Angliomania.

Half the truth is better than a great big lie.

New Terminal Agent. J. F. Legge has been appointed terminal agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Washington, D. C., in charge of passenger and freight stations and will assume the duties of that position on Jan. 1. Mr. Legge is an old B. and O. man, having been superintendent of the fourth and fifth divisions in years gone by and connected with the road in various other capacities. He was in charge of the Washington terminals from 1884 to 1887.

Umbrellas, like friends, are often invisible when wanted.

Henry A. Salzer, manager of the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., sent his alma mater, the Charles City, Iowa, College, a check for \$3,000 as a New Year's gift.

Some women age themselves trying to look young.

I never used so quick a cure as Fain's Cure for Consumption.—J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 20, 1898.

Does a bargain day ever catch you with plenty of cash?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, stops pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Never worry a man when he is rheumatic or hungry.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. H. C. on each tablet.

Those who owe us the largest are the least grateful.

Samsol's Pure Face Powder. Beautifies Ladies' Complexion. 25 cents Box and Druggists.

An ounce of flattery goes further than a pound of advice.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Can Do My Own Work."

Mrs. PATRICK DANNEY, West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"Dear Mrs. PINKHAM—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, do not my work without feeling tired; do not blot or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss GERTIE DUNKIN, Franklin, Neb., writes:

"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures every case. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GIBBS, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENT secured or money all returned. Search free. Colman & Co., 22 S. 7th, Wash. D. C.

Doors can be easily kept closed by a new spring attachment, formed of an expandible spiral spring fastened at one end to the door frame, with a cord running from the other end through pulleys to the top of the door, the spring stretching when the door is pulled open.

A Hungarian has patented a doll which will blow soap bubbles, an expandible rubber bulb inside the body being depressed at the back after the tube extending from the mouth is dipped in the water, blowing air through the tube and expanding the film at the end of the tube.

Oil lanterns are prevented from exploding when tipped over by the use of a new burner attachment, consisting of a weighted slide inside the lantern, which holds the wick and is balanced so that a tip of the lantern causes it to fall into the burner opening and prevent the oil from running out.

HAS AN EXTENSIVE REPERTORY

Whistler of Chicago Who Measures His Melody in Statute Miles. He is a fairly good whistler and has some knowledge of music. He has probably attended the grand opera and recollects some of the airs easiest to bring to mind. He is not a bashful man, not inclined to hide his light under a bushel. In fact, he distributed melody over seven miles of Chicago territory yesterday morning, regardless of the fact that the market price on whistling was very bearish. He entered an Alley "L" train at Lexington avenue, opened his musical valve and never left off until he debarked at Fifth avenue and Madison. He broke all records in this city, at least for "continuous performance" whistling. While he produced some things in old and new opera, he was not limited to mere classics. He warbled popular airs as changes from the more stately numbers in his program, and tossed in a few marches and two steps, cut in with waltzes and polkas and even condescended to furnish a few "coon" songs for good measure. Every inspiration and expiration was accompanied by a new note in the melody of gems. So continuous and uninterrupted was the flow of soul that the other passengers abandoned all attempts to read the news and in more or less excitement listened to him who whistled. As soon as he took his seat he puckered his lips and sent forth the prelude and intermezzo by Mascagni. Then he passed to the "Salve Dimora" from "Faust," but became involved in some of its intricacies. He jumped skillfully into "Cold Black Lady," and having wound this up dashed into a favorite march. Then he tackled Walther's song in "Tannhauser" and wrestled with it to good effect. Having accomplished it in three miles of his journey, he got to work on the "Jolly Brothers" waltz, danced through it and back again into romantic opera. He had everything his own way for noting feared him. He was harder to knock out than Sharkey. Remarks in revilement passed over his head and mingled confusedly with the liquid melody which his pursed-up lips sent forth. One passenger rode three stations farther than necessary in order to observe how long it would last. He got off with the warbler and followed him to the street. Still the music flowed merrily on and the man of many tunes disappeared down the avenue still busy with his mouthpiece. "Sam Weller in Bath was not half so great as he," muttered the man who followed. "As an all-around, two-handed whistler that man is entitled to a monument."

The Sounds of Battle. The report of a battle reaches the world over in these days of the reign of the newspaper, but without any such outside aid it can be heard far beyond the scene of actual strife. The reports of the guns themselves, the real sounds of battle, go far out into space, and can be distinguished a long way from the point of conflict.

Prof. W. F. Sinclair says that there is nothing unusual in the hearing of artillery at a distance of sixty miles. The Bombay time guns and salutes are often heard at the northern Mahim, a distance of over fifty miles. The guns are—or were at the time when the observations were made—very modest affairs, old-fashioned twenty-four or thirty-two pounders, loaded with four or five pounds of coarse black powder, not all of which was burnt. The target practice of the forts and turret ships at Bombay was easily distinguishable from mere salutes and time guns, not merely as a louder sound, but by being felt in the chest when the others could only be heard. The sound produced by modern powder is probably very different from that of the old black powder, so that an army in action at the present time may be relied upon to make its voice heard. The "din of battle" is not a figure of speech.

Needs Something Else. Bill—The under dog in a fight gets all the sympathy. Jill—Yes, but unfortunately, that isn't all he gets.—Yonker's Statesman.

The Speaker—Wealth is not to be attained by short cuts. The Dutchman—Oh, I don't know.—Indianapolis Journal.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Doors can be easily kept closed by a new spring attachment, formed of an expandible spiral spring fastened at one end to the door frame, with a cord running from the other end through pulleys to the top of the door, the spring stretching when the door is pulled open.

A Hungarian has patented a doll which will blow soap bubbles, an expandible rubber bulb inside the body being depressed at the back after the tube extending from the mouth is dipped in the water, blowing air through the tube and expanding the film at the end of the tube.

Oil lanterns are prevented from exploding when tipped over by the use of a new burner attachment, consisting of a weighted slide inside the lantern, which holds the wick and is balanced so that a tip of the lantern causes it to fall into the burner opening and prevent the oil from running out.

Where?

At the reception the mild man with the melancholy air was talking to a lady whom he had known for some years, but only saw infrequently. "Ah," he remarked, "I saw you last week. Now, where was it? Some awfully stupid place, I remember. Where was it?" "Why, it was at your wife's 'At Home.'"

The gentleman with the melancholy air now became more melancholy than ever.

Drawing Trade. A Russian shopkeeper has hit upon this form of advertisement! "The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell my goods so much cheaper than anybody else is that I am a bachelor, and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of a wife and children. It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be withdrawn from them, as I am about to be married. They will, therefore, do well to make their purchases at once at the old rates."

Fallen to Ruin. The Briars, near Millwood, Clarke county, Virginia, the old home of John Eaton Cook, the southern novelist, has fallen into ruin, and the rain has poured in through the broken panes of the study windows and destroyed quantities of the writer's correspondence with famous men and all his literary remains. A traveler who visited the place some little time ago rescued valuable autograph letters from "Jeb" Stewart, William G. Simms and Paul H. Hayne.

Due to Reporters. "Ah," said the prominent statesman as he settled back in his chair to read his paper, "all my success in this world is due to that young man who just left me."

"So," inquired one of his friends, "and who is he, pray, may I ask?" "Certainly," came the brisk reply. "He is Snorkins, the young reporter who writes all my interviews for the newspapers."

Queer Case. "There is a man that I would trust anywhere."

"Yes, and he would probably fool you."

"Never! There isn't a dishonest drop of blood in his veins."

"Why are you so sure about it?"

"He doesn't try to create the impression that he gets twice the salary he actually receives."

Two Blocks for a Drink. "Well, how do you like your suburban home with all the city conveniences?" asked the citizen.

"Between you and me," said the man who had moved lately, "that promise of all city conveniences proves to be a fake. I have to walk two blocks to get a drink."

Buried Under Floor. In certain parts of Africa it is considered a mark of disrespect to bury out of doors at all. Only slaves are treated in such unceremonious fashion. The honored dead are buried under the floor of the house.

Why She Flattered. "Notice how the soprano flattered?"

"She had good reason. They have lowered her salary."

Pastry Without Butter.

Light, flaky and digestible pie crust and all kinds of fine pastry can be made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder entirely without butter or with one half the usual quantity, or with a little lard or other shortening if desired. Pie crust made in either of these ways is more wholesome and digestible besides being more economical and easier prepared. One-third the flour can also be dispensed with, and the crust rolled that much thinner, the raising qualities of Dr. Price's Powder swelling it to the requisite thickness. Those who enjoy the appetizing qualities of the delicious home made pie will rejoice to know this secret. All the elements of ideal excellence are combined in

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Official Tests at the World's Columbian Exposition and the California Midwinter Fair showed it to be the highest in leavening power, purity and wholesomeness, and to have the best keeping qualities of any baking powder made. They proved it to be

"The Foremost Baking Powder in all the World."

Hailed Men. The late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, had as a favorite story that of his constituent who was sneeringly asked what they managed to raise in Vermont. The reply was, "Men."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1898.

A. W. HICKS, Notary Public.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Write for circular. Hall's family pills are the best.

Much in this life is naught but hope, but how buoyant!

Cheapest Cab Service. Paris has the cheapest cab service to be found anywhere in the world, and about all the cabs there belong to one great company. The fares are regulated by law, and the company is discouraged from charging excessive fares by a law which compels it to divide its surplus earnings with the city. And this notwithstanding the fact that it pays about \$700,000 a year for its license fees alone.

Aged Thespians. Mrs. Keeley, England's oldest actress, celebrated her 93rd birthday recently. Among the elders was James Noel, who is said to be the oldest actor in the United Kingdom. He is nearly 94.

For 25 Years ST. JACOBS OIL has cured with entire satisfaction, surely and promptly, all forms of Aches and Pains

Cures NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM SCIATICA



Cures LUMBAGO SORENESS STIFFNESS

Cures SPRAINS BRUISES SWELLINGS

Heroes of the War with Spain

thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

Heroes of the Civil War.

Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world.

See Robinson, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 3rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a vigorous farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of acute rheumatism. Most of the time he was crippled for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I kept on improving steadily. To-day I am well restored to health, and I keep on a grand remedy."—Mt. Sterling Democrat-Morning.

At all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 251 V. Schenectady, N.Y.

DALLAS FIRMS.

WHOLESALE TENISON BROS. SADDLERY CO.,

Dallas, Texas. Wholesale merchants trade solicited. Write for list catalogue.

SEEDS

We have the largest and best selected stock of Garden, Field and Flower seeds in Texas. Also general commission merchants. Write for price list. W. E. HARLAN & CO., 401-403 Elm Street, Dallas.

Agents Wanted You can earn \$50 per mo. handling our Portulaca and Prunus. Write for terms. C. R. Anderson & Co., 277 Elm St., Dallas.

Texas Impt. & Mach. Co. The Patterson Stationery Co. Stationery, Printing, and all kinds of machinery. Write us.

FORT WORTH FIRMS.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND TREES.

For 25 cents we will mail you 6 packets of choice flowers and 2 of Vegetable seeds, or 4 Choice Monthly flowers and our new illustrated catalogue for 1899. Drummond Seed & Floral Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Dr. Gray & Thompson, Prescription limited to 115 Main St., Ft. Worth, Tex. Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat.

G. J. E. KELLNER, Ft. Worth, Fine Saddles & Harness. LOOK OUT FOR FEBRUARY ADVERTISEMENT.

Fine Pictures Daniel's Studio, Ft. Worth, Tex. Photographs and printed, copying and engraving. Frames for sale.

BLACKLED presented by Patterson Stationery Co. Chicago or P. W. Hunt, State Agt., Ft. Worth, Tex.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use the Big 48 for muscular discharges, rheumatism, stiffness of shoulders, weakness of muscles, flatulency, and all ailments of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, 50 cents per box, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 251 V. Schenectady, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

It is a perfect hair dressing and Restorer.

"La Creole" Will Restore those Gray Hairs of Yours

Is a perfect hair dressing and Restorer.

When friends "work" you cease to treat them as friends.

If your merchant doesn't handle, send us \$1 and get prepaid to any part U. S. or Canada.

VAN VLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS.

REVIVAL OF STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC

The Mississippi to Teem with Fleet of Palatial Vessels Next Season.

It may sound like a dream, but another year may witness a revival of the good old days, when the great Mississippi teemed with life and when fleet and palatial steamers plied its broad waters in regular and profitable trips between all the important points from St. Paul to New Orleans. To do this and to regain for traffic on the father of waters its long-lost splendor and magnificent fleet of passenger and freight steamers is to be built for service between the two points named. In elegance of equipment the passenger steamers will rival the famous old Robert E. Lee or the Natchez, and will completely outdo them in speed, writes a Quincy, Ill., correspondent. It may be that with the recovery of this traffic in its commercial aspect, there may come an occasional revival of "racing," and the present generation may have an opportunity to see the "nigger squat on the safety valve."

H. H. Liemke of St. Louis, an old river man, who, in years of experience on the Mississippi, has learned steamboating from cabin-boy up, is at the head of the enterprise, and also the inventor of the new style of steelboats which are to travel the river from its source to its mouth. He has labored on this project for several years, until today he has people all along the river interested in his plans. Mr. Liemke's plans are more feasible than any that have ever been advanced and he has received sufficient encouragement from shippers all along the river to insure the construction of a fleet of steamers, such as are shown in the illustrations. Mr. Liemke makes the statement that the steamers will be so equipped that they will be formidable competitors of the railroads, which now parallel the river on both banks. In discussing his project recently Mr. Liemke said:

"I have already placed with Harland & Hollingsworth of Wilmington, Del., the order for the first of a fleet of seven boats and will shortly go east to make arrangements for the building of the other six. I believe that river men have themselves been mainly responsible for the decline of the river trade.

tures and machinery at Jeffersonville, Ind. The strong feature of the line will be that a steamer will leave St. Louis every day and there will be no disappointments. Where it now takes seven days to make the run from St. Louis to New Orleans, the new steamers will cover the distance in two and one-half days, and make the round trip in less than a week. The trip to St. Paul, which now consumes four days, will be made in thirty-eight hours.

"The financing of the new line is a novel feature of the enterprise. There will be no stock company. The boats will be built entirely by subscription, the money being pledged by merchants and shippers along the river. Mr. Liemke says:

"They have been asked for no cash, but I have given each subscriber a ticket stating the amount of his pledge. When the money is needed I will collect it and when the line is started I will give the subscribers discounts on their freight bills for the amount of their subscriptions. Though the new boats will not be completed for some months I will have boats for temporary use and will open the line in the spring."

Mr. Liemke firmly believes that with faster and better boats and punctual service, with the freight and passenger business separated, the levees of the great river will once more resound to the rumbling of dray wheels, the crack of the teamster's whips, the blasts of the steamboat whistles, the cries of the crew and the song of the darky roustabouts.

DEAR OLD LADY.

Her Sweet Way of Making Her Granddaughter Comfortable.

A girl who visits New York frequently stops while in the city with her grandmother, says the New York Times. The grandmother is an old-fashioned housekeeper and one thing upon which she lays emphasis in her household affairs is regularity. The meals are always on time and she likes the members of her family to be ready

and very realistic scenes are depicted indicating the immense store set by the ancient Greeks upon this remarkable plant, whose habitat was located in Cyrene. Its applications seem to have been as diverse as they were valuable, and among its numerous uses we find it treasured as furnishing the earliest and most delicate of vegetables, also spice, whilst its therapeutic reputation was almost as universal as that claimed for some of the modern nostrums by their inventors. Hippium has long since disappeared from Cyrene, but Falconer has found in the northern parts of Cashmere a plant which is regarded as being very closely allied to its historic predecessor.—Nature.

Aluminum Bronze.

Aluminum bronze, which is likely to come more and more into use, is an alloy composed in Germany of 90 to 95 per cent of aluminum and 5 to 10 per cent of copper, of golden color, which keeps well in the air without soon becoming dull and changing the color. It can be cast excellently, can be filed well and turned, possesses an extraordinary hardness and firmness, attains a high degree of polish and is malleable and forgeable. The technical working of the material is not essentially different from that of iron—in fact, the metal is, especially in a warm condition, worked like iron on an anvil, with hammer and chisel, only that the temperature to be maintained in forging lies between dark and light cherry red. In case the articles are not forged in one piece, and the putting together of separate parts is a necessity, riveting, and, in particular soldering have to be resorted to, with hard or soft solder. Besides forging, the bronze is well suited for embossing. After finishing the pieces, the metal can be toned in different ways, as may be desired, by treatment with acid.

When Men Die Fastest.

There are a great number of curious superstitions as to the time of day when a dying person is most likely to draw his last breath, and the tide, the moon and the wind have all been supposed to have some share in the matter. According to the British Medical Journal, Raseri, who has analyzed 25,474 cases of death and 36,515 of birth, where the exact time of day was noted, finds that the maximum number of deaths occur in the early afternoon (to

Poison in Wild Cherry Leaves.

So many instances have been recorded in which cattle were poisoned by eating the leaves of wild cherry trees or shrubs that the chemists of the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station recently undertook to determine the amount of poison in these leaves. The results are recorded by Messrs. Morse and Howard in Bulletin 54. In it they say that the poisonous property of all species of cherry leaves is due to hydrocyanic acid, popularly known as prussic acid. This compound does not exist as such in the growing leaf, but is derived from a class of substances called glucosides, of which amygdalin is the type peculiar to the cherry. This, or a closely allied body, is to be found not only in the leaves and bark, but especially in the stones of cherries, peaches and plums, and the seeds of the apple. By the action of moisture and a vegetable ferment called emulsin, which exists in the plant, a complex chemical reaction takes place, that begins in the leaf the moment connection with the circulatory system is cut off. The three products of this reaction are hydrocyanic acid, grape sugar and benzaldehyde, or bitter almond oil.

There is a popular opinion that the leaves of the cherry are poisonous only when cut and in the wilted condition; that cattle may safely nibble them from the growing shrub without danger of injury, and that they are quite harmless when dried. Our observations, however, prove these views to be but partially correct. As a matter of fact, distillations of samples, made within twenty minutes of cutting, show that the freshly cut leaves yield nearly as much acid as the wilted ones do when calculated on the weight of fresh material taken, and when eaten fresh the character of the juices within the animal stomach is such as to render that organ a most favorable place for the conduct of the reaction in which prussic acid is liberated.

On the other hand, while it is true that the thoroughly dried leaves yield a comparatively small amount of acid, still they may always produce some, and as ordinarily dried in the hayfield, they may be capable of generating a considerable quantity of the poison. The desirability of carefully excluding them from all hay is therefore apparent. The symptoms of cherry poisoning in cattle as stated by Dr. Cleist, in his bulletin, "Principal Poisonous Plants of the United States," include "labored respiration, diminished pulse, numbness, fright, protruding eyeballs, convulsions, and death from paralysis of the lungs. In some cases there is considerable frothing at the mouth; in all there is a very perceptible odor of prussic acid in the breath."

According to Blythe, the fatal dose of the anhydrous acid for an adult person, is about one grain, or sixty-five milligrams. At this rate about one-half a pound of the black cherry leaves may be considered as a fatal quantity for a cow to eat.

Active Demand for Hardwood.

"The hardwood trade is really in a more satisfactory condition than that pertaining to the soft woods," says the Northwestern Lumberman. "There is not a weak spot in the market anywhere. Though the season is near an end, and consumers are inclined to restrict their purchases to necessities, there yet has been but little slackening of the urgent movement which has characterized the trade all season. Dry stocks at the mills, north and south, have been sold off, even what would ordinarily be considered riff-raff having been cleaned up. The demand this season has predominantly been for common and cull lumber, the call for firsts and seconds having been less than usual, except when lumber was required for export. The greater demand from all sorts of consumers has been for common lumber, that seeming to have been as good stock as they required. This excessive demand has absorbed common oak faster than it could be dried, with the result that there is a shortage all over the country. Thick ash has also been sold out to the extent of scarcity at the mills south, and at market points. Black ash in the north has become almost an unknown market quantity, and the same can be said of Michigan soft elm. It is also said that the greater portion of Wisconsin basewood has changed hands, and the demand for cull is in excess of the ready supply. Poplar has done better this season than for years, and the demand is still well maintained, while prices are firm at \$1.50 to \$2 a thousand higher than a year ago."

Study Character in Feeding.

Prof. Haecker of the Minnesota experiment station says: "There is no one rule of feeding that has led astray so considerable a number of our American experimenters, and destroyed the practical value of their work, so often as the one declaring that animals should be fed according to their size." If we had been where we could hear him say that we would have responded with a real, old-fashioned Methodist "Amen," says American Cultivator. It is not true of any species of animals any more than the human race, and least of all is it true of the milk cow. With all and every one the amount of food required must depend in part upon the nervous energy, the force required to keep up the system to the work it has to do. But this again must be modified by the digestive power. Some animals, men always included, cannot digest and assimilate food enough to sustain them at their work. They may take more than they need for a time, and then they must break down and have a season to recuperate.

Insects, to be fought properly, must be assailed at certain seasons, when they are most exposed.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

A Lesson in Natural History Taught by The Devil Fish—Description of the Mysterious Monster—A Self-Educated Crane.

For an Autograph.
Though old the thought and oft expressed,
'Tis his at last who says it best,
I'll try my fortune with the rest.

Life is a leaf of paper white
Whereon each one of us may write
His word or two, and then comes night.

"Lo, time and space enough," we cry,
"To write an epic!" so we try
Our nibs upon the edge, and die.

Must not which way the pen is held,
Luck hates the slow and loves the bold,
Soon comes the darkness and the cold.

Greatly begin! though thou have time
But for a line, be that sublime—
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.

Ah, with what lofty hope we came!
But we forget it, dream of fame,
And scrawl, as I do here, a name.
—James Russell Lowell.

A Mysterious Monster.

One would scarcely expect a "devil-fish" to be a pleasing animal; and, indeed, of the several widely different species of fish which bear the name, all are more or less repulsive; but the one encountered in his boyhood by Mr. Frank T. Bullen, which he has described in a recent article, was particularly unpleasant, and represented a little known variety, found only in the Gulf of Mexico.

"When I was a youngster," he writes, "I was homeward bound from Santa Ana with a cargo of mahogany; when off Cape Campeche was one calm afternoon leaning over the taffrail, looking down into the blue profound, on the watch for fish.

"A gloomy shade came over the bright water, and up rose a fearsome monster some eighteen feet across, and in general outline more like a skate or ray than anything else, all except the head. There, what appeared to be two curling horns about three feet apart rose one on each side of the most horrible pair of eyes imaginable. A shark's eyes, as he turns sideways under your vessel's counter and looks up to see if any one is coming, are ghastly, green and cruel; but this thing's eyes were all that, and much more.

"I felt that the Book of Revelation was incomplete without him, and his gaze haunts me yet. Although quite sick and giddy at the sight of such a bogey, I could not move until the awful thing, suddenly waving what seemed like mighty wings, soared up out of the water soundlessly to a height of about six feet, falling again with a thunderous splash that might have been heard for miles.

"I must have fainted from fright, for the next thing of which I was conscious was awakening under the rough doctored of my shipmates. Since then I have never seen one leap upward in the day time. At night, when there is no wind, the sonorous splash is constantly to be heard, although why they make that batlike leap out of their proper element is not easy to understand. It does not seem possible to believe such awe-inspiring horrors capable of playful gambolling.

"That is a kind of monster sufficient to hideous to form a fitting companion to that most frightful of all monsters—and one often called a devil-fish—the gigantic octopus, well known and remembered by readers of Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea.'"

Porto Ricans Shave with Glass.

The natives of Porto Rico have no need to buy soap, for the wooded country abounds in plants whose leaves and bulbs supply most fully the place of that indispensable article. Among the best of these is the soap-tree, so called, though it is more a bush than a tree. Its bulb, when rubbed on wet clothes, makes a snow-white lather, which has an odor like old brown Windsor soap. The Porto Ricans, who are all, from the highest to the lowest, great dandies in their way, make soap out of cocconut oil and home-made lye—and a fine soap it is, smooth and fragrant. This cocconut oil soap is used for shaving. When a man wishes to have a shave in the morning he starts out with his cocconut-shell cup and his donkey-tail brush and bottle. It is never any trouble to find an empty bottle in Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, or almost any of the larger West India islands, even in remote spots in the mountains. At least twenty generations of thirsty people have lived there and thrown away the bottles. The man carries no mirror; he is too poor to own such a luxury. Not one house in twenty in Porto Rico has even the very cheapest looking-glass. But generously rich nature provides the mirror, as well as the soap. The man goes to some convenient pool in the mountain stream where the water is quite still—there is his mirror. He breaks his bottle on a stone and deftly picks out a sharp piece of suitable size. Then he lathers his face profusely, and begins to scrape away with his piece of glass, which, in his hands, works as well as the best steel razor. A cut or even a light scratch is extremely rare as a result of this *à fresco* form of shaving.

Self-Educated Crane.

We hear many stories of educated animals and birds that have been carefully educated, but a story told in the Cornhill Magazine is somewhat novel, inasmuch as the crane of whose doings it tells educated itself, and became a very accomplished bird without any outside assistance.

It lived with its mate in a German

village, and grew much attached to the farmer to whom it belonged. The two cranes found the simple country life exactly to their taste and soon knew every inhabitant of the place. They used to call regularly at the house to be fed, and all went well till the female bird died.

Then the other chose a new companion, and his choice was a strange one. He took as his friend a bull, to whom he showed the utmost devotion. He would stand by the animal in the stall, and keep the flies off him, scream when he bellowed, dance before him and follow him out with the herd.

The communal system of joint herding of cattle and swine, and driving them together to the pasture prevailed in the village, and in following his new friend the crane learned the duties of cowherd, so that one evening he brought home the whole village herd of heifers unaided, and drove them into the stable.

From that day the crane's life became a busy one. He undertook duties enough to last him from morning till night. He acted as postman among the poultry, stopping all fights and disorder. Once, when a turkey and gamecock were found fighting the crane first fought the turkey and then sought out and punished the cock.

Once, when two heifers lagged behind, he drove them through the street so vigorously that they became frightened and broke away, running two miles in the wrong direction.

The bird was not discouraged. He could not bring them back, but he did the next best thing. He turned them into a field and then stood guard over them till they were fatted.

He would drive out trespassing cattle as courageously as a dog, and, unlike most busybodies, was a universal favorite and the pride of the village.

Devils in Russia.

Superstition is very rife throughout Russia and the East, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph. In some parts of Russia the people believe that devils can enter into the organism of human beings, whose actions they thereafter guide, and there are sorcerers who profess to be able to cast out the spirits. These men are utterly without scruple, and the sufferings which they cause their victims to undergo may be easily imagined. Very few cases ever come before the law courts. The people look upon the wizard as a powerful personage, who can work them much evil, and, therefore, not lightly to be provoked. Hence complaints are rarely laid before the tribunals.

A typical story of the sort, however, recently came before the court of Vladicavac. A Mahometan mollah, or priest, named Ahmed Ramasanov, was charged with torturing a peasant woman named Kotcheretova, his object being to drive devils out of her. At the beginning of the present year Kotcheretov., who was only twenty, fell ill, her malady being accompanied by epileptic fits. The villagers and her husband, a man named Aslan-Bek, came to the conclusion that she was afflicted by evil spirits, and the husband called upon the mollah Ramasanov to cast them out. The priest came to the house and began his treatment. First of all they made up a big wood fire, and when there were plenty of hot ashes they stripped the young woman and tied her hands and feet. Seeing these ominous preparations, Kotcheretova began to cry out, and begged them to desist. "Cut off my arms, put out my eyes, do what you like, but do not burn me." They paid no attention to her pleadings, and, picking her up, placed her on the fire. She then became insensible. She was covered with burns, which the doctor who examined her declared to be of a very severe character.

When brought before the court the priest explained that the woman's husband had sought his advice. He counseled Aslan-Bek to force his wife to name the spirits, and he (the priest) would be able to restore her to health. He had put her on the fire until she gave the names of the evil spirits, which he then wrote upon a piece of paper and threw it into the flames, after which he was quite sure that the devils would leave her. He added that when she cried out before being put on the hearth it was not she that wept, but the devils. The inquiry showed that the woman had been kept on hot ashes for eight hours. The headman of the village deposed that such methods of treatment were often employed, and were always successful. The court found the priest guilty, and sentenced him to deprivation of all his civil rights and to one year's imprisonment. The husband would have been also tried, but that his wife declared that she forgave him.

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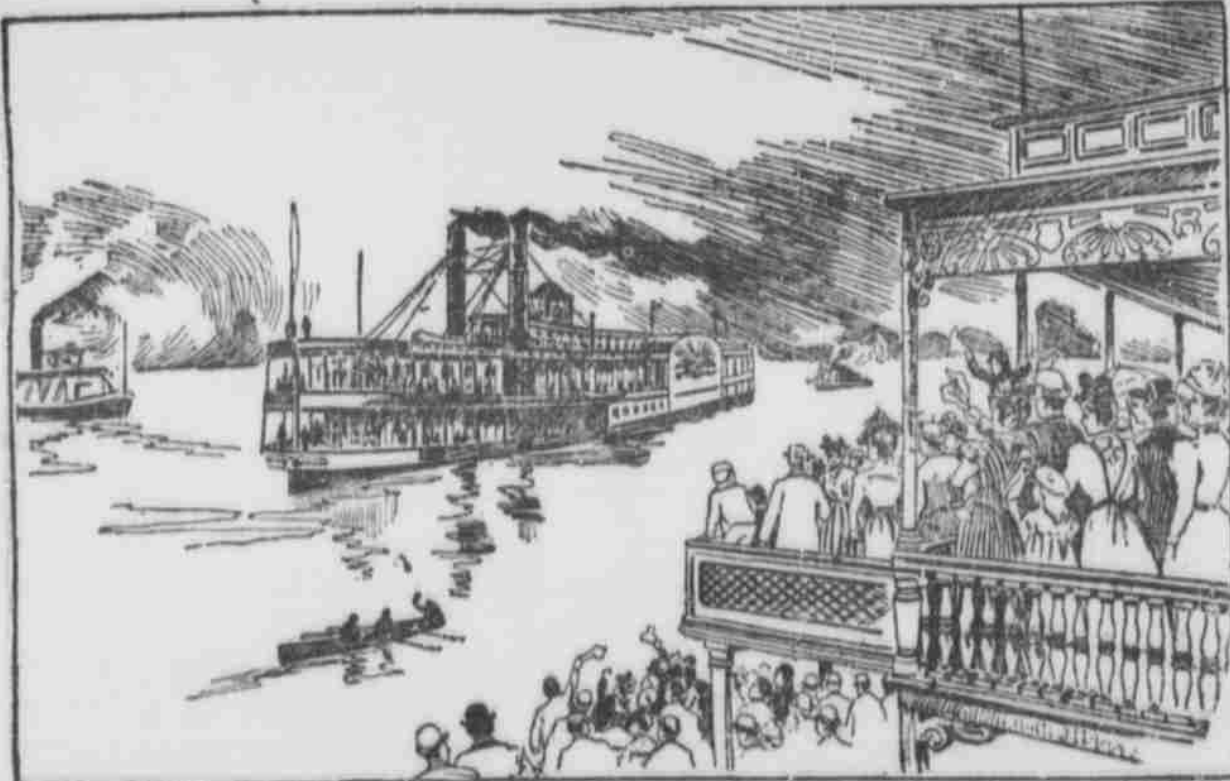
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PROSPECTIVE OF PASSENGER AND EXPRESS STEAMER.

They have supinely permitted the railroads to take their business away from them. There are thousands today who would travel and ship their freight by river if they were assured of accommodations even nearly approaching those furnished by the railroads. The steamers I mean to operate will be unlike any that have ever run on the Mississippi. In point of speed they will be far in advance of the river steamer of today. At present a boat which makes twelve miles an hour upstream is considered a very fast craft and there are few such on the river. The new boats will travel at the rate of from fifteen to eighteen miles an hour upstream and from twenty-two to twenty-four miles an hour downstream. Each boat will be steel hulled, with a length of 300 feet and 50 feet beam. Their draught will be 32 inches light and 36 inches loaded. This will enable them to run even when the water is at its lowest stage. Their holds will be furnished with bright compartments, like those of ocean steamers, rendering them practically unsinkable. It is estimated that the cost of each passenger steamer will be \$200,000, and I have ten times that amount pledged by merchants in every river town from St. Paul to New Orleans, including many prominent St. Louisans.

"The saving of time will not be entirely due to the speed of the boats. Forty masted tenders will be operated in connection with the line, to obviate the necessity of making landings to take on passengers and freight. These tenders will patrol the river, collecting freight, express matter and passengers and will meet the steamer in mid-stream. There will be a short stop when passengers are taken on. Freight and express matter can be taken on while the boats are running at full speed, the result being a great saving of time. The tenders are being built at Madison, Ind., and the upper struc-

promptly. It is something of a trial to her that her granddaughter should sometimes after a theater party or other festivity sleep over breakfast time. The granddaughter knows this and she makes a great effort to be up in time and make up her sleep if she needs it in the afternoon. The other evening she had been out very late and grandmother sympathized. "The child mustn't try to get up this morning," she said to herself and dressing more hurriedly than usual she hurried to her granddaughter's room. "Alice," she called softly, as she knocked on door. There was no answer and she went in. "Alice," she said again, speaking a little louder, but there was no answer. "Alice," she said a third time, and at last there was a sleepy response. "Alice, dear," she said, "don't think of getting up this morning. You were out so very late last night you need the sleep." All this time she was stroking the ruffled head on the pillow and by the time she had finished speaking its own "Alice" was wide awake, but not quite conscious of what had been said. "Oh, yes, grandma," she answered, "I will get right up," and she did, for she had been so thoroughly awakened that she could not go to sleep again.

The Plant Stiphium.

The latest number of *Janus*, a journal which is open to contributors from all parts of the world in diverse tongues on subjects relating to the history of medicine and medical geography, contains an interesting and well-written article on medical archaeology, dealing with the significance of the plant stiphium and its therapeutic value among the ancients. Dr. Kroufled of Vienna is the writer, and he has illustrated his article by a reproduction of the well-known dish of Arkisiasos, now in the "Cabinet des Medailles" of the National Library in Paris. Graphic

7 p. m.) and the minimum in the last hours before midnight, while the maximum number of births occur in the early hours of the morning and the minimum in the early hours of the afternoon. As regards the cause of this, he points out that the hours of the maximum number of deaths are precisely those when the pulse rate and temperature are at their highest in health and when there is a febrile exacerbation in illness.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

The right of a city to maintain ejectionment for a street of which it does not own the fee is sustained in *San Francisco vs. Grote* (Cal.), 41 L. R. A. 335.

Poles of an electric railway, if properly placed, are held, in *Snyder vs. Fort Madison Street Railway Company* (Iowa), 41 L. R. A. 345, to give no right of action to the abutting owner, whether he owns the fee of the street or not.

A lineman injured by contact with a span wire charged by a trolley wire which had a broken insulator is denied right of action, in *Anderson vs. Inland Telegraph and Transportation Company* (Wash.), 41 L. R. A. 419, where he failed to test the insulator, although that was his duty.

Fines for overcharge by an express company are held, in *Southern Express Company vs. Com. Walker* (Va.), 41 L. R. A., not to be within the constitutional provision setting apart a literary fund "all fines collected for offenses committed against the state." Interstate property wanted for distribution is held, in *Chamberlain's appeal* (Conn.), 41 L. R. A. 394, to be assets for the administrator *de bonis non*, under the Connecticut statute, even if the property has been "administered" within the common-law meaning of that term.