

8-5-1899

## Carlsbad Current, 08-05-1899

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# TEXAS TOPICS.

## News From All Parts of the Imperial State.

**Helping Confederates.**  
Waco, Tex., July 31.—County Judge J. N. Gallagher has employed a secretary at his own expense to assist him in the clerical work, which falls to his lot in consequence of the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the amendment to the constitution of Texas providing that aid may be granted disabled and dependent Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows." A steady stream of applications is being handled, many of whom are worthy veterans, or widows of veterans, who find considerable difficulty in securing legal proof that they come within the provision made by the state for the relief of Confederate veterans. Judge Gallagher fills out applications and hears testimony daily of persons who fought in Virginia, having enlisted in that state and having moved to Texas after the close of the war. It is necessary, under the law, to prove by two persons whom the county judge credits that the applicant is entitled to relief under the pension act passed by the Texas legislature at its last session. In case the applicant can not produce two witnesses whose knowledge of his case enables them to make the necessary oath recourse is had to depositions taken in distant states which is an expensive process, too costly for the purses of some of the veterans and widows of veterans. After going over all the formalities as clerk, Judge Gallagher writes out his certificate as county judge and the commissioners' court acts upon the entire record, which the county judge furnishes. At the approaching term next month the county commissioners' court will pass upon between sixty and seventy applicants on whose cases Judge Gallagher has acted favorably. In the list are Georgians, Alabamians, Mississippians, North and South Carolinians, Virginians, indeed representatives of all the states which once constituted the southern Confederacy, being persons who removed to Texas after the surrender of the armies of the lost cause.

**Killed Himself.**  
Fort Worth, Tex., July 31.—Mrs. Marie Capert, aged about 40 years and the mother of five children, suicided last night at about 10:45 o'clock at the family residence, 1108 East First street. A .38-caliber pistol was used in the commission of the desperate deed.

She was the wife of F. P. Capert. The deceased had been very despondent throughout the entire day. Yesterday afternoon she went to the Catholic cemetery and came back and complained that she was suffering pains about the head.

Two families reside at the home and about half an hour before the fatal pistol shot was heard Mrs. Capert was in the front room with her friends.

Mr. Capert had retired with some of the younger children into the bedroom, which adjoins the front room, and when Mrs. Capert took her departure from the front room she passed through the room occupied by her husband and passed to the back room where she secured the pistol and, standing in front of a bureau, sent the bullet through her heart, expiring instantly.

An examination of the pistol last night shows that only one of the five chambers was loaded and that the shell remained.

When discovered the unfortunate woman was in a stooping position and she was gently removed to the middle room where the body was viewed by Justice Milam shortly before 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Capert came from France to this country a number of years ago, landing in New Orleans, and she was married about eleven years ago to her husband in that city.

**A False Report.**  
San Angelo, Tex., July 31.—The statement which appeared in a paper of the 28th to the effect that the Black Jack gang had appeared in San Angelo and defied the authorities is ridiculously false. This gang has not been seen in this vicinity. Had they made their appearance they would have been taken care of by the local officers without the aid of the rangers. The publication of such a false report has caused considerable indignation among the officers.

**To Build a Church.**  
Fort Worth, Tex., July 31.—Rev. Junius B. French of the Broadway Presbyterian church is now in New York. It is learned from a thoroughly reliable source that his mission there is to confer with a very wealthy gentleman, who has heretofore stated that any time Dr. French's congregation determined to build a new church a liberal donation could be expected from him.

**Knights of Honor Convene.**  
Temple, Tex., Aug. 2.—The grand lodge, Knights of Honor, was in session here yesterday. The attendance was somewhat light, comparatively, but at the opening session 159 lodges were represented, and with the grand officers the total was close to 300.

The session was called to order at 2 o'clock in Cheever hall, Grand Dictator R. W. Hudson in the chair.

The officers present were as follows: R. W. Hudson, grand dictator; Mathos B. Stegar, grand vice dictator; John B. Wolf, grand treasurer; J. S. Strother, grand chaplain; Will A. Hassell, grand guide; Joseph Schuber, grand guardian; Ed R. Kone, grand past dictator; Tillman Smith and S. J. Kendrick, supreme representatives.

Committee on credentials was appointed as follows: J. F. Brinkerhoff, Charles Miller, E. H. Hopson, J. A. McKinney, W. J. Johnson.

Monta J. Moore was appointed grand assistant dictator, F. H. Bailey grand reporter, R. P. Jones grand sentinel, S. J. Kendrick on committee on laws, Joseph Ebinger on committee on German work.

The last appointments were to fill vacancies caused by non-attendance of regular officers.

The report of the credentials committee was adopted.

The reports of standing committees were handed in and numerous amendments and resolutions concerning the laws of the order were offered. These were all referred to appropriate committees, and action will be taken on same to-day.

The local committee has a number of entertainments for the visitors, and a supper was given them last night. Judge W. D. Cochran of this city delivered the welcome address.

**Hig Cattle Deal.**

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 2.—George T. Reynolds of Albany was here yesterday and closed what is said to be the largest midsummer deal in cattle and ranch property ever consummated in this market. Mr. Reynolds purchased for the firm of Reynolds Bros. of Albany, from Roe & Hardwick of this city, 5000 head of stock cattle at \$18 per head, including this year's calves; also all the horses and improvements on the latter firm's ranch at \$10,000, and 100 sections of leased land in Jeff Davis county. The Roe & Hardwick ranch joins the Reynolds Bros. "South Africa" ranch, in Jeff Davis county, and the purchasers by their deal yesterday will now have a 400,000-acre pasture in that county.

Mr. Reynolds also purchased the Johnson & Hogblin and the E. O. Lochhausen ranches in Reeves county, near Pecos City, at \$20,000 for the ranch improvements. Included in this trade are 1000 head of stock cattle, the property of Johnson & Hogblin, at \$17 per head, counting this year's calves, and 2000 head of the Lochhausen stock cattle, at \$17 per head, including calves of 1899.

In addition to these transactions, Mr. Reynolds bought from Crowley & Garrett 1000 head of stock cattle in Reeves county at \$20.

The transactions enumerated will reach \$250,000, and are the subject of much talk in local cattle circles, by reason of the agitation among cattle men of the feasibility of the Loving cattle syndicate.

**Y. M. C. A. Opened.**  
Temple, Tex., Aug. 2.—The Santa Fe railroad Y. M. C. A. building was formally opened yesterday. It was a grand day for the city and a most significant event in Y. M. C. A. circles. The building is the first of a series of similar ones to be built in Texas, and it is the first practical step taken by the Santa Fe to provide for the idle hours of its employees.

**A Narrow Escape.**  
San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 2.—Camp C. . . the new camp of the thirty-third infantry, came near having a tragedy enacted on the first day of its existence. The boys had not been in camp long before they discovered an inviting swimming hole in the river back of the stables and numerous swimming parties made their way to it.

In one party was Christen Hoy, a young recruit who arrived yesterday morning from Houston. In making a dive he was caught under a tangled mass of drift at the bottom.

Failing to come up caused alarm among his companions, and W. D. Rhea also from Houston, who had arrived at camp with Hoy, went down in search of him. Hoy was found and quickly extricated, but had been under water so long he was unconscious.

Rhea brought him to the surface and with the assistance of J. T. Robinson pulled him up the bank.

Messengers were dispatched to camp for aid and Lieut. J. C. Greenwalt, assistant surgeon, hastened to the spot. After a few minutes' work Hoy was brought around, but was quite weak and very nervous as a result of his experience.

**Crude Oil Advancing.**  
Corpus Christi, Tex., Aug. 2.—Mr. J. C. Cullinan of the Pipe Line and Refining companies returned from the east Monday night, and one of his first acts was to post a bulletin in the pipe line office, giving notice that from and after yesterday until further notice the pipe line would pay 75 cents for Corpus Christi crude oil. This is 5 cents per barrel more than has been heretofore paid in this market, and adds to the daily receipts of producers \$150. It is predicted that the price will reach \$1 per barrel before Jan. 1.

## EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Col. Edmund Pendleton died at Lexington, Va.

Allen Thomas Wells died at Denver, Col., the other day.

The strike in the finishing mills at Youngstown, O., has been settled.

The Southwestern Freight committee met at Eureka Springs, Ark.

The St. Louis Athletic park was sold at auction a few days ago.

Mr. W. A. McBride, grand lecturer for the Indian Territory, held a Masonic school at Durant, I. T.

The cruiser Marblehead arrived at Coquimbo, on its way to San Francisco.

A cyclone struck the eastern portion of Laporte, Ind., wrecking several buildings.

Lieut. Col. Ernst H. Garlington has been ordered to Manila as inspector general.

The normal school at Durant, I. T., has about twenty-five teachers ready for examination.

Six hundred pressers of New York, employed in the garment trade, struck and organized a union.

Permanent organization of the Southwestern industrial league has been perfected at Atlanta, Ga.

All the iron furnaces of Chattanooga, Tenn., district have announced an advance of \$1 per ton in pig iron.

Henry Patton, colored, had his left leg mashed off by the engine of a Santa Fe passenger train at Oklahoma City, Ok.

The Politique Coloniale of Paris states that Russia and Japan are armistice with a view to a possible conflict in Korea.

An increase of 25 cents per day in wages has been granted all the moulders employed in the foundries in Youngstown, O.

The C. H. & D. elevator, located in East Toledo, was totally destroyed by fire, and the loss on building and contents will figure nearly \$1,000,000.

The war department has made public reports received from Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, dated March 21, giving details of the operations under his command in the Philippines.

The strike of freight handlers of the Pennsylvania railroad in Jersey City, which was threatened to take place, failed to materialize. It is now believed the men will continue to work at their former wages.

The members of the Sunflower Mining company, who left Fort Scott, Kan., for Alaska eighteen months ago, sailing in their own steamer from San Francisco, are stranded at St. Michaels on their way home.

Minister Hart at Bogota has telegraphed the department of state that Randolph, the American charged with murder, has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment, which is the same sentence imposed as the result of a previous trial. An appeal will be taken.

At the launching of the British battleship Vengeance at Harrow-in-Furness, Lieut. Dawson announced that Vickers Sons & Maxim, limited, had received an order from the United States for a number of six-inch guns, which were to be adopted for use by the American navy.

The carriage trimmers of the Brown carriage works, Cincinnati, O., have struck against a reduction of 15 per cent in wages which went into effect a few days ago. They have good organization, and unless there is some adjustment a general strike will affect the carriage works in the city.

Property owners in territory recently annexed to Chicago have combined to test the constitutionality of the law under which the combination known as the People's Gas company was effected.

The committee on plan and scope of the Dewey reception committee held a meeting in New York at the city hall. It was decided to have a display of fireworks in all of the five boroughs at points to be designated, with an electrical display three nights at the New York and Brooklyn halls.

United States District Attorney Burnett, at New York, has just examined the papers in the case of Mrs. Phyllis Dodge, accused of trying to smuggle \$600 worth of diamonds, and finds that there is not sufficient cause to bring criminal action.

As a precautionary measure, Secretary Gage has detailed Acting Assistant Surgeon S. H. Hogen of the marine hospital service to duty in the office of the United States consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the purpose of inspecting vessels desiring to clear for the coast.

The transport Sherman sailed from Manila for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Yokohama, with the California infantry, consisting of fifty-eight officers and 950 men, two batteries of the California heavy artillery, nine officers and eighty-six men and 75 discharged soldiers of other regiments.

News from Nijni Novgorod says that a cargo and a passenger steamer collided on the river Volga, and that the steamer sank, drowning several passengers. The captain of the cargo ship has been arrested for disregarding signals.

# PHANTOM SHIP

## The Flying Dutchman.

—OR—  
BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

### CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

Philip made no reply; he felt a respect even for Capt. Barents' misplaced regard for the vessel. They made but little way, for the swell was rather against them, and the raft was deep in the water. The day dawned, and the appearance of the weather was not favorable; it promised a return of the gale. Already a breeze ruffled the surface of the water, and the swell appeared to increase rather than go down. The sky was overcast, and the horizon thick. Philip looked out for the land, but could not perceive it, for there was a haze on the horizon, so that he could not see more than five miles. He felt that to gain the shore before the coming night was necessary for the preservation of so many individuals, of whom more than sixty were women and children, who, without any nourishment, were sitting on a frail raft, immersed in the water. No land in sight—a gale coming on, and in all probability a heavy sea and dark night. The chance was indeed desperate, and Philip was miserable—most miserable—when he reflected that so many innocent beings might, before the next morning, be consigned to a watery tomb—and why?—yes, there was the feeling—that although Philip could reason against, he never could conquer; for his own life he cared nothing; even the idea of his beloved Amine was nothing in the balance of these moments. The only point which sustained him was the knowledge that he had his duty to perform, and, in the full exercise of his duty, he recovered himself.

"Land ahead!" was now cried out by Krantz, who was in the headmost boat, and the news was received with a shout of joy from the raft and the boats. The anticipation and the hope the news gave was like manna in the wilderness, and the poor women on the raft, drenched sometimes above the waist by the swell of the sea, clasped the children in their arms still closer and cried, "My darling, you shall be saved."

Philip stood upon the stern-sheets to survey the land, and he had the satisfaction of finding that it was not five miles distant, and a ray of hope warmed his heart. The breeze now had gradually increased and rippled the water. The quarter from which the wind came was neither favorable nor adverse, being on the beam. Had they had sails for the boat, it would have been otherwise; but they had been stowed away and could not be procured. The sight of land naturally rejoiced them all, and the seamen in the boat cheered and double-banked the oars to increase their way, but the towing of a large raft sunk under water was no easy task, and they did not, with all their exertions, advance more than half a mile an hour.

### CHAPTER XVII.

Until noon they continued their exertions not without success; they were not three miles from the land, but as the sun passed the meridian a change took place; the breeze blew strong, the swell of the sea rose rapidly, and the raft was often so deeply immersed in the waves as to alarm them for the safety of those upon her. Their way was proportionately retarded, and by 3 o'clock they had not gained half a mile from where they had been at noon. The men, not having had refreshment of any kind during the labor and excitement of so many hours, began to flag in their exertions. The wish for water was expressed by all—from the child who appealed to its mother to the seaman who strained at the oar. Philip did all he could to encourage the men, but finding themselves so near to the land, and so overcome with fatigue, and that the raft in tow would not allow them to approach their haven, they murmured, and talked of the necessity of casting loose the raft and looking out for themselves. A feeling of self-prevalence, and they were mutinous; but Philip expostulated with them, and, out of respect for him, they continued their exertions for another hour, when a circumstance occurred which decided the question, upon which they had recommenced a debate.

The increased swell and the fresh breeze had so beat about and tossed the raft that it was with difficulty, for some time, that its occupants could hold themselves on it. A loud shout, mingled with screams, attracted the attention of those in the boat, and Philip, looking back, perceived that the lashings of the raft had yielded to the force of the waves, and that it had separated amidships. The scene was agonizing; husbands were separated from their wives and children—each floating away from each other—for the part of the raft which was still towed by the boats had already left the other far astern. The women rose up and screamed; some, more frantic, dashed into the water between them, and attempted to gain the floating wreck upon which their husbands stood, and sank before they could be assisted. But the horror increased—one lashing having given way, all the rest soon followed; and, before the boats could turn and give assistance, the sea was strewn with the spars which composed the raft, with men, women and children clinging to them. Loud were the

yells of despair and the shrieks of the women as they embraced their offspring and in attempting to save them were lost themselves. The spars of the raft, still close together, were hurled one upon the other by the swell, and many found death by being jammed between them. Although all the boats hastened to their assistance, there was so much difficulty and danger in forcing them between the spars that but few were saved, and even those few were more than the boats could well take in. The seamen and a few soldiers were picked up, but all the females and the children had sunk beneath the waves.

The effect of this catastrophe may be imagined, but hardly described. The seamen who had debated as to casting them adrift to perish wept as they pulled toward the shore. Philip was overcome. He covered his face and remained for some time without giving directions, heedless of what passed.

It was now five o'clock in the evening; the boats had cast off the tow-lines, and vied with each other in their exertions. Before the sun had set they had arrived at the beach, and were safely landed in the little sand bay into which they had steered; for the wind was off the shore and there was no surf. The boats were hauled up and the exhausted men lay down on the sands still warm with the heat of the sun, and forgetting that they had neither eaten nor drunk for so long a time, they were soon fast asleep. Captain Barents, Philip and Krantz, as soon as they had seen the boats secured, held a short consultation, and were then glad to follow the example of the seamen; harassed and worn out with the fatigue of the last twenty-four hours, their senses were soon drowned in oblivion.

For many hours they all slept soundly, dreamed of water and awoke to the sad reality that they were tormented with thirst, and were on a sandy beach with the salt waves mocking them; but they reflected how many of their late companions had been swallowed up, and felt thankful that they had been spared.

They were not more than fifty miles from Table Bay; and although they had no sails, the wind was in their favor. Philip pointed out to them how useless it was to remain, when before morning they would, in all probability, arrive at where they would obtain all they required. The advice was approved of and acted upon; the boats were shoved off and the oars resumed. So tired and exhausted were the men that their oars dipped mechanically into the water, for there was no strength left to be applied; it was not until the next morning at daylight that they had arrived opposite False Bay and they had still many miles to pull. The wind in their favor had done almost all—the men could do little or nothing.

Encouraged, however, by the sight of land which they knew, they rallied; and about noon they pulled, exhausted to the beach at the bottom of Table Bay, near to which were the houses and the fort protecting the settlers, who had for some years resided there. They landed close to where a broad rivulet at that season (but a torrent in the winter) poured its stream into the bay. At the sight of fresh water some of the men dropped their oars, threw themselves into the sea when out of their depth—others when the water was above their waists yet they did not arrive so soon as the ones who waited till the boat struck the beach and jumped out upon dry land. And then they threw themselves into the rivulet, which coursed over the shingle, about five or six inches in depth, allowing the refreshing stream to pour into their mouths till they could hold no more, immersing their hot hands and rolling in it with delight.

As soon as they had satisfied the most pressing of all wants they rose dripping from the stream and walked up to the houses of the factory, the inhabitants of which, perceiving that boats had landed when there was no vessel in the bay, naturally supposed that some disaster had happened, and were walking down to meet them. Their tragical history was soon told. The thirty-six men that stood before them were all that were left of nearly three hundred souls embarked, and they had been more than two days without food. At this intimation no further questions were asked by the considerate settlers until the hunger of the sufferers had been appeased, when the narrative of their sufferings was fully detailed by Philip and Krantz.

We must pass over the space of two months, during which the wrecked seamen were treated with kindness by the settlers, and at the expiration of which a small brig arrived at the bay and took in refreshments; she was homeward bound, with a full cargo, and, being chartered by the company, could not refuse to receive on board the crew of the Vrow Katerina. Philip, Krantz and the seamen embarked; but Captain Barents remained behind to settle at the Cape. They shook hands and parted—Philip

promising to execute Barents's commission, which was to turn his money into articles most useful to a settler, and have them sent out by the first fleet which should sail from the Zuyder Zee. But this commission it was not Philip's good fortune to execute. The brig, named the Wilhelmina, sailed and soon arrived at St. Helena. After watering, she proceeded on her voyage. They had made the Western Isles, and Philip was consoling himself with the anticipation of soon joining his Amine, when to the northward of the islands they met with a furious gale, before which they were obliged to seek for many days, with the vessel's head to the southeast; and as the wind abated and they were able to haul to it, they fell in with a Dutch fleet of five vessels, commanded by an admiral, which had left Amsterdam more than two months, and had been buffeted about by contrary gales for the major part of that period. Cold, fatigue and bad provisions had brought on the scurvy, and the ships were so weakly manned that they could hardly navigate them. When the captain of the Wilhelmina reported to the admiral that he had part of the crew of the Vrow Katerina on board, he was ordered to send them immediately to assist in navigating his crippled fleet. Remonstrance was useless. Philip had but time to write to Amine, acquainting her with his misfortunes and disappointment; and, confiding the letter to his wife, as well as his narrative of the loss of the Vrow Katerina for the directors to the charge of the captain of the Wilhelmina, he hastened to pack up his effects, and repaired on board of the admiral's ship with Krantz and the crew. To them were added six of the men belonging to the Wilhelmina, whom the admiral insisted on retaining; and the brig, having received the admiral's dispatches, was then permitted to continue her voyage.

The admiral sent for Philip into his cabin, and having heard his narrative of the loss of the Vrow Katerina, he ordered him to go on board the commodore's ship as captain, giving the rank of commodore to the captain at present on board of her; Krantz was retained on board his own vessel as second captain, for by Philip's narrative the admiral perceived at once that they were both good officers and brave men.

(To be continued.)

## RING PHAROAH GAVE JOSEPH.

Interesting Relic in the Possession of a Jerseyman.

Prof. John Lansing, of New Brunswick, who has been spending the winter in this city, will leave soon for Colorado, where he expects to live for a considerable time for the benefit of his health. He is a very scholarly and accomplished gentleman, being a minister of the Dutch Reformed church. He was born in the city of Damascus, Palestine, in "the street which is called Straight," his father being a resident missionary there. Prof. Lansing for 13 years lived in Egypt and is the master of nine languages. He has many curious and valuable relics of Egypt, stones and jewels of the ancient Pharaohs. He has what is thought by the best Egyptologists to be the identical gold ring set with a stone, which Khaf Nub, the Pharaoh, gave to Joseph when he made him prime minister over all Egypt, says an Atlantic City paper. It is a curious old jewel and was worn on the thumb. It was found at Memphis 15 or 20 years ago in the coffin of a mummy. He has a walking stick and many kinds of sacred beetles bearing carved inscriptions telling of the reign in which they were the official emblem. He has a silk crocheted cap which was taken from a mummy and is several thousand years old, rare amber beads, the precious images of cats, and ancient symbols which have been unearthed in the land of the pyramids.

## MILTON'S STAIRCASE.

Brought to Philadelphia, but it Has Since Been Lost.

"Where is the poet Milton's staircase?" asks the Philadelphia Record. "This staircase was brought from London by Richard Rush and built into his country home, named Sydenham, which was located at what is now Columbia avenue and Sixteenth street. A small street of the same name, Sydenham, marks the place. Mr. Rush was United States minister to England when Milton's house was torn down to make room for modern improvements. Being an admirer of the author of 'Paradise Lost,' Mr. Rush bought the old-time staircase and had it erected in his home and inscribed with a silver plate setting forth the dates and facts. Upon the death of Mr. Rush his estate was divided among his children and the real estate soon came into the market for building lots. Sydenham house was torn down and the antique Milton staircase doubtless fell to some one of the heirs. It would be interesting to learn where this relic found its final shrine. Sydenham was a quaint old place, just opposite the country seat of Judge Stroud. It has a variety of odd rooms entered by invisible doors, and much antique furniture, massive silver and many old portraits."

## Dog Adopts Pig.

Savannah News: Quite a curious freak can be seen at the home of A. Proctor, at Summerfield, who has a dog that has adopted a motherless pig. The mother will fight her own offspring to nurse the pig.

Each man is a hero and an oracle to somebody.—Emerson.



## Carlsbad Current.

W. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, N. M.

### PASTURE AND FARM.

A large cotton mill is being built at Barker.

The crop outlook in Ellis county is reported excellent.

W. L. McCarver of Denison raised a seventy-seven pound watermelon.

The citizens of Bonham are figuring on the erection of a cotton factory.

Corn is being sold at the rate of 100 bushels per day at Georgetown.

A much-needed rain fell at Midlothian and vicinity, materially helping the cotton crop.

W. D. Belt carried to Waxahatchie a few days ago the first open boll of cotton this season.

A peculiar worm that eats grass and weeds has made its appearance in the Whittemound neighborhood, Grayson county.

Galveston received her first bale of cotton, 1899-1900 crop, the other day. It came from Jackson county, and will be sold at auction on the Galveston exchange.

J. R. Colgin of Rowland, Collin county, raised an average of thirty-four and one-twelfth bushels of wheat per acre on a crop of twenty-five acres this year.

The new departure in wheat against cotton has resulted in making Waxahatchie a wheat center. The receipts up to a few days ago were 185,000 bushels.

The watermelon crop of eastern Denton county is immense. The principal market for the growers of that section is McKinney, into which a constant stream of canvas-covered wagons, loaded with the product, are to be seen all the time. As many as fifty of these wagons have been counted at one time on the public square of the town.

A gentleman returned from Red River bottom farms to Paris reported that he saw cotton fields with the rows eight feet apart and the branches of the plants locked from end to end of the row. There is more than a bale per acre now in sight on that farm and the owner says he expects to gather 4000 pounds of seed cotton from each acre.

The cotton boll weevil has appeared in Warrton county. Mr. Robert Huston, who traveled over a considerable extent of the county, says they are to be found in innumerable quantities. The stalk is apparently healthy, but the young fruit is punctured, and it will take but a few days of clear weather for the insect to spread over a wide extent.

Lockhart's first bale of cotton for the season was marketed the other day. It was bought by Mr. James G. Blanks, a local buyer, at 51-80 and a premium of 1/16. The cotton was raised on the farm of Mr. Joe Masur, near town, by a German named Wolff, was ginned by Mr. J. H. Vick and weighed 560 pounds.

The first bale of cotton has been received at Rockdale. It weighed 542 pounds and was raised by W. P. Glenn on Mr. James Holtzclaw's farm, seven miles north of Rockdale. Mr. Glenn brought in the first bale last season on the 5th of August, which makes the first bale this season, fourteen days earlier than last year.

The prevailing hot weather is proving to be very beneficial to the farmers near McKinney. There was some fear that the cotton would be injured by the boll worms, but the hot sun is dispelling such fear. Thrashing is progressing at a rapid rate and the prospects for the heaviest crop ever marketed in Collin county grows brighter.

Bull worms and caterpillars are reported doing damage around Whitesboro, Grayson county.

J. B. Gant of near Peoria says that the army worm has eaten up two acres of millet, two of sorghum and nine of cotton for him. Reports from Aquila and Cobb Creek say the army worm has appeared there in localities and is doing some damage. The actions of the army worm are peculiar. In some locations it cleans out the grass, but does not molest the cotton, while in others it does just the opposite.

Farmers around Taylor report the appearance of boll weevil, and some farms are already swept of the cotton crop. Others report cotton shedding the leaves and bolls. Much damage has been done. A few days ago no finer prospects for cotton were ever known in Williamson county.

The Irish potato crop of Lamar county brought the growers an average of \$12.50 an acre. Between \$15,000 and \$20,000 was paid out in Paris for the crop, and farmers say that the prices this season beat cotton raising two to one.

From statements made by the various farmers around Terrell it is the general belief that the crops are better than for years past. That the yield from the small grain has been all that could be asked for and that the corn and the cotton is now in prime condition.

## OATH OF OFFICE

Administered to Mr. Elihu Root at Washington.

### AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Judge Cole of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Officiated—Exchange of Courtesies.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Mr. Elihu Root took the oath of office as secretary of war at 10:45 o'clock yesterday. The ceremony occurred in the presence of Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and a number of army officers in uniform, and other employees and officials. The oath was administered by Judge Cole of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Secretary Alger arrived at the war department at 10:10 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Root, for whom he had called in his carriage. They went immediately to the secretary's private office, where Secretaries Gage and Hitchcock were soon joined by Adj. Gen. Corbin and Maj. Hoskins, the latter being the military secretary of Secretary Alger. A moment later Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Judge Cole entered the room and the judge was formally presented to the new secretary. The commission bearing date of yesterday was in possession of Adj. Gen. Corbin.

By this time all of the army officers on duty in the department had gathered in the main office and Mr. Root and Secretary and other members of the party entered the room. It was 10:45 when Mr. Root stood up and took the oath of office. Judge Cole then addressed him as "Mr. Secretary" and shook hands most cordially and said, with evident feeling:

"With all my heart, I congratulate you and the administration. You will find around you here men who will help in the arduous duties of your position. May God bless you and give you strength."

Secretary Gage then stepped forward and congratulated Secretary Root. He was followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Gen. Corbin and Chief Clerk Schofield.

Gen. Alger picked up the commission signed by the president and attested by the secretary of state, appointing Mr. Root secretary of war.

"Here is your commission," he said, with a smile, handing it to Mr. Root, "in which you lose your identity and become Mr. Secretary. I go back to become a sovereign citizen of the United States and become Mr. Alger."

"I sincerely wish it were the other way," said Mr. Root, as he accepted the parchment.

Then the officers were presented, Secretary Root by Mr. Victor L. Mason, the confidential clerk to the secretary of war. As soon as they were introduced they shook hands with Gen. Alger. Nearly all stopped to express their regrets upon his retirement and wish him success in the future.

Louis Patterson and Michael McDonald were put to death at Sing Sing, N. Y.

### Indians on Warpath.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—W. W. Marsh, a business man of this city, who is well acquainted with the Yaqui river valley in Mexico, has just returned from that region. He says the Indians live on land granted them by the Mexican government at the close of the ten years' war in 1897. These lands he states are constantly being encroached upon by Mexicans, and this, in connection with the excitement aroused by vigorous dancing which was going on when he left there had led to the outbreak. There are five military posts in the lower valley, which are garrisoned by about 1500 troops when Mr. Marsh was there two weeks ago. Quite a number of Americans live in two of these towns, but Mr. Marsh does not think they will be harmed, as the Indians are very friendly to Americans. Fully 2500 Indians are on the warpath, and as they are splendid fighters and well armed, Mr. Marsh says the present Mexican force in their country is no match for them.

Reinforcements are on the way.

### Vessels Collide.

Queensdown, Aug. 2.—The Cunard line steamer Cephalonia, Capt. Pierce, from Boston July 22 for Liverpool, which arrived here yesterday, at 9:55 a. m. was densely befogged during the night. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, while nearing the Irish coast, she collided with a sailing vessel, supposed to be a bark. The vessels quickly separated and a boat was launched from a steamer, but all search for the sailing craft was unavailing. The Cephalonia was not damaged.

### Forty Cases Reported.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service expects to hear of the development of yellow fever cases at Phoebus, near the Hampton home.

He received a dispatch yesterday afternoon from Surgeon White in which that physician said there was little doubt that there was some infection in this village. He also referred to one suspicious case now being closely watched, the nature of which had not been fully determined. All surgeons of the service were urged to prevent a spread of the fever.

Gen. Wyman said last night that if cases were discovered in Phoebus it would not necessarily make the situation any worse; that hamlet is, so far as the fever is concerned, he said, a part of the originally infected territory, for it is the place where the inmates of the home have congregated, and cases in Phoebus are therefore to be expected.

At 6:10 last night Surgeon Washin telegraphed the existence of three new cases in the home, and one death. Whether this covers the day or the preceding twenty-four hours the surgeon general is unable to determine. This seems to make a total of forty cases and eight deaths, a mortality rate of 20 per cent. Last year the rate was 4 per cent.

The officials say they believe the situation is improving. They base the belief on the fact that so far the fever has been confined to the original district, and has not spread. A rigid house to house canvass is being made in all the territory in the neighborhood of the home.

The fever is confidentially reported to be of the most virulent type. In this city two men were recently at the home, and are held under surveillance. It is not thought they have the disease, but the health officers, under Gen. Wyman's instructions, will detain them until the period of incubation has passed.

### Improvement in the South.

Baltimore, Aug. 2.—With one corporation operating in southwestern Virginia and eastern Tennessee scouring the country for 2000 men to push railroad construction to iron fields, with men camped out in the Birmingham district waiting for the completion of dwellings, with iron ore moving from the Llano fields in Texas to the furnaces at Rusk, with the completion of the organization of a \$5,000,000 iron and coal company in Alabama, southern development during the past week has shown more vigor than ever. The marked activity, however, is not confined to the iron industry. Cotton mill building and cotton mill improvement, cotton seed crushing, fertilizer manufacturing, lumbering and railroad construction have been quickened, while the organization of banks in widely separated communities indicates the strength of industrial and commercial advance. The railroads with terminals at Gulf ports, particularly New Orleans and Galveston, are prepared for a heavy grain export movement. The business at Pensacola is steadily increasing. Additional service to Cuba has been arranged for Mobile, while there is a strong probability that a new foreign steamship line will be started shortly from Sabine Pass. Construction upon a number of roads is being pushed, while plans for new roads and the renewal of old undertakings are being made. The Manufacturers' Record report many new enterprises, and from these statements a bare summary is given, showing the remarkable activity in the industrial life of the whole south.

### Rendered a Decision.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The navy department has rendered a decision constraining the eight-hour law. The commandant of the Washington navy yard recently asked authority to permit the contractor who is building the new gun shops to employ his workmen ten hours per day, urging that the machinery was being stopped and the floor was being damaged by exposure to rains. The law permits the employment of workmen on government works for more than eight hours per day "only in case of extraordinary emergency." The judge advocate holds that the case as reported can not be regarded as one of extraordinary emergency, and that the proper remedy would be to employ a force of men in relays, by which means the work could be expedited much more effectively.

A saloon at Gainesville was burglarized the other night.

Admiral Dewey is preparing to leave Trieste.

### Made His Escape.

Durant, I. T., Aug. 2.—A negro came in Monday on the southbound flyer, riding the "blind" and the brakeman put him off here. It was learned that the negro was from Caddo and for that reason the marshal wanted him for violating the quarantine law and a lively chase ensued. Marshal Stinson, with several of the boys, chased him one mile in the direction of Caddo, but the negro galloped on them each stride in the direction of the infected town whence he came.

## THE FIRST BALE.

Texas Cotton Sold in New York to the Highest Bidder.

### THE SUM OF \$2000 REALIZED.

Proceeds of the Sale to Go to the Recent Flood Sufferers of Southern Texas—Gov. Sayers Notified.

New York, Aug. 1.—The first bale of the 1899 crop of cotton was yesterday sold at auction on the steps of the cotton exchange, Beaver and Williams streets, for \$2000.

This is the largest sum ever received for a bale in this city and probably in the world. The proceeds of the sale go to the sufferers by the recent floods in Texas.

The purchaser was the New York cotton exchange itself, through its superintendent, William V. King.

Instead of taking the bale, the cotton exchange will send it at once to the Boston cotton exchange, where it will be sold over again for the same purpose. Whether it will then go to other eastern cities depends upon the Boston purchaser.

Promptly at noon Mr. Lewis of the auctioneering firm of Woodrow & Lewis mounted the steps of the exchange, which were crowded with members. He brilliantly announced the terms of sale, but stated that instead of being auctioned off by the pound, a lump sum would be asked.

"And no bid less than \$1 will be accepted," he said.

President Thomas M. Robinson of the exchange started the bidding. "One thousand dollars," he shouted. "Fifteen hundred," bid Broker George Jones.

In \$100 jumps the price went up until Superintendent King called out \$2000 and the bale was knocked down to him. The other brokers who bid were George Schiffer, Charles Criss, Frank Wiggins and George W. Bailey. During the early hours of the day the bale stood on the corner outside of the exchange entrance. It was wrapped in a large American flag and bore the following inscription:

"First bale, crop 1899-1900, from governor of Texas, to H. and B. Beer, New Orleans, to be sold for benefit flood sufferers."

The bale was sent to the cotton exchange from New Orleans and the money obtained from its sale is to be sent to Gov. Sayers of Texas.

The price of cotton at the present time is about 7 cents a pound, so that ordinarily the bale would bring about \$35. It weighs about 500 pounds.

Superintendent William V. King said that the largest price a single bale of cotton ever brought was last year during the war, when one was sold for the United States hospital fund for a lump sum of \$506, which was about \$1 a pound.

### Thought to Be Lost.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 1.—A party of explorers, headed by two Kansas City men, William Williamson and Marcus E. Kiek, in which was Alfred Greenfield of Mapleton, Kan., which left this city in March, 1898, and have not been heard from since June, 1898, is now believed to have been exterminated by a hostile tribe of Indians in the western part of Brazil, whither it went in search of great rubber forces in the interest of Kansas City capital.

### The Maria Teresa.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has filed a suit in the supreme court of the district libeling the Spanish vessel of war Maria Teresa and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and on other Spanish war vessels. In his bill he says he brings the suit in his own behalf, and also in behalf of all officers and enlisted men of the United States navy, who served with the United States naval force and took part in the naval engagement off Santiago de Cuba on July 3, 1898, and in captures subsequent thereto. Admiral Sampson says that the fleet of the United States was being under his immediate command as commander-in-chief; that Commodore Winfield S. Schley was the commanding officer of a division of the fleet under his orders, and Capt. French E. Chadwick was fleet captain or chief of staff. He recites the capture of the Spanish vessels, and says that the captured property has been or will be surveyed, appraised and inventoried.

### The Dianna.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 1.—The Peary relief steamer Dianna passed out of the straits of Belle Isle on her way north last Tuesday. She signaled off Battle Harbor, Labrador: "all well." Judging from the reports of shipping from northern Labrador, the Dianna will meet heavy ice in the vicinity of the Greenland coast and this will probably delay her return considerably.

### Situation Serious.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Lieut. Col. DeWitt, at Fort Monroe regarding the outbreak of yellow fever at the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va.:

Fort Monroe, Va., July 31.—Surgeon general United States, army, Washington: At 4 o'clock p. m. Sunday Surgeon Pettus, United States marine hospital service, quarantine officer, officially stated that yellow fever was at the National soldiers' home; thirty-four cases with six deaths. The officer took immediate measures for quarantine. Surgeon Pettus states that the surgeon general of the marine hospital service was notified that Adj. Gen. Corbin and Major Johnson, assistant adjutant, were at Fort Monroe Sunday and were present when Surgeon Pettus made his report to Lieut. Col. DeWitt regarding the outbreak of yellow fever at the soldiers' home. Gen. Corbin says that from all accounts there is little doubt that the conditions are serious, and there is no telling how far the infection may have reached. There is a trolley road along the beach for a distance of more than six miles and excursion parties have been going to Old Point and adjacent places and have taken the trolley to Newport News and to the soldiers' home. Many of them have mingled with the soldiers.

Gen. Corbin says that one theory of the way in which the fever might have been brought to the home is that one of the soldiers recently visited Santiago. He returned some time since suffering with what the physicians thought to be dengue. It seems it was not until the inmates of the home began to die that the disease was discovered to be yellow fever.

Gen. Corbin says there is not the least question about the character of the disease, physicians who were present at the postmortem on some of the victims declaring that yellow fever was surely present.

According to advices received at the war department there have been a total of forty cases, six of whom have died.

The soldiers' home has no connection with the war department. It is under the board of managers created by congress, which manages all the soldiers' home throughout the country.

The men admitted are soldiers of the civil war. Officers of the war department are very much concerned on the part of the military port at Fort Monroe, which is within six miles of the home.

Adj. Gen. Corbin and Surgeon Gen. Sternberg had a conference early yesterday and it was determined to hold everything in readiness to take care of the yellow fever should it appear among the troops.

Surgeon Pettus, through Gen. Corbin, has requested Surgeon General Sternberg to send him such expert immune yellow fever surgeons as he can find.

Orders have been issued by the war department removing the garrison at Fort Monroe to some point on the northern coast to be selected by Gen. Merritt. A few officers and twenty enlisted men will be detained at Fort Monroe as a guard.

### Granted a Divorce.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Mabel H. Little, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raim, formerly pension commissioner, was yesterday granted an absolute divorce from her husband, J. Reed Little, a prominent patent attorney of New York city. Desertion was given as the ground for divorce. Mr. and Mrs. Little were married in 1889 and formerly lived in Washington, D. C.

### Mrs. Maybrick's Case.

London, Aug. 1.—In the house of commons yesterday Mr. Michael Davitt, nationalist, asked what action the government had taken in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman now undergoing sentence of imprisonment for life after having been convicted of poisoning her husband; whether petitions had been received from the public bodies and persons in America, and if the secretary of state for home affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, would present the papers to the house with the government's replies. The home secretary answered the question, saying representation had been made in favor of Mrs. Maybrick by the American government through the United States ambassador here, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and that numerous representations had been made by numerous private individuals. "But," he added, "it would be contrary to practice to present papers dealing with the exercise of the royal prerogative."

### Granted Bail.

Barbourville, Ky., Aug. 1.—By agreement of counsel Wiley Baker was yesterday given bail in the sum of \$5000. Gen. Gerrard of Manchester is security. The date of his trial is not decided. It will probably be the December term. Jim Baker's case will be called to day as both sides are ready. It will doubtless be disposed of at this term. His mother, Mrs. Tom Baker, is among those attending from Clay county.

### Wherein We Had Failed.

"Ah," she said, and there was a bitterness in her tones that she made no attempt to disguise, "you claim to be a typical American, but I cannot blind myself to the truth. We may as well come to an understanding here and now. You know I detest everything that is foreign, that I am intensely patriotic and that I have wished to become the wife of a man who embodied within himself at least the salient features of American manhood."

"But, Rosemond," he cried, "have I not fulfilled all the requirements that the best principles of American manhood involve? Was I not born in a log cabin, of poor but honest parents?"

"Yes," she answered, "you began in the right way."

"And did I not work on a farm, go to the common schools, and earn enough money to take me through college?"

"I grant that you have done those things."

"To-day I occupy a public position. I have been admitted to the bar, I am becoming known as a leader in politics, and I am now moving in the direction of the White House. Is this not typical Americanism, what is?"

"All that you say," she assented, "is true, but there is one condition that you have not fulfilled. You have never won the championship of anything!"

He staggered as if he had been struck with some heavy instrument, and, knowing that he had lost her, stumbled out into the twinkling stillness.

### Fond of Big Words.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle tells of a woman who dearly loves to use big words, and she does not always use them correctly.

The other day a neighbor complained of incessant pain in her back, whereupon the user of big words said:

"I would consult Dr. Pettels for pains in the back. He's the finest bacteriologist that I know of."

It seems incredible that a woman can be so bad form who has not a good figure.

### ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE, Austin, Texas.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of St. Edward's College, Austin, Texas, which appears in another column of this paper. Those of our readers who may have occasion to look up a college for their sons during the coming year would do well to correspond with the President who will send them a catalogue free of charge, as well as all particulars regarding terms, courses of studies, etc.

The new President, Rev. John Boland, has been Vice-President and Director of Studies at the Sacred Heart College, Watertown, Wisconsin, for the last six years and is looked upon as one of the leading educators of the country. The Rev. William Maloney, who goes to St. Edward's as Vice-President and Director of Studies, has been director of one of the most important departments at the famous University of Notre Dame, Indiana, for several years past and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of college work. Brother Marcellinus, the Prefect of Discipline, has been charge of one of the leading schools in Chicago for seven years and is recognized as an authority on all educational matters. The rest of the Faculty is made up of competent and energetic teachers, and during the coming year every facility will be given for a thorough education whether in Preparatory, Commercial or Collegiate course. Apply for Catalogue to Rev. John T. Boland, St. Edward's College, Austin, Texas.

You do not have to be very observant to know with your eyes shut when it is a colored person that laughs.

Rev. (now Bishop) Joseph S. Key, writes: "We gave your TERTIUM (Toothing Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used." If not kept by druggist mail 25 cents to C. J. Moffett, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Rarely has a cook been known to be troubled with insomnia.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price, 75c.

Good guesses often become glorified into good judgment.

### Lost Sight.

restored and the eyes cured by using FINDLEY'S EYE SALVE. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. F. HATTEK, Deatur, Texas.

An Atchison man and Mr. Boose are getting entirely too thick.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Powder. A powder to shake in your shoes. It cures the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Feet, Hot, Chafed, Aching, Swelling Feet and Improving Nails. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

One of woman's pet economies is saving string that she never uses.

Should always be dried before starching. Apply "Faultless Starch" freely to both sides, roll up tight with bosom inside and lay aside twenty minutes before ironing. All grocers sell "Faultless Starch," 1 lb.

Some fathers never see their daughters excepting on pay day.

### "Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints



We always have more faith in a superstition that has a suggestion of wealth in it than one that presages woe.

The man who marries for money believes in having his golden wedding first.

I shall recommend Pico's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1908.

It is a very brave dog that never runs from a firecracker.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVER'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

You must carry your body well if you expect to carry your clothes well.

No Beautiful  
A clear, clean complexion is the foundation of all beauty. Use only the best. Grover's Tonic makes and keeps the skin soft and white. All druggists, 50c. per bottle.

The greatest objection to nearly every hero, is his fool wife.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes  
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

No house can be truly comfortable that hasn't screens.

### Does Your Head Ache?

Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Boils or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning.

From what poisons? From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels.

If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease.

There is a common sense cure.

### AYER'S PILLS

They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels. You will find that the use of

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves.

Write the Doctor.

Our Medical Department has one of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Tell the doctor just how you are suffering. You will receive the best medical advice without cost.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

### UN. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA

TEETHING POWDERS

Will make baby fat as a pig.

Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Worst Troubles of Children of Any Age and Costs Only 25 Cents. Ask Your Druggist for it. Or Mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

### FARMERS' WESTERN CANADA FREE

ATLAS of WESTERN CANADA

Containing five splendid Maps of Canada and its Provinces, as well as a description of the resources of the Dominion, will be mailed free to all applicants desiring to learn something of the Free Homestead Lands of Western Canada. Address F. Pettie, Sup't. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to Capt. E. Barrett, Houston, Texas.

### CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

REGULATE THE BOWEL

### Thompson's Eye Water

Relieves all eye troubles.

### PICO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

### Impudence

"Some day," he said, "I shall leap to fame."

"Well," she replied, "if the course you have pursued thus far is anything to judge by, fame will have to be below you when you leap to it."

A Definition by a Sufferer.

"Pa," said the small boy with the inquiring mind, "what is an optimist?"

"An optimist," replied the sorrow-faced parent, "is a man who never had dyspepsia."

# WILD MAN OF WISCONSIN!

## Strange Being Who Has Frightened Women for Years.

(Chippewa Falls, Wis., Correspondence.)

Not since Black Bart, the highwayman, terrorized the northern peninsula of Michigan and part of Wisconsin, has there been as much excitement in this region as there was this week owing to the capture of the wild man in the woods fifty miles from here. The strange creature is now in the jail here and is utterly unable to give any account of himself. He is evidently insane and has the peculiar cunning so often shown by lunatics. He refuses to utter any intelligible sound, if indeed he is able to after his long life of solitude in the woods, and the authorities are in a quandary as to what disposition to make of him.

For a long time reports have been coming to the office of Constable Burnett about a wild man having been seen here and there in the forests. The stories came from places far remote, but all tallied as to his general description, saying he was an aged man with beard and hair flowing over his face and shoulders and matted as though he had been in the woods away from civilization for a long time. He was described as very difficult of approach, as he made his way through the woods by a series of springs like those of a kangaroo, using both arms and legs in his strange method of locomotion. Not much credence was placed in this feature of the stories, as it was supposed that those who saw the wild man were so scared or excited that to their imaginations he appeared to be springing through the air like an animal.

So many reports were heard of the crazy man that farmers, hereabouts as well as other settlers, became decidedly timorous about leaving the woman and children unprotected in their homes lest he should come into the towns or settlements and attack somebody in his insane fury, and many requests were made of Constable Burnett that he should organize a posse and go forth to search for and capture the wild man. To all these he was obliged to say that the whereabouts of the man were so much a mystery that it would be foolish to begin a general search of the mighty forest extending for miles in every direction, although the constable was as anxious as any one that the fellow should be captured.

The Search Is Begun.

Finally, however, word was received here that the wild man had been seen in the woods at a place about fifty miles away and that he could easily be captured, as he seemed to have no weapons or implements of defense, and Constable Burnett at once took a train to the nearest railroad station to where he was said to have been seen. There he soon organized a posse of fifty men and the search began. The party divided up into squads and began beating

When the others gathered they saw the object of their search sitting in the fork of a tree a short distance from the ground and glaring wildly and angrily at the men who surrounded him. His only covering, aside from his long hair, was an old gunny sack twisted around his shoulders in the form of a robe and he was indescribably dirty and repulsive looking. The wild gleam in his eyes betrayed his in-



THEY SAW THE OBJECT OF THEIR SEARCH SITTING IN THE FORK OF A TREE.

sanity and it was decided to use caution in capturing him. On his head was a dirty old coon skin cap, which was not at first noticed, so matted and tangled was his hair.

The circle around the tree was gradually narrowed down, leaving the wild man no chance for escape unless he were able to break through the ring of determined men who advanced upon him with ropes and clubs intent upon taking him alive. When the space separating the tree from the invaders was not more than ten feet the wild man suddenly sprang from the tree with a howl of rage and rushed directly upon his pursuers. Toward the point he evidently selected for escape

strong movement of the legs like a kangaroo, threw himself forward, to land again upon his hands and feet six feet away.

Captured at Last.

His remarkable speed in this odd manner of locomotion completely surprised the pursuers and he nearly escaped, but several who were fleet of foot ran in a roundabout course among the trees and headed him off. Then ensued a terrific battle. The men sought to cast ropes around his limbs, but he struck and bit at them viciously. Half a dozen hands seized him at once, but with marvelous strength for so old a man he wriggled himself free from the detaining grasps and sprang forward again. When he was

captured a second time one of the foremost in the posse threw himself upon the wild man and the two rolled upon the ground in a fearful struggle, striking and scratching at each other. The farmer endeavored to grasp on the throat of the wild man, but the latter was too wary and tore off the hand half a dozen times. Meanwhile the rest of the posse were hovering around the two struggling men, seeking to lend aid to their companion, but fearing to injure him by interfering. At last the farmer who was wrestling with the crazed man proved the stronger of the two and succeeded in turning his adversary on his back. At once a dozen strong men seized the wild man and ropes were thrown around him and he was rendered incapable of doing any further damage.

A wagon was procured and the man was hauled to a railroad station and thence brought to this place. He appears to be about 60 years old, but cannot give any account of himself. He will not tell where he came from, although some of his mumbblings have been construed to mean that he hails from Canada. This, however, the officials do not believe. By some he is thought to be the man who was unaccounted for after the disastrous fire in Hinckley, Minn., in 1894.

Every one was accounted for either living or dead at that time except one man and it is thought that this creature may be that man who, crazed by the fear of the conflagration and the scenes he witnessed there, fled to the woods and has roamed there ever since, living on wild animals and birds and sleeping in hollow trees and caves.

To Expel Foreign Bodies.

To remove foreign bodies from the nose is often a matter of some difficulty, more especially when they have been forced or drawn by inspiratory—"snuffing"—efforts up the nostril. Here is a simple maneuver which has been practiced on such occasions with success:

While the child lies on its mother's lap screaming, place a thin cloth or handkerchief over the mouth and face; place your own mouth to that of the child, then give a sudden, forcible puff. The effect of this is to expel, or at least to send forward, the contents of the nostrils. In this way a plum stone has been blown clear out of the nose, and in other cases a button or other foreign body has been shifted so near to the external nares as to render it easy of removal and thus save a great deal of painful and difficult poking about in the recesses of the nostril.

Not Married, Only Engaged.  
I understand you're to be congratulated.  
"Right you are, old fellow."  
"So Miss Blinks is really yours?"  
"Well, no; not exactly mine yet, you know. But I have a first mortgage on her."

Idiotic Counsel.  
"The idea!" exclaimed the sensational actress, as she beat an angry tattoo on the floor with her slipper.  
"What's the trouble? Can't you get your divorce?"  
"Yes, but that lawyer has offered to a-cure it without publicity!"

Uptil Dewey comes home the small boy will be restricted in his enthusiasm.

Our own happiness would make a wilderness bloom like a rose.

Rich—Yet Starving.  
Doctors frequently have very wealthy patients who are starving. They have money to buy food, but their stomach has not the strength to digest it. It lies there a heavy fermented mass, the sole cause of dyspepsia, nervousness and biliousness. The surest remedy to cure a weak stomach is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Nothing on earth is so terrible as the fear of it.

Hint to Housekeepers.  
A little dry "Faultless Starch" will make a large quantity of starch mixture and gives better results than any other starch. Try it. All grocers sell "Faultless Starch," 10c.

For to-day at least the bang will be in favor.

Mrs. Winslow's Scented Syrup.  
For children's teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, keeps the mouth cool, and is a tonic.

A shirt waist as worn by some women looks for all the world like the famous blouse of Li Hung Chang.



An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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For sale by all druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

Agents Wanted. You can earn \$100 per month handling our Fruit and Cream. Write for terms. C. B. Anderson & Co., 253 North Main St., Dallas, Tex.

### Mrs. Col. Richardson SAVED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

(Letter to Mrs. Pinkham No. 7496)

"You have saved my life, snatched me from the brink of the grave almost, and I wish to thank you. About eighteen months ago I was a total wreck, physically. I had been troubled with leucorrhoea for some time, but had given hardly any attention to the trouble. At last inflammation of the womb and ovaries resulted and then I suffered agonies, had to give up my profession (musician and piano player), was confined to my bed and life became a terrible cross. My husband summoned the best physicians, but their benefit was but temporary at best. I believe I should have contracted the morphia habit under their care, if my common sense had not intervened. One day my husband noticed the advertisement of your remedies and immediately bought me a full trial. Soon the pain in my ovaries was gone. I am now well, strong and robust, walk, ride a wheel, and feel like a girl in her teens. I would not be without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is like water of life to me. I am very grateful and sincerely your well-wisher, and I heartily recommend your remedies. I hope some poor creature may be helped to health by reading my story."—Mrs. Col. E. P. Richardson, Rhineland, Wis.

Brown's Iron Tonic  
It is nature's great restorer of health. It is a thorough purifier of the blood, it prevents and cures all diseases. Acts as a general tonic; builds up the system, preventing disease; regulates the Liver and Kidneys, removes habitual constipation and increases strength and appetite. Ask your druggist for it. \$1.00 per bottle.

Brown's Iron Tonic

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A Natural Black by

Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. F. Hall & Co., New York, N. Y.

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Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1425 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORGANS

Will A. Watkins Music Co., Dallas, Texas.

PATENTS R. S. & A. H. Lacey,

Examination and opinion on patentability and Invention Book page 30, page 31.

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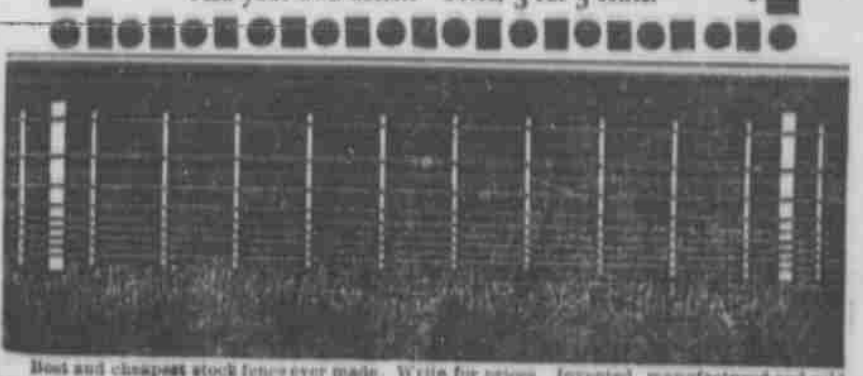
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as 200,000,000 of them are being smoked this year. Ask anybody about them, if you have never smoked them yourself. They have made their own reputation and their own place in the cigar trade, wholly on their merits. Three good smokes for five cents, and no waste!

Two hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.



Best and cheapest stock fence ever made. Write for prices. Invented, manufactured and sold by THE HODGE FENCE CO., Ltd., Lake Charles, La.

# PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed.

We will refund to him. Price, 50 cents. Sold by All Druggists.

VAN VLEET-MANSFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.



## WILL NOT OBJECT.

America Willing for Spain to Pay Aguinaldo \$3,000,000.

## INSURGENTS BEING GUARDED.

Philustering to Be Stopped Immediately—Better Arrangements Made for Guarding the Islands.

Washington, July 29.—This government will interpose no objection if Spain sees fit to pay Aguinaldo \$3,000,000 or any other sum for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners now held by the insurgents and which were in their hands at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace.

It is held at the state department that in view of our treaty with Spain we could not afford to resist this action, especially as we seem to be unable to release the prisoners.

If the money were paid over to the insurgents themselves a strict policing of the island would prevent its being sent out for the purchase of war supplies, and if paid at Hong Kong by the same means supplies could be kept out of the island.

Better arrangements of guarding those portions of the island where supplies are believed to be smuggled in are now being made by the navy department.

Philustering is to be stopped. It has been apparent for some time that the insurgents have been receiving both money and supplies, but our officials have been unable to locate the source or stop the smuggling.

The situation has improved since the addition to the fleet of the tinclads now in the service.

In the hope of stopping it altogether the department is endeavoring to increase the number of this patrol as well as to throw a cordon entirely around the island.

If this is accomplished before the closing of the rainy season and the supplies of those in rebellion are cut off there will be, it is claimed, no reason why the land forces, under competent generalship, should not promptly crush the insurgents and establish peace.

### Volcanic Eruptions.

Honolulu, July 21, via San Francisco, July 29.—The volcanic eruption of Mauna Loa is still in full blast. The lava flow is apparently filling up the table land. Hilo and the whole island of Hawaii are enveloped in smoke. Vessels encounter dense clouds of smoke hundreds of miles out at sea, and navigators are seriously inconvenienced. Kilauea is also smoking freely, and the indications are that this volcano will soon be in active eruption.

Frank Davey has returned from a visit to the volcano. He says there is a series of eight craters. Five of them were dead, but appeared to have been active quite recently. One of the others was belching forth smoke and fire and molten rocks of great size. According to Davey, the rocks were as big as horses and went so high that they cooled before falling to the ground.

H. Y. Jones, who recently crossed the Edmonton trail, has reached Victoria, B. C. He started from Swift Current N. W. T., on April 9, 1898. In July of last year Jones says a party of twenty were lost on the Great Slave lake. Several of their bodies have been found.

### Children Shot.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 29.—Several persons are now in the hills east of here searching for Ithmar Yerkes, a truck farmer and dairyman, who, yesterday afternoon, shot and seriously wounded four boys, two white and two colored, all of whom were under ten years of age. They are Warren Colly, 8 years old, shot in the head and body; Frank Smith, 9 years old, shot in the head, face and body; Murray Foster, 7 years old, shot in the body and legs; Richard Kendall, 9 years old, in head and body, fatally wounded. The first two are white. Members of Yerkes' family claim that the youngsters were stealing watermelons, but this is denied by the boys. The weapon used by Yerkes was a double-barreled shot gun. Yerkes will probably be lynched if captured.

At Detroit, Mich., the request of the employees of the Citizens' Street Railway company for an increase in wages of 4 cents an hour was refused by the company.

### Money Must Be Returned.

Washington, July 29.—United States Minister Merry yesterday was instructed to represent to the governor of Nicaragua that in the opinion of the state department the \$9600 collected by Gen. Torres from the American merchants in Bluefields should be returned to them. The merchants were required to pay this amount of money on goods that had been assessed previously by the revolutionary.

### News from Samoa.

San Francisco, Cal., July 29.—Chief Justice W. L. Chambers of Samoa arrived here yesterday on the steamer Moana, accompanied by his family. He is on a four months' leave of absence, but says that his business in the United States is of such a nature that he will probably not return to Apia.

In an interview the chief justice said:

"All is now quiet in Samoa, but I can not answer for the future. Both Mataafa and Malletta affect to be satisfied with the present arrangement, which abolishes the office of king and vests the responsibility of government in the councils of the three powers. I feel sure Malletta is sincere in this. Though fairly elected, and after election accepting the kingship, he never had ambitions in that direction. As soon as the committee arrived he proposed to resign, a spirit which later proved to be in accordance with the plans of the commissioners, and I have every reason to believe that he will live up to his bargain.

"Mataafa is ambitious. For many years he has thirsted for power, and will not be so easily satisfied. At the same time he is a man of exceptional ability, is shrewd, and I have never thought the interests of the natives would especially suffer in his hands.

"Yes, my decision has been sustained by the commission and it has published the fact in a proclamation.

"With respect to the future I can say little. This is the problem. In its work the commission has endeavored to eliminate from the original arrangement all the features that have appeared faulty or weak.

"Those features have been substituted by others, whose experience has demonstrated to be more desirable and workable. It is difficult to frame any government under tripartite control that will be paramount, but this is not due so much to the faultiness of theory as to local dissensions and the want of harmony among the treaty powers. The success of the commission demonstrated conclusively that the natives can be controlled, peace maintained and laws enforced when the foreign governments work in accord. Perfect harmony exists between the commission and the chief justice.

"Apropos of the reported difficulties and fight which so much is made in correspondence published here, permit me to say that these were nothing more than little village difficulties which would have passed entirely unnoticed were it not that all eyes are turned to Samoa villages just now and that the landscape is being swept by a telescope to perceive troubles not discernible to the eye."

Judge Chambers said he had finished up all of the cases to come before the court this summer. The commission is empowered to appoint a chief justice ad interim to act in case any appointment arises before a permanent appointment is made. Up to the time Judge Chambers left the commission had not decided who the new man would be.

### Fought to a Draw.

New York, July 29.—George McFadden of New York and Joe Gans of Baltimore fought twenty-five rounds at a killing pace in the arena of the Broadway Athletic club last night to what Referee John White called a draw. A majority of the 5000 people who packed the club were of the opinion that the colored lad from the southern city had made the better showing, but the contest had been so fast and interesting that cheers alone greeted the close and the decision.

### President Heureux's Funeral.

Cape Haitien, July 29.—The funeral of President Heureux of San Domingo took place at 5 o'clock yesterday evening in Santiago de las Caballeros. The population was panic stricken, but there was no disorder.

A report has been received here to the effect that the adversaries of the government attacked Moca. The news of the death of President Heureux was hardly credited here by the people until Thursday evening, when undoubted confirmation was received. Then there was great rejoicing among the Dominican exiles, many of whom live in and around Cape Haitien.

These exiles, who were driven out of their country by Heureux, are now preparing to arm themselves and enter Santo Domingo, where they expect their chief, Don Juan Isidoro Jimenez, to join them. The Dominican government is making preparations on a large scale to maintain itself.

By explosion of gas at the colliery of Cox Bros. & Co., at Berringer, Pa., Morris Strough was killed and six men seriously burned.

### Buried With Military Honors.

Trieste, July 29.—Isaac Raabkian, electrician on board the United States cruiser Olympia, was buried with military honors. The cortege was led by the Olympia's band, followed by a squad of marines. The hearse was followed by sixty American sailors and a detachment of Austrian marines. Admiral Dewey sent a beautiful wreath. The Austrian authorities offered a military band for the occasion, which was courteously declined.

## CAUSING ALARM.

The Dreaded Disease, Yellow Fever, Has Made Its Appearance.

## SEVERAL HAVE ALREADY DIED.

Rigid Quarantine Has Been Enforced and Forts Being Made to Stamp Out the Plague.

Newport News, Va., July 31.—Thirty cases of yellow fever in Soldier Home at Hampton and ten deaths in the last two days is the startling news that came from the reservation last night.

This city is in a turmoil of excitement, and Hampton, Old Point and Newport News have quarantined against the home. It was learned from an official source late yesterday evening that there is no doubt regarding the nature of the disease.

The epidemic appeared in the home nearly a week ago, but the physicians have been in doubt regarding its nature, and did not decide until yesterday that it was black vomit.

As soon as it was definitely determined that the dreaded scourge was raging in the institution, steps were taken to protect the public.

The cars were prevented from running within half a mile of the reservation. It is feared, however, that much damage has already been done, as there were two or three excursions going from the interior, which spent the Sabbath on the beach and in Hampton. The health authorities have taken steps to battle with the scourge, and it is believed that they will be able to handle it successfully.

There were seven deaths Saturday and three yesterday. More than 4000 veterans of the civil war are sheltered in this home.

When this fact is considered, the seriousness of the situation may be readily seen. Being on a government reservation, the United States naval hospital service will probably take charge of the epidemic, and it is not unlikely that Surgeon General Sternberg will be requested to come down and look over the field.

### Dewey to Be Given a Reception.

Washington, July 31.—President McKinley will give a reception to Admiral Dewey at the white house whenever the latter arrives in Washington. At first he was in doubt whether a reception or dinner would be more appropriate, but the former is likely to be decided upon for the reason that it would be more popular in character and would grant to a multitude of people an opportunity to meet the naval hero and shake hands with him.

The management of the reception will be very simple and will differ in no important respects from regular affairs of that character at the white house except that the admiral will occupy a place in the line of the receiving party, the president coming first, Mrs. McKinley next and then the admiral. The usual introductions will be made by Col. Bingham.

Later on it is expected that a dinner will also be given to the admiral at the white house, and this, following the customs at state dinners, will be a festivity of some elaboration. The vice president and Mrs. Hobart, members of the cabinet and their wives, and some others will be invited.

### Helping Flood Sufferers.

Washington, July 31.—The fund for the relief of the flood sufferers has now reached \$2500. The work is being actively pushed in every direction here. Mr. Hawley was yesterday advised that the Christian Herald of New York forwarded Gov. Sayers \$100, with the offer of a loan of \$10,000, to be returned in six months, without interest.

This is in response to Mr. Hawley's appeal through the Associated Press. The colored women of Washington from Texas are greatly interested in the relief work. A picnic will be held at Eureka park, Anacostia, D. C., Aug. 3 under their auspices for the benefit of the sufferers.

The amount raised by the colored women is as follows: Mrs. R. Patterson and Mrs. Johnson, \$12.75; Mrs. E. L. Scott and Mrs. Dr. Harris, \$16.25.

The list of Republican supervisors for Texas will not be completed for some weeks.

Sam Goodall, white, was seriously cut near Valley Mills, Boone county.

### Cruiser New Orleans.

Newport, R. I., July 31.—The United States cruiser New Orleans, Capt. Longnecker commanding, was ordered to leave Newport Saturday night for Santo Domingo to protect American interests there, in the event of trouble growing out of the assassination of President Heureux. The New Orleans left without fifty men of her regular crew who were absent on leave and the necessary complement was made up from other ships of the north Atlantic squadron.

### To Crush Rebellion.

Washington, July 31.—A programme mapped out by the navy department in co-operation with the war department will probably bring the Philippine campaign to a close earlier than has been expected.

The president, it was announced after his recent conference with Gen. Merritt, said that when the campaign opened with 46,000 or 47,000 troops in the field, the rebellion ought to be crushed in forty-five days.

Both the navy department and the war department find it necessary that Aguinaldo shall have no communication with the ports of other islands, or the Asiatic ports.

The administration has consented to the payment to Aguinaldo of something like \$2,000,000 by Spain for the ransom of Spanish prisoners of war. This presented a new difficulty, which had to be met by a close blockade, in order to prevent him utilizing his funds for war purposes. The fact that he had this amount of money would, the government thought, give a strong impulse to filibustering.

It is proposed now to watch closely the whole coast of Luzon. Rear Admiral Watson has at his service twenty armed steamers and light draught vessels, which are to be put on patrol duty immediately.

The main purpose of this patrol is to keep Aguinaldo from receiving any munitions of war.

The next important purpose is to prevent the landing of commissary stores.

The work is to be done as effectively as possible with the blockaders now available and the others to be put in the service from time to time.

Granting that the blockade be effective, the war department believes that Aguinaldo will make a very brief struggle. The fact that no supplies are arriving will demoralize his adherents, and it would not surprise the war department to learn that by November Aguinaldo's forces had in fact disintegrated.

The moral effect of the naval blockade will be heightened to the same end by the fact of the large reinforcement of the American army, which will arrive at Manila before November next.

The success of the plan now contemplated by the army and navy will, of course, depend on the manner in which the navy carries out its part of the work.

It is taken for granted here that with the vigilance and resources of the navy, Aguinaldo will soon cease to have any communication with the outside world.

### Iron Ore.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the geological survey on the production of iron ore for the year 1898 has been completed by Special Agent John Kirkbline. The year recorded the maximum iron ore production for the United States, a total of 19,318,969 long tons. This is 1,700,323 long tons, or 10 per cent, in excess of the previous maximum of 17,518,646 long tons produced in 1897, and over 1,550,000 above the record for Great Britain in 1880, when 18,026,649 long tons were mined. The ore of the British Isles also aggregated lower percentages of metal than those exploited in this country, and therefore represent a smaller pig metal product.

The variety of iron ore produced includes red hematite, the output of which was 63 per cent of the total, and brown hematite, which was 10.3 per cent of the aggregate product. Magnetic and carbonate ores make up the remaining 6.7 per cent.

### Luettger's Funeral.

Chicago, Ill., July 31.—Thousands of people attended yesterday the funeral of Adolf L. Luettger, wife murderer, who died at the Joliet penitentiary. Prominent in the group about the bier at the Northwest Turner hall were Luettger's three children, near a floral pillow with the inscription, "Our father's words—I am innocent."

Lawrence Hartwell, former counsel for Luettger, delivered an address, at the close of which he said: "He is dead, but his wife lives. I call upon Louise Luettger, the missing woman, for whom he has suffered without ever uttering an unkind word regarding her, to come and take the stain from the name of the father and her innocent children."

### Only Two Killed.

Port Jervis, N. Y., July 31.—The accident on the Erie railroad growing out of the landslide east of Lackawanna Saturday night was not as serious as at first reported. Only the fireman and engineer of the delayed engine of the west-bound express, which turned over on the track, were killed, though a number of passengers were injured.

### To Go to Europe.

Washington, July 31.—The navy department has arranged to send the Prairie to Europe some time during next winter. She will be used in connection with the American exhibit at the Paris exhibition and may be employed in conveying the naval and other portions of the government exhibit to Paris. It is possible that the Prairie will remain on the European station to serve as a nucleus of the squadron which is to be re-established there.

## GENERAL HEUREUX,

President of the Dominican Republic Assassinated.

## RAMON CAEROS THE MURDERER.

The Assassin Succeeded in Making His Escape, But Is Being Pursued With Prospects of Capture.

Fort De France, Island of Martinique, July 27.—General Ulysses Heureux, president of the Dominican republic, was assassinated at Moca, Santo Domingo, at 4:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The name of the murderer is Ramon Caeros. He succeeded in making his escape, but an energetic pursuit was at once begun, and it is probable that he will soon be captured. Vice President General Wenceslao Figueroa immediately upon the announcement of the president's death assumed the direction of affairs.

At present calmness prevails everywhere in the republic.

The remains of President Heureux will probably be taken to Santo Domingo for the funeral services.

Washington, July 27.—Pending official advice of the assassination of President Heureux of Santo Domingo no formal action will be taken by this government. Hon. William F. Powell, the minister to Haiti, is also charged with affairs to Santo Domingo, while this government is directly represented in the republic in the person of Campbell L. Maxwell, who is consul general and John A. Read, who is vice consul. Officials here recall that attempts have been made heretofore on the life of President Heureux. Secretary Hay paid a brief tribute to the work of the deceased president, saying he understood that he had given the country a good administration. If the next few days develop any signs of unrest in the islands the United States will send a warship there.

### Cotton Crushers' Meet.

Memphis, Tenn., July 27.—Not less than a hundred delegates were present at yesterday's meeting of the Interstate Cotton Crushers' association. When President Haskell called the convention to order he announced that the first business would be the election of new members, and a long list of names was favorably acted upon. After selecting New Orleans as the next meeting place, President L. W. Haskell of Savannah, Ga., delivered his annual address.

This was followed by the reading of the annual report of Secretary and Treasurer Robert Gibson of Dallas, Tex., which was referred to the auditing committee.

The president announced that the general business could not well be proceeded with until the questions of greatest importance to be decided during the meeting had been discussed in the papers to be read. He called up Vice-President Alexander first, and his subject was "Our Association, and How to Make it More Effective."

Mr. Alexander said the first consideration was to hold the present membership, and next to take steps to increase it. While the organization was young, it had accomplished great good, but many mills were still out that should by all means be within the fold.

### New Post Offices.

Washington, July 27.—Texas post offices established: Caradan, Mills county; Samuel L. Caraway, postmaster; Majors, Franklin county; Benjamin Majors, postmaster.

The postoffice at Morris, Borden county, has been moved five and a half miles southwest to Howard county and Aura J. Wright commissioned postmaster.

Army orders: Capt. John A. Hulen, James B. Butler, James M. Burroughs and First Lieut. John W. Ward, Dean Tompkins, William S. Cunningham and Carroll Power, thirty-third infantry, United States volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston and join their regiment.

John R. Bridendolph and Oscar Plummer have been appointed substitute letter carriers in the postoffice at Denison to serve for ninety days.

Civil service examination will be held at Tyler, Tex., on Sept. 6 for the clerk and carrier in the postoffice at that place.

### Gold Output.

Washington, July 27.—Information from the Klondike up to June 26 has reached the state department from United States Consul McCook at Dawson. The consul says that \$10,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000 in gold will cover the gold product for the past twelve months, and adds that reports from Alaska indicate that more gold will be found there than ever will come out of the Klondike. Typhoid has broken out six weeks earlier than last year.

### The Cleveland Strike.

Cleveland, O., July 27.—A step in which there is hope of conciliating the street car company and its striking employees was taken here last night by the committee of the council, which succeeded in settling the first strike a month ago. The committee made a request for a special meeting of the council to-night to discuss the ways and means of putting an end to the present distressing situation. The work of the committee, which is expected to result from the meeting of councilmen, will be primarily to discover if the agreement by which the first strike was ended has been violated, and if so, by whom. Allegations of such violation caused the renewal of the strike.

The storm center of the street railway strike has, according to the authorities, settled in Brooklyn, a suburb of Cleveland. At noon 150 employees of the Bohn Steel Range company blocked a car on the bridge connecting the towns and dragged the motorman and conductor from their posts, inflicting with their fists and other weapons injuries more painful than serious. Soldiers on guard at the barn, about half a mile away, hurried to the scene, but the rioters had taken refuge in the factory which stands under the approach to the bridge. The factory was surrounded and the premises surrounded, but there was no clew by which the guilty ones could be picked out so they bent their efforts in assisting the blood-stained motorman and conductor to move the car, most of the windows of which had been broken by stones.

Gen. Axline, in command of the troops here, in order to personally view the situation took several rides in cars. He was in civilian dress and the car was stoned at various intervals all along the line. A rock came near hitting him. The vigilance of the guards, while daylight aided them, prevented trouble of a serious nature.

Preparations for mass meetings at various points were made during the day. It is expected that a large one will be held in Monumental square in the heart of the city to night unless the mayor prohibits it. In preparation for one a platform was erected in Brooklyn to protest against the action of Mayor Farley of Cleveland, who has assumed, under the authority of an almost forgotten statute, supreme police power of Cuyaroga county. This leaves Mayor Phelps of the suburbs, together with his constabulary, shorn of their robes of power, and they do not like it.

The soldiers and the Cleveland chief executives' special police in Brooklyn are not allowed to use the public hydrants to get water, it is said, and upon various occasions bayonets were of a necessity used to convince shopkeepers that it was wisest to sell soldiers what they wanted. Mayor Farley yesterday mailed Mayor Phelps a letter, in which he declared that if the Cleveland cohorts had any more trouble about getting water, Cleveland, which pumps the water to the suburbs, would attempt to abrogate the water trust and let the whole hamlet go thirsty. Mayor Farley also issued a statement to the strikers in which he said that a man who was more loyal to his labor union than to himself and his country was a coward and a bad citizen.

The Texas Telegraph and Telephone company has paid the comptroller \$15.15 tax on telegraph messages sent within the state for the quarter ending June 30.

The Messenger strike is still on at Cincinnati, O.

### An Awful Crime.

Brasil, Ind., July 27.—Charles Wolf, angel became violently insane at his home in Denmark, south of here, and seizing a hatchet chopped his two daughters and wife to death while they were sleeping. He then, with a knife, cut his own throat. It is thought the eldest girl was awakened when her sister was killed, as evidences of a struggle were apparent.

One of Wolfangel's daughters is staying with Alex McCullough, near Asheville. Wolfangel called at McCullough's last Sunday and requested his daughter to accompany him home. The girl called on Mr. McCullough to shield her from her father's wrath, and he did so by driving Wolfangel from his house. The murdered children were 8 and 12 years old.

The comptroller of the currency at Washington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent in favor of the creditors of the City National bank of Fort Worth, Tex.

### Blackburn Selected.

Louisville, Ky., July 27.—Former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn has been selected by the Democratic nominees and Chairman W. A. Young of the state central committee to be chairman of the Democratic state campaign committee. Mr. Blackburn has accepted the place and is preparing to enter upon the duty of managing the present campaign. Within two weeks the campaign will be formally opened with a big meeting, at which the principal speeches will be made by Senator Gobel and Mr. Blackburn.



## LOCAL.

### NO TRUTH IN IT.

J. J. Hagerman Corrects a Story About the P. V. & N. E. Road.

The following letter of President J. J. Hagerman to the Times of El Paso will go a long way toward correcting the story that the P. V. & N. E. is a Santa Fe line and will come day be operated by the Santa Fe:

CARLSBAD, N. M., July 31, 1909.

EDITOR TIMES:

I had in your paper of the 30th the following statement:

"It is stated the Santa Fe will take charge of the Pecos Valley & Northern railroad August 1 and operate in its own name. It is known that the Pecos Valley railroad is a Santa Fe project, pure and simple, being built and operated under another name."

A similar statement seems to be going the rounds of the western press, and originated in a Topeka newspaper.

I wish to say that there is not one word of truth in the statement. The Atchison Railroad company does not own seven per cent interest in this company and has no control over it. It is not figuring to buy it, and its owners do not wish to sell.

Hoping you will publish this letter, I am,

Yours truly,

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres.

If you want the latest fine drinks you can get them at the Central Saloon.

What Carlsbad wants is more of the spirit to get together and pull for the town.

Miss Glover, who has been visiting in Carlsbad for several months, departed for home Monday.

Water melons are a scarce article this season compared with former years in the Pecos Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Carle departed Thursday evening for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will reside in the future.

I. H. Bell and family returned Saturday from Carlsbad where they spent the past month very pleasantly.—Midland Reporter.

People of Eddy county who always have looked to company pay days for sustenance must pull together or go down in a heap.

Marshal Clark says he will begin Tuesday of next week to collect dog tax. Those who wish to keep their dogs had better pay taxes at once.

The best crop is not the best in the lower valley but hopes are entertained that the late fall months will make up for the slow growth of the early summer.

The bee business this season so far in the Pecos Valley has proved anything but profitable. Ed Seiggins the big gun of that line says there is next to no honey so far.

It would seem to be about time that the people of Carlsbad would awake to their own interests. In the language of Judge Roberts, we no longer have a "company" to rely upon.

Dr. Wheeler chief surgeon of the P. V. while up the road this week appointed Dr. Joiner at Roswell as local surgeon, while at Amarillo Drs. Pearson & Fly will attend cases for the railway.

Rector Matthews thought only a resident of three months is the senior minister of the town, Rev. Kemper having passed away. Dr. Emerson resigned, Rev. Liles departed to the east and Rev. Kell to Kansas.

The removal of the shops, division headquarters and office headquarters to Roswell has placed Carlsbad on its own resources and whatever it makes from this date cannot be said to be benefits derived from the company.

Messrs Clemons and Hanes of Hope came in yesterday. They report all kinds of crops going well and the apple orchards loaded around Hope. Plenty of water in Badger make the people of that section very good natured.

W. D. Girard, nephew of J. S. Crowler arrived this morning from Abilene, Texas, for a visit in Carlsbad. Mr. Girard was one of the proprietors of the Abilene Morning Times but recently sold his interest and quit the business.

The best peaches in the Kansas City market this season were shipped from Las Cruces. The best peaches in the Texas market were from Eddy. And if any New Mexico point had sent peaches to Los Angeles they would have excelled any grown in California.—Santa Fe New Mex. Can.

Just received at the Central Saloon a large shipment of rare old imported wines, cognacs and cordials, consisting of Amontillado Sherry, St. Emilion, Konigsbocher, Nierstein, Grosse, Cornet, Treres Cognac, Mumm's Extra Dry, Three Star Hennessy, Nally Pratt and Martell and Rosol, Vermouth, Mitholovick Hungarian Blackberry.

Died: Emma Hardcastle daughter of Mrs. Laing of Rio Vista at the hospital Thursday Aug 4, aged 11 yrs. 4 months and 22 days. Mr. and Mrs. Laing feel very grateful for the many kindnesses shown and desire to publicly express their thanks for assistance rendered during the sickness and death of their daughter. The remains were interred yesterday from the Episcopal church.

## Hillside Dairy Farm,

F. B. DYANT, Proprietor.

Fresh Cream, Milk and Butter Delivered to All Parts of the City.

Special Cows for Invalids and Children.

COWS FROM OUR REGISTERED HERD OF JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

## Stationery!

YOU can buy the latest styles of box paper, letter paper, etc., at our store at prices that are right. We have just received a shipment of new styles which are up to date.

Eddy Drug Co.

## We Don't Puff and Blow

about paying printers' higher salaries. It is something to be proud of. Many have printed good things. The Carlsbad does the best of the P. V. printing for business men. It is a county and into the other side. If you want good printing because it is cheap see this office, but if you want quality work by hand printers go elsewhere. Don't come to this office.

### Died.

Deniah Bryant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bryant, died very suddenly Friday night at 11 o'clock, death being caused by smothering. She was to all appearances in perfect health and was out riding until seven o'clock, when she returned home and an hour later was taken with cramps. The funeral will be held from Grace church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Deniah with other children, had been to a picnic yesterday and it is supposed had partaken too freely of ice cream. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

Fine weather, this. The river has fallen several feet this week.

Epworth League business meeting Monday night.

Miss Lucy Rush came in Sunday and attended the institute this week.

Rev. J. W. Crooks of Denver, will preach at the Baptist church to-morrow at 11 a. m.

Thanks to some unknown cause the worms are fast disappearing from the shade trees. They probably feared an attack from the band.

Rev. Dr. Bairden, of Omaha superintendent of missions and Rev. J. W. Crooks of Denver, general missionary, two prominent Baptist officials will arrive this afternoon on the train.

For bargains go to Murray & Cook the always reliable dealers in furniture Home Comfort ranges, Best washing machines, sewing machine, sporting goods fishing, tackle, coats, mattresses, housefurnishings, etc.

Editor Fulton and Printer Reed went up to the six mile dam Sunday to make a big haul for bass. The result was one bass about two inches long, caught in the minnow net by mistake.

There is a project on foot to grade a road to Toyah on the T. & P., bridge all draws and streams with the long pine timber from the Guadalupe and lay wooden rails so a team can haul from five to ten tons at a load.

T. H. Craig & Co., of Roswell, were awarded the contract for putting the tin roof on the new Weinstoff building. Mr. Craig came down Monday, accompanied by Jesse Lee, and they are now at work on the job.

The Midland Texas people are making great preparations for the carnival to take place for three days commencing Aug 29. The carnival this year will make up for last season's failure which was caused by three days of snow.

J. J. Blythe and B. A. Wiggins two experienced well drilled have purchased from Joe James his fine well machine and are prepared to put down wells to any depth, artesian wells a specialty. The prices are very reasonable and can be learned by addressing the gentlemen Blythe & Wiggins at Carlsbad N. M.

Artistic Furniture. Is not necessarily expensive. See Murray & Cook and get their exceedingly low prices.

Wednesday morning two young ladies from Waco came up to visit Miss Alice Mooney. One of them is a daughter of Captain Lee, former manager of the round house here, the other name we could not get. Miss Mooney met them at the depot. They got into her buggy and started for Captain Mooney's residence; the horse became frightened and at the first jump the bits were broken and the animal was free. In a very short distance the buggy was capsize and badly torn up, but fortunately the young ladies escaped with a few scratches. But the business part of the affair is, when the young ladies were thrown out, one of them jumped up, grabbed her kodak and took a picture of the wreck before the other girls could untangle themselves from the buggy and harness. This is what is called enterprise. That girl ought to marry, she could easily support a husband.—Walnut Favorite.

Lowney's fresh candies at Gamble's.

Preaching in the Methodist church tomorrow.

John Harvey who has been sick for a week, went up to the Guadalupe, Monday to recuperate.

Arthur Moore, Frank Laverly and Ira Bryant went to the six mile dam Saturday night on a fishing expedition, but only caught—cold.

FOR SALE: Fine Stock ranch near railway. Private water right, 160 acres deeded. Good improvements, at only ten dollars per acre. Call or write.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Carlsbad N. M.

Notice of Administrator's Sale. In the matter of the estate of James H. Carpenter, deceased.

I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction for cash, or on six months time taking well secured notes bearing 10 per cent interest from date, for all amounts not paid in cash; all of the personal property belonging to said estate, at the Carpenter home—about three miles west of Malaga in Eddy county, New Mexico, on the 2nd day of August, 1909; sale will begin at 10 o'clock a. m. Property to be sold is principally live stock, horses and cattle. The property will be present to be inspected by bidders.

EMILY L. CARPENTER, Administrator.

July 29, 1899.

For Sale. Good two and three quarter second hand wagon enquire of J. C. Wheat at Tracy & McEwan's.

Pecos Valley Steam Laundry. Work first-class, prices reasonable. Free delivery and collection. Give us a trial. Patronize home industry.

W. L. HERRON, Agent. Office at Gen Barber Shop.

The New Elite

The finest Barber Shop west of Ft. Worth

Opposite Postoffice.

J. M. Summey, Proprietor.

Want Ketchum and Others.

Rewards amounting to \$1,000 are offered for the capture, dead or alive of William H. McElhanna and G. W. Franks the two men alleged to have assisted in the robbery of the Colorado

& Southern train, near Fort Collins, who was killed by the robbers, after \$50,000 of this amount, and the rest of the amount is offered by the Wells Fargo Express company and the Colorado & Southern. The men are supposed to be with Thomas Ketchum in Texas.

Ketchum lived in Tom Green county, and has many influential friends among the stockmen of western Texas. He and his posse are well armed and prepared for a desperate resistance. Thomas Ketchum has the reputation among Texas authorities of being the most desperate outlaw in the southwest. It is said he led the band that held up and robbed a through California passenger train on the Southern Pacific road near Los Angeles, three years ago, securing from the Wells & Fargo safe more than \$40,000 in cash. They were pursued over more than 400 miles through west Texas by rangers and United States

marshals but escaped to New Mexico. It is claimed that shortly afterward Thomas Ketchum and his brother, Samuel Ketchum, who was fatally wounded in the battle with officers near Folsom, N. M., recently, participated in the Texas & Pacific train robbery near Coleman, Tex., securing the express company's safe. It is supposed they then fled to Arizona and committed other train robberies, but were pressed hard by officers, and sought refuge in New Mexico, where they remained until a short time ago when they re-entered Texas and planned the last train robbery in New Mexico. Thomas Ketchum was raised a few miles north of Austin. He is over thirty years of age, and before entering on his career of crime was widely known in that section as a dead shot with rifle and pistol.

SISTERS SCHOOL...

The Sisters of Mercy of Austin, Tex., will open their school the first Monday in September.

Monthly Rates: Tuition and board, \$12.00; Washing, 1.00; Music, 3.00.

Address: Sister Superior, Mercy Convent, STANTON, TEXAS.

Reduced Rates for Summer Trips.

Commencing June 1st and continuing to and including September 30th, 1909, the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. will sell round trip summer tourist tickets to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, at a considerable reduction in rates.

See the nearest ticket agent for full information or write E. P. Turner, T. & P. Co., Dallas, Texas.

S. T. BITTING, BANKER.

3 Doors Below Hotel Windsor, Eddy, N. M.

A general banking business done.

Exchange furnished to customers free of charge.

## BADCOCK TEST

Explanation of the Working of the Popular Device.

Several methods of rapidly determining the fat content of milk with the aid of chemical reagents have been devised, writes Professor R. A. Pearson of the Massachusetts Bureau of Animal Industry. One of the most accurate is the Babcock milk test. The little machine constructed to apply this test and of which several patterns are made is in use in almost all well conducted milk receiving stations. Here, quires about a tablespoonful of milk for a sample, and the exact percentage of fat is determined by this test in 10 or 15 minutes. The result is obtained by the action of centrifugal force combined with some chemical effects. The original cost of the machine is from \$3 to \$15 according to size and pattern, and a few cents' worth of materials are used at each operation. Its manipulation is easily learned, and it

can be successfully operated by any careful person. A definite amount of the milk or cream to be tested is measured in a pipette and placed in a bottle which has a long, slender, graduated neck. Sulphuric acid is then added and the bottle shaken until the mixture becomes dark colored, which requires but a few moments.

The bottle is then placed in the machine, by which it is rapidly revolved in a horizontal position with the neck toward the center. The fat is thus forced toward the neck by the other contents of the bottle, which are heavier and therefore thrown away from the center to the bottom of the bottle. Sufficient warm water is added to bring the fat up into the neck, where its exact percentage can be read on the scale. In the illustration a pipette for measuring the milk, the acid measure, and a test bottle are shown. From 2 to 24 bottles, containing as many different samples, can be tested at a time, according to the size of the machine. Special bottles of a modified form are furnished for testing skim milk and cream. Apparatus for this test is sold by dairy supply firms. A small machine, complete with the necessary glassware and acid, can be obtained for \$4 or \$5. Full directions are sent with the apparatus. These can be easily followed and quite accurate results obtained after a little practice.

Essentials in Dairying.

We are frequently asked what are the more important points in dairying. While there are too many to be enumerated here, there are three things of which I want to speak briefly which are of great importance and on which our success as dairymen largely depend. These are breeding, feeding and care of the dairy stock. Upon breeding depends altogether the quality of milk a cow will give, for as I remember a cow has been in her power to give rich or poor milk, and, if poor, nothing that man can do will improve her in that line. But the quantity of milk a cow will give is determined by the care she has the care of her from the time she is born until she comes into dairy work, and depends almost exclusively on the feed and care given her. This word "care" means a great deal in the education of a dairy cow. It does not mean food and shelter alone. It means education; that we develop in the cow a love for us, or, as it is usually expressed, affection. The more affectionate the cow the more valuable she is in the dairy. In our work we must remember that we have to do with the great law of maternity which induces a cow to give milk for her offspring. She gives it in part, because of the affection she has as a mother for her young. The more of this mother love we have in the cow the better, but to develop and draw out this love she must have kind treatment from her owner from the time she is born until she goes out of the dairy. She must have a mother's treatment and a mother's care.—M. E. King in Coleman's Rural World.

Peanut Butter.

A new factory has just been put into operation in Kokomo, Ind., for the manufacture of butter from peanuts, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. For a year or more Lan Bros. of that city have been working on a process of making butter from the peanut to compete with the product of the farm cow, and have succeeded in producing the desired article. At the present price of the nuts the butter can be sold at 15 cents per pound. The process of manufacture is so secret. The nuts, after the hulls are removed, are carefully hand picked and faulty kernels removed. They are then roasted in a large rotary oven. Again they are gone over by hand for the removal of scorched grains. The nuts are then put through a mill and ground as fine as the finest flour, the natural oil in the grains giving it the appearance and consistency of putty as it leaves the mill, except that it is more of an orange color. By the addition of filtered water, to reduce it to a more pliable state, the butter is complete, no other ingredients, not even salt, being used. It never grows rancid and keeps in any climate. It is put up in 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 100 pound tin cans and sealed. The new butter is already in great demand at sanitarians and health resorts.



