

7-29-1899

## Carlsbad Current, 07-29-1899

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# CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. VII.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

NO. 38.

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## BEST COWS.

Low Yields of Butter Are No  
Longer Profitable.

There is not so much said lately about exaggerated ideas of value from pedigree in the prices charged for pure bred stock, especially among dairy animals, says the Boston Cultivator. It is found that even on the record of production of milk and butter the pure bred stock is worth about all that is charged for it by breeders. Indeed most of them use their herds to supply milk for neighboring cities, and they claim that they are able to make a profit from this source, aside from the extra value of the stock which the pure bred animals will furnish. The prices of such stock are now much lower than they were even a few years ago, the so called fancy prices only going for animals of some specially valuable breeding strain. When prices get down so that the yearly product of the best stock, exclusive of its increase, will leave a profit to its keeper, it is pretty safe to say that rock bottom prices have at last been reached. The business of keeping and breeding the best stock is, for men adapted to it, the safest of any that it is possible for them to engage in.

This implies what is the fact—that not every one is adapted to this business. The stock that for generations has received extra care and feeding, and that has been most carefully bred, cannot be treated as most farmers treat scrub stock without speedy deterioration. Even in breeding there is an art which many do not understand. All the finest points of the pure bred animal have been bred into it by judicious mating, so that the peculiarities desired will result. Most successful breeders keep several males in each herd, and it is often a most important question which one of these shall be used to a mate with a female of the same herd. It is not merely in color and size, but in form, and especially in adaptability to securing the best form for the dairy, that these results in the offspring are made possible at his will to the skillful breeder.

The man who breeds to a bull that has all the marks of beefmaking about him rarely because he is of a good milking family is pretty sure to find his breeding end in disappointment. The skillful breeder is on the watch for signs of these pure bred stock that have bred back to some undesirable ancestry and would then out of his herd as soon as possible. If he be tricky, he may sell such an animal at extra low price to some man who is willing to buy it because its pedigree is a good one. Such an animal may get some good dairy stock. But it cannot be depended on like an animal that not only has the pedigree, but also the signs that indicate superior dairy quality.

The feeding of cows while they are with calf undoubtedly, other things being equal, affects the character of the milk, and if this food be succulent and calculated to produce a large flow of milk it is probable that the calf will be predisposed to the best dairy form, which is wedge shaped and rather angular than round. All the best dairy breeds have been produced in moist, mild climates and where they can have much succulent food. The mild, moist climate of Holland and the islands of Jersey and Guernsey in large degree made it possible for skillful breeders there to produce the excellent breeds that those localities furnish. Our American winters are too severe to give the best results in breeding for milking excellence. But this is partly offset by the great reliance of the best breeders on such succulent food as ensilage, which doubtless does much to keep up the reputation of their herds for excellence in milking qualities.

Yet, despite the extraordinary skill that is required to produce the very highest results, any farmer who gives his stock fair care and feeding and takes pains to breed to good registered animals is much more sure to make money that he who continues in the old fashioned way. The low butter yields in many farmers' herds, often not more than 150 pounds of butter per year, leave no room for profit, no matter what economies may be practiced. It is not by greater economy, but by greatly increasing the milk and butter product, that dairying is to be made profitable. The best herds yield a profit already, and they do this while involving largely increased expenses for separators, which the two or three cow farmers cannot afford, even though these cows be of the best. We think that the outcome will be that cream separators will in many neighborhoods be made co-operating, a number of farmers uniting to buy one and keeping it at such central point as will be most easily accessible to all. In this way the farmer whose cows are poor will find his weekly returns fall off, while those who take pains to secure and breed the best cows will make enough to be encouraged to extend their dairy business. There can be no doubt that the butter market is much lower in price than it would be if all the cows giving small

yields, say from 150 to 200 pounds per year, of butter were weeded out. This will cost more than many farmers whose cows are usually poor will think they can afford. But all these cows are kept at an annual loss and would surely be enough, if fattened and sold for beef, to purchase one or two cows that will pay their way. If the herd were thus reduced to a single cow, the farmer would have more time left to give to other branches of farming, while from this cow he may be able to build up a herd of superior animals, every one of which will give him a profit.

## One Which Recently Appeared Out- rivals Any Seen For Twenty Years.

There is now visible on the surface of the sun a spot which, according to Mr. Ordway, proprietor of the telescope on the Boston Common, is by far the most remarkable seen for over 20 years. Its appearance has been a great surprise to observers, as, according to the astronomical almanac, this is the eleventh or off year for sun spots, and, besides this, it appeared with a suddenness which is unusual. When Mr. Ordway took his last look at the sun the other night, no indications of it, not even the slightest faculae, were visible. But the next morning it was there with the utmost distinctness. The large black spot in the center is about 95,000 miles in diameter, and this is surrounded by a penumbra about 60,000 miles across. At some distance from the outer edge of the penumbra are other spots, which have broken off from the large one, forming a ring part way around the center. These number 19 in all, most of them being included in the area on the upper left hand side of the central spot, and others in a group on the lower right hand side. There were only three or four at first, and the rest have broken off since. They are from 6,000 to 11,000 miles in diameter—that is, the larger ones are considerably larger than the earth. From one side of this outer circle to the other the distance is from 275,000 to 300,000 miles. The central black spot, which is the most interesting part of the phenomenon, is slightly balloon shaped, and on the right hand side its edge is very ragged, says the Boston Transcript.

There have been only a few small spots before during the present year, and for 11 weeks there were none at all. The last large one before this was that which appeared Sept. 3 of last year and had such an effect upon the earth electrically that telegraphing was done between St. Louis, Chicago and New York with no batteries attached to the wires. This one lasted 14 days, and when it disappeared it had broken up into 34 pieces. It was not, however, nearly as large as this one, covering an area of only about 175,000 square miles over all.

## Selkirk and Crows.

A rather curious fact is pointed out by the writer of an article in the July Century on "The Making of Robinson Crusoe." There are two monuments to Alexander Selkirk, it seems, and not a single one to Daniel Defoe. Yet if Selkirk's adventures as a castaway had not been taken as the theme of the novelist's immortal story—the only English book that rivals "Pilgrim's Progress" in popularity—the present generation would probably never have known of the Scotch sailor's existence. One of the two monuments referred to is a statue at Selkirk's birthplace, Largo, the other is a tablet on the "Lookout," 3,000 feet above the sea, on Juan Fernandez Island.

## LUZON NATIVES DIVIDED.

Lieutenant Fox Says a Filipino Republic is an Impossibility.

Lieutenant John C. Fox of the First regiment, South Dakota volunteers, who has recently returned to his home in Sioux Falls from the Philippine Islands, in an interview gives a new phase of the situation by expressing the opinion that, because of the differences existing among the Filipinos now under arms against the authority of the United States, the surrender of Aguinaldo, Luna or any other of the insurgent generals would not be considered binding on any other bands of insurgents, but that each must be whipped into subjection before there will be peace in the islands, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In this connection he said: "It is absurd to talk about these peo-

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ple thirsting for freedom. They don't know the meaning of the word. They have not the faintest conception of what a free government is, and every one who has been there knows that were every white man withdrawn from the island tomorrow no such thing as a republic would be possible. As a matter

of fact the result of our shooting the night before and found to our surprise that the storm of bullets had killed scores of small birds and had also killed and wounded nearly a hundred monkeys which had been sleeping in the trees."

H. C. Ruppenthal of Kansas, serving in the Philippines, writes home thus: "It's all bosh that a white man cannot stand the climate here. I wear no coat or shirt, but go about in the hottest sun nude to the waist and enjoy the best of health. I am getting to love this country more every day, and it is not unlikely that I will settle here when Uncle Sam has taken full charge of the islands, as I hope will be done. This country is certainly an earthly paradise, and if properly worked would easily support five or six times the present population."

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## Inland City Sewerage.

The Connecticut Civil Engineers and Surveyors' association is perfecting plans to establish a system of sewerage which will connect the inland cities of the state with the waters of Long Island sound. The question has received much consideration and study, and if carried into effect will do much toward protecting the streams from pollution.

## Lumber Yard.

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## Camp Meeting.

The Lincoln Baptist Association will meet at Fresno, Thursday night, August 10, 1899. As a number of people will be going from the Pecos Valley we have prepared an itinerary so that those wishing to go in company may do so.

## ITINERARY.

1. Aug. 6—Leave Carlsbad (Eddy); camp that night at Seven Rivers.
2. Aug. 7—Camp at the upper school house, Hope.
3. Aug. 8—Camp at Lower Penasco.
4. Aug. 9—Camp in Cox canon.

There will be preaching every night on this journey. Rev. Dr. Bairden, of Omaha, Neb., superintendent of missions, and Rev. J. W. Crooks, of Denver, general missionary, are expected to be with us and fill these appointments.

The association will be in session Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The camp meeting services will commence on Monday, Aug. 14, and continue several days. It is hoped that those coming from Roswell and other points in the upper Pecos Valley will join the caravan at Hope the evening of Aug. 7. Persons wishing to go by rail can do so by way of El Paso. Fresno is on the E. P. & N. E. Ry., sixteen miles from Alamogordo. It is six miles from Cloudcroft on the summit of the Sacramento mountains.

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2. 4:15 8:15

3. 6:00 6:15 A. T.

4. 7:45 5:27

5. 9:30 4:00

6. 11:15 2:25 p. m.

7. 1:00 1:15 A. T.

8. 2:45 10:40 a. m.

9. 4:30 8:15

10. 6:15 6:30

11. 8:00 1:00 p. m.

12. 9:45 1:00

Train No. 1 leaves Pecos daily at 8:30 a. m., arrives Roswell 7:30 p. m., Roswell 11:45 a. m., Amarillo 2:30 p. m., connecting with A. T. & N. P. and F. W. & D. C. Rys.

Train No. 2 leaves Amarillo daily at 8:30 a. m., arrives Roswell 2:30 p. m., Eddy 6:15 p. m., Pecos 10:40 p. m., connecting with Texas & Pacific Ry.

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EDDY, NEW MEXICO.



# THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE

Official Paper of Eddy County.

Published every Saturday at Eddy County, N. M., and entered as 2nd class mail matter.

SATURDAY JULY 29, 1909.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
Weekly—by mail per annum \$2.00.  
By mail per six months \$1.00.

A. G. Peck, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., has purchased for \$185,000 the McKinnon estate on which the Lakes of Killarney are situated in Ireland. Americans will soon own Ireland. Then an Anglo-Saxon alliance will be in order to learn how England would treat us if we were in Ireland.

Robert G. Ingersoll is dead. Ingersoll was misunderstood by many good people while he in turn had no conception whatever of the teachings of Christianity. What he said was Christian doctrine was as unlike as a man of straw is to a real man. Ingersoll claimed that either the universe was self-existent or it was created by a self-existent being, and to his mind the first was less difficult to believe than the last. He said he would rather believe that matter without intelligence was more possible to exist than an intelligent, all-wise creator. Such logic would not hold with any person of good reasoning. However, Ingersoll was a good man and his chances for the future are infinitely better than those of many who held themselves to be holier.

The regular troops in the Philippines are now disgraced with illis and his incompetency. The transport Indiana which arrived in San Francisco the 23rd had on board a large number of regulars who were returning home, their terms of enlistment having expired. The regulars said:

"We have made no headway in the Philippines whatever. We have no general and not enough men, and these we have not allowed to fight, so what can you expect? I tell you the boys were disgraced when, by quick work, General Lawton surrounded a body of insurgents and had them at his mercy; then orders came from Otis to come back. Otis is the man to blame. The English language contains no word which expresses his incompetency adequately. Send a general to the island if you would conquer them."

Martin Hendrick, Company F, U. S. Infantry:

"Otis is a dead end and we have not enough men in the Philippines. With General Lawton in command we would not, after a year's fight, be in a worse position than at the beginning of the campaign."

The above was the substance of every returning regular's story, all agreeing that Otis is absolutely incompetent and that our arms cannot be successful until Otis is removed. The soldier boys do not go to the bottom of the trouble which originates with Wm. McKinley, the president without backbone enough to do what he believes is right without regard to public sentiment. Had McKinley only consulted his own sense of right and wrong instead of catering to the rabble they never would have been a war with the Philippines. And now if he had the backbone he would recall the army, only holding a coaling station, conclude a peace treaty and again to rebuild the homes of the poor people his army has ruthlessly destroyed. The harm done, however, can never be repaired.

We are pained to hear that some of the American soldiers in the Philippines have been guilty of sacrilegious crimes. Michael Funderburg, a private in Company A, Twelfth United States Infantry, whose parents live near Jacksonville, Pa., has lately written home describing a dreadful scene of sacrilege in a Catholic church outside Manila. He writes:

"Villages and churches are in ruins as the result of our cannonading. One church presented a scene such as I have never before seen or heard of. The volunteers found the church just as the priest left and so, when these devils got in, they completely demolished everything. They broke up pieces of the statue of the Blessed Virgin, besides the statues of saints. After this was done they broke up the tabernacle where they seized the chalice and the Blessed Sacrament, which they threw upon the floor. Not satisfied with that, they trampled upon them. They then put on the priests' vestments and marched into camp in a mocking manner. It brought tears to the eyes of many a Catholic boy to see such an outrage on the church of his faith. But the volunteers didn't stop at this. They went into the vestry of the church and after breaking them open, they threw the bodies in air, and then they searched for jewelry and other valuables. This alone is a disgrace to Uncle Sam, and the gallowa is not half good enough for some of the soldiers."

Private Prendergast, we are told by the Philadelphia North American, which publishes his letter, has an enviable record as a soldier. When the war opened he enlisted in the Third Cavalry and served with credit throughout the entire Cuban campaign. After a spell of sickness at Montauk Point and at Jefferson Barracks, he was transferred to the Twelfth Infantry and sent to the Philippines. It is safe to say such a man is telling the truth. His letter deserves the serious attention of the authorities at Washington.

If the army officers at Manila ignore such a horrible insult to the faith of the Catholic soldiers who are fighting for their country in the Philippines, the president and the secretary of war should be made to understand that action by them is in order.

## Comments on Ingersoll.

Those who expected the ministers and priests to give Mr. Ingersoll a fearful tongue lashing after he died must feel disappointed after reading the following special to the St. Louis Republic from New York:

New York, July 22.—Will Ingersoll be saved? is the question of the hour. Here are some opinions on the subject:

The Reverend Doctor D. J. Stafford of St. Patrick's Church, Washington: "Poor Bob Ingersoll, I hope he is saved. If he was, there is a chance for him."

The Reverend George H. Hepworth New York: "The question you ask me is something like this: 'Admitting that Colonel Ingersoll was sincere, and admitting also that he was in the wrong, can he be saved?'"

"How can any sane man answer that question except in the affirmative? We judge a man by his actions, which very frequently misrepresent the man's heart. Our judgement therefore is faulty and often unjust. God judges a man by the standard of motive, and, therefore, against many people whom we would down because we don't know enough to save them, will sit in a high place in the hereafter. For that matter, when we get to heaven we shall find some there whom we never expect to see, and we shall not find others whom we may look for."

## HONEST MEN GO TO HEAVEN.

"Admitting that Ingersoll was honest in his doubts, I can only say that I prefer his honest doubts to the half belief or the make-believe of too many who think they are thinkers, and too rarely imagine themselves to be orthodox. If I read the New Testament aright, I am sure that the spirit which pervades it is on the side of this statement. Every honest man will go to heaven, for the other place is not large enough to hold him."

The Reverend Doctor Henry Brann, pastor of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, knew Mr. Ingersoll and wrote a book in answer to his tenets on religion. Doctor Brann said:

"Mr. Ingersoll was an ignorant man. He had wit and talent, but he spoke of subjects which he had not studied, and ridiculed things he knew only by half. I spent a portion of summer with him at Long Branch, and remember his surprise when I told him that the Catholic church hated as much as he did the theory of a total depravity and of predestination, as expounded by Calvin."

"Ingersoll never studied and never knew the philosophy of the Catholic church, and when he attacked it we laughed at his ignorance. He was no philosopher. I have heard him lecture several times, but never heard him show any evidence of a philosophical mind."

"No intelligent man can be honest who denies the existence of a supreme being. St. Paul calls the Romans inexcusable because they did not see that the created universe around them implied the existence of a supreme being. To deny his existence is to deliberately shut one's eyes to the light."

The Reverend Sidney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn:

"The honest ask the question, I believe, the same right to ask as that the most loyal upholder of the Christian faith has. The question is: Was Ingersoll honest? From his utterances I judge that he was honest. Fundamentally, it seems to me that he was not wholly honest. In recent years he criticized Christianity as he found it in his youth, and gave no credit for the advances made. A great many in the church, such as Abbott and Briggs, have shown the way to a higher Christianity than was known before."

Reverend Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn:

Regarding the future of Colonel Ingersoll's soul, if he had a chance, he has it yet. If he was not honest in his convictions he will now have a chance to be honest. I believe that the future world may give to him, as it may to us all, clearer light and a larger opportunity to know and live the truth. If it does Ingersoll will have his chance. We do not absolutely know; therefore, we had better make the best of our opportunities here."

Middletown, N. Y., July 22.—Luther R. Marsh, the noted Spiritualist, who resides in Boston avenue, in this city, to-day, in regard to the late Colonel Ingersoll said:

"I knew him personally and regarded him as a noble character. Kind, generous, hearted fellow that he was, but he was wrong in his orthodoxy. If I were a judge I should be puzzled to know where to locate him in the other world. He was all that a man could be towards his fellow-men, with a character above reproach, but on the other hand, he was all wrong regarding the great future existence."

Mr. Marsh, although years ago having passed the octogenarian milestone in life's journey, is still enjoying his unusual physical and mental vigor.

## OPINION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 22.—Clergymen of different denominations were seen to-day and asked if Colonel Ingersoll, though an agnostic, would be saved if he was sincere. The Reverend Daniel I. McDermott, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic

Church, said: "It is a question that cannot be answered without being misunderstood. Two or three persons and lecturers might be preached without making it any clearer. Our Lord said of those who crucified him that they should be forgiven, for they knew not what they did. The first thing would have to excuse Ingersoll for would be his sins against truth. But I do not think God held St. Paul personally responsible for his acts while persecuting the Christians. God condemns no man who supposes he is in the right, nor do we hold a child guilty for sins of innocent ignorance."

The Reverend Doctor Charles A. Dickey of Bethany Presbyterian Church said: "I never saw Mr. Ingersoll. I never heard him speak, I was once mistaken for him by a friend, but I have always felt sorry for his blindness, and I fondly hope that the great mercy of God has forgiven the wrong he did. I have always believed that a mistaken notion of Christ, of Christianity and of Christianity warped the better nature of a man who might have been a noble defender of the very truth that he blindly assailed, if he had enjoyed a different environment. Mr. Ingersoll knows the truth now, and I believe that he had in his nature a love of truth that will make him satisfied with whatever a good God may decree as his eternal fate."

The Reverend W. A. Bodine, rector of the Protestant Church of the Savior, said: "I do not know why an agnostic, if honest in his beliefs, should not enter the kingdom of heaven."

The Rev. F. P. Briggs of Wilmington, Del., who is supplying the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, said:

"With a man like Ingersoll and his wide influence over others, there is much that has to be considered in answering the question. Off-hand, though, I never knew or heard of agnosticism. I should be inclined to say that he would be forgiven. His character as a man was unsalable, and whatever may have been his beliefs, they were, we must believe, sincere."

## BOSTON MINISTERS.

Republic Special.

Boston, July 22.—The Reverend A. A. Berle, Congregationalist, said:

"Colonel Ingersoll was a brave, chivalrous, high-hearted man, resolute in his championship of what he believed to be true. Infinitely more to be respected than certain critical infidels who discredit both the gospel and the Bible by covert insinuations. Peace to his ashes."

The Reverend Doctor Field of St. John's Episcopal Church said:

"The less said about Ingersoll the better, it seems to me. I would not want to be in his shoes."

WANTED:—At Pardue's, chickens and eggs for cash.

Coal Oil Johnny is drawing his \$10,000 salary very quietly. Wonder whether His Excellency, Aguirre of Santa Fe, gets any rake off?—Deming Headlight.

Grant county, New Mexico, has tired of the inattention of the territorial government to its demand for a ranger force for protection against the great losses its people have sustained at the hands of cattle rustlers lately. They have organized a ranger force of their own and we doubt not, more effective service will be rendered and the country rid of the marauders.—Denver Stockman.

If all reports are only half true the "war of humanity" has developed into a war of the most degrading inhumanity, killing women and children in the Philippines and desecrating churches; sending to this country as relics vestments and other articles, held sacred by all the members of the church is only a portion of the vandalism practiced by U. S. soldiers in the Philippines. Some apologists of the war should now show the facts to be false in order to escape the denunciation of all fair and honest people.

## Midland Carnival.

Everything promises fair that the Cowboy Carnival and Elsie Stock Show at Midland, August 24th to September 2nd, will surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted in West Texas. Two great roping contests for parades of \$300 and \$400 will be features of the entertainment. Many new and novel attractions will be introduced.

Full program and information may be had by addressing C. E. Dorville, secretary, Midland, Texas.

## County Commissioners.

At a special meeting of the board of county commissioners held July 22nd, to consider the repairing of the court house at Carlsbad, Eddy county. Members present: N. Cunningham, chairman, and N. W. Weaver, commissioners of district No. 2. A quorum being present the following business was transacted, to-wit: The board after considering the proposals for repairing said court house and being fully advised in the premises do hereby authorize and employ Messrs. Witt and Roberts to repair said court house for the sum not to exceed twelve hundred and forty dollars. It is further ordered by the board that said sum of twelve hundred and forty dollars appropriated for the repair of said court house be transferred temporarily from the sinking fund belonging to said county to the court house repair fund, to be returned to said sinking fund when the taxes are collected from said county house repair fund in said sum of twelve hundred and forty dollars.

It is further ordered by the board that the chairman of the board be and he hereby is authorized to draw warrants on the sinking fund to pay said contractors for material delivered for said repairs, and to make any other arrangements with said Witt and Roberts in connection with said repairs of said court house.

Mare For Sale.  
I have in my pasture a gray mare branded T.V. on left thigh which will be sold for pastorage, Monday July 31st.  
CHAS. SWANSON.

**J. A. LAW**  
Painter and Paper Hanger.  
Headquarters at JACKSONVILLE.  
Get My Prices.

Eddy Lodge No. 21, K. of P.  
Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All visitors are welcome.  
JOHN BOLTON, C. U.

**MASONIC**—Eddy Lodge No. 31, 21, A. F. & A. M.—Meets 16 regular communication at 7:30 p. m. 2nd Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren invited to attend. S. I. ROBERTS, W. M.  
A. N. PRATT, Secy.

**I. O. O. F.** Eddy Lodge No. 21 meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially welcome.  
G. W. McHUGH, N. G.  
C. H. WRIGHT, Secy.

Eddy Camp—Woodmen of the World.  
Meets in the City Hall the second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month.  
JOHN L. KELL, C. C.  
BERT ROBERTSON, CTR.

**FREEMAN & CAMERON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

**JOHN FRANKLIN**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

**WHICHER & MOHLEAU,**  
Physicians and Surgeons.  
Office Rooms, EDDY, N. M.  
Hotel Windsor.  
Surgons P. V. & N. E. Ry.

**C. H. WRIGHT, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office and Residence, Rooms 4 and 5 Windsor Hotel.  
Calls answered promptly day or night.  
Office hours 1 to 4 p. m.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS**  
AND  
**THE CURRENT**

**At a Very Low Price**  
The Semi-Weekly News (devoted to news and local news) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmer, the trader and the boys and girls. Besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer The Semi-Weekly News and The Current for 12 months for the low clubbing price of \$2.50 cash. This gives you three papers a week or 156 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once.

**Receivers Sale.**  
Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Frank W. Parker, judge of the district court of the third judicial district of the territory of New Mexico (in the absence of Hon. Chas. A. Lealand, judge of the third judicial district) will sell for cash, to the highest bidder in public auction in front of the court house at Carlsbad, (formerly Eddy) New Mexico, on Monday the 21st day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., the remaining assets of the First National Bank of Eddy, New Mexico. Schedule of assets will be furnished by applying to the receiver.

**Notice of Foreclosure Sale.**  
Whereas, on the first day of March, A. D. 1908, C. E. Conway made, executed and delivered unto The First National Bank of Eddy, New Mexico, a certain promissory note and extending under the laws of the United States of America in relation to national banks, and doing business at Eddy, in the territory of New Mexico, his mortgage deed conveying the lands and property therein and hereinafter described, situated in Eddy county, New Mexico, to secure the payment of one promissory note for the sum of three thousand seven hundred (\$3,700.00) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent; said promissory note being payable on demand, which said mortgage was filed for record on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1908, and recorded in book volume 3 of mortgages at page 261, etc., of the records of said Eddy county.

And, whereas, the said mortgage contained a condition that should default be made in the payment of the principal of said note or any interest due thereon when demanded it should then and thereafter be lawful for the said The First National Bank of Eddy, New Mexico, its successors and assigns, to sell and dispose of the same at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house of the county of Eddy in said territory, or on the premises, first giving notice of the time, terms and place of sale and the property to be sold by advertising in some newspaper published in the county aforesaid for four consecutive days, if a daily, or six consecutive days, if a weekly, and written notice posted at the place advertised for such sale, at which said sale The First National Bank might purchase if it should be the highest and best bid.

And, whereas, default has been made upon said C. E. Conway for the payment of the principal of said note and the interest due thereon, which default has not been complied with by the said C. E. Conway, and there is now due and unpaid upon said note the sum of thirty-seven hundred dollars, together with interest thereon at twelve per cent per annum from the 15th day of August, A. D. 1908.

**NOTICE.**  
We control between 300 and 400 resident lots in Eddy and we hereby give notice that on July 1st next we will increase the price on same from 50 to 100 per cent. The time to buy is NOW.  
**McLEATHEN & TRACY,**  
Real Estate Agents.

**J. F. MATHESON:**  
Grain Commission Warehouse.  
And General Forwarding  
Hay, Grain, Seed, Feed, Blacksmith Coal

You will find the man you are looking for at  
**THE CENTRAL SALOON,**  
because they deal in first-class goods and everybody knows it.  
Kemp & Woerner, Proprietors.

**U. S. MEAT MARKET,**  
Fresh Meats, Sausage, Game, Etc.,  
Always on Hand.  
Free Delivery in any Part of City.  
LOWENBRUCK & STONE, Props.

**W. A. KERR.**  
General Merchandise.  
.....Fancy Groceries a Specialty.

**SANTA FE ROUTE**  
THE SHORT LINE TO  
Chicago, St. Louis  
and Kansas City  
No Transfers from El Paso or Fort Worth.  
Ask for Time Cards and Maps of Your Nearest Agent, or write  
F. R. HOUGHTON  
D. F. and P. A.,  
El Paso, Texas  
J. W. BLACK  
Gen'l. Pass. Agent,  
Topeka, Kansas

**HOTEL SCHLITZ,**  
EDDY, N. M.  
C. W. HUTCHINS  
Manager.

**G. F. A. Robertson**  
BLACKSMITH  
and  
Wagon maker  
All kinds of new work a specialty.  
Farming implements of all kinds repaired, on short notice.  
HORSE SHOEING GUARANTEED AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.  
Canon St. On Corral Office.



# TOLD BY TYPE.

## Tales of Texas Terse and Turned in by Telegraph.

**Census Supervisors.**  
Washington, July 25.—Director of the Census Merriam will call upon the president to-day and ask for recess appointments for the following Texas census supervisors, in order that they may organize their force or enumerators: First district, John B. Stephens, Mount Pleasant; second district, Robert M. Kelso, Denton; third district, Wm. D. Bell, Quanah; fourth district, S. M. Vernon, Comanche; eighth district, Emmett W. Smith, Nacogdoches; tenth district, Edward R. McLean, Austin. There have been no supervisors recommended for the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth districts.

**Farmers' Congress.**  
College Station, Tex., July 25.—About one hundred farmers, fruit growers and stock raisers are at the agricultural and mechanical college to attend the second annual session of the farmers' congress, which opens at 8 o'clock to-day. Rooms have been engaged for 400, and the bulk of the crowds is expected to arrive on the late trains.

Prof. Connell, president of the congress, is also in receipt of advice from quite a number of farmers who are coming in wagons. Two Hill county farmers, father and son, ought to have a prize for their interest in the congress. They left home last Saturday in a wagon to come here. The distance is 140 miles. They were expected to roll in last night.

The congress will be opened with an address of welcome by Col. L. L. Foster, president of the agricultural and mechanical college, to which ex-Lieut. Gov. George T. Jester will respond. Following this, the sections will take up their work. A systematic inspection of the experiment farm will be commenced.

The Brazos rise did not get within five miles of the experiment farm, and Prof. Connell has some fine crops to show.

At night there will be another general session when Prof. Connell will read his annual report as president of the congress, and a paper will be read by Hon. Heber Stone of Brenham.

The facilities at the college for holding the congress are much better than last year. There is more room and the accommodation for the guests, the delegates are treated as guests, are excellent.

There is also telephone service galore and a telegraph office.

The venerable Gen. T. N. Waul of Galveston arrived to participate in the congress.

**Mrs. Rich Turned Over.**  
El Paso, Tex., July 25.—Mrs. John D. Rich, who has been in the El Paso jail since early in May, was delivered to the Mexican authorities at Juarez yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Siebright, who came here for the purpose from San Antonio.

The woman was taken in a hack and was conveyed to her Juarez prison with the horses in a swinging trot.

The Mexican consul, who received for the prisoner, preceded in a buggy. At the bridge a squad of Mexican guards awaited the prisoner, but at her own request the American officers took her straight to prison. Her rooms had been previously prepared by the personal direction of Gov. A. Humada, and are well furnished, airy and quite comfortable. Before leaving this side of the river the woman wrapped herself round with an American flag and still wore it when the doors of the prison closed behind her.

Women consider Mrs. Rich's condition pitiable, for it is reported that a babe will be born in the Juarez prison if she remains there three months.

**Change of Venue Granted.**  
Pinebluff, Tex., July 25.—The case of Ed Matthews, for the killing of Jim Stafford, deputy sheriff, on June 15, while Matthews was city marshal, was called in the district court yesterday morning, and on behalf of the defendant a change of venue was granted without opposition from the state. Judge Lipscomb fixed Cherokee county for the place of trial and time Nov. 15.

**Died from Blood Poison.**  
San Angelo, Tex., July 25.—A telegram was received here yesterday from the penitentiary superintendent at Santa Fe, N. M., stating that Sam Kerhum, who was shot during the train robbery at Folsom, N. M., about two weeks ago, had died from blood poison. Kerhum has a brother living near San Angelo who is a well-to-do stockman.

At a meeting of the public school board in Armore, I. T., a few days ago, fourteen teachers were elected to serve the ensuing year. Two of this number were colored.

**Large Crowd at McKinney.**  
McKinney, Tex., July 24.—The corner stone of the new Masonic temple was laid here at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon with the impressive and appropriate ceremonies of the ancient order.

Invitations were sent to the lodges at Dallas, Sherman, Greenville and intermediate points, besides to the twelve other lodges in this county to attend as the guests of John's lodge and participate in the occasion, and as a consequence every arriving train unloaded numbers of visiting members in our city.

All visiting brethren were cordially received by a big reception committee and made to feel at home by the warm welcome accorded by the local fraternity, assisted by the citizens in general. Special arrangements had been previously made with the leading hotels; also with the Ladies' Parsonage and Home Mission society, which served meals and plenty of ice water across the street, just opposite the new temple.

At 1:30 p. m., Grand Master Sam R. Hamilton of Farmersville of the grand lodge of Texas called the latter body to order and formed the procession, which marched to the site of the new temple in the following order: Ladies of the Eastern Star chapter, entered apprentices, fellow-crafts, master Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templars and grand lodge officers.

All the committees discharged the duties devolving upon them with great ability and in a way that reflected much credit on St. John's lodge and all taking part in the event.

After laying the corner-stone the procession reformed and marched back to the lodgeroom, where a love-feast was held, consisting of various kinds of music, short talks by prominent Masons, etc.

The proposed new brick temple, whose corner-stone was laid Saturday with such impressive ceremonies, is to cost about \$10,000 when completed, is to be 42x80 feet in dimensions and three stories high. It is properly situated, as exemplified by the heavy custom of Masonry, from east to west, near the northwest corner of the square, and when completed will be the handsomest and most convenient meeting places for the craftsmen of the ancient order in all Texas.

**State Tax Commission.**  
Austin, Tex., July 24.—The state tax commission has been in session just one week, and it is impossible to ascertain what work they have done in revising our tax laws.

The three members of the board—Gov. Sayers, Comptroller Finley, State Revenue Agent Jameson and Expert Colquitt—all refuse to divulge what the commission has done in any instance, and it has been understood among members of the commission that if there is anything to be given to the press the governor will do it. Upon being asked for information concerning the commission's work, Gov. Sayers stated that the commissioners were busy drafting a skeleton bill, and that it would be premature to give out at this time anything about it, because the entire matter will be gone over again, and that perhaps there will be numerous changes made, and the public would be misled by publishing anything at this time.

The commission in its work has one end in view, and that is taking the burden of taxation off the land of the country and equalizing it elsewhere.

None of the members of the board have any idea as to how long they will be in session.

**Applying for Provisions.**  
Marlin, Tex., July 24.—There seems to be no abatement in the number of persons applying at the county judge's office and representing themselves as flood sufferers in need of provisions. Judge Hunnicutt is using all diligence to see that none but the needy are given aid. All applicants are viewed with a critic's eye. A great many people not entitled to assistance according to the object for which the charity fund is intended have endeavored to take advantage of the situation and obtain either food or money.

**Swallowed Rough on Rats.**  
Marshall, Tex., July 24.—The 18-month-old boy of Otis Wood of this city, while playing around his home Saturday, found some rough on rats that had been mixed with molasses to kill rodents. The little fellow was discovered eating the poison. A physician was hurriedly called, who administered an emetic. The little boy was pronounced out of danger Saturday night.

**Picking Cotton.**  
Beeville, Tex., July 24.—Cotton picking has commenced in earnest in this section. Several bales have been marketed here already, and by the last of next week the gins will be running in full blast. Most of the farmers throughout the county say they are sure of a half bale to the acre, and more if they get plenty of rain to make a full crop. Prospects for a revival of good times were never better in this section.

**Second Annual Session.**  
College Station, Tex., July 26.—The second annual session of the Texas Farmers' congress opened in the assembly hall of the college at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with about 200 delegates in attendance.

About 100 additional delegates arrived at noon.

The exercises were opened with an address of welcome by Col. L. L. Foster, president of the college, which was responded to on the part of the congress by ex-Lieut. Gov. Geo. T. Jester of Corsicana.

Varying the programme from that pursued last year the remainder of the general session, which lasted until 12:30 o'clock, was devoted to an experience meeting. This proved to be a very interesting and profitable session. Short papers were read or talks made by delegates who had been assigned subjects on various branches of agriculture, and these were followed by brief discussions and many questions, until the subjects were thoroughly exhausted and as thoroughly understood.

All of these talks were extremely practical, and the results of numerous experiences and experiments with different crops were thus brought before the congress and impressed upon the minds of all the delegates. The principal motive in organizing this farmers' congress was to have farmers profit by interchange of ideas, and the experience meeting of yesterday morning would indicate that the purpose is being accomplished.

At night there was an entertainment by Tehuacana talent that was attended by almost the entire encampment, besides many who came out from town for that special occasion.

There were instrumental selections by the orchestra, Misses Eula Mitchell, Flora Watkins and the college quartette, vocal solos by Prof. Campbell and Miss Adelaide James, and a beautiful recitation by Miss Emma Randis, the elocution teacher, the entertainment closing with a pretty and soul-stirring presentation of "The Fall of the Alamo."

The programme yesterday morning consisted of a business meeting of the camp, music by the band, handshakings among the old veterans, visiting by the residents of the camp and other means of whiling away the hours of the cool, refreshing morning.

Gov. Sayers was on the programme for an address, but wrote that it would be impossible for him to attend on account of official business requiring his presence at the capital.

**Clay Ford Hanged.**

LaGrange, Tex., July 21.—Although Sheriff Loezin had announced that the execution of Clay Ford, the negro condemned to death for the murder of the colored octogenarian, Matilda Winston, would be private, thousands came from all portions of Fayette county to witness the first legal execution in twenty years and the second that ever took place in the history of the county.

Ford bade his mother and his wife good bye Wednesday night at 11 o'clock and then slept soundly until daylight yesterday morning. He breakfasted and was then shaved and dressed in a suit of black.

Sheriff Loezin adjusted the black cap, hands and feet were tied, and the rope which first broke the neck of John Shaw at Cleburne was placed around the neck, and quick as a flash, Sheriff Loezin pulled the lever and Clay Ford paid the highest penalty known to the law. The trap was sprung at 11:19. Thirteen minutes later the doctors pronounced Ford dead.

**Norman Elders Preach.**

Corsicana, Tex., July 26.—Having been denied the use of the city hall, in which they wished to hold services, the Mormon elders, Ash and Blinnon, held open air services on Beaton street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, preaching to a large crowd of men who gave them respectful attention. Many expressed surprise that the religious doctrine preached by the elders was so much like that preached by other preachers. They expected to hear them advocate polygamy.

**Brazos Rising.**

Waco, Tex., July 26.—The Brazos river is eight feet deep in the channel and still rising very slowly. The water is dark red and carries drift.

The remarkable duration of deep water this summer developed the boating and sailing instinct of the young men of Waco. Some youths of means ordered sailboats of modern equipment and are plying their craft for miles above and below Waco, now and then getting up exciting races. Two boys have joined in the expense and ordered a boat with a propeller, which will be driven by a small naphtha engine. The Brazos navigators have become numerous enough to constitute a club, and they will probably organize. They make trips of thirty miles up the river and return the next day, in nearly all cases for pleasure. A few instances are reported of men growing in the gardens above Waco freighting their products to this city in boats. The navigation is easy in the river. The only cause of complaint is the lack of wharf facilities. The slimy matter in the river water makes the shores slick and disagreeable for landing purposes.

**Going to Kansas.**

Denison, Tex., July 26.—Four wagon loads of people from southern Texas passed through the city yesterday, northward bound. They came from the Brazos valley country, and claimed to have been in the flooded district. The four wagons belonged to a family by the name of Ashburn. They stated that they went to the Brazos valley last fall and that this summer all their crops were washed away by the floods and they decided to return to Kansas.

**Second Day's Session.**  
Maxia, Tex., July 21.—The second day of the eleventh annual reunion of Joe Johnston camp No. 94, United Confederate Veterans, opened yesterday with perhaps the largest crowd ever seen on the grounds in the early morning.

Wagons were coming in all day, and many have arrived, until it seems that the whole surrounding country for a radius of fifty miles has been depopulated to furnish the vast crowd that is now in camp under the sheltering oaks and elms. In fact, "the woods are full of 'em," and still they come, not "single, but in battalions," and those who have attended in past years say it is the largest crowd of any previous reunion, and is estimated at about 2000 souls.

At the meeting of the Sons and Daughters addresses were delivered by Commander J. C. Scheld, Mr. Adrain Odom, Mr. Albert Allison, Prof. Looney of Trinity university, and Mrs. Hope Hawkins of Groesbeck, after which the following officers were elected: Commander, W. A. Keeling of Groesbeck; first lieutenant commander, W. W. Wright of Groesbeck; second lieutenant commander, E. L. Duke of Maxia; third lieutenant commander, Aaron Reynolds of Maxia; adjutant, Lee M. Vance of Maxia; sponsor, Miss Mattie Watson of Maxia.

Committees were appointed on memorial resolutions on deceased members and also on the death of Miss Winnie Davis.

At night there was an entertainment by Tehuacana talent that was attended by almost the entire encampment, besides many who came out from town for that special occasion.

There were instrumental selections by the orchestra, Misses Eula Mitchell, Flora Watkins and the college quartette, vocal solos by Prof. Campbell and Miss Adelaide James, and a beautiful recitation by Miss Emma Randis, the elocution teacher, the entertainment closing with a pretty and soul-stirring presentation of "The Fall of the Alamo."

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**Hit by a Fly.**

Stillbore, Tex., July 21.—T. W. Spear, a farmer living eight miles west of here, was here yesterday consulting a physician for a fly bite. Wednesday morning about daybreak a common house fly bit him on the back of the right hand in a small scratched place between the first and second fingers. It gave him some pain, and about 11 o'clock it developed into a severe pain. The hand began to swell and inflame until the swelling reached the elbow. It pained him so he slept little all night.

**Killed by a Snake.**

San Antonio, Tex., July 21.—Bowen, a farmer living near this city, died yesterday after seventeen hours of agony from the effects of a rattlesnake bite. The reptile struck Bowen four times in the calf of the leg while at work in the field Wednesday afternoon. Although the usual antidote of whiskey was administered the poison could not be counteracted and the man died suffering intense pain.

**Street Fair Matter.**

Gainesville, Tex., July 21.—A mass-meeting has been called for to-night at the courthouse to consider fully the street fair matter. The committee that has been soliciting subscriptions has decided upon this plan as best. They find everybody enthusiastic for the fair, but it requires time to explain the plan to each individual. The mass-meeting is mainly for the purpose of giving everybody an opportunity to know all about the fair.

## ARE AFTER OTIS.

He Will Be Restricted to Discharging Duties of Governor General.

CORBIN IS OPPOSING PLAN.

The Criticisms of Returning Volunteers from the Philippines are Operating on the Presidential Mind.

Washington, July 22.—When the rainy season ends and the fall campaign in the Philippines begins, Gen. Otis will be restricted to discharging the administrative functions of governor general, while another army officer, probably Lawton, will be in command of field operations.

That prediction may be hazardous at this early day. Adj. Gen. Corbin is opposing the plan, but the sentiment among army men is rapidly crystallizing, and Republicans politicians of sense are of the same opinion.

Nearly all of the Republican leaders who have called on the president during the last four days have told him of the feeling in their homes.

The criticisms of returning volunteers are perhaps the most potential influence operating on the presidential mind.

These men are voters, and they have relatives and friends, and they talk. They may not be able to explain the technical reasons which influenced the general to capture territory and give it up, to be reconquered subsequently, or to keep the volunteers at the firing line while reserving the regulars for a home guard. They merely disapprove of Otis as an incompetent, and say so, and when asked why they did not re-enlist, being also offered a bounty of \$450 to do so, say they would not re-enlist with him in command.

The sentiments are reaching the president by word of mouth, by telegram, by letter. Army officers of discretion are writing privately to their friends in the service here complaining of Otis' vacillation, lack of decision and apparent inability to grasp the full military situation.

Several of the writers have suggested that Otis was harried by instructions from Washington. This has reached the president's ears, and, whether or not true, he does like the imputation.

The round robin issued by the correspondents, despite the studied effort of the president to ignore it, has made a serious impression throughout the country.

Denby's cheerful news telling of the smooth working of the municipal governments in five towns is not regarded as conclusive. The fact that yesterday the war department posted a bulletin purporting to describe a cable from Otis answering the correspondents is evidence of the gravity with which the administration regards the Otis situation.

There is no warrant for believing that the bulletin describes Otis' cable accurately. It is regarded as singular that the text of Otis' dispatch was not printed. One feature of the bulletin created amusement. It was the sentence beginning, "Gen. Otis is not conscious of sending misrepresentations," and the opinion was freely expressed if Gen. Otis did not have more confidence in his attitude than the phrase implied, the correspondents might very easily be right.

**Cattle for Cuba.**

Washington, July 22.—In accordance with the terms of the recent order for the free admission of 50,000 head of graded cattle into Cuba within the next year, the secretary of agriculture has issued regulations covering their admission. The regulations provide that to secure the advantages of the order, cattle must be shipped either from Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans or Galveston, and satisfactory evidence must be supplied that they are not from the fever district as outlined by the department. The animals will be inspected by an inspector of the agricultural department at the port of shipment, and "if they are found to be graded cows and bulls, suitable for breeding purposes, free from disease and immune from the fever tick, the inspector will issue a certificate embodying these facts, which certificate should accompany the cattle and be presented to the customs officer at the port of landing."

**Mrs. Rich's Case.**

Washington, July 22.—To quiet the apprehension that has been aroused as to the treatment of Mrs. Rich by the Mexican provincial authorities the state department has taken steps to insure an absolutely impartial trial for her. She is now at El Paso awaiting surrender to the Mexican authorities under extradition proceedings on a charge of murdering her husband. Minister Clayton has been instructed to see that the woman has every facility in the way of counsel.

**Robert G. Ingersoll Dead.**  
New York, July 22.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home, Walston-on-Hudson, near Dutchess Ferry, yesterday. His death was sudden and unexpected, and resulted from the heart disease from which he has suffered since 1896. In that year, during the Republican national convention, he was taken ill and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack of heart disease, and was under the care of physicians constantly.

Col. Ingersoll spent the morning swinging in a hammock and sitting on the veranda with the members of his family. He said that he was better and had no pain. At 12:30 he started to go upstairs.

On reaching the head of the stairs Col. Ingersoll turned into his wife's room. Mrs. Ingersoll was there, and together they discussed what they would have for luncheon, and Col. Ingersoll said he had better not eat, owing to the trouble with his stomach. He seemed in good spirits then. After talking for a few minutes Col. Ingersoll crossed the room and sat down in a rocking chair. He leaned his head upon his hand, which rested on the back of the chair. Mrs. Ingersoll asked him how he was feeling and he replied, "Oh, better."

These were his last words; a second after they were uttered he was dead.

**Five Sicilians Hanged.**

New Orleans, La., July 22.—Five Sicilians were hanged yesterday by a mob at Tallulah, a town of several hundred inhabitants in Madison parish, about seventeen miles from the river.

The dead are: Joe DeFatta, Chas. DeFatta, Frank DeFatta, Sy Deferech and Joe Cynero.

The five victims were strung up to trees for supposed complicity in a plot to murder Dr. Hodges, a prominent physician of the place, who was shot and fatally wounded by one of the Sicilians. In addition to this, several acts of lawlessness that have occurred in the neighborhood recently were attributed to the gang. Several of the men are believed to have families in Europe.

Quiet was restored immediately after the lynching and the grand jury began an investigation of the affair, but because of the feeling against the men, it is doubtful if action is taken against any of the members of the mob.

The following is the report of the grand jury:

"To the honorable Judge of the Seventeenth district court: We, the grand jury of Madison parish having been instructed by your honor to investigate the occurrences of the night of July 20, which resulted in the shooting of Dr. J. Ford Hodges and the lynching of five men who were charged with the shooting at Tallulah, after due consideration, beg leave to report."

Here follows the details concerning the occurrences of the 19th and 20th of July.

In conclusion the grand jury says: "It is evident from the facts brought to our knowledge that the men who were lynched had formed a conspiracy to kill Dr. Hodges, and the mob, learning the facts, took the law into its own hands. After diligent inquiry we have not been able to learn the names or identity of any of the men composing the mob. J. W. JORDAN, Foreman."

The Columbia Tap is now open for traffic as far as Chenango Junction, but regular train service has not yet been restored. The water is receding very slowly, but it is expected that trains will be running to Angleton soon.

**Shot by His Son.**

Birmingham, Ala., July 22.—Frank Suzie, a Portuguese, was shot and mortally wounded at Carbon Hill yesterday by his 16-year-old son George. The father had just returned from serving a sentence in the penitentiary for assault, and was on a drinking bout. His 7-year-old step-daughter offended him and he threatened to kill and wipe out the whole family. The son interposed objection and the father rushed at him angrily with a knife. The boy picked up a pistol and shot his father as he approached.

**Venezuelan Commission.**

Paris, July 22.—Maitre Provost opened the case for Venezuela at yesterday's sitting of the British Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission. Maitre Provost cited authorities on international law to show that the right of discovery gives prior rights under conditions which he claimed Spain fulfilled. Spain had occupied and settled points on all the important rivers between the Orinoco and the Amazon in 1650.

**Held Up and Robbed.**

Rainbridge, Ga., July 22.—J. E. Ogletree, agent of the Plant line at Saffold, Ga., was held up and robbed Thursday night by two negroes in his store, which adjoins the depot. The negroes then assaulted Mrs. Ogletree, forcing her husband to witness the crime. Sheriff Patterson and a posse are searching the country for some trace of the negroes. Mrs. Ogletree is a sister of Wm. Burhanan, county treasurer, and comes of a well known family.



## Carlsbad Current.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Publisher

CARLSBAD, N. M.

Marrying a title is the dream of many an heiress.

A pretty girl's interior indulges in pleasant reflections.

The man with the least money often carries the biggest purse.

The falling of a man's countenance naturally lowers his face value.

The darkest cloud, financially speaking, is one that has no silver lining.

Matches may be made in heaven, but love can be made in any old place.

Laugh a little more at your own troubles and a little less at your neighbors.

A woman seldom loves her friend with the same intensity that she hates her enemies.

It may never be too late to mend, but a wise mother begins early on her small boy's trousers.

Methusalem probably lived to a ripe old age just to spite some girl who married him for his money.

The lady who horsewhipped Maria Mayer has not yet selected the play in which she will star next season.

A St. Louis bride-to-be broke up a wedding by eloping with the best man, who proved to be the worst fellow in the crowd.

A summer resort, established thirty years ago on temperance and religious principles, has today as large a net income as any hotel in this country. The very restriction from which cynics predicted failure, have been the secret of its triumph. Young people cannot be too often reminded that it is by raising rather than by lowering one's standard that success is permanently won.

Citizens of Belgium who neglect or refuse to vote are promptly arrested, tried and heavily fined for their unwillingness to participate in the politics of the nation. The Belgian law, enforced in this country, would cause a marvelous shaking-up of serene old fossils, "lofty-minded" people who affect to despise politics and men who never go to the polls when the weather is rainy. It would also put a new complexion upon the chances of campaigns in almost every locality.

It is one of the curiosities of human justice that a man against whom the most indubitable evidence of murder could be brought might go scot free through such a clerical error as the writing of a wrong given name in the indictment. The defendant Becker, lately on trial in Chicago, made several confessions of the murder of his wife, but perhaps the most important point in his case just now turns on the mistake made in drawing the indictment. The dead woman's name was Theresa Becker. The indictment read Elizabeth Becker, and positive evidence that the accused man committed the crime might finally be overthrown by this slip of the pen. No one but the lawyers really knows why.

"Cash K." is the curious verbal disguise under which, for two years past, some generous person, who uses an Omaha paper as his agency, has given many thousands of dollars to worthy people and deserving objects. No one but the editor of the paper knows who the hidden philanthropist is. Yet happily, although "Cash K." is able to give large sums of money, he is only in type of many who, in equally self-effacing ways, are offering help and hope to the needy and the unfortunate.

A soldier's widow went the other day to the Emperor of Austria to beg the granting of a pension to which she was not, through some technicality, legally entitled. He heard her appeal and granted it. But as she was leaving the castle some one told her that the emperor had not signed his name upon her written petition, and that therefore she must, in spite of his kind words, consider it rejected. At that she burst into fits of weeping, so vehemently that the emperor heard her from his window, and came out to see what was the matter. On being informed, he gave her a thousand golden from his own purse, and assured her that her petition was granted. For, he added, "An emperor's word needs not the confirmation of his signature," as the common saying has it. "His word is as good as his hand." It was a little incident, although great to the poor woman, and great, too, in its significance of a character that is loved by the people above those of most other sovereigns.

If the German settlers in Brazil who are entraining the fatherland to raise the German flag over them think the Monroe doctrine has been abandoned they are grievously in error. Your Uncle Sam may have laid the Monroe doctrine on the shelf for a minute while he attends to more pressing business, but he is ready at any time to pick it up and give any European power that can't keep its hands off the western continent a sharp rap over the knuckles with it. This sentiment was echoed to European colonization once, and has not been responded.

# PHANTOM SHIP

## The Flying Dutchman.

—OR—

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

### CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

"I must say," replied Philip, "that, whenever I have fallen in with that vessel, mischief has ever followed."

"Vessel? why, what was there in that vessel to frighten you? She carried too much sail, and she has gone down."

"She never goes down," replied one of the seamen.

"No! no!" exclaimed many voices; "but we shall if we do not run back."

"Pooh! nonsense! Myneer Vanderdecken, what say you?"

"I have already stated my opinion," replied Philip, who was anxious, if possible, to see the ship one more in port, "that the best thing we can do is to hear up for Table Bay."

"And, captain," continued the old seaman who had just spoken, "we are all determined that it shall be so, whether you like it or not; so up with the helm, my hearty, and Myneer Vanderdecken will trim the sails."

"Why! what is this?" cried Captain Barentz. "A mutiny on board of the Vrow Katrina? Impossible! The Vrow Katrina! the best ship, the fastest in the whole fleet!"

"The dullest old rotten tub!" cried one of the seamen.

"What?" cried the captain; "what do I hear? Myneer Vanderdecken, confine that lying rascal for mutiny!"

"Pooh! nonsense! he's mad," replied the old seaman. "Never mind him; come, Myneer Vanderdecken, we will obey you; but the helm must be up immediately."

The captain stormed, but Philip, by acknowledging the superiority of his vessel, at the same time that he blamed the seamen for their panic, pointed out to him the necessity of compliance, and Myneer Barentz at last consented. The helm was put up, the sails trimmed, and the Vrow Katrina rolled heavily before the gale. Toward the evening the weather moderated, and the sky cleared up; both sea and wind subsided fast; the leaking decreased, and Philip was in hopes that in a day or two they would arrive safely in the bay.

As they steered their course, so did the wind gradually decrease, until at last it fell calm; nothing remained of the tempest but a long heavy swell which set to the westward, and before which the Vrow Katrina was gradually drifting. This was a respite to the worn-out seamen, and also to the troops and passengers who had been cramped below or drenched on the main-deck.

The upper-deck was crowded; mothers backed in their arms, with their children in their arms, the rigging was filled with the wet clothes, which were hung up in dry on every part of the shrouds, and the seamen were busily employed in repairing the injuries of the gale. By their reckoning, they were not more than fifty miles from Table Bay, and each moment they expected to see the land in the southward of it. All was again mirth, and everyone on board, except Philip, considered that danger was no more to be apprehended.

The sun had set before Philip had quitted the gangway and gone down below. Commending himself and those embarked with him, to the care of Providence, he at last fell asleep; but before the bell was struck eight times, to announce midnight, he was awakened by a loud noise of the shrouds, and perceiving Krantz, the second mate, who had the first watch, standing by him.

"By the heaven above us, Vanderdecken, you have prophesied right, 'Up—quick!' The ship's on fire!"

"On fire!" exclaimed Vanderdecken, jumping out of his berth—"where?"

"The main-hold."

"I will up immediately, Krantz. In the meantime, keep the hatches on and rig the pumps."

In less than a minute Philip was on deck, where he found Capt. Barentz, who had also been informed of the case by the second mate. In a few words all was explained by Krantz; there was a strong smell of fire proceeding from the main hold; and, on removing one of the hatches, which he had done without calling for any assistance, from a knowledge of the panic it would create, he found that the hold was full of smoke; he had put it on again immediately, and had put it on again immediately, and had put it on again immediately.

"Thanks for your presence of mind," replied Philip; "we have now time to reflect quietly on what is to be done. If the troops and the poor women and children knew their danger, their alarm would have much impeded us; but how could she have taken fire in the main hold?"

"I never heard of the Vrow Katrina taking fire before," observed the captain; "I think it is impossible. It must be some mistake—she is—"

"I now recollect that we have in our cargo several cases of vitrol in bottles," interrupted Philip. "In the gale they must have been disturbed and broken. I kept them above all, in case of accident; this rolling, galewind under, for so long a time, have occasioned one of them to fetch way."

"That's it, depend upon it," observed Krantz.

"I did object to receive them," stating that they ought to go out in some vessel which was not so incumbered with troops, so that they might remain on the main deck; but they replied that the invoices were made out and could not be altered. But now to act. My idea is to keep the hatches on, so as to smother it if possible."

"Yes," replied Krantz, "and at the same time cut a hole in the deck just large enough to admit the hose and pump as much water as we can into the hold."

"You are right, Krantz; send for the carpenter and let him to work. I will turn the hands up, and speak to the men. I smell the fire now very strong; there is no time to lose. If we can only keep the troops and the women quiet we may do something."

Two hours later, however, the fire had gained such headway that they had to take measures to abandon the ship.

The column of fire now ascended above the mainmast—licking with its forked tongue the topmast rigging—and embracing the mainmast in its folds; and the loud roar with which it ascended proved the violence and rapidity of the combustion below, and how little time there was to be lost.

The lower and main decks were now so filled with smoke that no one could remain there; some poor fellows, sick in their beds, had long been smothered, for they had been forgotten. The swell had much subsided, and there was not a breath of wind; the smoke which rose from the hatchways ascended straight up in the air, which, as the vessel had lost all steering way, was fortunate. The boats were soon in the water, and trusty men placed in them; the spars were launched overboard, arranged by the men in the boats and lashed together. All the gratings were then collected and firmly fixed upon the spars for the people to sit upon; and Philip's heart was glad at the prospect which he now had of saving the numbers which were embarked.

### CHAPTER XVI.

But their difficulties were not surmounted—the fire now had communicated to the main deck, and burst out of the port holes amidships—and the raft which had been forming alongside was obliged to be drifted astern, where it was more exposed to the swell. This retarded their labor, and, in the meantime, the fire was making rapid progress; the mainmast, which had long been burning, fell over the side with the lurching of the vessel, and the flames out of the main deck ports soon showed their points above the bulwarks, while volumes of smoke were poured in upon the upper deck, almost suffocating the numbers which were crowded there, for all communication with the fore part of the ship had been for some time cut off by the flames, and everyone had retreated aft. The women and children were now crowded on to the poop, not only to remove them further from the suffocating smoke, but that they might be lowered down to the raft from the side.

It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when all was ready, and by the exertions of Philip and the seamen, notwithstanding the swell, the women and children were safely placed on the raft, where it was considered that they would be less in the way, as the men could relieve each other in pulling when they were tired.

After the women and children had been lowered down, the troops were next ordered to descend by the ladders; some few were lost in the attempt, falling under the boat's bottom, and not reappearing; but two-thirds of them were safely put on the berths they were ordered to take by Krantz. A ho had gone down to superintend this important arrangement. Such had been the vigilance of Philip, who had requested Capt. Barentz to stand over the spirit room hatch, with pistols, until the smoke on the main deck rendered the precaution unnecessary, that not a single person was intoxicated, and to this might be ascribed the order and regularity which had prevailed during this trying scene. But before one-third of the soldiers had descended by the stern ladders, the fire burst out of the stern windows with a violence that nothing could withstand; a column of vivid flame extended several feet from the vessel, floating with the force of a gale; at the same time the flames burst through all the after ports of the main deck, and those remaining on board found themselves encircled with fire and suffocated with smoke and heat. The stern ladders were consumed in a minute and dropped into the sea; the boats which had been receiving the men were obliged to back astern from the intense heat of the flames; even those on the raft shrieked as they found themselves smothered by the ignited fragments which fell on them as they were engaged in an engine cloud of smoke, which hid from them those who still remained on the deck of the vessel. Philip attempted to speak to those on board, but he was not heard. A scene of confusion took place which ended in great loss of life. The only object ap-

peared to be who should first escape, though, except by jumping overboard, there was no escape. Had they waited, and (as Philip would have pointed out to them) have one by one thrown themselves into the sea, the men in the boats were fully prepared to pick them up; or had they climbed out to the end of the lateen mizen-yard, which was lowered down, they might have descended safely by a rope, but the scorching of the flames which surrounded them and the suffocation from the smoke was overpowering, and most of the soldiers sprang over the taffrail at once, or as nearly so as possible. The consequence was, that there were thirty or forty in the water at the same time, and the scene was as heart-rending as it was appalling; the sailors in the boats dragging them in as fast as they could—the women on the raft, throwing to them loose garments to haul them in; at one time a wife shrieking as she saw her husband struggling and sinking into eternity; at another, curses and execrations from the swimmer who was grappled with by the drowning man, and dragged with him under the surface. Of eighty men who were left of the troops on board at the time of the bursting out of the flames from the stern windows, but twenty-five were saved. There were but few seamen left on board with Philip, the major part having been employed in making the raft or manning the three boats; those who were on board remained by his side, regulating their motions by his. After allowing full time for the soldiers to be picked up, Philip ordered the men to climb out to the end of the lateen yard which hung on the taffrail, and either to lower themselves down on the raft if it was under, or to give notice to the boats to receive them. The raft had been dropped further astern by the seamen, that those on board of it might not suffer from the smoke and heat; and the sailors, one after another, lowered themselves down and were received by the boats. Philip desired Capt. Barentz to go before him, but the captain refused. He was too much choked with smoke to say why, but no doubt that it would have been something in praise of the Vrow Katrina. Philip then climbed out; he was followed by the captain, and they were both received into one of the boats.

The rope, which had hitherto held the raft to the ship, was now cast off, and it was taken in by the boats; and in a short time the Vrow Katrina was borne to leeward of them, and Philip and Krantz now made arrangements for the better disposal of the people. The sailors were almost all put into boats, that they might relieve one another in pulling; the remainder were placed on the raft, along with the soldiers, the women and the children. Notwithstanding that the boats were all as much loaded as they could well bear, the numbers on the raft were so great that it sunk nearly a foot under the water when the swell of the sea poured upon it; but stanchions and ropes to support those on board had been fixed, and the men remained at the sides, while the women and children were crowded together in the middle.

As soon as these arrangements were made the boats took the raft in tow, and, just as the dawn of day appeared, pulled in the direction of the land.

The Vrow Katrina was by this time one volume of flame; she had drifted about half a mile to leeward, and Capt. Barentz, who was watching as he sat in the boat with Philip, exclaimed: "Well, there goes a lovely ship—a ship that could do everything but speak. I'm sure that not a ship in the fleet would have made such a bonfire as she has. Does it not burn beautifully—holly? My poor Vrow Katrina! perfect to the last. We never shall see such a ship as you again. Well, I'm glad my father did not live to see this sight, for it would have broken his heart, poor man."

(To be continued.)

### Invention of the Telephone.

In a recent lecture Prof. Alexander Graham Bell is reported to have explained how he came to invent the telephone as follows: "My father invented a symbol by which deaf mutes could converse, and finally I invented an apparatus by which the vibrations of speech could be seen, and it turned out to be a telephone. It occurred to me to make a machine that would enable one to hear vibrations. I went to an artist, and he advised me to take the human ear as my model. He supplied me with a dead man's ear, and with this ear I experimented and upon applying the apparatus I found the dead man's ear would down the vibrations. I arrived at the conclusion that if I could make from a dead man's ear a machine that would raise those vibrations to be heard and understood. I thought if I placed a delicate piece of steel over an electric magnet I could get a vibration, and thus the telephone was completed. The telephone arose from my attempts to teach the deaf to speak. It arose from my knowledge, not of electricity, but as a teacher of the deaf. Had I been an electrician I would not have attempted it."

### Case Tried on Train.

A few years ago a county court action was tried on a train. The judge could not complete the case in the ordinary way, owing to the absence of an important witness, who was expected to arrive by the train by which his honor was due to leave. It was therefore decided that the judge and advocates should travel with the witness, and try the case in the railway carriage. This course was adopted, and the judge ultimately gave the verdict in the stationmaster's private room at a station farther down the line.

### TEXANETTES.

Two petitions in voluntary bankruptcy, aggregating in liabilities more than \$100,000, were filed in the federal court at Galveston. They are Herman Brown and I. Wagner, both of Houston. Brown sets forth a list of 233 creditors, with liabilities amounting to more than \$89,000. He is without assets of any kind. Wagner has liabilities of more than \$20,000, and is also without assets.

Captain G. Holloway, a prominent citizen of Fort Worth, while attempting to handle a calf at his farm, about a mile and a half from the city, became entangled in the rope and was thrown to the ground, knocked insensible and received serious injuries. He was brought to the city and received prompt medical attention.

John King, a colored member of the county chain gang of Lamar county, which is camped in the west end of the county near Petty, was shot in the leg by one of the guards while trying to escape. The ball broke the bone and made quite a bad wound. He was taken to Paris for medical attention.

The contract between the board of school trustees of Wharton and Messrs. Carson Bros. the successful bidders for the building of the \$3000 school-house, has been agreed to. The contractors filed bond for faithful performance on their part and to complete same by Nov. 1, 1899.

The second annual encampment of the Glen Rose assembly, under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, synod of Texas, will be held at Glen Rose, Somervell county, from July 27 to August 7.

The residence of George W. Hewitt, with its contents, burned at Waco. The house was insured for \$1188 and the furniture for \$500 in the Fire association. The loss above the insurance is about \$2000.

It is reported that four tenants on John Carlisle's plantation near Chapel Hill have died within the past day or so from fever contracted while exposed during the flood.

There are a large number of Kentuckians in Gainesville and Cooke county, and Major J. T. Atchison is organizing them into a Kentucky club.

The 13-month-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Bernice Shacklett fell from a table at Gainesville and received fatal injuries.

Hon. J. C. Murrell has been invited to address the Grayson county old settlers' meeting at Sherman on August 18.

A. E. Burrow of Gateville has sold his interest in the Twice a Week Forum to his partner, D. C. Curtis, who becomes sole proprietor.

The people of Jones county have such fine crop prospects that they are going to have a two days' celebration.

A one-story building owned by Postmaster Green at Mineola collapsed. No one injured.

Philip Sanders, a negro, was given four years in the penitentiary at Galveston for burglary.

The stores of A. Walker & Bro. and G. A. Stocker & Co. were burglarized at Rockwall.

James C. Johnson received serious injuries by falling between the cars at Oakwood.

An important meeting of Navarro county growers will be held at Corsicana.

Water has been struck in the artesian well being bored at McKinney.

The new roller flour mill has commenced operations at Gainesville.

The grand jury of Rusk county recently returned 156 indictments.

Thrashing will soon be over around Grapevine, Tarrant county.

Sam Harris was shot and killed at Fairplay a few days ago.

Marshall is making extensive improvements on her streets.

The cheese factory at Henrietta is running in full blast.

A. Bonnard was shot and killed near Houth station.

The old school building at Sanger was sold at public auction the other day, and will be moved away to make room for the new brick structure. The house was bid in at \$240.

J. Pink Thomas, an old resident of Dallas, died a few days ago.

Sam Shoemaker, chief of the Corpus Christi fire department, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol the other day.

Jeff Davis camp of ex-Confederates held their annual reunion at Goldthwaite, Mills county.

The Houston and Texas Central machine shops at Ennis, which were shut down for two weeks on account of the Brazos river floods, have resumed work with a full force of men, and all crews who were tied up have returned to regular duty.

Workmen have nearly completed the erection of the union gospel tabernacle at Ennis, Ellis county, and religious services are to begin soon. All the Protestant pastors in the city will unite in the meeting. The tabernacle will be seventy-six feet square.

## "A Good Name At Home"

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy. Remember

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Wanted Only a Saloon.

In one of the outlying parts of Jersey City a temperance meeting was held a few nights ago. The meeting was organized by a church congregation, and up to a certain point was a great success. People in the audience were asked to relate their "experiences." Many were the stories told of happy conversions from tipping to total abstinence. At last one individual, who is well known in the neighborhood for his jovial disposition, rose, and in a demure manner, asked permission to make a few remarks. Permission was all the more readily granted because he was known not to be a rabid advocate of temperance.

"All I have to say," he began, "is that I wish there was only one saloon in the state of New Jersey"—and, pausing for a second to take a long breath he added, "and I wish that solitary saloon belonged to me!"

Analysis of a Tear.

It is said of James Smithson that, happening to observe a tear gliding down a lady's cheek, he endeavored to catch it in a crystal vessel; that one-half of the drop escaped, but, having preserved the other half, he submitted it to reagents and detected what was then called microcosmic salt, with mixture of soda and three or four more saline substances held in solution.

A London "Want Ad."

The London daily newspapers are famous for queer advertisements. If for nothing else, a "Personal" which appeared recently in one of them reads: "Wanted—A respectable gentleman—widower preferred—to marry the housekeeper of an aged gentleman, who has been an invalid for years, and who respects her as a good and true servant, whom he would like to see in the happy state of matrimony before he dies. She has had three husbands, but is willing for a fourth."

There is one thing every married woman has the greatest contempt for: a young girl's faith in a man's promises.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A girl's idea of disloyalty is to keep a secret from a friend.

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. Secure—no pay. Price, 50c.

In nine cases out of ten, when people are indignant, they have no recourse.

Read, Laugh and Learn.

When buying a package of "Vaultless Starch" ask your grocer for the book that goes with it free. It will afford you lots of amusement and add to your stock of knowledge. All grocers sell it, 10c.

An Atchison girl named "Virginia" is known among her friends as "Va."

No Cure No Pay

Is the way FINELEY'S EYE SALVE is sold. Chronic and Granulated lids cured in 30 days; common sore eyes in 3 days, or money back for the asking. Sold by all druggists, or by mail, 25c. box.

J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

The severity of men should never result in making a poor one more desirable, but it unfortunately does.

Gifts of Pain.

Many kinds of pain—itching, bleeding, all painful, terrible, burning, but all are quickly cured by the Cherry-Brand Ointment. All druggists, 50c. box.

That which is known as the Higher Life, is nearly all hypocrisy.

## Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots all over my body.

These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease.

When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S., I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

H. L. MANS, 10 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

**S.S.S. For the Blood**

is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



Easy on an Editor.  
We look into a cradle and behold a male child. At the age of 10 he is a noisy kid, with half the buttons off his pants, and an eye for meanness. At the age of 15 he is a devil in a print-shop; at 25 the publisher of a country newspaper, at the head of every enterprise calculated to improve the town or enrich the business thereof; at 35 he is an emaciated and worn-out man, with holes in his pockets and a bald head; at the age of 50 he is a corpse in a cheap coffin, and his only resources left behind are two cases of long primer type, a Washington hand-press and a subscription book with 500 delinquent subscribers, who line up and march past the coffin, saying: "He was a public spirited fellow, but he couldn't save anything."

Where Haggis Tatters  
Rambling Haggis—I tink ducks has got almost human intelligence.  
Patched Pants—(astounded)—"Wot! always goin' inter de water?"  
Rambling Haggis—Yes, but never gettin' wet, mind yer—never allowin' it ter touch 'em.

Knows Everything.  
Brown—You can always tell a young man who is just out of college.  
Jones—That's just where you are wrong. You can't tell him anything.

You should remember that people are quick to "notice" things.  
Some women think that only a married man can do wrong.

Well Groomed Women.  
A pretty shirt waist, properly laundered with "Faintest Starch," makes a woman look sweet and wholesome and adds greatly to her attractiveness. Try it. All grocers, 10c.

When you meet a woman wearing a Mother Hubbard the polite thing is not to notice her.

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.  
A boy's good time at a picnic never begins until he has managed to get lost from his mother.

Pico's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 425 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., D.C.S., '05.  
You can always please a woman by guessing under her age.

**Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?**

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow-storm.

No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address—

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

**WINGHESTER**

**"NEW RIVAL"**

**SHOTGUN SHELLS.**

Loaded with Black Powder. Superior to all other brands for

**RELIABILITY AND STRONG SHOOTING.**

Winghester shells are for sale by all dealers. Insist upon having them when you buy.

**OPIMUM**

and WHISKEY habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars free. R. S. WIGLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**

**WHISKEY AND ALL Kinds of**

**CONSUMPTION**

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the request of numerous business organizations of Baltimore and Philadelphia, has arranged for a ten days' stop-over at each of these cities under the usual procedure of the passenger depositing the ticket. The ticket issued upon his arrival at Baltimore and Ohio Railroad now grants ten days' stop-over at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A man is in great luck if he is a poor politician.

**BULL FIGHTING IN FRANCE.**  
**Spain Cannot Forbid Better Sport Than That Given to Provencals.**  
French legislation against bull-fighting is clearly taken as a joke in southern France, says the London Chronicle. At Nimes, as we have often pointed out, there is no difference in the "sport," of which that magnificent Roman remains, the Arenes, is the scene several times a year, and that which one witnesses in Spain, while at Beziers, Bayonne and Perpignan the bulls are killed after a mild protest, savoring of comic opera, by the local authorities. At Marseilles (according to our Paris correspondent) the scene on Ascension day was unusually lively. Two celebrated matadors, Guerrita and Conchito, were specially engaged. Out of the six bulls killed one had been rather unfairly treated. The audience demanded a seventh, but Guerrita refused. An affray followed, during which the spectators flung the chairs and footstools at the heads of the bullfighters. In the end the police cleared the area and arrested a handful of rioters. Moreover, there seems very good reason to believe the pleasure caterers for the British visitors at Boulogne intend this summer, with the co-operation of the civic authorities, to end that town with bull fights on a full scale. It may be hoped that French opinion, which in the north at least, is, we believe, largely antagonistic to bullfighting, will protest energetically against this proposal.

**ARE WOMEN STINGY?**  
There is a fine old masculine prejudice that women, as a class, are stingy. The whole question hangs closely on to the power of earning money, and the woman who makes her own life and her own living, is rarely guilty of the vice of parsimony. The horrors of a rigid domestic economy are usually practiced by wives to whom a weekly dole for housekeeping is handed out; women who, not possessing a penny of their own and having no pin money settled upon them at marriage, are tempted to pinch and scrape in order to put something by for themselves.

The woman who earns, on the other hand, especially one who earns on a large scale, is more often than not open-handed to a fault. The case of a novelist—the late Mrs. Oliphant—is one in point. This courageous pen woman lived always on the fat of the land, traveled in princesse, sent her sons to Eton and to Oxford and practiced all the amenities of life. Although a good Scotswoman, we are told by a writer in Blackwood that "she hated small economies." To travel expensive was "her way." She never would travel second-class. She had none of what she calls "the faculty of economy" in her. She stayed at the very best and most expensive hotels; she dressed in the richest of silks and satins.

Mrs. Oliphant, in short, though a trifle daring in her expenditure, is a good type of the open-handed working woman. There are at least two famous English authoresses today who live—and entirely by their own exertions—like the wives of peers. They have town and country mansions; they go to Italy, to Egypt, to Japan, when the fancy takes them; they drive the most showy horses; they entertain like South African millionaires. To think of them as mean is to imagine an impossibility. They earn large sums and they are at considerable pains to spend them as quickly and as joyously as may be.

It is the same with actresses and singers. The princely hospitalities of a certain diva are world-famous. Your popular actress, as a rule, would like to have four hands with which to throw her money about, and she does it, indeed, to such effect that a monster benefit is usually got up to supply her with the necessities of life toward the close of her career. It is possible, indeed, that women in this connection, are somewhat akin to gamblers. If they make money with ease—or, at any rate, with not too strenuous toil—they are prone to spend it in the most tolerably tight-hearted fashion.

**Social Revivals by the Social Engineers**  
Social revivals somewhat after the manner of religious revivals, with certain features of questionable utility eliminated, have been begun by the League for Social Service, whose president, Dr. Josiah Strong, and secretary, Dr. W. H. Tolman, call themselves "social engineers." A series of meetings held under their auspices in Trenton recently dealt with such questions as "Improved Housing," "Public Baths," "Municipal Housekeeping," "Picture History of Labor," and "The Problem of the City Child." All classes of people attended these meetings, and similar movements are to be started shortly in other cities.

**Wisdom Induced by Experience.**  
Messenger—"Here's a package for you, sir. Wederly—What is it?"  
Messenger—"I'm not sure, sir, but I think it is a birthday present from your wife."  
Wederly—"Oh, very well. Just leave the bill and I'll send a check for the amount around in the morning."

**Woman's Judgment.**  
There were other "food incidents" in the recent war besides those that have been reported to the authorities in Washington. Here is a story of one that occurred in the navy. The day the ships sailed from Hampton Roads for Key West one of the most attractive women at Old Point approached an officer and asked him to be kind enough to take a small package to a friend in Key West. The second day out there was an unpleasant smell in the officers' stateroom. It was gentle at first, but by night it had gained the strength of a dumping scow. The gallant officer begged an investigation, and the trouble was traced to the little package, which was opened and promptly consigned to the sharks. Eventually the officer returned, and on visiting his fair friend explained and apologized for the non-delivery of the package. It had to be thrown overboard. "Oh, Mr. Blank, it really makes no difference. But my friend in Key West is so fond of a piece of fresh salmon that I thought I would ask you to take him a piece of a nice fish my husband caught in Canada."

**Counterfeit Nickels.**  
A lot of counterfeit nickels made their appearance Monday at the United States sub-treasury at the custom house. From the number received it would indicate that these counterfeit pieces are in general circulation in Baltimore city, and are sold by treasure experts to be the best executed imitation of the genuine which has ever made its appearance. The counterfeiters bear different dates, one mold being 1884 and the other 1893. The 1884 specimen is particularly good, the only noticeable defect, and that only discernible after close scrutiny, is the figure 1 in the date. In color it is a shade lighter than the original of the same date. The nickel of 1893 also closely resembles the genuine. In weight both nickels are a fraction lighter than a genuine coin, and to the touch they are somewhat oily.—Baltimore Sun.

**Clearing House for Landlords.**  
The latest news agency, detective bureau, and protective association, all three in one, formed has for its purpose the supplying of landlords with information respecting prospective tenants—tracing the insolvent, collecting doubtful accounts and blacklisting undesirable tenants. The association has been incorporated under the law of New Jersey and proposes to act as a "credit clearing house" for landlords, securing information and distributing it to its subscribers much as the mercantile agencies do. Every effort will be made by the new association to prevent non-paying tenants from securing new quarters.—Albany Argus.

**Without Ceremony.**  
More or less ceremony usually accompanies the laying of a cornerstone, but the Chicago Tribune records an instance where one was laid quite simply. Two men were talking of the fortune of a third. "Yes," said one, "he made his first lucky strike in eggs. He bought ten thousand dozen at a low figure, put them in cold storage, and sold them at a profit of more than 200 per cent. That was the cornerstone of his enormous fortune." "Ah," said the other, "then the hens laid it!"

**Lizards at Home.**  
Lizards crawl along the walls of the habitations in the Philippines disregarded by the human occupants, and make themselves useful by catching flies and mosquitoes.

**Pretending to know the things you should know, but don't, occasionally answers the same purpose.**

**MUSICAL BOXES IN MANY FORMS.**

The chief industry of Geneva is the manufacture of musical boxes. Thousands of men, women and children are employed in the factories, one of which was visited by a traveler, who gives some interesting particulars about his visit.

An attendant invited him to take a seat. He did so, and strains of delightful music came from the chair. He hung his hat on a rack and put his stick in the stand. Music came from both rack and stand. He wrote his name in the visitors' register, and on dipping his pen into the ink music burst forth from the inkstand.

The manager of the factory explained the process of making musical boxes, a business which requires patience and nicety. The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts, and who do nothing else, year in and year out.

The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served several years of apprenticeship. Another man inserts in the marked places pegs which have been filed to a uniform length. The comb, or set of teeth, which strikes the pegs and makes the sound, is arranged by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then re-voiced, so that every peg produces a proper tone.

The most delicate work of all is the re-voicing of each peg. It is done by a workman who has a good ear for music. He uses that every peg is to its proper place and is bent at the correct angle. When the instrument is in its case an expert examines it to see that the time is perfect.

**All He Could Promise.**  
"Now, Tom," she pleads prettily, promise me one thing. Promise me that when you leave the club to-night you won't go anywhere else, but will come straight home."  
"I'll come as straight as I can, my dear," Tom answered thoughtfully.

**Still More Counterfeiting.**  
The Secret Service has just unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a quantity of bogus bills, which are very cleverly executed. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation.

**Very Seldom Visits Nursery.**  
Mrs. De Style—Has your baby cut any teeth yet?  
Mrs. De Fashion—Really, now, I haven't heard the nurse say.

**Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?**  
Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes light or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drugstores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The only nice feature about the Fourth of July is that it is a holiday.  
**FITS** Permanently cured. Tablets or capsules after meals and at bed time. Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. For full particulars, send for booklet and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, 1530 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.**  
For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures whooping cough, cures all ailments.

The point in enjoying corn on the cob is to forget how you look while you are eating it.

A pretty girl is like a musical favorite.

**REGISTER OF TREASURY.**  
Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury. In a letter from Washington, D. C., says: April 22, 1899.

Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—I find Pe-ru-na to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal aff-



Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, sections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of Pe-ru-na.

Judson W. Lyons. No man is better known in the financial world than Judson W. Lyons. His name on every piece of money of recent date, makes his signature one of the most familiar ones in the United States. Hon. Lyons' address is Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the National Republican committee, and is a prominent and influential politician. He is a particular friend of President McKinley.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Pe-ru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

**PERIODS OF SUFFERING GIVE PLACE TO PERIODS OF JOY**  
"I was a sufferer from female weakness. Every month regularly as the menses came, I suffered dreadful pains in uterus, ovaries were affected and had leucorrhoea. I had my children very fast and it left me very weak. A year ago I was taken with flooding and almost died. The doctor even gave me up and wonders how I ever lived."  
"I wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's advice at Lynn, Mass., and took her medicine and began to get well. I took several bottles of the Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and can truly say that I am cured. You would hardly know me, I am feeling and looking so well. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me what I am."—Mrs. J. F. STRETCH, 461 MECHANIC ST., CARDEX, N. J.

**How Mrs. Brown Was Helped.**  
"I must tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than any doctor."  
"I was troubled with irregular menstruation. Last summer I began the use of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking two bottles, I have been regular every month since. I recommend your medicine to all."—Mrs. MAGGIE A. BROWN, WEST PR. PLEASANT, N. J.

**BROWN'S IRON TONIC**  
For loss of appetite, lack of energy, damaged stomach or mental depression. It destroys the effect of poisons, restores exhausted vitality, and builds up the health and vigor of the system. It is a powerful blood purifier, and its effects upon the system and circulation are both stimulating and strengthening. It is a powerful blood purifier, and its effects upon the system and circulation are both stimulating and strengthening. It is a powerful blood purifier, and its effects upon the system and circulation are both stimulating and strengthening.

**BROWN'S IRON TONIC**  
Doesn't your boy write well? Perhaps he hasn't good ink. **CARTER'S INK** IS THE BEST INK. More used than any other. Don't cost you any more than good ink. Ask for it.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Cascarets**  
REGULATE THE BOWELS  
MARRY RICH—Send for free MATRIMONIAL MAGAZINE. It contains a list of 1000 single men and women, with their names, addresses, and occupations. It is a valuable book for all who are seeking a mate. Address ELKTON P. O., CO., ELKTON, Md., N.Y.

**DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHIN' POWDERS**  
Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHIN' Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Costs Only 25 Cents. Send for Free Sample. Address DR. J. C. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**There is no end of Old Virginia Cheroots**  
to waste, as there is no finished end to cut off and throw away. When you buy three Old Virginia Cheroots for five cents, you have more to smoke, and of better quality, than you have when you pay fifteen cents for three Five Cent cigars.

**CAR LOADS OF**

**Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic**

Shipped Annually to the Malarial sections of the United States.

The largest Jobbers report that their sales on GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is three times more than all other Chill Tonics combined.

What MEYER BROS. DRUG CO., of St. Louis, write about GROVE'S: PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Gentlemen—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the chill season of 1898, 2600 dozen Grove's Tonic. Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige, Yours truly, MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.

**IF IT FAILS**

Go to your merchant and get

**YOUR MONEY BACK**

**PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed.**

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

**VAN VLEET-MANFIELD DRUG CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.**

**EDUCATIONAL.**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.**  
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.  
Classes, Letters, Economics and History. Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.  
Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Ecclesiastical students of special status. Rooms Free. Junior or Senior Year, College Courses. Rooms to Rent, moderate charge. St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 15. The 5th Year will open September 5th, 1899. Catalogue Free. Address: REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY**

**Notre Dame, P. O., Indiana.**  
One mile West of the University of Notre Dame. The 90th Academic Term will open Monday, September 1, 1899. All the branches of a Thorough English and Classical Education, including Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and German are taught by a Faculty of competent teachers. The complete Year College course of studies students receive the Regular Collegiate Degree of Litt. B. or A. B. The Conservatory of Music is conducted on the plan of the best Classical Conservatories of Europe.  
The Art Department is modeled after the best Art Schools in Europe. Preparatory and Minor Departments—Pupils who need primary training, and those of tender age are here carefully prepared for the Academic Course and Advanced Course.  
For catalogue containing full information, address: DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, P. O., Ind.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

**Tulane University of Louisiana.**  
Its advantages for practical instruction, both in simple laboratory and advanced hospital practice are unsurpassed. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 100 beds and 30,000 patients annually. Special attention is given to the study of the skin. The next session begins October 15th, 1899. For catalogue and information, address: Prof. S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Director, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.  
WANTED: Case of good health that B.P.A. No. will not benefit. Send a cent to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.  
Agents Wanted: You can earn \$100 per month handling our Portraits and Frames. Write for terms C. B. Anderson & Co., 1012 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.  
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Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHIN' Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Costs Only 25 Cents. Send for Free Sample. Address DR. J. C. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.



## ALASKAN QUESTION

Negotiations Resumed Between England and United States.

### CANADA FORCED TO RECEDE.

The State Department Officials at Washington Say that an Agreement May Soon Be Expected.

Washington, July 26.—There will be no surrender of American sovereignty to Canada over any territory in Alaska ceded to the United States under the treaty of purchase from Russia in 1867.

2. Future negotiations on the *modus vivendi* must be conducted without regard to Canada's claim to the Porcupine district, which has been definitely rejected by the United States.

3. The United States will consider a proposition from England looking to the temporary use of Pyramid harbor or any other portion of the Lynn canal, the basis of the proposition to be that the United States has and shall maintain jurisdiction over such ports. The United States also to have the power to abrogate such use at any time.

4. The temporary use of such port will be conditioned on some reciprocal trade facility to be granted by Canada to the citizens of Alaska, as for instance, a railway right to the Yukon and the abolition of certain laws which bear hard against the American settlers in Canada.

5. The future negotiations on the *modus vivendi* to be conducted at Washington or elsewhere between Mr. Reginald Tower, British charge d'affaires, and Mr. Hay, secretary of state.

These five statements give substantially the result of the negotiations which have been resumed between England and the United States on the Alaskan boundary.

The state department officials say that there has been such a radical change in the situation that an agreement may soon be expected on the *modus vivendi* on the lines of the five propositions referred to.

The change has been in favor of the state department. It has brought Canada to terms on these two important propositions:

First, that any negotiations on a *modus vivendi* shall not be based on terms dictated by Canada.

Second, that Canada has been brought to consent to a proposition which she repudiated before the high joint commission. England has now recurred to the proposition as modified by the American commissioners and adopted it as her own. It is for this reason that the state department officials express the opinion that a *modus vivendi* is in sight and at an early day.

What remains to be done is to make effective in London and here the agreement after all the details have been mutually submitted. It is possible that Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower will finish the negotiations at Newport, as Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower will leave Washington in a few days for New England.

The United States gunboat *Machias* arrived in St. Thomas in connection with the question of the coal purchased during the Hispano-American war, payment for which is still pending.

#### Mrs. Styles Not Guilty.

Chicago, Ill., July 26.—Mrs. Augusta Styles was yesterday evening declared by a jury of not guilty of the murder of her mother, Mrs. Catherine Scultze. The case has been on trial for nearly a week and has been full of historical episodes.

Mrs. Styles shot her mother because the latter disapproved of Belle Styles, a daughter of Mrs. Styles, the character of her mother. When her daughter came to her with the stories Mrs. Styles was frantic, and hunting for her mother shot her down on sight. Much sympathy was expressed for Mrs. Styles on account of the nature of the stories told to her children by their grandmother.

When the verdict was announced Mrs. Styles was nearly frantic with delight and kissed her husband, her daughter, her two attorneys and nearly everybody else she could reach.

The strike of the dockmen at Antwerp is spreading.

#### Defendants Dismissed.

Manchester, Ky., July 26.—At the examining trial of George and Peter Philpot for the murder of Morris and the Griffins, held Monday by Judge Wright, none of the Griffins appeared. After hearing a half dozen or more witnesses the court dismissed the defendants. The Philpots then asked that Green Gibbs be summoned to answer for the killing of Ed Fisher, but the judge said Gibbs was not able to come into court. His trial would be held as soon as practicable.

#### Soldiers Neglected.

San Francisco, Cal., July 26.—San Francisco witnessed one of the war horrors which have made this nation sick at heart. Again the fault was of those in power.

The hospital ship *Morgan City* came into port with 600 sick and wounded fighters from the Philippine war. They were wan and weak. Suffering was written on every face. Some could not leave their beds.

The hospital steamer docked at Fremont street wharf. The orders were issued to transfer the stricken heroes to the Presidio hospital.

These were the orders of the great hammock campaigner, Gen. Shafter.

Were there ambulances and stretchers and nurses and stretcher-bearers and doctors on hand at Fremont street wharf to see that those sick and wounded men were properly and tenderly transferred to the Presidio? Not at all.

Shafter issued the orders and let the sick men do the rest. The orders were that the *Morgan City's* patients were to go aboard the Gen. McDowell and Vigilant.

Shafter seemed to think that they could fly from one steamer to another. In any event he issued no adequate means for getting the bed-ridden men out of the hospital ship, so those who were about the dock were forced to shudder at the spectacle of men hardly able to walk attempting to carry the bodies of men who could not walk at all.

Right here at one of the great army posts of the world blundering incapacity left the sick to lead the sick, the wounded to care for the wounded, the dying to lean on those almost in the grave.

For three hours these invalids were kept on the wharf with hardly room enough to stretch in. Not a nurse was sent there to soothe the brows of pain.

Men who needed the most careful attention were left to shift for themselves.

All Gen. Shafter did for them was to issue his commands. They wanted medicine and he gave them orders. The people about the docks grew highly indignant. Murmurs arose and murmurs brought no relief to the pale and trembling men who had to help themselves or not be helped at all.

It was after 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the McDowell and Vigilant steamed up to Fremont street pier. It must have been 6 o'clock when the sick and wounded reached the Presidio hospital.

All day they had been buffeted about in making the transfer.

#### Jeffries in New York.

New York, July 26.—Jim Jeffries, the world's heavy-weight champion, who has been meeting all comers on the road, will arrive in this city today.

The champion comes here to arrange details for his trip abroad. He has engaged passage on the *Fuerst Bismarck*, which sails Thursday morning.

Jeffries will be accompanied by his brother Jack and business manager, Ross O'Neill. He expects to make a tour through the principal cities on the other side.

While abroad Jeffries will meet Charley Mitchell and Jim Smith. His exhibition with the latter will take place in Paris.

Billy Brady has made arrangements for the reception of the champion when he reaches England.

He has issued a challenge to meet all comers, and any combination heavy-weight aspirant will be accommodated by posting a forfeit.

#### Messenger Boys' Strike.

Cincinnati, O., July 26.—The strike of messenger boys that began last Saturday has reached serious conditions. Hoodlums and idlers surround the telegraph and district office and intercept the new messengers in different parts of the city. Yesterday the messengers were sent out in cabs with a policeman accompanying each driver, but stones and missiles were thrown at the vehicles the same as at those taking street cars Monday. Many of the messengers have been seriously hurt. Two have been stabbed, several hurt by missiles and many have been badly beaten up. There will be another meeting at which it is thought that the strikers will learn of more radical action hereafter from the police.

Wm. Armstrong, who is charged with being implicated with Daniel Coughlin in an alleged attempt to bribe the jury in a land damage case at Chicago, against the Illinois Central, was arrested at Seattle, Wash.

#### Received His Appointment.

Guthrie, Ok., July 26.—Capt. Harry C. Barnes of this city yesterday received official notice of his appointment as first lieutenant and assigned to the thirty-fourth infantry at Fort Logan, Colorado. He will probably be authorized to recruit a company in Oklahoma. Capt. Barnes is a son of Gov. Barnes, was a captain of volunteers in the Spanish war and is now acting as adjutant general of the Territory.

Hugh R. Healey, formerly a molasses merchant of New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$122,312; no assets.

## ALGER RESIGNED.

He Called On the President Upon His Return to Washington.

### HIS SUCCESSOR NOT NAMED.

To Go to Grandmere, Canada, to Visit His Son and Then He Will Take Part in the Senatorial Campaign in Michigan.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger yesterday tendered his resignation to the president, to take effect at the latter's pleasure. The resignation was accepted.

Secretary Alger will retire within a few days. He will then go to Grandmere, Canada, where he will visit his eldest son. After that he will leap into the senatorial fight in Michigan.

Vice President Hobart is understood to be responsible for Alger's retirement.

The secretary, having confidence in the vice president's amiability and sense of justice, went to Long Branch and asked for moral support in the attacks made upon him by fellow Republicans.

The vice president, it is said, while a sympathetic listener, told the secretary that the sentiment against him, whether or not justly founded, made it impossible for him to give satisfaction in the war department and that a resignation would seem to him the practical, judicious and self-respecting result.

This resolved Alger's doubts. He always believed the president stood by him, not only officially but privately and personally. But when the Alger-Pingree coalition arrived several weeks ago, the president's sentiments experienced a change.

Alger at that time announced to his personal friends that he would resign if the president required him to do so.

The president declined to martyrize the secretary.

Mr. Alger took the hemlock about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He arrived from Long Branch Tuesday night and shut himself in his house, declining to see all callers.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning he called at the white house and in a five-minute interview with the president told him of his intentions.

Mr. McKinley expressed regret at the secretary's irrevocable decision, saying he would take the resignation when the secretary cared to hand it in, and the interview ended.

Gen. Alger's dejection as he left the white house told the observing something serious had happened.

Secretary Alger having taken the plunge, made a spirited defense of his conduct of the war department. He said that officially he did absolutely nothing of which the white house was unaware before and during the Spanish war and since.

He defended himself from the charge of disloyalty to the president in making a coalition with Pingree, and said he was as sincere for the president's reelection as Senators McMillan and Burrows, who had demanded his retirement.

#### New Witness Found.

Guthrie, Ok., July 26.—Another witness has been found to testify against W. A. Hill, or Alexander Jester, recently taken to Missouri from Tecumseh, Ok., to answer to the murder of Gilbert Gates in 1872, in the person of Abel Washburn, a farmer living near Hennessey, Ok. Washburn lived in Missouri and knew all parties.

#### To Take a Trip.

Washington, July 26.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Washington probably within a week for a pleasure trip designed mainly for the benefit of Mrs. McKinley's health. They will go to Lake Champlain, and will be absent from Washington for at least two weeks. On their way back they may stop at Long Branch and pay the promised visit to Vice President Hobart.

#### Will Call a Special Session.

Frankfort, Ky., July 26.—Gov. Bradley will not call a special meeting of the legislature, neither will he send troops to Clay county under present conditions. He reached this conclusion last night. He thinks the legislature would not enact laws relating to the judiciary necessary to reach the Clay county situation, and he doubts if the military would do any good there.

#### To Exhibit Cotton Production.

Washington, July 26.—Mr. John Hyde of the agricultural department, cotton expert for the United States commission to the Paris exposition, is sending out circulars requesting contributions for the proposed exhibit. The circular voices the intention of the commission to make a very complete exhibit of the capability of the United States in the matter of cotton production.

#### Strike Situation.

New York, July 26.—New York trolley men joined the Brooklyn trolley men yesterday in their big strike. The center of operations in New York was on Second avenue, where early yesterday morning dynamite was used in an attempt to blow down the elevated railroad structure. Scores of people were seriously injured in the Second avenue district. Last night that great thoroughfare was crowded with a jeering, howling mob almost its entire length.

The great tenements gave forth their workmen residents, who backed up the strikers in many a fierce struggle with the police, and with the men were many women and still greater numbers of children. They stoned every car that passed over the tracks, hurled rocks and chunks of iron and vegetables of various nature from the roofs of houses and from windows; they barricaded the streets with paving stones, tore up the street irons, choked up the slots with wire and spikes and blackened the thoroughfare.

They had many a hand to hand conflict with the patrolmen that had been placed along the line. Of the injured the exact number cannot be known. Several policemen were removed to hospitals with broken bones and torn scalps. At least one striker or sympathizer had his skull fractured and a boy had his skull fractured. Innumerable passengers on the cars received bad wounds and it was impossible for passengers on Second avenue to go much above Fourteenth street.

It was the hope of the strikers to make a deep impression by their success in Second avenue, and so far as rioting was concerned, they and their sympathizers made it.

At 12:20 last night all operations on the Second avenue lines were suspended. None of the officials of the company would assign a reason for withdrawing the cars, but the strikers claimed that the company did not have men enough to run them.

On the other lines throughout New York the strike was not at any time prominent during the day. Yesterday, however, the motormen on the Eighth avenue line to the number of 100 or more organized and declared a strike. They thereupon set to persuade their fellow workmen to leave their cars and with sufficient success to have cars running on only an hour schedule before midnight. To-day, they declare, Eighth avenue will also be tied up.

#### Men Perishing.

Seattle, Wash., July 26.—The loss of twelve members of the steamer *Elk* expedition to Kotzebue is reported from St. Michaels by the steamer *Ross*. Twelve men perished at various points along the trail between the Selawayek and Koyukuk rivers. Scoury fell first upon them, then starvation and frost. Mrs. W. H. Bens of May City, Mich. was the only survivor. The dead are: Capt. W. H. Bens, James Hutton, Frank Calder, Bay City, Mich.; Capt. Charles Smith and Frank Johnson Port Hadlock, Wash.; Joe Rheinhardt, Milwaukee; Jonestown House, Windy Island, Wash.; Earl Plummer, Port Townsend; Duncan McCull, Chicago; P. V. Vetter, Stratton, Va.; Peter Johnson, an unknown sailor.

The story of the death of this party was told to Harold Sturgis of Chicago by Mrs. Bens, who was brought in from the headwater of the Koyukuk river. Mrs. Bens escaped death on the trail, but is in danger of dying from scurvy.

#### Trial Trip.

Cowes, July 26.—There was beautiful weather yesterday for the trial of the yacht *Shamrock*, challenger for the America's cup, against the *Britannia*. There were big crowds, both ashore and afloat, to witness the race. The course was Tuesday's course reversed. The starting point was off the Royal Yacht Squadron's house, around the Solent bank buoy, thence to the Nab lightship, finishing at the Spit buoy off Portsmouth.

#### Treaty With Portugal.

Washington, July 26.—The state department has been informed through the Portuguese charge that the reciprocity arrangement concluded between the United States and Portugal under the Dingley tariff act will be published in Lisbon. Being an "arrangement," and not a treaty in the full sense of the term, this convention will become operative upon proclamation of the president.

#### Fever Situation.

Santiago, Cuba, July 26.—Notwithstanding the fever epidemic, only sixteen deaths from all causes were reported last week. This is the lowest mortality report the city has ever known. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported in five days, and nearly all the patients in the hospitals are convalescent. The medical officers claim that the danger is past.

Albert McKnight colored, was drowned near Oatavilla.

## ROOT OF NEW YORK

Was Tendered and Accepted Vacant Secretaryship of War.

### CHANGE TO TAKE PLACE SOON.

Secretary Alger Not Expected to Continue Longer Than the First of August. Other News of Interest.

Washington, July 24.—Mr. Elihu Root of New York has been tendered and has accepted the secretaryship of war.

Elihu Root was born Feb. 15, 1845, at Clinton, Oneida county, New York. He graduated from Hamilton college in the class of '64 and entered the New York university law school.

He was admitted to the bar in 1867, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession in this city. He was United States attorney for the southern district of New York from March, 1883, to July 1, 1885. He was vice president of the association of the bar of the city of New York for a number of years, vice president of the New York Grant Monument association, at one time president of the Republican club and vice president of the Union League club. He has been a trustee of Hamilton college since 1883 and has served as president of the New England society in the city of New York.

He was one of the most prominent members of the last New York state constitutional convention, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

The announcement of Mr. Root's appointment was made at the war department. It was stated that Senator Platt came to Washington armed with authority from Mr. Root to accept in his name the war portfolio.

It is not expected that the acceptance will make any changes in the plan of Secretary Alger and he will remain on duty here until the end of the present month, being assisted by Mr. Meikeljohn, who was expected to reach Washington Saturday afternoon. Secretary Alger had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root and was very much pleased at the president's choice.

This was evidenced in the following letter, which Secretary Alger addressed to his successor:

Washington, July 21.—My dear Mr. Root: All I know is what the newspapers say, that you are to succeed me as secretary of war. Should it come to you, I most urgently urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of law and your excellent health you can serve the country in a way given to few men. Sincerely yours, R. A. ALGER. Hon. Elihu Root, New York.

#### Horses for the Philippines.

Washington, July 24.—The quartermaster's department has chartered seven vessels for the transportation of horses to the Philippines. They are the *Siam*, City of Sydney and Astor of San Francisco, the *Athenian*, Victoria, Garrone and Port Arthur of Seattle. These vessels will carry all the horses desired for the Philippine service at the present time. Gen. Otis has been directed to complete a skeleton cavalry regiment if he deems it proper.

#### Alabama Public Lands.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has disapproved a recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office for the sale of all the public lands in Alabama by public auction. These unoccupied and unreserved lands in the state aggregate 522,573 acres, over the proposed disposition of which there has been considerable agitation.

#### Return to Work.

Weir City, Kan., July 24.—The coal miners working for the J. H. Durkee Coal company, who went on strike Friday because it was reported Durkee was sending coal to one of the north-western strikes, to fill their contracts, have returned to work. Durkee affirmed that he had not sold any coal to the offending company.

W. H. Folsom, a Hebrew merchant of Lake Charles, La., committed suicide by shooting two pistol shots into his forehead. He died about an hour later, and rallied to say he was tired of living.

#### Wheat Growers' Meet.

Columbia, S. C., July 24.—A call has been issued for a convention of South Carolina wheat growers, farmers and others interested in the subject, at Greenwood, Aug. 15. There was a larger area of wheat planted this year than for many years, and the result was remarkably satisfactory. More than a dozen roller mills have been built in this state this spring and summer, and all are running on full time.

#### Rioting Still in Progress.

Cleveland, O., July 24.—The rioting which continued throughout Saturday night was renewed yesterday and there were several serious outbreaks of violence, but no clashes between the mobs and the troops.

Cars were started running as usual yesterday morning on all but one or two lines. The mobs were astir early. When a car came along with two policemen on board it was attacked with a shower of stones. In spite of the policemen the non-union motorman and conductor were handled roughly. One of them, named McDermott, had two ribs broken and the other was badly bruised. One of the policemen fired at the mob, the bullet striking a man named Wennick. The mob assaulted the officers, both of whom were repeatedly struck with stones, and but for the intervention of a priest of the Catholic church, near at hand, the officers might have been lynched.

By this time the cars had been mixed up in the melee and a patrol wagon of police arriving, the rioters dispersed and the cars were taken to the barns.

There was a serious disturbance on the Broadway line at the corner of Prairie street, where a mob of 300 assembled in the forenoon and obstructed the tracks. Finally a car came along from the Wilson avenue barns having on board Sergt. Burrows and a private of militia and Detective Kelso. The officer ordered the mob to disperse when the motorman attempted to remove the obstruction from the track, but the rioters showed fight. Then Sergt. Burrows and the one soldier fired bayonets, faced the mob and attempted to clear the way. There was a sharp fight for a few minutes, during which a perfect shower of stones fell about the detective and the soldier, smashing the car windows. No one was seriously hurt, and after arresting two of the rioters and placing them on the car, it was returned to the barns. The police afterward charged the mob making several arrests. The military on guard at the Holmen avenue barns, on the south side, were annoyed during the greater part of the day by a jeering mob, and fifteen arrests were made there with the assistance of the police.

In the afternoon a mob of 1000 conceived the idea of blocking tracks on Orange street by placing a big boulder in the middle of the street and building a fire around it. The plan worked successively and the cars were delayed for nearly an hour, when the police drove the mob away, put out the fire, and gave the street railway men a chance to remove the stones.

Three men were sent to the hospital with wounds made by policemen's clubs at the end of this riot.

#### Mexico News.

City of Mexico, July 24.—The government will build four lighthouses on the eastern littoral of the Yucatan peninsula. The department of communications has contracted through Samuel Hermanos of New York for the construction of the new lighthouses. The same firm will also furnish a lighthouse tender for the Yucatan coast.

The remarkable increase in the customs collections and stamp taxes indicate widespread prosperity here, a fact which has induced two great American insurance companies, the Equitable and the New York Life, to return to the Mexican field.

Lafayette, Ind., July 24.—While bathing in Durkee run yesterday Chas. Zink, Walter Vettinger and Paul Heid, three boys, were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

#### Trouble Expected.

London, Ky., July 24.—The gravity of the situation at Manchester, Ky., and generally throughout Clay county, can not be over-estimated. It is felt profoundly here, twenty-six miles away.

Many non-combatants have left their homes, abandoning their crops, and as many others as can will leave soon. Even here in London the insecurity is felt to such an extent that some families are leaving.

An outbreak may occur to-day, the day set for the trial of the Philpots, accused of killing Aaron Morris and others. Both parties are mustering armed forces for marching into Manchester. The Philpots have fifty-two armed horsemen and no one knows how many footmen. The Morris Griffin faction also have a large force. Both sides will march fully armed into Manchester, arriving at 9 o'clock to attend the trial.

#### Revolt in Nicaragua.

Mobile, Ala., July 24.—Mail advices from Central America by the last fruit steamer indicate that the latest revolt in Nicaragua, in the Meridional department, is causing the administration of President Zelaya serious concern. Since the rising of Gen. Rios in the Bluefields region there have been a series of attempts against Gen. Zelaya which he has resisted with the assistance of Honduras and San Salvador.







## Only Thirty and Gray

How is this? Perhaps sleepless nights caused it, or grief, or sickness, or perhaps it was care. No matter what the cause, you cannot wish to look old at thirty.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Increases the circulation in the scalp, gives more power to the nerves, supplies missing elements to the hair bulbs.

Used according to directions, gray hair begins to show color in a few days. Soon it has all the softness and richness of youth and the color of early life returns.

Would you like our book on the Hair? We will gladly send it to you.

### Write us!

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the Vigor, write the doctor about it. He may be able to suggest something of value to you. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

### The Bull and the Cyclist.

From Texas comes a report of a bicyclist who got mixed up with an active bull to the rider's physical injury and eventual ruin. He carried one of those old-fashioned bicycle horns on his handle bar instead of a bell. He overtook a large herd of cattle on a back road, and, after several vain attempts to work his way through them, he gave a loud blast on the horn. There was an instant commotion in the herd, and the immense bull at the head of the column paused and turned to listen. There was light in his eye as he caught the cause of what he probably fancied to be a challenge from some rival of the "bull." Unfortunately the cyclist mistook his tender again, and the bull made a mad charge at him, goring him horribly and wrecking his machine. It was with difficulty that the man was rescued and carried into Dallas, where he was placed in the hospital.

### Sheeping Machines.

The shearing machine, like the telephone, is with us to stay, says The American Sheep Breeder. It is economic, humane, efficient and from every point of view a cheering and a needed improvement on the old-fashioned way of clipping sheep and live sheep pens. The hand power shearing machine is sought for ten times faster than it can at present be produced. The power shearing plants are in most satisfactory operation at stations, and a score of these plants are called for where one can this year be furnished. Within three years three-fourths of the big range flocks will be shorn by machinery, clipped and the wool shipped from great central shearing stations. Speed the day!

## Pale as Death

Miss Cordelia Moore, of Mahoning, N. Y., until recently, has been suffering from a disease of the blood. Physicians were puzzled over her case, their most skillful efforts were baffled. Various remedies were tried without avail. The gradual "change of climate" was advised, but the constant change was upon her until, to quote her mother's words, "she became a living ghost." Miss Moore said: "Upon advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and before the first box was used I noticed a great change. I began to regain my appetite, and felt better generally. After finishing the first box I took six more. The effect was wonderful. I grew strong and gained in flesh. I never felt better in my life than I do now. I weigh more than ever before and I consider myself cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by the "Cure or Double" but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.

### NEW WEATHER INSTRUMENT.

The Nethoscope Enables Exact Observations of Cloud Movements.

A step in advance in the science of meteorology has been made at the Astrophysical observatory in Chicago. A new instrument, by means of which an entirely new precision in study of cloud forms and movements is possible, has been placed. The new piece of apparatus is called the nethoscope.

This little device, according to the Chicago Chronicle, enables exact observation of cloud movements, and it is hoped that after some time the weather men will be able to forecast from the action and conformation of the clouds swimming in the bright sky the weather that is to come. They think it not unlikely that long series of observations in many places in all weather will give data that will connect certain cloud forms with coming thunderstorms or cold waves or, drenching rains or cyclones. Again, it is expected that after long observation the velocity of the clouds may enable the forecasters to predict the winds to come.

However, all this is in the future. For the present the weather men can do no more than take observations with the nethoscope day and night and Sunday and send the carefully marked charts to Washington, where mathematicians will compare states of the barometer with the cloud shapes and speeds. It has been found already that there is connection between the cloud conformation and velocities within single isothermal zones.

The nethoscope is simple: a circular mirror with black instead of silver backing is fixed in a frame so that it can be accurately leveled. Rising upright from one edge of the black mirror is a steel wire that has a cross arm, also of wire. The two look like a ship's mast with a yard across it. From the tip of the mast, to make the resemblance more complete, runs a thread of zigzag that extends to the center of the black mirror and there vanishes through a hole.

The instrument is used by getting a sight of the cloud in the black mirror. Then the mastlike wire is moved until the eye sights over its tip and just catches the edge of the cloud's reflection at the center of the mirror. The tiny thread is pulled taut from masthead to center and its angle from the plane of the mirror measured with a scale. Next a calculation is made and the angle of the cloud's altitude is secured. From this can be deduced the cloud's height from the ground. This done, the measurement of its size is simple, the observer having a scale cut into the polished face of the mirror. The velocity is measured on the same scale, which is on a diameter of the circle, by moving the scale into the line of the cloud's movement.

### LIKE A TINY BATTLESHIP.

Lighthouse Tender Built on the Massachusetts Model.

P. H. Studer, a boat builder in Detroit, has just completed the hull of a most extraordinary gasoline launch for the United States government. Though only 29 feet in length overall, it is constructed in exact imitation of one of Uncle Sam's up-to-date men-o-war.

The boat designed for use by United States lighthouse officials at the "Soo" is the unique idea of Lieutenant C. C. Churchill of the "Soo" hydrographic office, under whose direction the launch was built, that she should be given the lines of a battleship, says the Detroit Journal. He prepared the plans and made the model, a counterpart of the Massachusetts. Now she is ready for the water—rain and all. She will be placed on a flat car and transported by rail to the "Soo," to be used in patrolling the St. Mary's river and in tending buoys.

The boat's molded depth is 4 1/2 feet and her beam 6 1/2 feet. She will draw 3 feet of water. At the "Soo" she will be fitted with a 12 horsepower superior gasoline engine, which is being built by the Lake Shore Iron works of Marquette. She will have a propeller wheel 24 inches in diameter. Her speed, it is expected, will be about 11 miles an hour. The total cost will be \$1,900.

### REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Arrow Point Found in an Oil Well 1,500 Feet Below the Surface.

One of the most remarkable archaeological discoveries made recently was that of an arrow point found at Chattanooga, in Licking county, O., near Zanesville, in May of this year, at the depth of 1,562 feet. It is well formed, chipped on both sides and has all the marks of an arrow point of the neolithic period. An oil well was drilled in at this point by the Clay City Gas and Oil company. The logbook of this well, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, shows that it passed through 100 feet of sand and gravel, when it struck a 12 foot layer of shale and coal. After passing through this there was 200 feet more of sand. At the depth of 580 feet the drill struck the brown grit and shale at a depth of 900 feet. This was caused to that depth, the casing resting on the shale.

At the depth of 1,490 feet they struck the devonian rock, and the devonian oil sand at a depth of 1,520 feet, passing through it into the devonian rock again at a depth of 1,562 feet. The well was drilled to a depth of 1,798 feet, when they determined to shut it, which they did at the depth of 1,562 feet. It was then that the arrow point was found.

### Motor Drives in the Trol.

There will soon be a daily motor omnibus service from Morgan, in the Trol, to Trafal and back, from Handeck to Trafal and back, and from Morgan to Handeck and back, says the New York Tribune. On the first line a ten horsepower car for 15 persons will be used, and on the second a motor of equal power, the car seating 12 persons and with standing room for six. The third car is to take the mail and ten passengers and will run at higher speed.

### CHANGING METHODS.

Old Ideas in Baking Give Way to New.

We all acknowledge that the butter which first made Iowa famous was made from set milk, says The Creamery Journal. We all know that set milk delivered twice a day, as it was at that time, can be made to produce cream which will make butter of excellent quality. But there is no need to recall that fact except as a matter of history, for every creamery knows that no creamery can exist now which should attempt to follow that practice. The separator is an economical necessity.

Acknowledging this, as all do, whether old butter makers or recent graduates, the question arises, Should the cream secured by the separator be like that secured by deep setting, or should it be richer in butter fat? Right here is where the two schools of the prophets build their trachia. On one side stand advocates of, say, 30 per cent fat in the cream and on the other side anything less than 30 per cent is a fighting matter. The advocates of rich cream say that low churning temperature is needed to secure good body and low churning temperature is impossible unless the cream is rich in butter fat. They also believe that low temperature favors fine flavor, as a poor body is accompanied with poor flavor. On the other hand, the champions of 30 per cent cream say that flavor does not come from butter fat, but from the milk in the cream, and that 30 per cent cream does not contain enough milk to propagate the best flavor. There is some foundation for this belief, as well as for the other, and it follows, that it is a question of which method gives the greater aggregate benefits. Rich cream churns with less waste, gives assurance of improved body, but is slower to ripen.

Now, let that trocha be torn down or augmented and let us see what concessions can be made by the opposing forces. The rich cream advocates concede that it is more tardy to ripen, and therefore they facilitate ripening by the use of a starter. They claim that with the right starter they are more sure of the desired flavor than by leaving more milk in the cream and allowing it to ripen spontaneously in the old way. Knowing the richness of their cream in butter fat and its diminished per cent of milk they add ripened skim milk as a starter sufficient to ripen the cream, and find it more practicable to secure the desired fermentation in this way than to leave more milk in the cream and let it ripen spontaneously.

That this is more than a theory, that it is a demonstrated fact in the best creameries in every state in the Union, will be questioned by comparatively few. Although rich cream was skimmed at many creameries before that time, it was at the Columbus exposition that close skimming and close churning at a low temperature were first publicly taught to the world, and certainly the results were enough to challenge attention. The uniformity of the butter was a matter of general remark. The flavor of the Jersey butter was not what the champion of that breed desired, as it averaged slightly lower than the butter from dual purpose cows, until John Boyd came around and introduced his starter can.

But pioneers are already exploiting new territory beyond the limits of the trocha mentioned. If the butter flavor comes from ripened skim milk, not from butter fat, why not add sufficient ripened skim milk to the granular butter after churning instead of churning the butter fat in ripened skim milk? This the "radical" people are doing. They hope to establish that method in general practice. They may. They may not. This is a new battlefield and fought with new weapons, but the new cartridge is charged with similar ammunition.

If ultimate results are satisfactory, the new method will fight to the front fast, for it uses rapid fire guns. No waiting for the cream to ripen. Churn it at once as soon as cooled to churning temperature, and add ripened skim milk from yesterday's skimming. Ripen a little skim milk by itself instead of ripening skim milk in the cream. Save time, save holding the cream, save vat room, discard the old methods as outgrown garments and don the new. But don't be too precipitate. Wait until the new garments are made and furnished with good buttons before burning the old time tried garments. This much we already know: A previously prepared starter added to rich cream will insure its ripening, and therefore less milk is needed in the cream than there is in cream from deep setting. Ripening the butter after churning by the same means is an innovation and needs more confirmation by time.

### Small Cheeses.

A ten pound cheese may be made of 50 quarts of milk. Twenty-five may be the evening's milk, skimmed in the morning, to which is added the whole morning's milk. The milk is set in a heater on the stove, being stirred now and then, to heat slowly to 80 degrees, when the rennet is thoroughly mixed by stirring. Half a teaspoonful of the liquid extract for this quantity of milk, or a cake of the solid rennet, as sold in the stores, is enough. The milk is covered and set in a warm place until the curd breaks before the finger is passed through it. The whey is then dipped off and put in the boiler and heated to 150 degrees.

While this is doing the curd is broken by the hand, the hot whey is then poured on, and when the curd squeaks when bitten it is ready to be put into molds and pressed down solidly, and the whey is drained off. As soon as the cheese is solid enough it is taken from the mold and kept in a clean place and turned daily for a month. It should then be kept a month longer in an airy place and the mold which gathers on it scraped off once a week. A very good cheese may be made without this heating in hot whey.—Indiana Farmer.

## "Happy is He That Chastens Himself."

Self chastening once meant that the body was to be disregarded, despised and even injured. Today it means that it is to be cared for and protected, made "beautiful, entire and clean." To do this, the messenger that visits every part of the body must be able to furnish good material to the organs under his care and supervision.

This messenger is blood, that wonderful life giver. If you want to protect yourself and want your blood to be quick and active, cleanse it of impurities. Hood's Sarsaparilla does that to perfection, and it is unailing. Nature seems to have set this remedy apart to make the blood pure.

**Debility.**—I was weak, run down and nervous. Severe pains in kidneys, with heart trouble. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and new. It is an honest medicine. CHARLES HENNINGER, 314 W. Main Street, Amsterdam, New York.

**Dyspepsia.**—I suffered everything but death for years with dyspepsia. Nothing relieved me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well. Can eat anything I wish. Mrs. KRUSK MCHUGH, 1015 1/2 Broadway, Conn.

**Eczema.**—I was to be the hands of our two year old son on account of eczema on face and limbs. No medicine even helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which soon cured. Mrs. A. VAN WYCK, 123 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.

**Rheumatism.**—Inflammatory rheumatism caused me suffering so that I could not sleep or walk. Had no appetite and medicine seemed useless. Finally used Hood's Sarsaparilla which took away all pain. Mrs. STALLS NORMAN, Marion, Ohio.

**Nervousness.**—I was weak, nervous and very despondent in attempting to walk. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills made me well. I feel like another person. Mrs. LIZZIE SHUMAKER, Condit Street, Ext., Annapolis, Md.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla NEVER DISAPPOINTS**

Hood's Pills cure liver and bile troubles, and are cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### HEALTHY HOGS.

A Medium Breed Between Old and New Forms.

The most feasible plan to my mind would be to advance by going backward until we reach a conservative point between the lank, active hog of the pioneer age, which possessed a vigorous constitution and an immunity from disease unknown among the swine of today, and the present condition of his overburdened descendants. If we choose as breeders only those of sufficient bone, sound feet and legs and good muscular action and give all bogs a sufficient range, breed off all excess of grossness with just enough shoulder to give symmetry to the animal, also avoid inbreeding and overfeeding in close confinement, give all hogs a free grass range during the growing season and all the changes of food at our command, especially during fall, winter and spring, we will in time bring about the desired consummation. It is absolutely impossible to produce a large proportion of lean meat unless the animal has ample bone, sound feet and legs, with organs of digestion and respiration unimpaired, thus insuring constitutional vigor and muscular action. Muscle is lean meat and is developed by exercise, and the vigorous, active hog during the fattening season is taking on flesh of that streaked kind, firm and fine in texture, with equal facility that his helpless, weak legged brother takes on his bunches of fatty fat. Lack of prolificacy and the degeneracy of sows as mothers have more than kept pace with the troubles above enumerated.—H. F. Work in National Stockman.

The fetishism of savage Africa makes us shudder, and fills us with disgust. Yet we have fetiches of our own, one of them great, widely worshipped, and in whose name crimes innumerable are daily perpetrated. The name of that fetish is *Ignorance*.

To that powerful fetish thousands of mothers annually make sacrifice of their daughters. For what is it but a sacrifice to the fetish ignorance to permit girls to blossom to womanhood, and enter the marriage relation without one helpful hint of the obligations of that relation and its physical perils?

Just the word which the mother fails to speak would turn the young girl's attention to the danger of irregularity. For it is in the ignorance of the necessity for regularity in the periods that the foundation is laid for the debilitating drains, the female weakness, bearing-down pains, indigestion and ulceration that rob marriage of joy and motherhood of happiness.

That "Cool-send for women" as women have named it, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, establishes regularity of the periods, dries up all unhealthy drains, cures female disease, and inflammation and ulceration of the peculiarly feminine organs.

Women suffering from diseases peculiarly feminine, may consult Dr. J. V. Pierce, together at the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., without charge or fee. Each letter is opened in strict privacy, read as secretly confidential and to preserve the seal of confidence unbroken, all replies are sent in plain envelopes, bearing no single word of printed matter.

It is constantly recurring monthly suffering gives women the blues! How hopeless the future appears, month after month the same siege with menstrual pain!

Comparatively few women understand that excessive pain indicates ill-health, or some serious derangement of the feminine organs.

A million women have been helped by Mrs. Pinkham. Read what two of them say.

Mrs. LIZZIE COLEMAN, of Wayland, N. Y., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For years I suffered with painful menstruation and falling of womb. The bearing-down pains in my back and hips were dreadful. I could not stand for more than five minutes at a time when menstruation began. But thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my sufferings are now a thing of the past. I shall gladly recommend your medicines to all my friends."

Mrs. C. D. MORRIS, 3 Louisburg Square, Boston, Mass., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me wonderfully. I was troubled with headache, backache and that weak and tired feeling. I cannot say enough in praise of your medicine for it has done me so much good. I shall recommend it to all my friends who suffer."

Despondency is a disease. Nervousness and anapishness come with it. Will power won't overcome it. The feminine organs are connected by nerves with the brain and all parts of the body. These organs must be healthy or the mind is not healthy.

All low-spirited or suffering women may write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and receive her advice free of charge. Don't wait until your life is wrecked by neglect and suffering. Get advice in time.

Some 25 years ago a Yorkshire farmer conceived the idea of using electricity to reduce a vicious horse to docility, says the London Live Stock Journal. He employed an apparatus of his own invention which he had patented and gave a public exhibition of its efficacy in the queen's grounds at Sheffield. His patient was a mare addicted to kicking.

She was secured to a post by a rope passed through a ring at the top and a wire from the battery held by the operator was strapped to her hind leg. She began to kick, and the electric current was applied, with the result that she kicked more violently. Another wire was then attached to her bit and the current applied, with the result that she fell, trembling and panting. She rolled on her back and in response to another application kicked spasmodically in that position. Eventually she was released and walked about seeming none the worse of her experience; none the better, too, it must be added, as she lashed out freely when led toward home.

The ingenious patentee, however, had had among his audience people who thought the method cruel, and he was hailed before the Sh. Field stipendiary, who fined him £3 and costs. The evidence was so conflicting that the farmer appealed and had the satisfaction of getting the conviction quashed. Electricity as a horse training force does not seem to have been employed at all of recent years.

Only the best care and feeding will keep a yearling animal in thrifty condition during its first winter. The starting cost of the heifer or yearling calf shows that it has not grown as it should, and as this unthriftness prevents it from shedding the old coat and putting on a new one, if there are lice on any animals in the herd they will pretty certainly be found where the last year's long fur affords the best shelter. Rubbing the head with grease of any kind will get rid of the lice. A quicker way and one that is equally effectual is to make an emulsion with oil and milk and spray the animal just as you would do in spraying a tree. The force of the spraying pump will carry the oil through the fur and direct to the skin. Any contact with oil instantly kills the lice, as it closes the holes on their sides through which these and all other insects breathe. In healthy, thrifty stock there is a secretion of oil from the animal itself which makes the skin glossy. In such condition lice could not live in the hair.—Live Stock.

One of the Causes of Success. The hostility to the Americans, which was so pronounced in France during the Cuban war, has so far subsided that the Parisians are now willing to furnish lodgings to visitors from the United States at much higher prices than have ever been charged before.—Kansas City Times.

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