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Carlsbad Current, 06-03-1899

Carlsbad Printing Co.

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TAKEN FROM LIFE.

Many years ago, when a boy, I was taken into the office of a big express company. It was in a city of some ten thousand inhabitants, with three banks and as many hotels. It was a thriving place in every way, with prosperous merchants backed up by a sturdy agricultural community.

In those days the express companies did a big business in the merchandise carrying trade. Besides there was considerable currency to handle. It was before the days of express orders. When a person wished to send money he sealed up the same in a package, took the express company's receipt for it, and it was generally carried safely to its destination. If it went astray the express company paid the customer. Not many packages went astray, however.

At the office in which I worked I fulfilled the duties of clerk and driver. That is to say I drove to the station every night and morning to deliver goods to the messenger on the train and to take on a new load consigned to banks, merchants and inhabitants of the town. On these trips I generally carried the "strong box" or hand-sack, in which the money was transferred from office to messenger. The agent trusted me implicitly and I valued his confidence greatly. On my trips to and from the station I was often the custodian of money packages of large amounts. Whenever I delivered such packages to the messenger I took his receipt. He took mine for those consigned to my office.

I had been working at the office for about a year when a strange event occurred. Just before going to meet the east-bound train one morning two bank messengers arrived with three packages "said to contain \$80,000." They were placed in the "strong box," and, putting the keys in my pocket, I drove rapidly away. Just as I arrived at the station the train pulled in. As I had considerable merchandise I handed the keys of the "strong box" to the messenger and told him to help himself while I put the merchandise aboard. Just as I finished, the train pulled out and the messenger returned the keys and receipt book duly signed.

"I have nothing for you," he said, and in an instant the train was speeding away on its eastward journey.

I returned to the office, where I



BODY WAS TAKEN FROM A RIVER, worked until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I was due to leave to meet the west-bound train. The agent handed me one money package for that train. Opening the "strong box," which, between trains, was kept in a back room, I was startled to find the three packages that should have gone east on the morning train. I looked at the receipt book again and found that they had been receipted for by the messenger.

When I arrived at the train that night the west-bound messenger asked me if I had heard of Hooper. Hooper was the messenger who had gone east that morning. It seems that he had left the train at some way station. The officials of the company were now making a vigorous search for him.

I informed the messenger that I had delivered my consignment to Hooper and that I noticed nothing strange about his conduct. I might have mentioned the "strong box" incident, but remembered that silence about such matters was one of the injunctions of the company.

When I returned to the office the agent had already been informed of Hooper's strange disappearance. The route agent was there making urgent inquiries, and was informed about the packages in the safe. He questioned me about Hooper's demeanor that morning, and I told him that I had noticed nothing unusual in his manner.

The next day the morning papers gave a full account of Hooper's mysterious disappearance, but not one word about the money. It proved a first-rate sensation, however, without the latter feature. For three days the subject was the theme for gossip. The company denied that he had taken any money.

On the fourth day afterwards Hooper's body was taken from a little river, not far from where he must have left the train. As no marks of violence were found it was decided that he had committed suicide. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the indications.

But why had Charley Hooper ended his own life? This question bothered me considerably, even long after I had left the company.

Fifteen years later I learned all the facts. I was stopping at one of the principal hotels in a Michigan city at the time.

One evening, while enjoying my customary smoke in the rotunda, I was surprised by the old route agent. We had not met for several years and nat-

urally our conversation turned to events in which we took a somewhat mutual interest.

"Hooper," he said, "was in bad shape with the company when he ended his life. His stealings ran away up into the thousands. We were hot on his trail just about the time of his death, and would soon have had the evidence to arrest him. He had wealthy relatives in England, who afterwards paid the money to the company in order to remove the stain from the family name."

"The reason that Hooper had left the money in the strong box that morning was this: He had already determined to die by his own hand. He receipted for the money and handed you the keys so that you could take the money and become a rich man. Had you done so, suspicion would never have attached to you. This he knew very well. I have often thought of the struggle you must have had to resist temptation. I do not think you will regret it."

And I never shall.

LIKE WASHINGTON.

A Great King Who Would Not Tell a Lie.

There was once a little baby boy born in Persia, who was called Cyrus. His grandfather, who was a king, thought that when the boy grew up he would want to be a king himself, so he had the poor little baby carried out into the forest and left there to be eaten by the wild beasts. But a kind-hearted woman was looking after her sheep that day and she found the little baby, which she took home with her. As Cyrus grew into boyhood he seemed in some way different from the other boys around him; and so, whenever they played at soldiers, it was always Cyrus who was general, and whenever they played at kings, it was always Cyrus who was king, and they were his subjects. One day, when he was playing king, he led the other boys on to what we should call an apple-stealing expedition; only, instead of apples, they were pomegranates. They went into the grounds belonging to a poor man, picked a great many pomegranates, and ran away before the owner could catch them. But the next morning the man went to their schoolmaster and told him how much fruit he had lost, begging him to find out which of the boys had stolen it and to punish them severely. One by one the boys were called before the master, but each of them said he knew nothing about the pomegranates. At last Cyrus appeared, and was asked whether he knew anything of the robbery. "I did it," he said at once. "Let me be punished. I was the leader. I can break into an orchard and steal a pomegranate, but I cannot tell a lie. It was all my fault and I am ready to bear the punishment which I deserve for being a thief. As for the others, you must not ask me to name them. I was their king, and am responsible for them."

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

Teacher—"When little George Washington told the truth about eating down the cherry tree his father forgave him. Now, Johnny, what lesson does this teach us?"

Johnny—"That we can often avoid trouble by carrying the hatchet."

"Willie," said a mother to her 4-year-old hopeful, "you must not interrupt me when I am talking to the ladies. Wait until we get through, then you can talk." "But, mamma," replied the little fellow, "by the time you get through I'll forget all my talk."

Hostess (to 5-year-old guest)—"Does your father say grace before dinner, Margie?"

Margie—"I don't know. What's grace?"

Hostess—"Why, saying grace is returning thanks for what we have to eat."

Margie—"My pa doesn't have to. He always pays cash for everything we get."

Solomon's wisdom is proverbial, but he probably never attempted to answer childish inquiries.

"Tommy," said a mother to her naughty son, "you must be a better boy or you will never go to heaven." "And suppose I am real good and go there," said Tommy, "will I have to keep right on being good after I get there?"

A 5-year-old kindergarten pupil was told to write an essay on the cow, and after a long and earnest struggle the following was handed in for criticism:

"The cow is a female ox and her children are called calves. The cow has four legs, one on each corner. She also has a tail. If her tail was a leg she would then have five legs. The cow also has two horns, but because why I don't know."

Mirror for a Piano Back.

One of the hardest things in a room to arrange artistically is the piano now that fashion has decreed that it shall be dragged away from the wall. Many an otherwise perfect apartment has been spoiled by the inartistic arrangement of the piano back. A great aid in overcoming this is a mirror, made the exact width of the piano, and placed flat against its back. On each side narrow curtains may be placed, and the mirror used either as a reflector, or with painting on frame and glass. Palma may be prettily arranged at the foot, to be repeated in the glass surface, or a tiny seat placed there, with cushions of quaint shape and material. With the mirror as a starting point one may have endless varieties of decoration.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Popcorn Ball—How Susie Set Them Free—Playthings for the Little Ones of China—"Let Us Go In and Take a Drink."

The Popcorn Ball.

They were sound asleep in rows and rings. All quiet as quiet could be. But Susie said: "You queer little things, You'll find your feet and you'll find your wings. Tonight when I set you free." Then she opened the door of an airy hall And made them ready to go to the ball.

They had worn their silks out long ago. When the summer days were bright, But now, as they danced in the fire-light glow, Like drops of rain that are changed to snow,

They burst into dazzling white; And they spread their robes till they filled the hall. "Oh, see!" said she, "what a lovely ball!"

They hopped so high and they tripped so true, In the firelight steady and clear, Almost like music it seemed to Susie, "And I think it's a pity," she cried, "don't you?" That they can't possibly hear, You know there was only one ear for them all, And that they lost when they came to the ball.

The pattering ended, the dance was done, And the hall was emptied, too; But that was not the end of the fun. For Susie invited them, every one, To join a candy-stew. How could they refuse when she pressed them all To stay in her popcorn ball.

—Eudora S. Bumstead.

A Sea-Fight.

The "killer," Orca gladiator, is a voracious whale, with powerful jaws armed with large, sharp teeth. It is the wolf of the ocean, and two or three killers will attack a sperm whale, and mutilate and kill the huge animal. Mr. DeClen, in his narrative of a whaling voyage, "The Cruise of the Cachalot," describes a fight between a sperm whale and three killers which he saw off the island of Pormosa. A large bowhead rose near the ship, who seemed indifferent to his proximity. Three killers were attacking him. One leaped high in the air and descended upon the whale's broad back with a crash. Again and again the killer leaped and fell, as if to beat the whale into submission by a succession of heavy blows.

The sea around boiled like a caldron. The worried whale lifted its huge head out of the foaming water. On either side a killer hung to his lips, evidently trying to drag his mouth open. At last the incessant, heavy blows of the leaping killer exhausted the great whale, and three three killers, joining forces, dragged open his cavernous mouth, into which they entered and devoured his tongue. As soon as they had finished their feast they swam away, leaving the whale, helpless and dying, a prey to the whalemen.

On another occasion Mr. Bullen saw a combat between a bull sperm whale and two killers, aided by a huge swordfish. The two killers hung on the whale's flanks, trying to divert his attention from the swordfish's attack. This terrible foe, sixteen feet long, launched himself, like a torpedo, at the most vulnerable part of the whale, where the heart is enclosed by the neck. The whale, indifferent to the killers, kept his eyes on the long fish and received the shock on his head, solid as a block of thirty tons of indurubber.

The blow glanced, and the swordfish rolled over the top of the black head. The whale turned rapidly over, settled in the water, caught the swordfish in its jaws, crunched him, and swallowed the two halves. Then reversing his bulk, he brandished his tail aloft, brought it down on one of the killers, and he became the "killed." The survivor fled, pursued by an avalanche of living, furious flesh. They disappeared; but if that killer survived, he probably never again tackled a sperm whale.

Among Wild Birds.

Returning to wild birds, my opportunities have been too limited to enable me to generalize; but the following observations may be not without value to those who try to see in the bird a sentiment and tender being writes a bird fancier in the Chicago Inter Ocean. A few days after the arrival of the spotted flycatcher a pair of them were in a near tree. The male often attempted a song and was evidently following the female. He suddenly went forth on a longer journey than usual, as though for a larger insect, turned and went to the female and in the gentlest manner presented to her the captured insect (which appeared to be of the size of a bee). She took it sedately. Shortly after she received another gift of the same kind. A second pair of flycatchers behaved in precisely the same manner. Last April a male robin gave some food in the same way to its mate. Both birds often used their call note.

Several male chaffinches, before nesting time, gave captured insects to

their intended mates. All these insects were captured in flight. The chaffinches were full of ardor, the males, all a-butter with excitement, following the females and with the cuckoo-like flight, which is one of the bird's sweetest signs of love, and repeating the soft love note almost incessantly. On one of the first days of May two willow wrens were busy in a hedge. The male often sang, but was mainly intent on keeping near his companion, who appeared to be a female bird. She was seemingly indifferent to his presence and hunted for insects with all the graceful activity of her species. But she remained in the same spot. The male was greatly excited, his wings lowered and pulsating and his call note prolonged to a scream rather than a chirp. Through the telescope it was evident that she also was trembling a little. Suddenly the male darted forth, returned, and alighted near the other. He then without haste went to her and her beak met his. The incident was so brief that the telescope could not be used; but it was, perhaps, fair to assume that he had found and bestowed a love gift. She accepted it with the same sedateness that the female dytches, chaffinches and robins had exhibited in the like circumstances.

Chinese Child's Toys.

Few, indeed, would be their playthings if the Chinese children had to depend on toy shops for them, says Pearson's Weekly. As it is, the hawk is a familiar sight in every Chinese city, and when the children hear the song of a toy seller it is a signal for a rush to the front gates. At a call these men slip the pole from their shoulders and set their baskets on the ground, and there is always a group of children ready to gather around them.

A display of toys carried by one of these toy sellers includes many things familiar besides kites, made in the shape of birds, fish, serpents, dragons and even luminous objects, like bells and houses, will have wind harps fastened on to make them sing while in the air, and will have eyes set loose in their heads, so that when the wind blows the eyes will turn round and look as if they were winking at you.

His paraphernalia also includes a lot of clay moulds of different kinds of animals or fruits or other familiar objects, and for "one cash" you can take your choice.

The seller then opens up the bottom tray in his rear basket and shows a bowl of yellow sweets set over a pan of burning charcoal to keep them soft. He rubs a little flour in the moulds to keep the soft substance, which he works into a cup shape in his fingers, and then draws it out, cloaking up the hole. One end is drawn out longer than the other and then broken off. He places his lips to the broken place and begins to blow, and the lump slowly swells.

Then he claps the moulds which you have chosen round it, and gives a hard blow, breaks off the stem through which he has been blowing, opens the moulds, dips a little bamboo stick into the soft sugar and touches it to the side of the sweetest figure in the mould, lifts it out and hands it to you on the stick, all in much less time than it takes to tell about it.

The First Drink.

Two boys stopped in front of a saloon, and an old man standing near listened to what they said.

"Let's go in and take a drink," said one of them.

"I-I don't think we'd better," said his companion, "my father's terribly opposed to saloons. I don't know what he'd say if he knew I'd been in one, and drank liquor there."

"Just for the fun of the thing, you know," urged his friend. "Of course, we'd stop with one drink. There couldn't be any harm in that."

"My boys," said the old man, coming up to them, "you don't know what you're talking about. If you go in there and take one drink, you're not sure of stopping there. The chances are that you won't, for I tell you—and I know what I'm talking about by a bitter experience—that a fascination about liquor that it takes a strong will to resist after the first taste of it, sometimes. Take the first drink, and the way of the drunkard is open before you. Only those who let liquor entirely alone are safe. I know, for I've been a drunkard a good many years. I expect to be one till I die. I began by taking a drink just as you propose to—'for fun'—but I didn't stop there, you see. Take the advice of a poor old wreck, and that is, never take the first drink."

"You're right," said the boy who had proposed to visit the saloon. "I thank you for your good advice, sir. I say, Tom, let's promise each other never to take the first drink."

"All right," said Tom, and the boys clasped hands on their pledge. "That's a good temperance society to belong to," said the old man. "I wish I'd joined one like it when I was a boy."—Eben E. Rexford.

Both Satisfied.

It is seldom that the buyer and seller of a horse are both satisfied, but such an event did once happen. Lord Granville, master of the royal buckhounds, had a lubricating manner. He bought an expensive horse from a dealer named Anderson. Meeting the dealer some time afterward, his lordship said, "Well, Anderson, you know the price was quite extravagant, but I am bound to say the horse was worth it."

"I can assure you, my lord," answered Anderson, with a stiff bow, "your approval is our only profit in the transaction."

PASTURE AND FARM.

Eleven binders were hauled out of Gatesville one day recently.

Price Stimmons shipped two carloads of fat hogs to Los Angeles, Cal.

Bell weevil are reported as doing some damage in Bee county cotton fields.

D. C. Cogdell of Granbury shipped a carload of hogs to Fort Worth and sold them there.

The wheat and oat crops in Erath county have improved nicely the past two weeks and fair crops are assured.

It is estimated that the cotton acreage of Texas has been reduced this year 7.9 per cent from that of last year.

Increase in oat acreage this year is estimated at 1.5 per cent, wheat has increased 15 per cent and corn 5 per cent.

Sam Davidson of Fort Worth sold a few days ago to Curtis Bros. 3000 2-year-old steers located near Roswell, N. M., to be delivered in September, at \$22.75.

One hundred and fifty persons were engaged a few days ago by Grayson county farmers to chop cotton. Farmers are busily engaged at this occupation in many counties.

Implement dealers at Hillsboro report harvesting machinery in great demand and have and are selling many binders particularly.

Cotton stand is fine in Erath county. Ernest Hines of Ellis county cuts his wheat at night. He says he can do as much work and the atmosphere is cooler.

The crop prospect for Ellis county was never brighter. Cotton choppers are in demand. There is a decrease in cotton acreage, but this is made up in grain, which promises large yields.

The second meeting of the Quadrangle Truck Drivers' association was held at Seguin. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected.

Some farmers around Yukon say that if the weevil develops to any great extent in time to plant any other crop, much cotton in that part of the county will be plowed up and substituted with something else.

Crops in Taylor county were never better at this season of the year. There is a considerable growth of weeds, but they are being thinned out by the farmers. The cotton acreage is about equal to that of last year, while there is an increase of corn and other crops.

Fine rains have fallen around Floydada, and notwithstanding the continued winter and extremely late grass, stock of all kinds is now in fine shape and doing well. Grass was never better at this season of the year.

The war scouring mill commenced work on the spring city at Colorado City with almost 1,000,000 pounds of wool on hand to start with. Five carloads of staple came in from Pecos lately. The price is looking up a little, and sheepmen are feeling better.

Some miscreant entered the large potato patch belonging to Mr. W. H. Sullivan at Flatonia and pulled up and destroyed almost half an acre of potatoes. The Truck Growers association offer \$15 for the arrest of the guilty party or parties.

The stockmen of Crockett county, at a meeting held at Ogsa, effected an organization for the extermination of wild animals. Rewards for destroying such animals are to be paid as follows: For each bobo, \$15; bobo cub up to size of coyote, \$10; gray wolf, \$10; coyote, \$15; panther, \$10; wild cat, \$1.

No cotton is now being cultivated in the Pecos valley, as under a system of irrigation other crops have proved more profitable. Alfalfa, sugar beets and fruit growing, together with cattle raising, form the principal avenues of profit there, and to these may be added the culture of celery and asparagus on a large scale for shipment.

A good, soaking rain in Moore county has been of great benefit to farmers and the acreage of cultivated land in that section is being considerably increased. Cattle are doing well but it is said that the calf crop will be small.

Large shipments of cattle are being made from southwestern Louisiana to Indian Territory. A Vincent and T. D. Woody shipped 600 head from Edgerly to Chickasha, where they will be fed for market next fall.

The straw on the Midlothian country will not be long this year, but the heads are ordinarily large and will yield about fifty bushels per acre. Volunteer oats are in prime condition; are ripening rapidly. Harvesting is commencing.

Joseph F. Green of Ennart returned from the Territory. He found the reports of trouble about losses in Ponca reservation had been exaggerated and says as far as he could learn there is no cause for uneasiness on the part of stockmen.

A trade was consummated whereby E. R. Jackson sold to J. W. Montague of Kansas City and J. W. Howard and A. W. Crauch of St. Louis his ranch in Schleicher, Crockett and Irion counties, 150,000 acres, and about 10,000 cattle.

A man may be in the wrong several times but he seldom, if ever, says: "I ask your forgiveness."

SIXTY MILES AN HOUR.

A steam motor car, for use on the railroads, recently made a trial trip, going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This will probably be as much of a record as the motor car's stomach. It causes indigestion, constipation, nervousness, liver and kidney trouble.

Courting on a porch saves a father a heavy light bill.

The Best Prescription for Chills.

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTEFUL CHINA TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteful form. No cure—no pay. Price, 10c.

A girl feels old when first called a woman.

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Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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See that your linen is washed clean. Use "Facile Starch," clean from follow directions given on package and perfect results will follow. All grocers sell "Facile Starch," large package, 10c.

The smudge from a pair of black gloves can convert a beautiful woman into a veritable horror.

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True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.

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Easiest running, cleanest, safest, most durable. Complete protection of running gear from rain, mud and dust. The best hill climber and a delightful coaster.

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The new specialty chain sprockets and hardened pin chain show better results under test than any other chain wheel mechanism.

NEW MODELS.
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Use this for all urinary discharges, inflammations, irritations of urinary tract, etc. It is a powerful, reliable, and not addictive. Hold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for 50c. of a bottle, \$2.50. Circular sent on request.

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OPIMUM and WHISKY habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars free. Dr. W. L. WOODLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of each month that H.P.A. & S. will not benefit. Send 5 cents in stamps. Chemical Co., New York, for samples and 1000 testimonials.

W. N. U. DALLAS, - NO. 22-1899

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ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Measure in Full as Passed by Legislature and Approved by Governor.

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership, or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, become a party to, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of merchandise, commodities, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price of premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, combination, contract, association or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quality of any article of merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price of premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, or individual, or association of persons, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud and to be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. A "monopoly" is any union or combination or confederation of affiliation of capital, credit, property, assets, trade, patron, skill or acts, or of any other valuable thing or possession by or between persons, firms or corporations or associations of persons, firms or corporations, whereby any one of the objects or purposes mentioned in this act is accomplished or sought to be accomplished, or whereby any one or more of said purposes are promoted or attempted to be executed or carried out, or whereby the several results described herein are reasonably calculated to be produced; and a "monopoly," as thus defined and contemplated, includes not merely such combinations by and between two or more persons, firms or corporations acting for themselves, but is especially defined and intended to include all aggregations, amalgamations, affiliations, consolidations or incorporations of capital, credit, assets, property, custom, trade or other valuable thing or possession, whether effected by the ordinary methods of partnership or by actual union under the legal form of a corporation or an incorporated body resulting from the union of one or more distinct firms or corporations or by the purchase, acquisition or control of shares or certificates of stock or bonds or other corporate property or franchises, and all corporations or partnerships that have been or may be created by the consolidation or amalgamation of the separate capital, stock, bonds, assets, credit, properties, custom, trade or corporate or firm belongings of two or more firms or corporations or companies are especially declared to constitute monopolies within the meaning of this act, if so created or entered into for any one or more of the purposes named in this act; and a "monopoly," as defined in this section is hereby declared to be unlawful and against public policy and any and all persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons engaged therein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this act.

Sec. 3. If any person, persons, company, partnership, association or corporation, engaged in the manufacture of any article of commerce or consumption from the raw material produced or mined in this state, shall with the intent or purpose of driving out competition, or for the purpose of financially injuring competitors, sell at less than the cost of manufacture, or give away their manufactured products, for the purpose of driving out competition or financially injuring competitors engaged in the manufacture and refining of raw material in this state, said person, persons, company, partnership, association or corporation resorting to this method of securing a monopoly in the manufacture, refining and sale of the finished product produced or mined in this state, shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form or secure a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade, and on conviction shall be subject to the penalties of this act.

Sec. 4. If any person, persons, company, partnership, association, corporation or agent engaged in the manufacture or sale of any article of commerce or consumption produced, manufactured or mined in this state or elsewhere, shall with the intent or purpose of financially injuring competitors, sell in this state at less than cost of manufacture or production, or sell in such a way, or give away within this state their products for the purpose of driving out competition or financially injuring competitors engaged in similar business, said person, persons, company, partnership, association, corporation or agent resorting to this method of securing a monopoly within this state in such business, shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form or secure a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties of this act.

Sec. 5. Any person, partnership, firm or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, representative or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 for every such offense, and each day such person, corporation, partnership or association shall continue to do so shall be a separate offense, the penalties in such cases to be recovered by an action in the name of the state at the relation of the attorney general or the district or county attorney; the money thus collected to go into the state treasury, and to become a part of the general fund, except as herein after provided.

Sec. 6. If any two or more persons or corporations who are engaged in buying or selling any article of commerce, manufacture, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, shall enter into any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding to control or limit the trade in any such article or thing, or to limit competition in such trade by refusing to buy from or sell to any other person or corporation any such article or thing aforesaid, for the reason that such other person or corporation is not a member of or a party to such pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding, or shall boycott or threaten any person or corporation for buying from or selling to any other person or corporation who is not a member of or a party to such pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Section 7. Any corporation created or organized by or under the laws of this state, which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall thereby forfeit its corporate rights and franchises, and its corporate existence shall, upon proper proof being made thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state, be by the court declared forfeited, void and of no effect, and shall thereupon cease and determine; and any corporation created or organized by or under the law of any other state or country, which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall thereby forfeit its right and privilege to do any business in this state, and upon proper proof being made thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state, its rights and privileges to do business in this state shall be declared forfeited; and in all proceedings to have such forfeiture declared, proof that any person who has been acting as agent of such foreign corporation in transacting its business in this state has been, while acting as such agent, and in the name, behalf or interest of such corporation, violating any provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall be received as prima facie proof of the act of the corporation itself; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to certify the decree thereof to the secretary of state, and if it be an insurance company, to the commissioner of insurance, statistics and history of the state, who shall take notice and be governed thereby as to the corporate powers and rights of said corporation.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, on or about the first day of July of each year (or at such other times as he shall deem necessary, to address to the president, secretary or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in this state a letter of inquiry as to whether the said corporation has all or any part of its business or interest in this state in violation of this act, address the letter of inquiry herein provided for to such individuals or partnerships, and require of them the same answers under oath prescribed in this section for the officers of corporations, the affidavit to which must be made by the individual addressed or some member of the partnership addressed; the form of affidavit herein prescribed, with such changes as may be necessary to make it applicable to individuals and partnerships, shall be included in said letter of inquiry.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the attorney general and the prosecuting attorney of each district or county respectively, to enforce the provisions of this act. The attorney general and the prosecuting attorney shall institute and conduct all suits begun in the district courts, and upon appeal, said suits in the courts of civil appeals and supreme court. The prosecuting attorney shall receive for his compensation one-fourth of the penalty collected; provided, the fees allowed the prosecuting attorney representing the state provided for in this section shall be over and above the fees allowed him by the general fee bill now in force.

Sec. 10. All actions authorized and brought under this act shall have precedence on motion of the prosecuting attorney or attorney general, of all other business, civil or criminal, except cases where the defendants are in jail.

Sec. 11. Each corporation, partnership, firm or individual who may be the owner or lessee of a patent on any machinery, tool, used or designed for manufacturing any raw materials or preparing the same for market by any wrapping, baling or other process, who shall lease, rent or operate the same in their own name, and refuse or fail to put the same on the market for sale, shall be adjudged a monopoly, and be subject to all the pains and penalties provided in this act.

Sec. 12. The sale, delivery or disposition of any of the articles, commodities or things hereinbefore mentioned by any individual, company or corporation transacting business contrary to the provisions of this act, within this state or elsewhere, is hereby declared to be unlawful and contrary to public policy, and the purchaser of any article or commodity from any such offending individual, company or corporation shall not be liable for the price of payment, whether the purchase was made directly from the individual, company or corporation so unlawfully transacting business, or indirectly from one who acted for such individual, company or corporation as agent, representative, solicitor or canvasser; and provided, further, that where any money or other thing of value is paid to such individual, company or corporation so unlawfully transacting business, its agent, representative, solicitor or canvasser, the person paying the same may recover back the amount of the money or the value of the thing so paid.

Sec. 13. The following corporations, partnerships, firms or individuals are also adjudged a monopoly and subject to all the pains and penalties provided in this act: Every corporation, partnership, firm or individual which may gather items or news or press dispatches for sale to newspapers, and which shall refuse to sell said items of news or press dispatches to more than one newspaper to a stated number of inhabitants in any city, town or subdivision of the state of Texas, or within a certain radius of territory.

Sec. 14. The provisions of the foregoing sections, and the pains and penalties provided for violations of this act, shall be held and construed to be cumulative to all laws now in force in this state. And provided, that the provisions of this act shall not exempt from punishment or forfeiture any person, firm, association of persons or corporation, who may have violated or offended against any law now in existence that may be, or may be construed to be, repeated by this act or in conflict herewith. And provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be deemed or construed to affect any suits or proceedings now pending or hereafter to be instituted upon any cause of action, forfeiture or penalty, accruing or to accrue prior to the date of the taking effect of this act; but all such rights to maintain, institute or prosecute all such causes of action are hereby reserved to the state, in the same manner and with the same effect as if this law had not been passed. Provided, further, that this act shall take effect from and after January 31, A. D. 1906.

Sec. 15. The emergency clause.

FACTS OF REAL INTEREST.

There were about 35,000 Japanese in Hawaii in 1898.

Letters pass between Paris and Berlin, a distance of 190 miles, in 33 minutes. Pneumatic tubes are used.

Five hundred volunteer labor organizers are at work in the United States in the interest of the American Federation.

A society was been formed in Vienna for the purpose of testing inventions and providing means to those who have them for applying them practically.

business in the state of Texas, and has violated the provisions of this act every day after the expiration of thirty days from the mailing of said letter of inquiry, the secretary of state shall certify to the prosecuting attorney of the district or county wherein said incorporation is located, and it shall be the duty of such prosecuting attorney at his earliest practicable moment, in the name of the state and at the relation of said prosecuting attorney, to proceed against such corporation, if a domestic corporation for the recovery of the money forfeited provided for in this act, and to forfeit its rights to do business in this state; and provided, that whatever money, bonds or other securities may be on deposit in this state shall remain subject to the decision of said court to secure whatever penalties or costs may be adjudged against said corporation or individual. It is provided, however, that all parties making the affidavit provided for in this section shall be exempt from criminal prosecution for any violation of law that may be disclosed by such affidavit. It is further provided that the secretary of state shall, from time to time, when he may have reason to believe that individuals or partnerships are doing business in this state in violation of this act, address the letter of inquiry herein provided for to such individuals or partnerships, and require of them the same answers under oath prescribed in this section for the officers of corporations, the affidavit to which must be made by the individual addressed or some member of the partnership addressed; the form of affidavit herein prescribed, with such changes as may be necessary to make it applicable to individuals and partnerships, shall be included in said letter of inquiry.

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Murder Mystery. Mullen, Tex., May 30.—Late yesterday afternoon I. G. Bolton reported to Justice Boler having found a corpse in Perry Ard's tank, eight miles northeast of Mullen. Justice Boler held an inquest, the verdict being that the unknown man was murdered by unknown parties. The evidence was conclusive from wagon tracks that a wagon had been backed up and unloaded, and the body had been weighted down by a large rock.

A 45-caliber ball had entered the back of the ear, passing through his brain. A pipe stem was found in his mouth. Description: About 50 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, long mustache, no beard, hair gray, thin, rather long, weight about 140 pounds, wore No. 6 shoes, jeans pants, blue jumper, evidently German.

Some parties thought they had seen him at Goldthwaite. Had been dead about seventy-two hours. The sheriff at Goldthwaite was notified. The murder is a mystery.

Rewards Offered.

Austin, Tex., May 30.—The governor has offered a reward of \$200 each for the arrest and conviction of the parties implicated in the lynching of the three men in Henderson county several days ago.

The governor sent the following self-explanatory telegram to the county attorney of Henderson county:

"I have directed Assistant Attorney General N. B. Morris to proceed to Athens to assist you in the investigation of the lynching in Henderson county, and the immediate prosecution of those charged with the crime." From the above it seems the governor is determined to do his utmost to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Gov. Sayers telegraphed Judge Morris, who is at his home in Henderson, to proceed to Athens at once, in accordance with the telegram to the county attorney.

Shot to Death.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 30.—"Doc" Carver (also known as "Doc" White) was shot to death here.

The tragedy was enacted in the front part of a saloon on upper Main street. The deceased received four wounds. The weapon used was a 45-caliber pistol and the first bullet took effect in the lower part of the right leg. The left arm of the dead man was shattered as the ball went plowing through his left breast, making its exit on the right side. The last bullet made its entrance into the lower part of the stomach on the left side, passing through the body. Carver expired shortly.

His last words were in condemnation of his slayer.

Frank Fassett was arrested, charged with murdering the deceased.

Explosion.

Denison, Tex., May 30.—At 5:30 yesterday morning a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train No. 106 was pulling out of Aubrey, and when at a point about a mile and a half from that place, engine No. 178, which was pulling the train, blew up, with a tremendous report, which was heard for miles.

Engineer Williams was blown from the cab and severely scalded by escaping steam and otherwise injured by being bruised and badly shaken up. Fireman McCormick is injured in the back slightly.

Erwin's Bond.

Dallas, Tex., May 30.—If Hiram P. Erwin, who is charged by indictment with the arson of the Eakins property in South Dallas some years ago, can furnish satisfactory sureties on a bond for \$5000 he will be released from custody.

Erwin was brought before Judge Clint yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Fox Simpson and after a conference with the judge and County Attorney Allen it was decided to offer him bail in the amount named.

Amalgamated.

Texarkana, Tex., May 30.—The different women clubs, social and otherwise, of this city amalgamated with Mrs. F. L. Wisdom, as president. The object of the federation is to enhance the opportunities and other interests of the two Texarkanas. One of the principal plans devised by the leaders of the scheme is to establish a place of resort for the women of the country to rest at when they come to town on shopping trips.

Vivian Robinson, an employee of the Kelly Hampton tram at Vinton, La., caught under a rolling log and instantly killed.

Caused Damage.

Paris, Tex., May 30.—A heavy black and green cloud blowing up from the northwest caused a great deal of uneasiness for a little while, but it resulted in nothing worse than a heavy rain and some hail. Later in the evening there was considerable lightning, which did some damage. The electric wires entering the Hicks building on Lamar avenue, got a charge from the cloud, and set the building on fire over one of the doors.

Legislature Adjourns.

The last day's session of the senate of the twenty-sixth legislature was called to order at 10 o'clock Saturday.

House bill providing for taxing the International and Great Northern Railway company for the six months commencing in August of next year was passed finally.

Patterson's bill providing for payment of all jurors summoned on special venire passed finally.

The senate stood at ease until five minutes to 12, when Lieut. Gov. Browning in a very pretty little talk eulogized the senators and the work of this senate and declared this session of the senate adjourned without day.

In the house Mr. Bailey introduced a bill to amend section 14 of the state text book law, providing that the act shall not apply to cities and towns and independent school districts which support their schools in part by local taxation, and providing further that books which may be adopted by such cities, towns and independent school district shall not be changed for a period of four years from date of adoption. Mr. Bailey stated that he no expectation of getting the bill passed, inasmuch as the legislature was to adjourn, but that he had introduced it with a view to bringing the subject before the teachers and people of the state for their consideration.

Mr. Henderson of Lamar offered a resolution to provide for the appointment of a board of visitors to attend the annual examination of the university and its branches and report to the legislature. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted providing for the retention of the chief clerk for a period of two days and an adjournment, the journal clerk six days, the assistant journal clerk five days, the sergeant-at-arms two days (with the aid of two porters), the calendar clerk, engrossing clerk, enrolling clerk and warrant clerk each one day, to wind up the affairs of their respective offices, each at the rate of salary received by them during the session.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken, during which Mr. Mercer, on behalf of the members, officers and employees of the house presented Rev. W. J. Gatlin, the blind chaplain, a gold-headed walking cane. The presentation speech was a neat and appropriate compliment to the venerated chaplain, and was responded to in a feeling and pathetic address.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Bolin, Adams and Cross was appointed to escort the governor into the hall to receive farewell greetings. They escorted the governor to the stand and he delivered an address to the house.

The speaker then delivered a valedictory address and the chaplain closed with prayer, after which Speaker Sherill declared the regular session of the twenty-sixth legislature adjourned without day.

Commented.

Austin, Tex., May 29.—In the house Saturday a resolution by Messrs. Rogers and Goodlet was adopted, reciting the fact that the public schools of the city of Brenham, assisted by the citizens of Washington and Grimes counties, have made arrangements to erect a suitable monument on the banks of the Brazos at old Washington, on the spot where the declaration of independence was signed, and commending the patriotic action of the people of that section in perpetuating and marking the most sacred spot in Texas history.

Fatal Shooting.

Waco, Tex., May 29.—A fatal shooting affair occurred here at the corner of South Fourth and Mary streets, in which Charles Leonard Marshall was killed, his head and body being pierced with three 45-caliber bullets, either of which was sufficient to destroy life. J. A. Tison is in jail, charged with the crime. The latter is a solicitor for a picture enlarging firm, and the trouble originated over the enlarging of one for Mrs. Marshall. Marshall lived two hours.

Henderson County Affair.

Athens, Tex., May 29.—Deputy Sheriff Henry brought in John Greenhaw and put him in jail. Greenhaw is a prosperous farmer and cattleman of Trans Cedar community and was arrested on an affidavit charging him with assisting in the lynching of Jim Humphreys and his two sons, George and John, on the night of the 23d. The time for examining trials of Greenhaw and the Wilkisons, father and son, has not yet been set. A fourth arrest was made.

Peter Guyson, a prominent citizen of Marfa, died at that place.

Burned to Death.

Whitney, Tex., May 29.—The wife of Luther Hicks, colored, while starting a fire in a cook stove, poured kerosene from a five-gallon can on the smouldering embers, with the usual result. The can exploded and in an instant she was completely enveloped in flames. Running to the front room of the house, her husband sprang to her relief, but she was fatally burned. Their baby was badly burned also.

Buddhist Temple.

There is now in Philadelphia a Buddhist temple as complete in every essential detail as any of the shrines of Buddha in the far countries of the Orient. It was put together by Professor Maxwell Sommerville of the department of archaeology and paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania, and occupies a portion of the new Archaeological building. Professor Sommerville collected all the material from which the temple was constructed while on a recent tour of the world, buying the idols and all the objects of worship and religious rites from the priests of Buddhist temples in China, Japan, Corea, India, Siam and Burmah.

The railroad expert believes that the number of revenue tons hauled per mile is the best indication of a railroad's ability to handle traffic at the lowest cost of transportation. As is well known, the receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been spending millions on improvements and have not completed the work, the lines west of the Ohio river being in need of a general rehabilitation, which they are to get this year. But the revenue haul per mile in 1897-98 was increased to 314 tons and a special report for the six months ending December 31, 1898, shows an average of 321.9 tons, quite an appreciable advance. It is confidently expected that still further improvement will be shown before long.

A girl is care-free as long as she giggles in church.

A forgetful memory is truly a misfortune.

Lost sight.

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

Many feuds arise from the most trivial of incidents.

A Pure, Vegetable Compound. 50 percent or other mineral poison in Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc. All druggists, 10c. 25c. 50c.

The furnace man now works with the ice company.

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. 5c. All Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A pair of tight shoes can make one forget his other miseries.

Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cures colic, cures whooping cough, cures croup.

The artistic home is never the cleanest one.

FIVE Potent Remedies Cured. Notice on a personage after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Dr. J. C. H. Kline, 124, 2nd Ave. St. Philadelphia, Pa.

A woman prefers a man who adores her to one who waits on her.

We Pay \$15 a Week and Expenses to men with tips to introduce our Potent Compound. Address with stamp, Javille Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.

Eating alone is the cause of much indigestion.

Rev. (now Bishop) Joseph C. May, wrote: "We gave your TETHEA (Teething Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than from anything we ever used."

Few there are beyond the power of flattery.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. U. Albright, Millbury, Pa., Dec. 11, '93.

It is not wise to trust one who has broken faith with you.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Few women deem themselves too old for a sailor hat.

To Laundry Dresses and Skirts.

To get best results, mix some "Faulstich Starch" in a little cold water; when dissolved pour on boiling water until it becomes clear. All grocers sell "Faulstich Starch." Large package, 10c.

After a man has told his troubles you know more of his kin.

Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was inoculated in the thigh, and his life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of sorrow during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians were strictly treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful fire. At last, one day, I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles and I felt hope again in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. A. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.

Of the many blood remedies, A. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

S.S.S. For the Blood

IS PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.


Bryan's New Book


REPUBLIC ON EMPIRE?
THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

BY
HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN

With Supplementary Chapters from

Hon. Andrew Carnegie, Senators Hear, Vest, Allen, Whiting, Gorman, Bacon, Mason, Dinslow, Chittenden, Butler, McLean, Tillman, Hoar, Tamm, Turner, Gilman, Edmunds, Brewster, Hale, Sherman, James H. Watson, F. S. Johnson, John W. Foster, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Prof. David Starr Jordan, Gen'l Weaver, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon'g Cushman, Geo. A. Latham, and others.




HON. ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Hon. E. Stansbury, Ex-Secretary (Gen.
John Mearns), Van Wyck, Hon. Cass,
Francis Adams, Prof. David Starr Jordan, Gen'l
Weaver, Hon.,
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HON. W. J. BRYAN.
Edmunds, Clay, Hon. R. V. Johnson,
Bacon, Chase, Cleveland, Elihu Root,
James H. Watson, Van Wyck, Hon. Cass,
Francis Adams, Prof. David Starr Jordan, Gen'l
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THE DENIATION OF THE CENTURY. IMPERIALISM AND ABSOLUTISM DEMOUCED.

Territorial Expansion denominated "THE POOR MAN'S LOAN," and opposed by the vast majority of the United States, its destruction of independence, and all the most sacred liberties of our Republic are handed down to us by our Fathers.

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It is profusely illustrated, giving beautiful half-tone portraits of Mr. Bryan and the other participants also scenes of thrilling interest, showing the exact conditions and customs in the Philippines. Nothing like it before attempted at book publishing. A very valuable gift or sale.

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LOCAL.

Mrs. B. Powell is very sick.
Ed Scoggins is sowing white clover for his bees.
Mrs. C. W. Cowden is listed among the sick this week.
G. C. Babers from Nell wells was in town during the week.
Elza White, the well driller, went south Tuesday to Midland.

Mr. V. V. Leghorn and entire family, of Malaga, are on the sick list.
J. H. Parrimore of Abilene was in town last week leaving for home Monday.

Misses Ora and Johnnie Bush are here visiting and will remain this summer.
Gus Goodwin and wife has moved into the M. E. parsonage for the present.

"Ten nights in a Bar Room," old yet good will be given to the public some time soon.

If everybody will put a shoulder to the wheel a good time and grand 4th will be the result.

Ted Nymeyer came in Thursday from Alamogordo and will remain until after the Fourth.

Mrs. M. Whiteman and daughters are here from Roswell visiting Mrs. M. J. Murray for a week.

Herbert Douglass came in from Hope, Thursday, and left on the evening train for Alamogordo.

Miss Eula and Berta Laverty have been listed among the sick this week, but are now much improved.

Dr. Whichee reports the arrival Thursday of a nine pound girl at the home of Fred Hare of Malaga.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCarthy who moved from here to Chino Cal, last fall lost their baby by measles a few days ago.

Mrs. R. M. Johnson had an operation performed last Saturday by Drs. Whichee & Moehlan and she is now much improved.

T. L. Webber, of El Paso, was among the many visitors Thursday in the interest of that live evening daily the El Paso Herald.

Good printers, good stock and the latest type enables an office to turn out good work. All this you will find at the CURRANT office.

Cyrus and Joe James sold their yearlings to Cowden Bros., of Midland last week to be delivered between now and Sept. 1, at \$16.00.

Dick Wicker left Tuesday for Hillsboro, this territory, to testify in the Oliver Lee case, Dick knowing more than he cared to express in public.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Woerner will depart shortly for an extended visit through Illinois Indiana and Kentucky to visit Will's parents and other relatives.

A meeting of sheepmen of Eddy County will be held at the court house next Saturday June 10 at 2 p. m. to arrange for dipping and other matters of importance.

Vin Smith was before Justice Roberts, Wednesday, for throwing a knife at one of W. L. Hughes' boys. Ben was given ten days' time and cost, much to his regret.

B. A. Nymeyer returned to Alamogordo, Sunday, after a stay of one day in Carlsbad. Mr. Nymeyer says his mine is getting better and he expects soon to be shipping ore.

No preaching services at the Baptist church to-morrow, owing to the absence of Dr. Emerson in attendance at the commencement exercises of the Military Institute at Roswell.

Four-fifths of the farms around Otis are lying idle this season and many of the farmers who are tilling the soil complain about the manner they are treated by the company on water matters.

The Argus some time since suggested that the vacant lots opposite Hotel Schlitz be planted to alfalfa. The current predicts the lots will be "planted" to a handsome business house shortly which would look better than alfalfa.

A. Norbom, a health seeker who left here a month ago after spending the winter in Eddy returned this week, satisfied that this is the best place for health. He spent a month in El Paso and Alamogordo and says it's too dusty in either place for him.

Jos. Bernal still holds forth with G. F. A. Robertson and has sold about \$100 worth of steel spring bits and spurs the last month or more. Mr. Bernal has had several years experience with the largest blacksmith firm on the Pacific coast in San Francisco.

Attorney W. A. Hawkins well known here is at the head of the scheme to stock the Sacramento mountains with English pheasants. Hawkins has engineered many schemes in the line of railways, etc. But the scheme to stock the mountains with pheasants is the biggest yet.

Rev. Jno. E. Kell has resigned the pastorate of the Presbyterian church to take effect about July at the end of his second year. Mr. and Mrs. Kell will probably reside in Kansas. Rev. Kell has made many friends while among us and it is with regret his departure is noted.

Call for Mass Meeting of Citizens.

Believing we should celebrate our national independence in an appropriate manner, I hereby call upon all citizens of Carlsbad and surrounding country to meet in mass convention in the court house Tuesday evening, June 6th, at 8 o'clock, to discuss the matter and, if it is the desire of the meeting, to appoint committees to arrange for a proper Fourth of July celebration.

United action is all that is required to make the event a complete success and I earnestly trust all citizens will attend the mass meeting.

M. J. MURRAY, Mayor.

Mrs. G. C. Starkweather, of Roswell, is visiting Mrs. Blackmore.

Mrs. D. W. Gerhart visited friends in Midland a few days this week.

The old reliable blacksmith, G. F. A. Robertson, is still on hand with prices lower than ever and all work guaranteed.

Dr. Smith last Saturday purchased the building and lot on which Cassi-goli Bros. are located for \$1,000 cash through McLanthen & Tracy.

J. Eisenman, the Boston wool buyer, is here once more and is doing considerable business. He has so far purchased some thing like 100,000 pounds of wool.

Joe Simpson the druggist at Blackmore's returned yesterday from a trip to Deadwood and Montana points. He reports the spring grass fine in that northern country.

J. J. Dyer of DeLeon Tex. who has been employed on the building on the corner of Canon and Fox leaves for home to-night having received a message announcing the dangerous illness of his mother.

John Gardoni, of San Angelo, an old friend of Will Woerner and an experienced mixologist, having held positions in many of the most palatial sample rooms of the big cities, will officiate at the Central and cater to the wants of its customers for liquid refreshments. Mr. G. arrived Wednesday.

Sheriff Stewart last week went to Austin, Texas, to confer with Gov. Sayers on the Jim Nite matter. Nite is the thief and murderer captured by Sheriff Stewart and posse who is so badly wanted by the sheriff of Longview, Texas, that he made a trip to Santa Fe and by the use of those methods best known to Texas officials to properly approach a Mexican acting governor, secured requisition papers for Nite. It seems this same sheriff had once before obtained possession of Nite after having offered a big reward for his capture. The sheriff never paid the reward. Then Nite escaped and another big reward. It is said, of \$2,500 was offered for Nite.

Sheriff Stewart returned yesterday morning he says the total rewards offered for Nite amount to but \$600, and that so far as he could learn the report that the acting governor had issued a requisition was a fabrication of some one. He was asked by the authorities of Texas to deliver Nite to Longview so a trial for murder could be had in the re-hearing granted by the courts of Texas for the murder of the cashier of the bank at Longview. Whether or not Sheriff Stewart will deliver Nite he has not decided. The Texas officials acknowledged that this county has the first and best claim on Nite at present because of being in the custody of our officials for a crime committed in the county, and that the governor's requisition cannot affect our rights to try the man even if such requisition is out.

The Oliver Lee Murder Trial.
The case against Oliver Lee and Jim Gilliland was called Monday at Hillsborough Sierra county. H. B. Ferguson and A. B. Fall appearing for the defense and W. B. Childers and T. B. Catron assisting the prosecution.
From El Paso Times.
HILLSBORO, N. M., May 30.—The first witness called in the Fountain murder case was T. B. Heman, who was foreman of the grand jury of Lincoln county, January, 1896 the last session of court attended by Col. Fountain prior to his disappearance. He testified that at the session indictments were found against Oliver Lee and William McNew for larceny of cattle. The witness stated that these had been obtained chiefly through the efforts of Col. Fountain. The attorneys for the defense objected strenuously to the introduction of this latter evidence as showing a motive for the alleged crime, and they tried hard to keep it from the jury. Judge Parker, however, overruled the objection.
Certified copies of the two indictments were then offered in evidence and read to the jury.
The cross-examination brought out the fact that Lees Dow was the chief witness against the defendants, on whose testimony the indictments were found.
Saturnino Barela was the next witness called. At the time of the alleged murder he carried the Tularosa mail from Las Cruces as far as Luna's Wells. He was the last person who saw Col. Fountain and the little boy.
About 8 o'clock on the afternoon of

February 1st, 1896, he was driving with the mail from Las Cruces and was at a point about three miles north of the Chalk hills, when he saw three men on horseback coming from the opposite direction, who turned off the road at his approach and he could not see their faces. A little later he met Col Fountain with the little boy in his buck board, driving slowly and appeared very much worried and anxious.

Fountain stopped and asked him who those three men ahead were, and said that he feared an attack. Barela said he did not know, and suggested to Fountain that he turn back and stop over night at Luna's Wells with him, and they could go on into Las Cruces together next day when he would be returning with the mail from Tularosa. Fountain appeared to hesitate a moment or two and then said that he had to get home that night and would go on and take his chances. Then they separated, Fountain on towards Las Cruces and Barela on towards Luna's Wells.

Next day Barela fearing that some accident had befallen them, watched their tracks carefully as he drove towards Las Cruces on his return trip. About two and a half miles south of the Chalk hills or about five and one-half miles from where he had met him the day before the witness found that Fountain's track left the road and turned toward the Jarillas.

He followed the tracks a short distance, but finding no sign of the buckboard he turned and drove hastily into Las Cruces and gave the alarm.

After the disappearance he found a pool of blood dried and soaked into the sand near the point where the tracks of Fountain's buckboard left the road.

The witnesses' statements did not vary under cross examination.

Catrinio Diego, one of the searching party who went out with Albert Fountain corroborated his testimony of yesterday.

Major E. Van Patten, ex-sheriff of Dona Ana county, then took the stand. He testified that he went out from Las Cruces with a searching party when the news of Fountain's disappearance came.

At a point about 425 steps from the Chalk hills he found a pool of blood, soaked into the sand. This he collected and delivered to Gov. Thornton. At the same point he found a five and a

We Don't Puff and Blow

about paying printers high salaries—it is something foreign to good taste. Many bun printers get big salaries. The CURRANT does the big end of the job printing for business men in Eddy county and lets the other fellow puff about high salaries, etc. If you want good printing because it is cheap see this office, but if you want smutty work by some scoundrel to show where. Don't come to this office.

ten cent piece each bearing spots of blood. Blood was also found on a patch of grass there.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST LEE AND GILLILAND

Herald Bureau, Hillsboro, N. M., June 1.—This morning Jim Gould, whose cousin married Gilliland, took the stand to say that he saw McNew and Gilliland about Feb. 1 and they told him about Fountain's disappearance.

"Gilliland said a posse was out hunting for Fountain," said the witness; "later he told me that old man Fountain came from Texas in a chicken coop and had prized up hell ever since he'd been in New Mexico but wouldn't prize up any more. I asked him about killing the child. He said it was nothing but a half breed and to kill him was like killing a dog."

(Cross examined by Fall) Witness was not positive as to dates, and admitted he had talked the story over with his father. Witness said that during March, 1897, he was in the Eddy jail, and that he was an enemy of Gilliland and McNew and the two factions in the mountains went armed for one another.

Riley Baker was the next witness. He and Gilliland married sisters. Witness said Gilliland showed him the spot where he and defendants watched with a field glass the party trailing the Fountains.

"Gilliland told me," said witness, "that the bodies would never be found and no one would ever be convicted and that things had quieted down since old man Fountain disappeared."

Cross-examined witness told of himself, his brother and Loomis hiding on a house top all day at Alamogordo last election to get the drop on Lee and Gilliland when they came in to vote. Other sensational evidence tending to show a conspiracy to kill Lee was brought out by Judge Fall.

Reduction Rates.

On account of commencement exercises of the New Mexico Military Institute at one and one-third fare for round trip June 4-5; final limit June 11th.

DON D. DONAHOE,
G. P. & Tkt. Agt.

BLACKMORE'S

BLACKMORE'S

Are You in Good Health?

If so, then be careful of yourself. When you don't feel well and have to take a little medicine, take only that which is

Pure in Quality and of Standard Strength.

That is just what you always obtain when buying our drugs.

T. F. BLACKMORE.

2 Doors south of Hotel.



HOTEL
SCHLITZ,

EDDY, N. M.

D. W. GERHART,
Manager.

HILLSIDE DAIRY FARM.

F. E. BRYANT, Proprietor.

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

Special Cows for Invalids and Children.

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. T. BITTING,
BANKER.
3 Doors Below Hotel Windsor,
Eddy, N. M.
A general banking business done.
Exchange furnished to customers free of charge.

NEW SODA
FOUNTAIN
And the best conc. Syrups and crushed Fruits are what the Eddy Drug Co. draw their line soda from. We will still keep up our past record and serve only the best.

Arthur R. O'Quinn
DEALER IN
ICE
AND
WHOLESALE
...OF BEER
Agent for Schlitz and Anheuser-Busch Brewing companies.

S. T. BITTING,
Department Store
EDDY, NEW MEXICO.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents Furnishings, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, House Furnishings, Clocks, Cutlery, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware, Harness, Wagon Timber, Buggies, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Tents, Etc.
Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.

Eddy Drug Co.

Lumber Yard.
A. N. PRATT, Prop'r.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Mouldings, Pickets, Sash, Etc.

Thomas & Collier,
Contractors and Builders.
Plans and estimates furnished and all work done promptly.
EDDY, NEW MEX.

Mrs. Joe Hunt has been seriously ill this week.

Good work guaranteed at starvation prices by W. G. Brown.

Drs. Whichee & Moehlan operated on Mrs. Summey, Sunday.

Mrs. I. S. Osborne returned Tuesday from an extended eastern trip.

McLanthen & Tracy this week sold lot 6, block 55, to C. W. Lewis.

Remember the 4th of July meeting at the court house Tuesday evening.

Mason fruit jars at Pardues with rubbers. All sizes at the lowest prices. Jno. W. Poe, the Roswell banker, was a north bound passenger Wednesday.

If you want to see a big time the Fourth turn out and help get the celebration on foot.

Milton Whitney of the U. S. division of sails arrived yesterday morning and will be here several days.

B. A. Wiggins is ready to do all kind of mowing and raking, everything furnished, at 75 cents per acre.

Lost:—Music roll containing several pieces; probably between town and La Huerta. Return to Arthur Draper.

Ed. O. Hughes, hailing from Denver, was here this week to check up with McLanthen & Tracy on fire insurance.

Dr. L. Bertrand, the dentist, will leave this afternoon for his home in Baton Rouge, La., having decided to leave Eddy for good.

T. F. Blackmore in his ad this week again calls attention to the fact that he has the purest and best drugs on the market. He also has a complete line.

More prairie schooners from Texas have been going through this week enroute to the Sacramento mountains, where they will have a hard time trying to make a living.

The team attached to the water wagon took a runaway notion Wednesday and had a general time breaking the wagon tongue and tearing up things generally.

Carlsbad will be represented by large crowd at the commencement exercises of the Military Institute at Roswell, owing to the liberal rates made by the P. V. & N. E. Railway.

The raising of sugar beets and the manufacturing of sugar from them employs thousands of persons in Germany, and is a source of great profit to those who have invested their money in the industry. An enormous amount of that beet sugar is imported to the United States. The German manufacturer pays the freight to the importer, the salvage and yet can afford to sell his beet sugar on American markets as cheap as the sugar produced in this country. Many sections in New Mexico are better adapted to the sugar beet industry than the most favored parts of Germany, and sugar could be produced cheaper in this territory than anywhere else in the world. With so much capital seeking investment there should be little difficulty in establishing the beet sugar industry on a large scale in this territory. —New Mexican.

AGENT WANTED:—For "The Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Murat Halstead the life-long friend and admirer of the nation's idol. Biggest and best book, over 200 pages, xxix inches; nearly 100 pages half-tone illustrations. Only \$1.50. Enormous demand. Big commissions. Outfit free. Chance of a life time. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd Floor, Canton Bldg., Chicago.

Peaches for Canning.
People desiring peaches for canning and preserving are advised to leave orders at Tracy & McEwan's at once, for the early crop will be the only plentiful one. Price \$3.00 per 100 pounds at the Tracy orchard, and \$3.50 delivered in Eddy. my 12-4t

A. J. ALLEN,
Pumps, Windmills, Casing, Piping, Etc., Etc.
And all kinds of Supplies.
Plumbing and Tining.
Bronson Block, - Eddy.

Pat Murray,
DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BUGGIES.
I desire to say to the people of Eddy that I have moved my stock of Harness, Saddles, Buggies, Etc., from Midland and have opened up in Eddy next door to the E. K. restaurant.
My stock is complete and consists of the latest and best goods to be found and I invite the public to call on me when in need of anything in this line.
Repair Work Done Promptly.
PAT MURRAY.

PHANTOM SHIP

The Flying Dutchman.

—OR—
BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

"And so do I," replied Philip, "devoutly wish he would, before those murderers come; but not, I trust, while the attack is making, for there's a carbine loaded expressly for his head, and if they make him prisoner they will not spare his life, unless his gold and your person are given in ransom. This the arms, maiden—where are they?"

"Follow me," replied Amine, leading Philip to an inner room on the upper floor. It was the sanctum of her father, and was surrounded by shelves filled with bottles and boxes of drugs. In one corner was an iron chest, and over the mantel-piece were a brace of carbines and three pistols.

"They are all loaded," observed Amine, pointing to them, and laying on the table the one which she had held in her hand.

Philip took down the arms and examined all the primings. He then took up from the table the pistol which Amine had laid there, and threw open the pan. It was equally well prepared. Philip closed the pan, and with a smile observed:

"So this was meant for me, Amine?"

"No—not for you—but for a traitor, had one gained admittance."

"Now, maiden," observed Philip, "I shall station myself at the casement which you opened, but without a light in the room. You may remain here, and can turn the key for your security."

"You little know me," replied Amine. "In that way at least I am not fearful; I must remain near you and reload the arms—a task in which I am well practiced."

"No, no," replied Philip, "you might be hurt."

"I may. But think you I will remain here idly when I can assist one who risks his life for me? I know my duty, sir, and I shall perform it."

"You must not risk your life, Amine," replied Philip; "my aim will not be steady if I know that you're in danger. But I must take the arms into the other chamber, for the time is come."

Philip, assisted by Amine, carried the carbines and pistols into the adjoining chamber; and Amine then left Philip, carrying with her the light. Philip, as soon as he was alone, opened the casement and looked out—there was no one to be seen; he listened, but all was silent. The moon was just rising above the distant hill, but her light was dimmed by fleecy clouds, and Philip watched for a few minutes; at length he heard a whispering below. He looked out, and could distinguish through the dark four expected assassins, standing close to the door of the house. He walked away softly from the window, and went into the next room to Amine, whom he found busy preparing ammunition.

"Amine, they are at the door, in consultation. You can see them now, without risk. I thank them; for they will convince you that I have told the truth."

Amine, without reply, went into the front room and looked out of the window. She returned, and, laying her hand upon Philip's arm, she said:

"Grant me your pardon for my doubts. I fear nothing now but that my father may return too soon, and they seize him."

Philip left the room again to make his reconnaissance. The robbers did not appear to have made up their minds—the strength of the door defied their utmost efforts, so they attempted stratagem. They knocked, and as there was no reply, they continued to knock louder and louder; not meeting with success, they held another consultation, and the muzzle of a carbine was then pointed to the key-hole, and the piece discharged. The lock of the door was blown off, but the iron bars which crossed the door within, above and below still held it fast.

Although Philip would have been justified in firing upon the robbers when he first perceived them in consultation at the door, still there is that feeling in a generous mind which prevents the taking away of life, except from stern necessity; and this feeling made him withhold his fire until hostilities had actually commenced. He now leveled one of the carbines at the head of the robber nearest to the door, who was busy examining the effect which the discharge of the piece had made, and what further obstacles intervened. The aim was true, and the man fell dead, while the others started back with surprise at the unexpected retaliation. But in a second or two a pistol was discharged at Philip, who still remained leaning out of the casement, fortunately without effect; and the next moment he felt himself drawn away, so as to be protected from their fire. It was Amine, who, unknown to Philip, had been standing by his side.

"You must not expose yourself, Philip," said she, in a low tone.

"She called me Philip," thought he, but made no reply.

"They will be watching for you at the casement now," said Amine. "Take the other carbine, and go below in the passage. If the lock of the door is blown off they may put their arms in, perhaps, and remove the bars. I

do not think they can, but I'm not sure; at all events, it is there you should now be, as there they will not expect you."

"You are right," replied Philip, going down.

"But you must not fire more than once there; if another fall, there will be but two to deal with, and they cannot watch the casement and force admittance, too. Go—I will reload the carbine."

Philip descended softly, and without a light. He went to the door, and perceived that one of the miscreants, with his arm through the hole where the lock was blown off, was working at the upper iron bar, which he could just reach. He presented his carbine, and was about to fire the whole charge into the body of the man under his raised arm, when there was a report of firearms from the robbers outside.

"Amine has exposed herself," Philip, "and may be hurt."

The desire of vengeance prompted him first to fire his piece through the man's body, and then he drew up the stairs to ascertain the state of Amine. She was not at the casement; he darted into the inner room, and found her deliberately loading the carbine.

"My God! how you frightened me, Amine. I thought by their firing that you had shown yourself at the window."

"Indeed, I did not! but I thought that when you fired through the door they might return the fire, and you be hurt; so I went to the side of the casement and pushed out on a stick some of my father's clothes, and they who were watching for you fired immediately."

"Indeed, Amine! who could have expected such courage and such coolness in one so young and beautiful?" exclaimed Philip, with surprise.

"Are none but ill-favored people brave, then?" replied Amine, smiling.

"I did not mean that, Amine—but I am losing time. I must to that door again. Give me that carbine and reload this."

Philip crept downstairs that he might reconnoiter, but before he had gained the door he heard at a distance the voices of Mynheer Poots. Amine, who also heard it, was in a moment at his side with a loaded pistol in each hand.

"Fear not, Amine," said Philip, as he unlocked the door, "there are but two, and your father shall be saved."

The door was opened, and Philip, seizing his carbine, rushed out; he found Mynheer Poots on the ground between the two men, one of whom had raised his knife to plunge it into his body, when the ball of the carbine whizzed through his head. The last of the robbers closed with Philip, and a desperate struggle ensued; it was, however, soon decided by Amine stepping forward and firing one of the pistols through the robber's body.

We must here inform our readers that Mynheer Poots, when coming home, had heard the report of firearms in the direction of his own house. The recollection of his daughter and of his money—for to do him justice, he did love her best—had lent him wings; he forgot that he was a feeble old man and without arms, all he thought of was to gain his habitation. On he came, reckless, frantic and shouting, and he rushed into the arms of the two robbers, who seized and would have dispatched him, had not Philip so opportunely come to his assistance.

As soon as the last robber fell Philip disengaged himself and went to the assistance of Mynheer Poots, whom he raised up in his arms and carried into the house as if he were an infant. The old man was still in a state of delirium, from fear and previous excitement.

In a few minutes Mynheer Poots was more coherent.

"My daughter!" exclaimed he, "my daughter! where is she?"

"She is here, father, and safe," replied Amine.

"Ah! my child is safe," said he, opening his eyes and staring. "Yes, it is even so—and my money—my money—where is my money?" continued he, starting up.

"Quite safe, father."

"Quite safe, you say quite safe—are you sure of it? Let me see."

"There it is, father, as you may perceive, quite safe—thanks to one whom you have not treated so well."

"Who—what do you mean? Ah, yes, I see him—'tis Philip Vanderdecken—he owes me three guilders and a half, and there is a vial—did he save you—and my money, child?"

"He did, indeed, at the risk of his life."

"Well, well, I will forgive him the whole debt—yes, the whole of it; but—'tis a vial of no use to him—he must return that. Give me some water."

It was some time before the old man could regain his perfect reason. Philip left him with his daughter, and, taking a brace of loaded pistols, went out to ascertain the fate of the four assassins. The moon, having climbed above the bank of clouds which had obscured her, was now high in the heavens, shining bright, and he could distinguish clearly. The two men lying across the threshold were quite

dead. The others, who had seized upon Mynheer Poots, were still alive, but one was expiring and the other bled fast. Philip put a few questions to the latter, but he either would not or could not make any reply; he removed their weapons and returned to the house, where he found the old man attended by his daughter, in a state of comparative composure.

"I thank you, Philip Vanderdecken—I thank you very much. You have saved my dear child and my money—that is little, very little—for I am poor. May you live long and happily!"

Philip smiled; the letter and his voice were, for the first time since he fell in with the robbers, recalled to his recollection, and a shade passed over his countenance.

"Long and happily—no, no," muttered he, with an involuntary shake of his head.

"And I must thank you," said Amine, looking inquiringly in Philip's face. "Oh, how much I have to thank you for! indeed, I am grateful!"

"Yes, yes, she is very grateful," interrupted the old man; but we are poor—very poor. I talked about my money because I have so little and I cannot afford to lose it; but you shall not pay me the three guilders and a half—I am content to lose that, Mr. Philip."

"Why should you lose even that, Mynheer Poots? I promised to pay you, and will keep my word. I have plenty of money—thousands of guilders, and know not what to do with them."

"You—you—thousands of guilders!" exclaimed Poots. "Poo! nonsense! that won't do."

"I repeat to you, Amine," said Philip, "that I have thousands of guilders; you know I would not tell a falsehood."

"I believed you when you said so to my father," replied Amine.

"Then, perhaps, as you have so much and I am so very poor, Mr. Vanderdecken—"

But Amine put her hand upon her father's lips, and the sentence was not finished.

"Father," said Amine, "it is time that we retire. You must leave us for tonight, Philip."

"I will not," replied Philip; "nor, you may depend upon, will I sleep. You may both to bed in safety. It is indeed time that you retire—good-night, Mynheer Poots, I will ask but a lamp, and then I leave you—Amine, good-night."

"Good-night," said Amine, extending her hand, "and many, many thanks."

"Thousands of guilders!" muttered the old man, as Philip left the room and went below.

(To be continued.)

STORYETTES.

Mr. T., a business man, rents a room in his office to Mr. B., whence the following story: "Is Mr. B. in?" asked a caller. "No," replied Mr. T., thinking he recognized an unwelcome caller. "Well, I'll wait for him," replied the caller, sitting down. At 5 o'clock he was still waiting. At 5:30 still waiting. A few minutes before 6 Mr. T. closed his desk for the day and prepared to go home. The caller ventured to ask if Mr. B. was likely to return to his office that day. Mr. T. answered: "No, he is in Sacramento, and will be back next Tuesday morning."

The caller showed no anger. On the contrary, he smiled. "Don't apologize," he said; "my business is not important, and your office has proved a pleasant lounging place. Fact is," he added, "I suppose I'm coming down with the smallpox, and the doctor told me I must stay indoors and keep warm."

Rudyard Kipling, when he was a student in the United Service college, in North Devon, says one who knew him, was known as "Gips," because of the glasses he wore. About the middle of his school life he entered into a strong tie of friendship with two other boys. The trio are said to have led a kind of bohemian existence, as related in the "Stalky" stories. Kipling was the "Beetle."

During these four or five years it could hardly be said that Kipling was a prodigy. He was always extremely near-sighted, which was perhaps the reason for his not taking any very keen interest in either field sports or athletics. On the other hand, he was not always to be seen poring over his books. He was seldom at the top of his class, although when he left the college in 1882 he carried with him the well-earned first prize in English literature. He was easily noticeable in his schoolfellows' eyes for a keen wit and a flow of language that could only be suppressed by depriving him of his spectacles.

For two years Kipling was editor of the College Chronicle, during which period many bright verses and clever articles from his pen appeared in that little journal. The position led to his first newspaper engagement under novel and amusing circumstances. The head master of the college was chairman of the local board, and he was being attacked by the local paper. The local editor, probably seeing some of Kipling's work, entered into an arrangement with him to goad the head master into the indiscretion of a reply.

The next issue contained a series of articles written in such pungent, sarcastic terms that everybody began to talk about the matter. The head master was compelled to take up his pen in self-defense, and eventually he resigned his chair.

They Always Say It.

"Queer about the actor who made the little speech before the curtain last night, wasn't it?"

"What was queer about him?"

"He didn't say it seemed like getting home when he came here to fill his engagement."

Drawing to a Close.

Monroe's house bill prohibiting the celebration of marriages without licenses passed the senate Thursday.

Prince's house bill fixing the salary of the industrial manager of the orphan's home at \$1000 passed finally.

House bill by Childs for the protection of workmen's organizations passed to a third reading.

Grogan's bill allowing contractors constructing public buildings 75 per cent of cost as construction progresses was passed finally.

Tompkins' house bill increasing the number of students at the Prairie View normal from 56 to 149, and providing that they shall pay one-third of the tuition, was passed to a third reading.

Kittrell's house bill exempting Harris county from the operation of a special road law was passed finally.

House bill providing that commissioners' courts shall audit claims for horses afflicted with glanders and are condemned and killed, was passed finally.

The senate passed to a third reading house bill appropriating \$2500 to retire state bonds maturing April 21, 1899, and providing for setting aside \$50,000 out of any unexpended balance in the general revenue fund on Sept. 1, 1899, and on Sept. 1, 1900, to create a sinking fund for the retirement of state bonds maturing in 1904 and 1909.

The pending business was suspended and the election of a president pro tem came up. Turney was elected by a rising vote.

House bill extending the time with which committees appointed by district judges may examine into the finances of the counties was passed to a third reading, and the bill to provide for the removal and reinterment of the remains of Stephen F. Austin and of his sister, Emily Austin Perry, was taken up and passed. It appropriates \$500 for the purpose of removing the remains of Stephen F. Austin and of his sister, Emily Austin Perry, from their present place of interment at Peach Point, Brazoria county, to the city of Austin and their reinterment in the state cemetery.

The speaker laid before the house as a special order the senate bill to relieve the inhabitants and property of Webb county from the payment of state taxes for 1899. Indefinitely postponed.

Lynched Three.

Athens, Tex., May 26.—Sheriff K. Richardson received a telephone message early yesterday morning from Justice of the Peace Garrett of Trans Cedar precinct saying that Jim Humphreys and his two sons, George and John, had been taken from their homes night before last by a mob and hanged.

The Humphreys all have families and lived on different farms.

The mob claimed to be deputies of Sheriff Richardson, and told Humphreys' wives that they were going to bring their husbands to Athens and put them in jail.

The remains of the Humphreys were not found until late Wednesday night, and when found were hanging to a tree in Cedar creek bottom.

Sheriff Richardson and County Attorney Stephen Paul left for the scene of the hanging.

It is alleged the men killed a constable a year ago.

Narrowly Averted.

Texarkana, Tex., May 26.—A narrow escape from a holocaust was averted here. While the Hanlon company was engaged in the rendition of their programme at the auditorium some empty corn sacks that were piled in the back of the stage caught fire. The audience were at once panic-stricken and commenced tumbling out of the building. A large barrel filled with water and kept on the stage for such emergencies afforded the necessary facilities and the fire was soon extinguished.

Bills Signed.

Austin, Tex., May 26.—Gov. Eayers yesterday approved the anti-trust bill. Many inquiries have been received here from all parts of the country as to the provisions of the bill.

The governor signed Senator Wayland's concurrent resolution in regard to unexpired claim of \$122,244.51 due by the United States in favor of Texas.

This claim reaches back before the civil war and was acknowledged more than once to be good and reasonable.

The United Presbyterian church is in session at Philadelphia.

Many cattle have been drowned in Kansas by the recent floods.

Acquitted.

LaGrange, Tex., May 26.—The case of the state vs. Tom Adair was taken up in the district court yesterday. The state failed to make a case and Judge Teichmuller instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. Adair was charged with the murder of Paul Williams near Flatonia about two years ago. At the last spring term of court he was convicted of manslaughter and given two years in the penitentiary, but on error a new trial was granted.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

The City of Malolos—Facts About the Late Capital of the Philippine Insurgents—An Australian Puzzle Solved—The Nawab of Bahawalpur.

The Chinook.
There comes to my heart this morning
On the western breeze's wing
The chant of the crazy chinook,
The drunken demon of spring:

'My home is the broad Pacific;
But youth cannot bide at home,
I spread my wings for a frolic
And flew o'er the ocean's foam.

'I kissed the tops of the ranges
And severed the ice king's chain;
I whispered of pleasant valleys
And the waters wakened again.

'I raced them down the mountains,
Barring boulders aside with fling;
I called to the sleeping streamlets,
'Come, dance with the devil of spring!

'They came with a rush and gurgling,
They came with a leap and dash,
With the roar of distant thunder,
With the speed of the lightning flash.

'Down we raced through the gorges,
Melting the ice and snow,
And filled to the overflowing
The Yellowstone below.

'The river itself grew drunken,
Mad with chinook champagne;
It burst the bridges man had built—
Though steel, they were rent in twain.

'It played with the sleeping children—
They will never waken more;
It tossed strong men on its billows
And left them, still, on the shore.

'There's nothing that can withstand us,
As abroad together we fly,
Abroad on our springtime frolic,
The know of the hills and I.

'For I am the barlequin chinook,
And, tho' soft as the zephyr's wing,
When I kiss the mountain ranges
I'm the mischievous imp of spring.

—Detroit People.

City of Malolos.

Malolos is located in the province of Bulacan. This is one of the smallest but richest provinces in the archipelago. It is bounded on the east by Nueva Ecija, on the south by Manila, on the west by the bay and province of Pampanga and on the north by the province of Pampanga. The area is 965 square miles and the population is 230,000.

In this province are in the neighborhood of twenty-five cities, all but one of which, according to the Bangor Commercial, have a population of over 5,000, and the population of some of which runs up as high as 20,000. In fact, the province is so thickly settled that all these cities may be said to be but slightly separated divisions of one great city.

The capital of the province of Bulacan, with a population of 13,186. It is situated 22 miles from Manila, has a church, town hall and about 2,000 stone houses. Angat, with a population of 8,000, is situated 19 miles from Bulacan; Baling, with a population of 14,122, is situated 13 miles from Bulacan; Barasoain, with a population of 9,675, is situated six miles from Bulacan; Bigan, with a population of 8,120, is situated three and one-half miles from Bulacan; Bocaue, with a population of 10,345, is situated four and one-half miles from Bulacan; Bustos, with a population of 7,025, is situated two miles from Bulacan; Calabro, with a population of 15,072, is situated 12 miles from Bulacan; Guiguinto, with a population of 5,115, is situated two miles from Bulacan; Hagonoy, with a population of 20,120, is situated 20 miles from Bulacan.

Malolos has a population of 14,599, and is situated six miles from Bulacan; Marikina, with a population of 5,075, is situated eight miles from Bulacan; Melanayan, with a population of 8,119, is situated eleven miles from Bulacan; Norragary, with a population of 5,035, is situated sixteen miles from Bulacan; Obando, with a population of 7,948, is situated seven miles from Bulacan; Paombong, with a population of 10,297, is situated eight miles from Bulacan; Polo, with a population of 7,549, is situated seven miles from Bulacan; Quingua, with a population of 8,854, is situated seven miles from Bulacan; San Ildefonso, with a population of 6,601, is situated nineteen miles from Bulacan; San Jose, with a population of 2,297, is situated sixteen miles from Bulacan; San Miguel de Mayumo, with a population of 20,400, is situated twenty-five miles from Bulacan; San Rafael, with a population of 8,449, is situated twelve miles from Bulacan; Santa Isabel, with a population of 8,125, is situated six miles from Bulacan; Santa Maria de Pandi, with a population of 10,598, is situated eight miles from Bulacan; Pulilan, with a population of 10,058, is situated eight miles from Bulacan.

An Australian Puzzle Solved.

A traveler in Australia, Mr. J. Garner, has lately solved a problem that has puzzled many people who know the country and the natives. It has been a difficulty to foreigners to understand how the natives of some parts of the island-continents live without water, for there seems to be no natural supply. The general explanation has been that they had to depend upon the water that collects once or twice a year in the hollows of rocks. As the water there found seemed quite inadequate, the explanation was unsatisfactory. Mr. Garner questioned prospectors, and ascertains that knew a little English, but none of them could throw any light on the subject. At last a missionary put him in communication with a native who was able to explain the mystery. He told the traveler of the existence in that country of a tree the roots of which were impregnated with fresh water. These roots spread out near the surface of the

ground, and can be easily prised up with a pointed stick. From these the natives obtain their supply of water. They carry the roots along with them on a journey, and in very dry seasons camp in the regions where the trees are most abundant. Although this tree grows in rocky places, its leaves are extremely green. The wood is soft compared with that of other trees of the country. It bears large greenish flowers, the fruit of the size of a small berry. The important part of the tree, however, is its root. The root consists of a succession of nodosities, sometimes of the size of a large ear of corn. The blacks first drink the water from these, and then eat them. In taste they resemble a radish.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur.

Except on special occasions, the nawab dresses in white muslin trousers, very wide and baggy, silk or cloth coat and waistcoat, and silk and gold turban. His pockets are numerous, and their contents surprising. It is a common thing for him to wear two or three watches, and very beautiful ones they are. This does not astonish any one so much as the fact that he possesses no less than 1,793 watches of all descriptions, and is constantly purchasing others. He has also some remarkably fine jewels. His crown weighs nine pounds, and is a mass of diamonds set in silver, with a row of very large pear-shaped pearls as pendants around the base. He has a sword, the jeweled scabbard and hilt of which are valued at \$500,000. He wears some extraordinary rubies and ancient emeralds attached to chains of rubies and pearls that he wears as a necklace. He has also a set of fifteen ancient rubies as large as the largest of the emeralds. They are historic gems, with the names of the Mogul emperors engraved upon them. They are very irregular in shape, and measure fully one and a half inches in diameter.

He is never without a pocketful of gold mohurs and rupees. A gold mohur is a coin that is not in circulation as money, but it is a custom among native princes to present these coins to friends and to receive them as presents on certain ceremonial occasions. It is of pure gold, and varies in size and value from twenty to fifty rupees. A rupee is a silver coin about the size of a fifty-cent piece, but according to the present rate of exchange is worth about 25 cents.

Hunting Tigers in Persia.

The people of different countries have different ways of hunting the tiger. Traps, pitfalls, spring-guns and nets are called into play. The Chinese are said to employ the mairor to lead the animal into a trap. The tiger's curiosity is excited when he sees his image in the glass, and he immediately proceeds to investigate the mystery. The Persian manner of conducting the hunt as this is described in Chambers' Journal, is more sportsmanlike.

A spherical, strongly woven bamboo cage, with intervals of a few inches between the bars, is erected in some spot near the haunts of the tiger. The cage is firmly and securely picketed to the ground. Inside, a man provided with several sharp and powerful stabbing spears, or with a keen and pointed sword, takes his post at night, with a dog or a goat as his companion. Then he wraps himself in his blanket and goes to sleep.

In due time the tiger makes his appearance, the man is waked by his four-footed companion, and after snuffing and prowling around the cage to find an entrance, the tiger rears against the walls.

The man instantly takes advantage of the brute's unprotected position, and with a resolute stroke of the spear or the sword puts him to death.

Washing Day in Madrid.

Ten thousand women scouse and beat the linen of Madrid in the scant waters of the Manzanares every day. Not an article of clothing is elsewhere washed. No other than these Manzanares lavenderers are permitted to labor as laundresses, and for three miles up and down the stream they work in groups. Each lavendera brings her own huge roll of bread, and perhaps a bit of cheese; and just before noon they breakfast in great wooden sheds on salt fish, potatoes and coffee with a measure of red wine, duplicitating this meal as a dinner at four in the afternoon. They eat like animals, and the moment their food is disposed of the tinkle of the guitar is heard, and any kindly disposed passer may dance with them until the thirty minutes allowed them for food and amusement have expired. On these occasions everyone dances, girls of 18 and women of 80, and the scenes among Manzanares are very picturesque and interesting.

A Curious Swiss Custom.

The tenacity with which Europeans cling to ancient ways is seen in a curious custom which prevails at the present day in Basel, a Swiss city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants. Horses being very expensive in Switzerland, the middle classes cannot afford the luxury, and when a young man becomes engaged to be married he levies on one of his rich neighbors for a span. Though he may not know the rich man even by sight, he notifies him that he wishes his carriage and footman to call at his home at a specified time. He then uses the conveyance to call with his fiancée upon everybody of their acquaintance. At the marriage the same thing takes place again. It is expected that the groom will give a tip of from \$2 to \$4 to each coachman so employed.

Frogs and toads are gifted with a remarkably acute sense of hearing.

ELECTRIC FIRE BALL.

If the Operator Had Touched It He Would Have Been Electrocutted.

Kansas City Star: "Electricity is like a snail in one respect," said a veteran operator. "You can never tell just when it's going to get up on its front legs and kick into the middle of next week. I remember, years ago, when I was night chief operator at the office in Richmond, Va., a very strange thing happened. I was sitting at my table one night at about 11 o'clock, waiting for it to stop raining, so I could go home. There was a big storm up the line, and while we didn't feel it to any great extent in the city, the lightning had been playing the mischief with the wires in the office, and several of the connections had burnt out. All of a sudden I heard a strange snapping sound at my instrument, and the next thing I knew a flash of blue white fire lit up the whole room. Then a globe of flame about the size of an orange seemed to spring from the armature and began to roll slowly from over the top of the table. As nearly as I can describe the thing, it was like a globe of molten metal, glowing through and through with incandescent fire and shimmering with every color of the rainbow. It was beautiful to look at and fascinated me like a snake. Moreover, it seemed as fragile as a bubble—as if a touch would shiver it to atoms—and without thinking I reached for it with a wooden ruler. Luckily my assistant had more sense, and he yelled to me so frantically that I stopped before I touched it. Just then the fiery ball reached the edge and rolled off. As it struck the floor it shattered like a drop of quicksilver and suddenly disappeared. When I recovered my senses and looked at the table I was shocked. The instrument was a wreck, and the track of the electric apparition was charred into the wood half an inch deep. If I had prodded it I wouldn't be telling the story, for the ruler had a metal edge, and I certainly would have been electrocuted then and there. I have heard of such balls of fire from a few old operators, but that's the only one I ever saw, and I'm not yearning to see another. Nobody has ever been able to explain them. Of course the time I speak of was before the introduction of improved current arresters, and nowadays such visitors are pretty effectively barred out."

HE LOST ALL.

Including That Wimsome Creature, the Lovely Birdy Jones.

It was the first perfect day of the glad springtime. The warm sun brightened the country landscape and the odor of opening apple blossoms came upon the laden atmosphere. The lazy clouds floated dreamily in the sky overhead, chiefly because they could not go about or on the trolley cars. The rural roads were smooth under the hammer of innumerable wheels, and Clarence Wheeler had stolen Birdy Jones from her haughty Soho home for a ramble on his '97 tandem among the highways of the townships. Stopping from their run, they rested beneath a great oak tree which overhung a wayside spring. Cowbells tinkled in the woodlot below the meadow, and little lambs with wobbly legs three sizes too big for them gambled on the short green grass. On a broad, flat stone that looked down upon the crystal water Birdy spread the lunch they had carried in the tandem box, and Clarence brought water in a romantic tin can that he had found hard by. The soft winds toyed with the girl's bleached tresses, which streamed over her face like a photograph picture of the west wind to illustrate Longfellow's poem. Her cheeks flushed with the vigor of exercise and robust health and when the young man approached her from the spring his whole thought was centered upon the wimsome beauty of the divine creature. He sat down by her side. His soul drank in the charm of the picture. She looked up from the can of embalmied beef that she was opening, with a smile of confident approval on her young face. Suddenly her eye kindled and the rosy flush of young womanhood gave way to a ghastly pallor. Her lip curled in scorn. Her classic head was lifted in anger. "Merciful heaven!" shrieked the young man. "Tell me, dearest girl, what is the matter?" But she stepped back, and, striking the attitude that she had learned at the Soho Amateur Dramatic Club, she pointed her finger at him and said in tones that would wither a load of hay: "All is lost, Clarence Wheeler. You are sitting in the pit!"—Pittsburg Times.

Improved Values.

Stranger (in Rainbow)—I suppose this suburban trolley line has increased values hereabouts? Farmer Greene.—Oh, yes! Ole Bill Gosslyn wasn't worth the powder to blow him to Bridgeport till he got run over by one of them cars—now he's worth \$5,000.—Puck.

The Cheerful Idiot.

"Every woman is an aristocrat at heart," said the youngest boarder. "Yes," said the Cheerful Idiot, "she takes to think of herself as classed with the plain people."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Passion.

Mrs. Proby—Reading is quite a passion with my husband. Mrs. Dresser.—So it is with mine—when he reads my milliner's bill.—Tit-Bits.

Devoured by London.

London devours every year 400,000 oxen, 1,500,000 sheep, 500,000 calves, 700,000 hogs, fowls innumerable, and 2,500,000 gallons of milk.

A WONDERFUL MAN.

AT THE AGE OF 82 GEN. GOMEZ IS VIGOROUS.

Chivalrous Toward Women—Great Favorite with Children—His Pretty Daughter Clementa and Her Bright Brother Speak English.

(Special Letter.)

Up to the present time the photographs of Gen. Gomez have not done him justice. In a curious, persistent way they give him an angular figure, half leopards, a swarthy expression, and age from 70 to 80 years. As a matter of fact, the insurgent leader has a slender, erect figure, as active as a young man. He is 62, but his face is as smooth and free from lines as that of a man ten or fifteen years younger. His dark eyes are bright, keen and searching. In physical vigor Gomez is a remarkable man. But he is even more remarkable in his forceful character. It marks his face strong and stern in repose, but gentle, magnetic and winning when he smiles. In self-defense, probably, Gen. Gomez recently sat for his photograph. He could not stand the wild, weird pictures of him in shop windows, that are at best caricatures. So he had his photograph taken a few days ago, and to protect himself, said it must be copyrighted. It is a good picture, true and lifelike, says the New York Tribune.

Gen. Gomez is plain and unpretending—thoroughly democratic in his tastes. There never was at any time the least chance in the insurgent army for the "hump and circumstance of war." On the contrary, all environments were rude and poor, and Gomez shared literally the hardships and privations of his men. But the common ground between Gen. Gomez and his staff officers is uncommon. There is a certain deference of manner and speech shown by his staff to Gomez that is not simply military etiquette and discipline. It is a deference that one does not see on the part of the American staff officer, no matter what the rank of his superior may be. Between Gomez and his staff there is not even the suggestion of familiarity. At the same time it is perfectly apparent there is a clear understanding and entire harmony of thought and action.

However brusque Gomez may be as a soldier and unconventional in camp life he is extremely courteous to visitors. He receives women with a courtesy and quiet dignity that would grace any drawing room. On the occasion of the enthusiastic demonstrations when he came to Havana it was the march of a "conquering hero." But it was the women and children who went wild in the streets, rushing in crowds and massing about his horse, utterly reckless of danger.

The tender side of his nature, in a wonderful gentleness and meekness.

Clementa Gomez is a pretty, dark-eyed girl of 15, and her brother, two years younger, is as bright, quick and alert as an American boy. Both are educated in English, speaking the language without an accent. They are the only members of the family who as yet have come over from Santo Domingo to join Gen. Gomez here. They are very proud of their father. But they want to take him home. That means more to this boy and girl than any honor Cuba can give to Gen. Gomez. "My father has given many years to Cuba," Urbano Gomez says, "and now we want him. We want to take him home where he will have no more hardships and will have rest. But if he must stay in Cuba then my mother and all the family will come here."

WISCONSIN'S MARRIAGE LAW.

(Madison, Wis., Letter.)

Assemblyman John M. True, whose anti-Greta John bill will soon become a law, is one of the most remarkable men in the legislature. He has ever protested against the reputation of his state for "easy marriages," and has always arrayed himself against the



HON. J. M. TRUE.

immoral in this commonwealth. He was for a number of years the secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and made it a great power, but when it fell into the clutches of the race-horse men he was the foremost of the members who helped to wreck the organization and secure the transfer of the state fair to the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. True is the representative of the First district of Sauk county, and was a formidable candidate for the speakership against George H. Ray, but withdrew. He is a native of New Hampshire, and is 61 years old. His reputation for respectability and for hatred of vice of all kinds is widespread and enviable.

Shipbuilding Boom in Great Britain.

The shipbuilders of the United Kingdom last year established a record. The total output (exclusive of warships),



GOMEZ, HIS SON AND HIS DAUGHTER.

is shown in his fondness and love of children. At Quinta de los Molinos, where Gomez has his headquarters, children of all classes go to see him. At the house in town where his young son and daughter are stopping with friends, there are half a dozen children in the family. The moment Gen. Gomez appears the children are about him to kiss him and sit on his knee, and in every childish way demonstrate their affection for him. To his own son and daughter, though they are grown, Gen. Gomez manifests the same tenderness that he shows to little children.

was 1,267,570 gross tons. This exceeds the total of the previous record year, 1889, by 153,209 tons. About 20 per cent of this tonnage was built for foreign owners, the largest customer being Denmark. The total merchant shipping built last year on the continent was 240,000 tons gross, of which 153,147 tons was turned out in Germany, 67,100 tons in France, and 26,530 tons in Italy. In Great Britain, only a few sailing ships were turned out last year.

If there were no other fools in the world we would be more dissatisfied with ourselves than ever.

TEXANETTES.

Venus, Johnson county, is to have a \$3000 school building.

The Johnson County Medical association met at Cleburne.

The Katy people intend erecting a fine depot at Belton. It is to be of brick and stone.

The contract for a seventy-five barrel flour mill has been signed at Hillsboro.

Col. Crump, who went from Alabama to western Texas in the 40's, died at Beeville.

Joe Copoler, on trial at La Grange charged with the murder of A. T. Record at Schulenburg in the fall of 1897, was acquitted.

W. J. Havens' child, near Lamesco, Fannin county, died from a bean lodging in its throat.

A burglar who had effected an entrance to a store at Texarkana was captured by an officer.

Thousands of people attended the picnic of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Walnut Springs. Grand Master Sargent was the principal speaker.

Tom Wood, a member of a Paris fire company, was struck in the breast by the brass coupling on the end of a section of house while at drill, and was badly bruised.

Prof. W. H. Reay, who has been superintendent of the public schools of Mount Pleasant for the past two years, has been elected superintendent of the Winsboro city schools.

Died, at the residence of her son, Pon-Chrestman, three miles east of Grand Saline, Grandma Chrestman, aged 91 years. She had lived continuously on the place where she died for fifty-two years.

In the civil district court at Sherman Miss Laura Parker was awarded a verdict of \$750 against the Western Union Telegraph company. The plaintiff alleged negligence in the delivery of a message announcing the death of her father.

In the district court at La Grange the jury in the case against Jim Stokes, colored, who was on trial for the murder of another colored man at Flatonia last spring, brought in a verdict of guilty and gave him twenty-five years.

Wharton county bonds were sold to a Dallas party to the amount of \$23,000, at 4 1/2 per cent, with a premium of \$615, the purchaser bearing all the expense of lithographing, etc. Said bonds are to refund a like amount of 6 per cent bridge bonds.

The Bonham camp, Woodmen of the World, decorated the graves of their deceased sovereigns, John T. Boyd, S. Z. Oldham, T. E. Milstead and John Ewing, at Willow Wild and English cemeteries. A band was present and furnished music. A great number of people attended.

Charles A. Ciapp, ex-assistant chief of the Dallas fire department, and in recent years waterworks inspector, died at Dallas after a lingering illness. It is related of the deceased that he could tell every number and street that had water connection.

The E. P. Pittman well at Ennis has reached a depth of 1000 feet, and the workmen have shut down and plugged the hole up. The parties connected with it do not talk much, but indicate that they will sink another well.

Some vandals at Aubrey, in Denton county and vicinity committed several acts of malicious mischief, breaking the glasses and sashes out of all the windows in four churches and one school house.

The United States supreme court held in the case of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway vs. McCann & Swiss that a railroad company receiving an assignment of goods was responsible for damages in cases where the damages occurred on a connecting line.

The protracted meeting conducted by Rev. Isaac Sellers at the First Baptist church at Abilene has been quite successful. There have been a number of conversions as well as accessions to the church. The meeting has been attended throughout by large crowds.

The 4-year-old daughter of John Parker, who lives two miles west of Rockdale, was missed from her home. Search was instituted and she was found floating on the surface of a large tank near by, dead, where she had evidently fallen in and drowned.

T. J. Newsome of McKinney and Mrs. Mary J. Fonda of DeWitt, Ill., were married in the former city. The bride traveled from her northern home to meet the groom, whom she had not seen for fourteen years. They were married at the Baptist parsonage.

Professor and Pork.

Professor Comstock of Cornell, in speaking to his class recently of the trials of scientists, told this authentic tale of the experience of a professor of invertebrate zoology in a sister institution, which had better be left nameless:

Trichinosis in pork, the cause of the frightful disease trichinosis in human consumers, give a peculiar appearance to meat, which is studded with little cysts; it is then known to the trade as "measly pork." The learned scientist, wishing some for study, went to the butcher and asked him if he ever got any measly pork.

"Sometimes," said the butcher, cautiously, "but I always throw it away."

"Well," said the professor, "the next time you have any I wish you'd send me up some," meaning, of course, to his laboratory.

The butcher stared at him, but said he would. Three weeks passed, when the professor, growing impatient, again dropped in.

"Haven't you found any measly pork yet?"

"Why, yes," said the butcher, "I sent up two pounds a week ago."

A sickly grin broke over the professor's face.

"Where did you send it?" said he.

"Why, to your house, of course," said the butcher.

Paid Their Debts.

"Diggest revival preacher we ever had here," said the country grocer, "was old Bro. Jarvis. Actually, when that man got through with 'em, the whole blame community turned in and paid all its debts."

The Maid and the Miracle

Miss Lucy Tucker, the daughter of a prominent farmer of Versailles, Ind., was the victim of nervous prostration. Most of the time she was confined to bed, and was on the verge of St. Vitus' dance. It was a pitiful case which medical science failed to conquer. Finally a doctor prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Her father said:

"We began giving the pills at once, and the next day we could see a change for the better in her. We gave her one pill after each meal until she was entirely well. She has not been sick a day since. We think the cure almost miraculous."

"FRANK TUCKER, Mrs. F. TUCKER." Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tucker, being duly sworn, state that the foregoing is true in every particular.

HEON JOHNSON, Justice of the Peace. From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE are sold by the druggists and grocers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medical & Surgical Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

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

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[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,970]

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day."

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack."

Mrs. Edna Jackson, Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

A GROWING GATEWAY

The volume of travel through the Kansas City Gateway shows an enormous annual increase.

The first reason for this is the strong passenger service of the BURLINGTON ROUTE from Kansas City to Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Montana, Pacific Coast.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen'l Pass't Agent, Burlington Route, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Unauthentic Photographic Picture of the Battle of Manila.

(From the New York Press.)

On last Tuesday there came to the United States cruiser Raleigh a trophy of war which is, in many respects, the most curious that has been acquired anywhere during the entire war. It is a picture which is reproduced on this page.

After the destruction of Montojo's squadron in Manila bay, the sailors and marines from the Raleigh that made up a landing party, found on the shore the dead body of a Spanish officer. Beside him lay a camera. It was in question whether the photographic box contained anything of value or not, but Boatswain Gibbs of the Raleigh, having an investigating as well as a scientific turn of mind, pounced on it as a prize of great value.

His companions laughed at him for his choice of souvenirs. They wanted knives, machetes, bayonets from Mauser rifles and such things to put in their chests and bring back home to their friends in the United States. But Gibbs clung to his camera, and when he got it down in the Raleigh's hold and laid out his own amateur photo-

kota and California were the four states of the country which by the federal census of 1890 had a larger foreign-born than native-born male population of voting age. The percentages were 53, 59, 55 and 60% respectively. Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota have a large Scandinavian population; California has many Chinese residents of voting age.

A FOREIGN SNAKE STORY.

How a Victim of a Cobra Bite Was Resuscitated.

From the London Globe: American inventors of snake stories must look to their laurels; the educated Bengali has entered into competition, and, judging from the sample given in good faith by a native paper at Calcutta, he will be hard to beat. Some time back the lovely daughter of a wealthy Zemindar was bitten by a cobra, and died in the course of a few hours. As her remains were being conveyed to the Ganges for sepulture a passing patriarch of reverend mien proposed that he should be allowed to experiment

ernment the city's treasury has been irregularly plundered by politicians? The Boss—Well, I should say not. Why, the thing's been done as regular as clock work.

MADE A HARBOR.

Effect of One Violent Storm at Marshfield, Massachusetts.

There are many instances by which small coast towns have benefited through the ravages of a storm, but few towns have had the remarkable experience of Marshfield, situated on Cape Cod bay half way between Cohasset and Plymouth. If it had been allowed to work out its own destiny, Marshfield might have been an old-fashioned little town, but nature stepped in and waited the town up in a prison. Originally the mouth of the river was at a point nearly opposite the town, but gradually, as the soil washed down by the river and the sand worked up by the sea met, a bar formed, extending from the north side of the river's mouth across it, thus stopping the swift, direct flow which had

through which a good-sized vessel can enter at any stage of the tide.

PORTO RICANS.

Have Strange Marriage Customs and the Poor Do Not Wed.

Marriage is almost unknown among the very poor classes, and the distinction of having the written word and the blessing of the priest carries with it no special badge of honor; it is suggestive only of another poor man gone wrong and a grasping padre a few pesos richer. It is a much easier matter for a man to select his companion partner and set up housekeeping in a new wickup under the banana trees without more ado. A legal marriage by license has less in it which meets approval in the native mind than that performed by a church functionary, for the padre might always save them from hell, while the nation's sanction is absolutely a barefaced robbery. Gen. Grant one day gave hearing to a much-aggrieved man who stated that the priest would not

IN THE NICK O' TIME.

The Widow Carney came out of her two-room shanty beyond the dump. She stood erect in the spring sunshine, looking over a network of railroad tracks, across to the switchhouse where Kathleen had taken Fergus O'Hare's dinner. Nelly Carney was still little more than a girl. Her face was arch and sweet, her eyes bright, her hair black and curly. The wind blew her calico dress away from her fine figure.

"And you say that she's a widow?" John Conover remarked to Fergus. "Not long, I venture."

"Three years," said Fergus, passing a little. "Not for any fault of the b'ys. She's a little uppish, is Nelly Carney. Phil were a fireman an' like to be an engineer wan day, but the greasers down Coyote Pass finished him wan night while they attacked the train. Company gives her the rint at the house thar, an' she keeps boarders for meals."

That is how John Conover met Nelly Carney. He was getting ready to go to the mines. He had just come from the eastern states and had a claim up about Toby's creek that his brother had left him when he died the year before.

He did not say much about himself to anyone. He took his meals with the Widow Carney for a week or so and bunked in with Fergus O'Hare. He said he was getting his outfit. Nelly Carney did some sewing for him and they sat together evenings, while little Kathleen slept best' them.

One of these evenings John Conover seemed to be very thoughtful. At last he took a sudden resolution.

"Nelly," he began gently, "I'm going up to a rough place, but I've got a notion to take you along."

"It takes two to make a bargain, Mr. Conover."

"Not this bargain. I know you'll go dear. I'm only wondering if it will pay you. Jim always stuck to it, that creek claims were bound to pan out. If it does, you and Kathleen will be fixed for life. If it don't, you might have a tough time. Shall we go down to the squire tomorrow, Nell?"

Nelly took a night's sleep on it and in the morning consented to go up country with John Conover. They were married one day, and set out the next, taking the little child with them.

It seemed a shame to John Conover that he brought such a pretty creature to live in such a wild and lonesome spot. She was happy enough, apparently the same Nelly he had seen on the dump that spring day. The more he loved her, the more he brooded over her sacrifice of a home and friends among civilized people. He

"Nelly Carney, that was, of moost hurry my wurd as ol' Tim Blake in mee place down in the yard. Ol' Tim was wurd of John Conover from a dirty Chinese that ol' b'efriended once or twice. He told me, Nelly Carney, that John has med his foined at last, an' that three or the worst min in San Francisco are to be afther not only he's taken alriddy, but it will be his life for his claim out there beyant."

Nelly Conover had risen. All the fine lady dropped from her. She ran to Fergus and caught his hand.

"Fergus, Fergus, ye're a friend, indeed! Come away with me to John. Get Tim, Denny and Jerry and one of the other boys we can depend on. There's plenty of money. We will go faster than any one. Oh, Fergus, help me, for old-times sake."

"We're no time thin to loose," quoth Fergus. For that gang is away three hours too. Be ready whin I come with the b'ys."

An hour or two later Nelly was ready. She had been to the convent to kiss Kathleen, she had dressed herself in her coarse mountain clothing again. The next train north bore the Irishmen and Nelly to the little station where she had decided to get off.

It was by a short cut, rough and dangerous, that Nelly made up her mind to lead her followers. It was one by which John Conover used to secretly transport his gold. Several times she had tramped with him up and down the pass. She calculated that she could arrive an hour or two after the attacking party if they pushed forward all night. A terrible energy possessed Nelly. Her eyes shone with terror and anxiety. Could they reach John in time? As she plunged onward in the dark she registered a vow never to leave John Conover again if his life was spared.

Toward dawn the party were in sight of Toby's creek. Nelly pointed with shaking at the hut near the mountain side. There was a light in the cabin. The party crept up stealthily. Nelly crawled on her hands and knees to the back window. The slight within froze her blood. John Conover was tied and bound before the fire until he was perfectly helpless. Three men were torturing him, Indian fashion, by applying burning sticks to his feet. He would not sign away his claim.

Nelly drew back one second and Fergus took her place. A settled gray look came into the face of the big switchman. He motioned the next man and all drew their pistols. Fergus crept to the door, motioning Nelly to shelter herself. There was a sudden crash-in of the door, three shots and a dash at the window. Nelly fired the pistol that she held straight into the face of the man who came first.

John Conover was always a badly crippled man. He had expected no success, but he knew Nelly well enough to think she would never relinquish the claim only over his own signature, hardly then. He had resigned himself to die that she might have a fortune.

It was a snatch from the grave for him.

Everyone knows the Conovers on the two continents. The claim was one of the three best in California. Kathleen was such a fabulous heiress she could have married a dozen titles, but she chose a plain American. She had a young, half brother, who, strange as it may seem, was called Fergus from the start. He was a famous athlete in an eastern college in the '70s and married an English girl of family. Nelly Conover, a lovely, white-haired old lady, may often be seen in the picture galleries and pleasure gardens of continental cities, walking beside the wheel chair of a genial old gentleman. She kept her vow. No time since that awful hour on the mountain side has she been absent from John Conover's side.

BRAIN WEIGHED 37 OUNCES.

And There Was an Excess of White Over Gray Matter.

Dr. O'Hanlon, coroner's physician, recently performed an autopsy on the body of John Chester, 35 years of age, 307 Washington street, who was taken to the Manhattan hospital with a broken back, and who died the next day, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Chester was found unconscious leaning against a fence at One Hundred and Third street and Amsterdam avenue. A policeman learned that Chester had passed the greater part of Sunday night in a saloon discussing mesmerism, and that he was experimented upon. He fell to the floor of the saloon in the trance and was taken out by the men and placed against the fence where he was found. The autopsy revealed that the man's brain weighed only thirty-seven ounces. The average weight of the brain, Dr. Hanlon said, in males, was forty-nine and a half ounces, and in females forty-four ounces. The maximum was sixty-five ounces and the minimum thirty-four ounces. In addition to the excessively light weight of the brain, there was an excess of white over gray matter in it. This, Dr. O'Hanlon said, indicated a lack of intelligence and lethargic mentality, but also was indicative of strong physical characteristics. It was an indication of the preponderance of the animal qualities over the mental. Such a man, Dr. O'Hanlon said, could be mesmerized easily. Chester's death, the doctor declared, was due to a fracture of the spine between the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae.

Where Dreams Would Fail.

Van Twiller—I dreamed that I committed suicide last night on your account. Miss Olden (gushingly)—Hei! he!—hadn't you better speak to mommer about it? Van Twiller—Oh, I wouldn't dream of that.—Judge



AN AUTHENTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

graphical outfit he found he had indeed captured a prize.

In the camera was a negative showing the battle of the early morning on May 1, when the Spaniards believed that the guns of Cavite and the guns of the Manila forts would give them ample shelter and protection against the audacious Yankees.

As is evident from the picture that he printed here, the negative needed much "touching up" to clear away obscurities that were not to be avoided in photographing such a scene as this, and nothing could be done with the photograph after it was developed till long after the work of the ships was over. In fact, it was not till the Raleigh reached the Mediterranean on her voyage home that the owner of the picture could have it printed properly, and he had to leave his negative behind him to be fixed up. So, when the Raleigh arrived here nothing was said about the photograph. But on last Tuesday it reached Gibbs through the mails, and officers and sailors promptly put in requisitions for copies.

A fund was paid up to pay for the expenses of the work, and now almost every man on the ship has at least one copy. A few have been presented to favored friends, who naturally prize them highly.

This was probably the first photograph of two great fighting squadrons in action ever taken, showing the ships without the obscuration of smoke. The Spanish officer was killed before he knew whether his photography had been successful or not, but had he lived, his pride in his work should have been great.

Even his name is unknown, but the readers of the Sunday Press will be able to enjoy the picture just as much as if the amateur photographer who died a martyr to his enthusiasm had developed and printed the negative himself.

Dewey's squadron at the break of day that Sunday morning lay seven miles due west from Manila city, and about an equal distance northwest of the little sandy hook called Cavite—a sandy hook which partly incloses a small inlet in the coast, where were lying the ships of the Spanish admiral stretched out in a line that began behind the hook and led away toward Manila city for nearly a mile.

Passing the anchored squadron at a range of a mile and a half, Dewey led his ships in front of the forts on Cavite Point, and then, turning slowly about, went back at them with the fresh batteries to starboard. Five times in all our ships steamed across the Spanish front, sending death and destruction to Montojo's fleet, killing, burning, sinking and annihilating.

The Spanish officer with his camera was within range of Dewey's big guns. He was exposed to a chance shot or the bursting of a shell near him. The shell came at last, and a piece of it killed the man and spared the camera with its precious negative. It is the amateur photographer's only epitaph. His death has given to the Yankees whom he hated a remarkable picture of a wonderful triumph of the American navy.

The picture shows the American ships in the foreground with the Olympia leading, and the Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston following in the order named.

with resurrection. As he bore a high reputation as a professor of occult science, the sorrowing relatives heartily consented. The sage then obtained three cowries, and, after praying very energetically, threw the shells on the ground. Instantly one disappeared, and the spectators were wondering what had become of it when a huge cobra burst out of the adjacent jungle, bearing the missing cowrie on its forehead. It must have been a humble sort of reptile, for when ordered by the sage to suck the wound on the deceased lady it at once complied, and then died to save further trouble. Within an hour its human victim had quite recovered, and went on merrily with her husband and relatives, none the worse for her little adventure.

"Such was the marvelous treatment," says the narrator, "of the peasant Moula Bux, professor of the occult science, which, with the spread of the so-called western civilization, had almost died out of the land." What we cannot understand is why snakes committed more atrocities when occult science was in its prime than under western civilization.

Absolutely False.

Citizen—Is there any truth in the Morning Scurcher's statement that since you assumed the reins of gov-

always kept the channel free and clear. Then the river turned south, and the sandbar followed it, growing in size as the flow of the river decreased, until it had become a good-sized promontory inside of which the river flowed, with an outlet far to the southward of the original one opposite the town. Being turned out of its regular channel in this way the river also broadened and shallowed. It was not until a fierce gale visited the district and threw the water against the outside of the promontory that matters changed for the best. In conjunction with the gale came one of the highest tides of the year. The water swept into the streets of Marshfield, and hundreds of acres of the big marshes at the southeast end of the town. When all this immense body of water started on its return to the sea with the falling tide it undid the work of many years, and the next day it was found that where there had been solid ground forty-eight hours before, a clean-cut channel, 250 feet wide and 13 feet deep for its full width, through which the tide ran like a miracle, while in the older mouth of the river there was hardly any movement. Now there is a straight, free entrance to the sea, which is in a more direct line with the flow of the river than even the old mouth of years ago, and

marry him to the woman he loved without excessive fee, and he prayed that his excellency would order the erring father to marry him at a rate commensurate with the size of his pocketbook. The general sorrowfully told him that he could not pretend to interfere with the church rulings, even, though his sympathies were aroused, and suggested that he be content with the legal form which met all the lawful needs of our own country, and pay the small fee to the civil authorities. The man glared at him and disappeared; the manifest cupidity of American officials was beyond his power to express in words.

Not Found Yet.

School Visitor (examining scholar)—"Where is the North Pole?" "I don't know, sir." "Don't know? Are you not ashamed that you don't know where the North Pole is?" "Why, sir, if Sir John Franklin and Dr. Nansen and Captains Nares and Markham couldn't find it, how should I know where it is?"

Why He Prepared It.

"A bad excuse is better than none," remarked the first philosophic hobo. "I like it better than a good one," observed the other; "it's more gentlemanly, 'cause generally don't work."

TWIN ESKIMO GIRLS TO BE MOVED TO SEATTLE.

Little Artmarhoke and Zakriner, the Eskimo twin sisters from Alaska, whose bright faces are seen in the accompanying picture, will soon be taken away from the uncertain climate of New York, and will make their home near Seattle, with Capt. Minor Bruce, their adopted father, who brought them here. In Washington their surroundings, at least so far as being in the open air is concerned, will be more like the land of their birth. New York gave them pneumonia, but they were more fortunate than several of their kindred, who died of the disease. "That Eskimos can live in our climate is shown by the health of those who came from Labrador in 1893," says Harlan I. Smith of the Anthropological Department, Museum of Natural History. "These Eskimos were exhibited at the world's fair, and they stayed in this country for four years, and all but one went back to Labrador as well as they came. That one is still in New York. The little boy, Minik, brought here by Lieut. Peary, died, although nearly all of his older companions died. Children like Minik adapt themselves to this climate more readily than older people, who have

become lastingly influenced by the climatic conditions of their native land.

"What will be the future of these little girls from our most northern possessions? Coming from a primitive race, will they be able to hold their own in our civilized communities? It may be that they will not equal the keenest of the white race, but in all

been a reporter and was one of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, bravely upholding the honor of his country in Cuba. An Indian woman from the banks of the St. Lawrence has been living in New York city for years, earning her own living and is respected by all who know her.

"While the Eskimos are perhaps a



probability they will surpass many of our weaker people. Primitive peoples seem to strike more nearly an average, while in highly civilized countries there are found greater extremes of success and failure.

"Several Apache Indians are competing successfully with us. One is a medical doctor in Chicago; another has

simpler, kinder and quieter people than our Indians, and altogether different from the negro, there seems no reason why, under the same conditions, these little girls should not have before them a physical, financial and social future equally desirable with that reached by the average schoolgirl of New York."