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Carlsbad Current, 12-01-1900

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CARLSBAD CURRENT.

VOL. IX.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1900.

NO. 4.

The Carlsbad Saloon

... is ...
Headquarters

.. for ..
Stockmen.

THE BEST IS THE
ONLY KIND WE
HAVE IN STOCK

Barfield & Cantrell.

Territorial.

LEGISLATIVE POINTERS.

CANDIDATES ARE AMBITIOUS FOR
PLA E-THE R FRIEND ARE
MENTIONING THEM FOR
POSITIONS.

Who They Are and Their Vocations—
Stock Raisers and Lawyers Pre-
dominate—Some Veterans in
the Legislative Service
Re-Elected.

Nestor Montoya, who is court inter-
preter of the second judicial district at
Albuquerque, is said to be a candidate
for interpreter for the legislative council.

It is reported from Las Vegas that
Captain Juan J. Herrera will be a
candidate for sergeant at arms of the
council of the 34th legislative assembly
at the coming session.

The apportionment for the territory
for legislative purposes under the cen-
sus of 1900 will be one of the questions
to be considered and disposed of by
the 34th legislative assembly.

It is reported that Hon. B. M. Read,
of Santa Fe, and Hon. Cristoval San-
chez, of Mora county, are candidates
for the speakership of the house of the
34th legislative assembly.

The friends of Col. J. Frank Chavez,
of Valencia county, are considering
him for president of the council, of
which he will be a member. Dr. G. W.
Harrison, who was elected a member
of the council from Bernalillo county,
is also spoken of favorably for the of-
fice.

It is said that Bernalillo county will
demand the choicest plum cut out of
the employee list of the legislative as-
sembly and from the territorial offices.
This is at right, provided Bernalillo
county can get it. There is no thing
succeeds like success.

W. E. Martin, of Socorro county, who
for the past year has been clerk at the
penitentiary and filled the position very
satisfactorily, is being mentioned for
chief clerk of the council. He has been
a member of both the house and the
council, and has been chief clerk of
both the house and council, and is re-
markably well qualified for the position.

Among the members of the council
are five lawyers, namely: Col. J. Frank
Chavez and Messrs. Frank Springer, C.
C. Spiess, C. F. Essey and J. L.
Fielder. There are two physicians,
Dr. G. W. Harrison and C. G. Cruik-
shank. Hon. T. D. Burns, is a mer-
chant and stock raiser. Hon. Thomas
Hughes is a printer and editor. Messrs.
Malvinas Martin, Juan Navarro
and J. F. Hinkle are stockraisers and
ranchmen.

Among the members of the house or
representatives are the following law-
yers: Benjamin M. Read, Grandville
Pendleton, E. C. Abbott, U. S. Bat-
eman. W. S. Barnes is a stockraiser
and pays special attention to blood-
stock. F. W. Winston is a merchant
and miner. Alexander Bowie is a coal
mine superintendent and engineer. U.
A. Dailies is a merchant. Messrs. En-
carnacion Sandoval, Cristobal Sanchez,
Ejel armiso Trujillo, Emiliano Gutier-
rez, Venancio Chaves, Jose Sanchez,
J. E. Gomez, Martin Sanchez, W. R.
Ascarate are stock men, owners of
sheep and cattle, and farmers.

The counties of Lincoln, Chaves,
Otero, Dona Ana and Grant will
be represented in the next legislative
assembly by a solid Democratic dele-

in Roosevelt for more than a year and is
respected and admired by all for
her modest, and excellent qualities of
mind and heart. Mr. and Mrs. Hill
more have the earnest good wishes of
all for a long, prosperous and happy
wedded life.

Washington Letter.

Washington, November 23 1900.

The project for giving the republican
party a mortgage on the government
by representation of the South to Con-
gress and the electoral college is dead.
It was killed by its cool reception by
the public and by the knowledge that
if it had been attempted the demo-
cratic senators would have blocked all
legislation at this session of congress.
Instead of angering the democrats the
republican leaders have adopted a
jolly policy toward them, and in-
dignity in lots of talk about making this
a business session of congress, free
from partisan bickerings. If they re-
ally wish to do that, it can easily be
done, as the democrats are disposed to
meet them half-way in helping along
legislation that is not tainted with
partisanship, but they need not expect
to pull the wool over democratic eyes
by labelling notorious jobs such as the
ship subsidy bill, "commercial legisla-
tion". Democrats will see that no legis-
lation will go through at this session
under false pretenses. They will not
attempt to prevent the majority carry-
ing out its will in general legislation,
but they will see that the nature of
every bill proposed is fully explained
to the country before it is allowed to
get through. Under the house rules
this cannot be done there but it can be
done in the senate.

Mr. McKinley's administration does
not lack shrewdness in keeping up its
prestige. The drift of affairs in China
indicates the probability of the U. S.
being frozen out of the concert of
powers. Seeing this the administra-
tion proceeded to dismount its possible
fleet by announcing through semi-
official channels that in certain con-
tingencies this government might find
it necessary to withdraw from the con-
cert of powers in China and protect
American commercial interests by deal-
ing with China independently, although
it would prefer to do so in concert
with the other powers.

Even the department of Agriculture
shares in the general tendency to in-
crease the ordinary expenditures of
the government—a tendency which is
bound to make much trouble if not
checked. The estimates for appropria-
tions for the department of agricul-
ture for the next fiscal year, now
ready for submission to congress, ag-
gregate \$4,659,050, which is an increase
of 10 per cent over the appropriations
of the current fiscal year.

Holders of government places, who
have no strong pull to fall back on,
who spoke, worked or voted for Bryan
in the late campaign are being made
to feel somewhat shaky by the knowl-
edge that there is greater pressure for
appointments under the govern-
ment than there was ever known
before. Some time ago there was a re-
port in Washington that the republic-
an workers in some of the doubtful
states had been told to pitch in and
work without their might, and that
they would be taken care of if McKin-
ley was reelected, regardless of the
civil service law. Not much at-
tention was paid at the time to the
report, but the present activity of re-
publican office-seekers indicates that
such promises were made. Time will
show whether they are to be kept.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, will be
succeeded by a democrat when he
retires next March, but from the talk
in administration circles it is consid-
ered almost certain that he will be re-
warded for his support of McKinley-
ism by a big position in the diplomatic
service, probably an ambassadorship.

The democratic members of the
house ways and means committee,
which met this week to consider a bill
for the reduction of war taxes, will not
be allowed to have any say in the
matter until the republican members
have completed a bill. The republic-
ans of the committee have conferred
with Mr. McKinley, Secretary Sec-
retary Gage, and Commissioner Wilson
of the Internal Revenue Bureau, since
they came together. Mr. McKinley
told them that it is more reduction must
be made in order to make good his au-
thorization promises to the country, and
Secretary Gage told them that the re-
ductions must not under any circum-
stances exceed \$50,000,000. The

Roosevelt Racket.

From the Register.

E. F. Hayslip, and C. A. Baker, who
bought 2100 ewes November 6th from
W. Hutton of Pecos, will run the
sheep in this county.

W. C. McDonald, manager of the
Carrizozo Cattle company is expected
here today to ship 600 or 700 cows to
the Kansas City market.

W. F. Daugherty, the Hope sheep
man was in town last Saturday with a
tunch of sheep—535 wethers—belong-
ing to Bitting & Daugherty which he
sold to Jim Hamilton of San Angelo—
terms private.

Tas. Sutherland, manager of the
Bloom Cattle company, shipped 20 cars
of 60 cows to Kansas City last Sunday.
R. F. Barnett and Geo. R. Urton also
shipped, each two car loads of cattle
at the same time.

A quiet wedding took place on Wed-
nesday eve, November 14, at 7:30 at
the home of Mrs. Beall, sister of the
bride, the parties being Mr. James A.
Gimore and Miss Beatrice Glover.
Rev. J. McLaughlin, the Presbyterian
minister, performed the ceremony in
the presence of immediate relatives of
the happy couple. Mr. Gimore, who
is the popular treasurer and ex-officio
collector of Chaves county, has been
a resident of Roswell for more than ten
years past and is well known to all old
residents, and most of the new comers,
as a thoroughly reliable man and an ex-
cellent citizen. The bride has lived

For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations,
or injuries of any description, Ballard's
Snow Liniment is a sovereign remedy.
It never fails to do good, and so promp-
tly that its wonderful curative prop-
erties frequently create surprise.
Price 25 and 50 cts. For sale at Eddy
Drug Co.

wholesale druggists and owners of pro-
prietary articles have a delegation in
Washington, anxious to see that they
get a share in any reductions that may
be made, and other interests are repre-
sented by lobbyists. The brewers are
credited with leaving their interests in
the hands of the big republicans who
exchanged promises for their campaign
contributions. It will not be surpris-
ing if a big scandal comes to the sur-
face before this bill gets on the statute
books. Democrats are not inclined
to square the republicans if evidence of
crooked bargains can be secured, and
there are good reasons for the belief
that it exists in quantities.

If things do not change, there may
be a regular cat and dog fight among
the republicans in congress over the
bill for the increase of the regular army.
Prominent members of the party are
every day declared opposition to as
large an army as Mr. McKinley seeks
to have provided by Congress, and the
situation in the Philippines makes
early action on some sort of an army
bill a necessity.

Residence for Sale.

Before you build call at this office
and see how cheap you can purchase a
fine five room residence with 100 barrel
cistern full of good rain water.

If you are suffering from drowsiness
in the day time, irritability, of temper,
sleepless nights, general debility, head-
ache, and general want of tone of the
system, use Eddy's. You will get re-
lief and finally a cure. Price 50 cts.
For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

Squabs and the Squab Market.

Squabs have ceased to be merely a
dainty for invalids and a luxury for
the rich. The increase in the demand
during the past few years has been
wonderful. We eat five times as many
as we did ten years ago.

This is the reason: Game of all kinds,
such as snipe, plover and partridge,
has grown scarcer every year. No
squabs have come into favor, and the
prices have become lower. It is im-
possible to know just how many
squabs we eat here in New York city.
The amount is included in the 200,000
pounds of poultry and game which
we consume daily.

What Rhode Island is to the turkey
New Jersey is to the squab. The best
and largest white squabs in the New
York markets come from western and
southern New Jersey and are called
Philadelphia squabs. A few come from
the west. Like poultry in the markets
here, they are never sold drawn, with
the entrails removed. They would not
be considered fresh.

The average weight of one dozen
squabs is seven pounds. A dozen of the
premium class often weigh
eight pounds, sometimes nine pounds,
and will bring \$4. The average price
for the best class is \$3 a dozen.

The best buyers are private parties
who take so many pairs a week regular-
ly the year round. Then come the re-
staurants. The restaurants which give
table d'hôte dinners at \$1 or \$1.25 each generally pay \$2
a dozen for their squabs. A lower
price is paid if possible, as every cent
on the meal counts, so finally the
average made up on each plate. Some-
times they can find squabs to their
liking at \$1.75 a dozen and very rarely
for \$1.50. Dark squabs are bought
You cannot tell the difference between
the dark and the white squabs in soups
and pigeon pies. The light meat is
worth one-third more than the dark
meat. Put into the same dozen are
the small white squabs of underize.—
New York Herald.

Infant mortality is something fright-
ful. Nearly one-quarter die before
they reach one year. One-third before
they are five, and one half before they
are fifteen! The timely use of White's
Cream Vermifuge would save a major-
ity of these precious lives. Price 25
cts. For sale at Eddy Drug Co.

A Pleasant Gift.

When searching for a wedding pre-
sent, remember that a cake saw—that
is, a thin, flat knife, with one edge cut
into saw teeth—is the best knife to use
to cut a loaf of cake. For a bride's
loaf a silver one is often used and is
an appreciated wedding present and
one to be handed down in the family.
It is so unusual a gift that it is not
likely to be duplicated.

Chinese Measurement.

In Chinese length measure 10 fms
equal one tun, or an inch; 10 tun
equal one chih, or the standard treaty
foot; that is, the foot arranged by
treaty between China and the various
foreign powers holding direct inter-
course with the empire. This being
14.1 inches, 10 chih equal 1 chang, or
about two fathoms, or 12 feet.

Prepared by a Chinese and
for those who are suffering from
female weakness, this sufferer
to consult with a doctor in the
other part of the country. Buckeye
Ointment will cure you of all
50 cts. in bottles, 100 cts. For
sale at Eddy Drug Co.

We are Not the Only People That
Keep First-Class Goods

But We Keep What the
People Want!

Rose Valley, Canadian Club, Mt. Vernon and
many other brands of first-class liquors

AT THE

Central Saloon.

KEMP & WOERNER, Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

We have a large list of choice ranch, farm
and town property.

McLenathen & Tracy.

Carlsbad, New Mexico.

W. A. KERR

DEALER
IN

General Merchandise

FANCY GROCERIES
A SPECIALTY.

TAR MACADAM PAVEMENT.

Cheap and Durable Even When
Used For Heavy Traffic.

United States Consul F. M. Shepard
at Hamilton, Ont., says:

"After years of experience this city
is laying a pavement that for excel-
lence, durability and cheapness is com-
mended for examination to those in
charge of similar work in the United
States. The possibility of making good
roads at reasonable cost has been dem-
onstrated, and tests extending over a
number of years on business streets
prove that tarred macadam makes not
only a smooth and solid roadway, but
one that can be kept in perfect repair
at nominal expense. The first cost in
this city, where limestone is abundant
and near at hand, is from 70 to 80 cents
per square yard, and the engineer esti-
mates the cost of repairing on heavy
traffic streets at less than 1 cent per
yard a year, while asphalt costs over
3 cents. The addition of tar renders
the roadway impervious to water,
frostproof in winter and prevents mud
and dust in summer. It is easily re-
paired and does not require scraping,
thus avoiding much wearing of the sur-
face.

"One block of tar macadam laid
more than a year ago on a business
street where there is heavy teaming
shows no perceptible wear today. In
residential streets these pavements
have been in use eight years without
any repairs and are still in good con-
dition. The success of this method of
roadmaking depends on care in its ex-
ecution, as in the case of all composite
work of this character, and I submit
for the information of those interested
the substance of an interview with
the engineer of public works, E. G.
Barrow, covering details of the pro-
cesses in use here. Either stone or ce-
ment curbing should be placed before
beginning the roadway. Cement costs
here 50 cents per lineal foot and is 6
inches thick, 20 inches in depth and
laid on broken stone or gravel. Corners
are rounded and an iron plate imbed-
ded for protection. On business streets
stone is preferable.

"An essential in roadmaking is a hard
and compact foundation, which can be
secured only by the liberal use of heavy
rollers (12 to 16 tons) while the base is
being prepared. The grade and camber
should be so designed as to carry wa-
ter off the surface quickly, and all
earth above the subgrade should be re-
moved so as to conform to its level—12
inches below the natural surface—
which subgrade should be thoroughly
rolled and soft spots filled with stone.
The foundation must be compact, a solid
bed of stone not less than six inches
in thickness. If the soil is of a spongy
nature, large, flat stones are preferred.
All interstices should be filled with

small stone and gravel well rolled in.
Over this a coating of gravel should be
rolled hard and then a layer of tar sat-
urated stone, not exceeding two inches in
thickness. These stones before being
mixed with boiling tar (18 to 12 im-
perial gallons to the cubic yard) must be
thoroughly dried, either in the summer
sun or by exposure on heated plates,
until all moisture is expelled.

"After thorough rolling another stratum
of tarred stone of the same dimen-
sions and thickness is added, rolled
and covered with a layer of gravel and
quarry chips, also mixed with tar, one
inch in thickness, to be rolled down
from three-fourths to one-half an inch.
A top dressing of screenings is then
added, and if a light color is desired it
may be obtained by adding cement.
Most of the stone used here is machine
crushed."

small stone and gravel well rolled in.
Over this a coating of gravel should be
rolled hard and then a layer of tar sat-
urated stone, not exceeding two inches in
thickness. These stones before being
mixed with boiling tar (18 to 12 im-
perial gallons to the cubic yard) must be
thoroughly dried, either in the summer
sun or by exposure on heated plates,
until all moisture is expelled.

1000000
RELIEVED WOMEN
WINE OF CARDUI
has brought permanent relief to a mil-
lion suffering women who were on their
way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell
wrote declining to be interviewed, when Wine
of Cardui portended a "wonderful cure"
in her case. She suffered with the ague
and profuse menstruation. The weekly
appearance of the menarche for two months
brought her to the verge of a nervous col-
lapse. Her nervous system gave way.
Then came the trial of Wine of
Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's
experience ought to command Wine of
Cardui to suffering women in words of
lasting eloquence.

WINE OF CARDUI
is within the reach of all. Women who
suffer are relieved. Ask your druggist
for a bottle of Wine of Cardui, and do
not take a substitute if tendered you.

Mrs. Willie Mitchell, South Station, N. C.,
"Wine of Cardui and Chamberlain's Black-
Balm have performed a miracle upon
me in my case. I had been a great sufferer
with falling of the womb and leucorrhoea,
and my nerves came every week for two
months and were very painful. My hus-
band induced me to try Wine of Cardui
and Black-Balm, and now the leucor-
rhoea has disappeared, and I am restored to
perfect health."

ON THE VELDT

A South African Love Story

(Continued.)

Here John Martin met him with an old-fashioned English welcome and Hendrick was ushered into the sitting room, where sat Nancy and her lover. Nancy greeted him heartily, if somewhat shyly.

"I am glad to see you, Hendrick—let me introduce you to Mr. Harvey. Dick, this is our friend, Henry Hoopstad."

"I am very glad to know you; we can't have too many friends these troublous times. You look like a fighting man. I hope you are with us?"

"I cannot fight against Miss Martin's countrymen, and the blood in my veins is more English than Dutch. I am on my way now to volunteer."

"Then we are well met; I am enrolling a body of volunteers to act as scouts. I saddle in a few hours, so if you are willing we go together."

"I ask nothing better. But what of Miss Martin—surely she must not stay here?"

"I am glad you add your entreaties to mine. I am trying to persuade Mr. Martin and Nancy to retire to the coast until danger is past."

"That's all right, Dick," answered Mr. Martin. "I should like to persuade Nancy to go, but I am going to stick to the farm."

"You run great risk, Mr. Martin," said Hendrick. "If you stay here you will be commanded to join the Boer army."

"I am an Englishman, and my farm is in Natal; that, I take it, is out of their jurisdiction."

"Possibly, but I hardly think they will draw so fine a line."

"Well, anyway, I stay here, and it won't be healthy for the commando that interferes with me."

"Then, if you are so determined, I must ask you to be equally determined in insulating upon Miss Nancy going to Durban. My married sister lives there, and she would be quite safe."

After much discussion it was decided that Nancy should depart for Durban immediately, with Hendrick for an escort. Dick Harvey would accompany them as far as Mool river, where he would have to leave them, and Hendrick was to rejoin Dick as soon as Nancy was safe on the coast. Hendrick knew now that Nancy could never be to him more than a friend, and in that friendship he determined that no sacrifice should be too great for him.

The three rode together until Dick had to leave them; then, with a tender and almost heart-rending farewell, he passed her into the care of Hendrick and departed. They reached Durban without mishap, and Hendrick, having handed Nancy to the care of his sister, prepared to return.

"I thank you, Hendrick, for your care of me."

"I wish no thanks; to be of service to you is the aim and end of my life."

She looked at him curiously and seemed to penetrate his secret.

"I am going to the war," he continued, slowly, fixing his gaze upon the ground; "to fight for your countrymen and you. It may be that I shall not survive, and I should like you to think kindly of me. You are the only English woman I have been privileged to know with any degree of friendship, and the days have passed happily with me. A hope full of vanity was born within me that perhaps the caprice of fate might turn your heart towards me in love. Forgive me for saying this. I am only a foolish man, but I thought I would like you to know."

"Poor Hendrick!"

"I have seen the man you love, and my vanity is dead. Good-bye. I should like—may I—er—I should like to kiss your hand to seal my vow that henceforth my life is consecrated to serving you and yours to the death."

The tears rolled down her cheeks as she gave him her hand. The strong man kissed it passionately and departed.

Hendrick made his way back to Dick Harvey, and was formally enrolled as a volunteer. News came soon after that the Boers had crossed the border and were invading Natal, and Captain Harvey began to have fears for the safety of John Martin. He consulted Hendrick on the subject.

"What do you think of it, Hoopstad?"

"Bad, very bad. John Martin will have to join a commando, or be shot."

"So I fear, and I want you to start tonight and make your way to Caladon Farm. If you find John Martin there persuade him to come back with you; but if our worst fears are realized, and he has disappeared, find out what has become of him."

"I will start in an hour, and I thank you for giving me the opportunity."

"Good luck go with you."

In an hour Hendrick took the road for John Martin's farm. Numerous parties of Boers were about, and extreme caution was necessary. This meant slow progress, and it was not until the second evening that he reached the homestead. Dismounting, he rapped on the door, but elicited no response, and it was soon evident that John Martin was absent. Upon looking round, Hendrick discovered the frightened face of a Kaffir boy, peeping at him over a fence.

"Hullo, Cabbage! Where is your master?"

"Hush! him dun gorn 'way."

"Where to?"

"Dass Shiel 'im dun took 'im 'way."

"Shiel?"

"Sarten, 'im ride up, big many, look Baas Mart'n, tied um hands, an' dun gorn 'way."

"Which way did they ride?"

"Cabbage um follow Baas—Glencoe—then um come back here an' wait for Baas."

And then Hendrick realized that the worst had come to pass, and John Martin was a prisoner in the hands of Commander Shiel.

"I will not return with such meagre news," he said to himself. "I will push on toward Glencoe and learn more, even if I have to penetrate in their camp."

He accordingly made his way towards Glencoe and found his progress more difficult every mile. Time after time he was stopped by bands of Boers, but always got away by saying that he was riding to join Shiel's commando. As he had taken the precaution to wear his own clothes, this explanation was accepted as satisfactory.

Nearing the heights of Glencoe, Hendrick thought it prudent to remain in hiding until evening. Tethering his horse in a small wood, he concealed himself in some bushes and endeavored to get some sleep. He was awakened some hours later by the sound of voices, and peering from his place of concealment, he discerned a party of Boers on horseback about twelve yards away.

"Do you think they will attack tonight?"

"Either tonight or tomorrow morning. Villjoen brought word."

"Well, he is a reliable secondhand."

"A good spy. Well, if the cursed Boericks storm Glencoe they will find our guns manned by their own countrymen."

"Ayel manned by Boericks with their hands tied behind their backs. Ha, ha, a good plan of Shiel's to trust those who refuse to fight and make them targets for their friends. I'm sorry for John Martin, though—he was a good friend."

They moved away, and Hendrick realized from their conversation that Shiel had tied those who had refused to join his commando behind the Boer guns, so that there was every possibility of their being killed should the English make an assault.

Carefully picking his way he led his horse to within two miles of the Boer position. After making the animal secure he proceeded on foot. He advanced at first without any attempt at concealment, answering when challenged that he was on his way to Shiel with news of the enemy.

The audacity of this proceeding was justified by its success, and Hendrick found himself well inside the Boer position almost without question. On the ridge where the guns were posted some twenty men were lying. Hendrick walked among them unsuspected. They could not tell whether he had just joined the commando or had been with them for weeks. New arrivals were pouring in daily.

Passing along the ridge Hendrick came to the guns, and there, with his hands tied behind him and secured to the gun carriage, lay John Martin.

"Mr. Martin!"

The captive looked at him wearily. "I am Hendrick—er—make no noise—do not speak. Miss Nancy is safe at Durban. The English storm this position tomorrow, I will cut your bonds, but it is all I can do for you. If you can escape you will find my horse in the brush, two miles along the road to the right. Should you see Nancy again, say I did my best to keep my promise."

He hastily severed the captive's bonds, and bidding Martin hold his hands as if still tied, he left him the knife and passed along the ridge. He proceeded down the mountain and was just congratulating himself on his lucky escape, when he was confronted by a band of armed men.

They challenged him, and he gave his usual reply that he was on his way to Commander Shiel. The band opened out, and Hendrick was faced by a tall man on horseback.

"I am Commander Shiel. Who are you and what do you want?"

For a moment Hendrick was silent, and before he could speak a light was flashed on his face.

"I know him—it is Hendrick Hoopstad."

"Hoopstad, the man who refused to obey the call of the government, and enlisted as a volunteer with the English! You see, we are well informed, my brave spy. Bring him along, men, we will show him the reward we reserve for traitors."

Hendrick was seized by rough and willing hands and hurried to the Boer camp. Without any delay he was sentenced to be shot at break of day, and as he was being taken from Shiel's presence he heard a messenger announce the news that John Martin had made his escape and could not be traced.

"Thank God!" he exclaimed aloud. "I do not die in vain."

(To be continued.)

Turkish Women Can Marry at Nine.
The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of 9 years, and by Turkish law, at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause, and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband.

CLOSE SCRUTINY

Will in Future be Exercised as to Admission of Emigrants.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Strong efforts have been made by the treasury department to prevent undesirable emigrants from entering this country. Some weeks ago a representative of the department went to Montreal, Canada, where he met the representative of the different shipping companies. He arranged with them to have a United States surgeon examine all passengers before they had left the boat. He made the further agreement that all passengers who were deemed undesirable should not be allowed to land, but should be returned to the country from which they sailed. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily. The emigrants now coming into this country are of the better class. They can either read or write the English language and have money. This arrangement insures to the northwest and middle western states a class of citizens who at some future date will become a credit to the country. The United States inspection station is at Quebec in the summer months, but when the St. Lawrence becomes frozen over during the winter, the station is moved to St. John's or Halifax. This will prevent any undesirable emigrants from entering the country during the winter.

The success of the arrangements thus made has led the department to make further inquiries. They are now talking over a plan to appoint a United States surgeon at Liverpool. Just how this arrangement will be made is not known, but the officials express themselves as well satisfied that such an arrangement will be made. When this is done no undesirable emigrant will be allowed to leave that port and the steamship companies will be saved the trouble and expense of reshipping them to the port from which they left. This inspector will make a point of examining the emigrants for the purpose of learning if they are diseased, indigent, or have criminal records. While this latter feature does not properly come under the head of a medical examination, it is urged that while the examination is being made the inspector may as well make a good job of it and thus save the inspector at this end a lot of unnecessary bother. It is expected that some arrangements will be made within the next few days.

Features for 1901.

Rudyard Kipling will have a new novel before the public in the early days of next year. It bears the odd and brief title of "Kim," and is the longest and most important work this world-admired author has yet written, besides being startling. It is a story of life in India. This story will appear in serial form in McClure's Magazine. During 1901 this periodical will publish also "New Dad Dialogues," by Anthony Hope, and short stories by such celebrities as Joel Chandler Harris, Robert Barr, Sarah Orne Jewett and Hamlin Garland. Special articles on popular science, biography, nature studies, new inventions and history by competent authorities will also be given.

In the December Century William N. Pethick, Li Hong Chang's confidential secretary, gives a vivid account of the Pekin siege. He is an American.

"The Angel's Song," by Fanny Crosby, beautifully illustrated, is a December Delinquent gem.

Is Incalculable.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 24.—No additional windstorm fatalities have been reported in Monroe county. Advice from Clarendon says the greatest damage to farms occurred southeast of that place. Though some fatalities have been reported from that section, later reports indicate that none occurred, and that the several persons injured will recover.

The damage to farms, however, is incalculable.

Fighting at Last Accounts.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 24.—The British steamer Baradin, which has just arrived here from Colon, reports that severe fighting occurred Monday and Tuesday at Culebra. The government forces attacked the rebels, who occupied a good position, with the result that the losses of the former were heavy.

The fighting continued when the steamer left Tuesday night. The stores and restaurants at Colon were closed.

Killed by Indians.

Ensenada, Cal., Nov. 24.—A report has reached here of the killing of three men near Jaures by Parachoe Indians. The report states that one Acuna, who had a store at Jaures, was robbed of cattle by Indians. With the assistance of a neighbor named Sotilla and a ruse he gave chase. Subsequently a party taking cattle through the Colorado river discovered the three men dead. Mounted police were sent from Ensenada.

SAYS HE SAW FROST.

A Louisiana Man Says the Sheriff Asked Him for Employment.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 24.—A special from Shreveport, La., says:

The man who met and recognized a man in this city Monday as Sheriff Frost of Chambers county, Texas, is J. N. Hagan, superintendent of construction on the Shreveport and Red River Valley railroad. A statement made by Mr. Hagan, which is as follows, was in the Times:

"I am as positive that I saw John L. Frost Monday afternoon in this city as I know my own name."

"Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock a man accosted me and asked if my name was Hagan. I replied in the affirmative and he asked me for a position. I asked him if he had had any experience in the railroad business, especially in the construction department. He stated that he had not and I informed him that it would be impossible to use a man in the carpenter department. He introduced himself as Randall and, leaving me, went down to the new trestle and sat down. I was sure I had seen the man before and that his name was Frost. So certain was I of the name being Frost that I went toward the trestle to see him. I noticed him sitting there downcast. He glanced up and, noticing me coming, got up and met me before I reached the trestle. When we met he again introduced himself, at the same time, saying: 'I believe I met you before up at the shed.' We spoke a short time and finally I said: 'Why man, your name is not Randall; it is Frost, and you are from Wallisville, Tex.'"

"When I made this statement he turned pale and placed his hand on his hip pocket and at the same time he hurled an oath at me. I then left him and returned to my work."

"I have known Frost for the past seven or eight years. The first time I met him was in Wallisville in the third finger of his right hand missing. The man whom I met answers this description in every particular. He was dressed in a brown suit of clothes, wore a light Stetson and had a few days' growth of reddish beard on his face."

"Frost is about five feet nine or ten inches or eight years. The first time I met him was in Wallisville in the third finger of his right hand missing. The man whom I met answers this description in every particular. He was dressed in a brown suit of clothes, wore a light Stetson and had a few days' growth of reddish beard on his face."

"As I stated before, I knew Frost in Wallisville during the winter of 1892-93. While there I boarded with a family named Stampe and I am sure they will remember me."

"Mr. Hagan, when you met this man, whom you are positive is Sheriff Frost, did you know it was thought he had been murdered?"

"The first information I had that Sheriff Frost was supposed to have been murdered was after I had met him. At the time I knew nothing of the affair. As soon as I read a paper stating that it was thought that he had met foul play I immediately notified an officer that I had met and recognized him in this city. My candid opinion is that he is insane. His every action indicated such. When leaving me he stated he would go across the river and make an effort to secure a position in one of the mills. Whether he went I am unable to say."

The parish and city officials are working on the case, but so far nothing additional has developed.

Not a Murmuring Moment.

Deaton, Tex., Nov. 24.—George Hammock and Bryce Hammett, young farmers, while returning home were held up and robbed by three men who, covering them with a shotgun, demanded their money on point of instant death. Hammock had \$44, all of which he gave up at the point of the gun, and Hammett was more fortunate in having but \$12, all of which he, too, gave up in the face of the shotgun without a murmur.

Caused by a Cotton Bale.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 24.—A fatal accident occurred on board the English ship Matine, Capt. Kehoe master, lying at Pier No. 19, James Fallon, a sailor, 29 years of age, was struck by a cotton bale, the force of which he was knocking him overboard.

He was fished out in an unconscious condition by the ship's crew and taken to a hospital, where he died shortly after without regaining consciousness.

Again Postponed.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 24.—The railroad commission issued a circular postponing the effectiveness of mileage tables from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1. This is the second postponement. The original date of effectiveness was to have been the 1st of this month. The postponement was brought about through the application of the Cotton Belt and San Antonio and Aransas Pass railways. These two roads found mistakes in mileage and asked time to rectify.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

Over Sixty Buildings Have Been Finished at Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 23.—The building committee, which was awarded \$48,000 of the general fund contributed to Galveston, made its report Tuesday. The number of buildings under construction is 250.

Certificates issued for buildings to be constructed by beneficiaries—Average amount allowed \$250 each, number 350.

Buildings complete for beneficiaries—Average cost \$350, number 60.

Certificates issued for repairs—Average \$100 each, work to be executed by beneficiaries 650.

Total appropriation for buildings to date \$170,000, total appropriation for repairs \$75,000.

The houses constructed by the committee, 12x37 in size, make three rooms, a kitchen and two sleeping rooms.

The plan adopted for estimated repairs is only on the condition of roofs, windows and floors and, as near as the inspector can make an allowance of half the cost is made, not exceeding, however, \$250 for each repair. During the first week \$350 was allowed in a few cases, but the committee soon discovered that this amount was more than could be allowed with the funds available, and then it fixed \$250 as the maximum for repairs for each residence, which in some cases does not exceed 10 per cent of the cost of repairs necessary.

The committee has rented a house, corner Tremont and Mechanic, for \$50 per month and fitted it up for lodging indigent, helpless families free of charge.

The committee has been given free of charge for two years by the cotton mill company forty-two cottages, formerly occupied by the operatives of the mill. The necessary repairs will cost about \$175 each, and many of them will be ready by the end of this month, when they will be leased at a nominal rental of \$5 per month. The money received from the rents will be applied to assist indigent persons.

Construction of houses is greatly delayed by scarcity of materials. There are no adequate stocks of lumber, frames, doors, sash or blinds in the city and the receipts are not sufficient to supply one-fourth of them. The number of carpenters is more than sufficient to consume the material available.

About 500 applicants have received allowances from the committee to the extent of about \$250,000. Bank applications were issued to about \$500, and if all are presented the committee will be compelled to reduce the limit of allowances both for buildings and repairs. So far the committee has received donations of one car of lumber

Feed Gun and Razor.

Granger, Tex., Nov. 27.—This town has not been stirred for years as it was over the attempt to murder Mr. Henderson Kee. It seems that for some time there has been trouble brewing. About 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the assailant went to the home of Mr. Kee and called him out to the fence. A few words passed when the assailant pulled his pistol and shot Mr. Kee through the left arm, the ball passing through into the side and chest. Mr. Kee jerked the pistol from his assailant's hand and emptied the remaining cartridges on the ground. Then the assailant drew a razor from his pocket and slashed Mr. Kee in a frightful manner over the side, back, face and hands, some of the gashes being more than a foot long. Mr. Kee, who was near by, pulled the assailant off her husband, when he threw down the razor and left for parts unknown.

To the Coast Country.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 23.—John Howard, immigration agent of the Southern Pacific has returned from a trip over the state. Mr. Howard says recently some items have appeared in St. Louis newspapers about people leaving the coast country that are calculated to do this part of the state injury unless the facts are made known. He said it is true that some people have left the coast country since the storm, but a great many more have come in.

"The truth is," said Mr. Howard, "the people have just found out the crops that are best adapted to the coast country. They have found there is more money in growing rice and cane than there is in cotton or any other crop. They will find that while there are a few people leaving the coast country a great many more are flocking into it."

Will Contest.

Temple, Tex., Nov. 23.—Sheriff R. F. Kirk of Runnels county passed through here in charge of the dead body of Noah Wilkerson. Deceased was under life sentence for murder and escaped from the Coleman jail when the notorious train robber Bill Taylor got away.

He was killed in Wyoming, full accounts of which recently appeared in the papers. A reward of \$1200 was offered for Wilkerson dead or alive.

SHERIFF FROST'S BODY.

A Kaufman County Man Claims to Know Where It Is.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 27.—Sheriff Anderson is in receipt of a letter from Joe Smith, who says he can locate the body of Sheriff Frost of Chambers county. Mr. Smith writes from Kaufman, Tex., and his letter is as follows:

"Mr. Anderson, Sheriff of Harris county—I know where the body of Sheriff Frost of Chambers county lies and can give you the exact directions to find it. Sixteen miles south of Wallisville, the county seat, is the residence of Joe Burns. You go there and from there you go by the compass northeast six miles even, and there in a small hollow the body is buried. It is smoothed over the level above and leaves are scattered over the grave site. You should get citizens to turn out with you and go in wagons to the place. Take prodding poles along and you will have no trouble in finding the grave. I know beyond all possible chance of doubt that the body of Frost is buried there."

Sheriff Anderson is confident that the talk of Frost being alive is incorrect.

"The supposition that the missing man was seen in Shreveport," he said, "is based on the fact that some railroaders believe that he saw him board a freight train there. There is no other evidence than the gentleman's belief, and it is very fair to presume that he was mistaken. Sheriff Frost is murdered. There are many circumstances which point too strongly to it to believe otherwise without conviction."

"Had Sheriff Frost wanted to leave the county for any reason he would hardly have gone to a section which is twenty miles from a railroad and where no boats are to be had to make his exit after abandoning his horse. Frost was murdered beyond doubt. But the finding of his body is a different thing; it may never be done or for all I know, this letter might lead to its location."

Santa Fe Telegraphers.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 27.—Gen. Manager L. J. Polk of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe returned home Sunday night from a two weeks' trip to New York, Chicago and other cities in the east and north. Monday morning he met the grievance committee of the order of Railroad Telegraphers in conference looking to an agreement to the proposed new rules and regulations and increased pay for the operators along the line. Another conference was held in the afternoon.

An earnest effort is being made to arrive at an amicable settlement of the controversy by Col. Polk and the grievance committee.

Slightly Dry.

Greenville, Tex., Nov. 27.—The new county attorney, C. E. Maud, issued a notice in the Saturday papers that he would enforce the law to the letter in regard to merchants of all kinds keeping open or selling articles prohibited by the Sunday closing law, and Sunday all the business places that were accustomed to open were closed. His notice also informed saloon men that all screens, trees or other device to hide the interior of saloons must be discarded.

From Heart Trouble's.

Temple, Tex., Nov. 27.—A man named Winkler died at the Palm hotel Sunday morning. He was a tailor and had been for a short time in the employ of Matthews Bros. For a short time he had been unable to work, his heart giving him trouble. During the night he came from his room to the hotel office and while sitting on a bench suddenly expired. Deceased came from Dallas to Temple. It was reported that he was an Odd Fellow.

Assets to be Presented.

Tyler, Tex., Nov. 27.—The bankrupt proceedings in the case of Wollnack & Getz, from Rusk were concluded here before Referee C. G. White, who ordered that the firm bring into court by midnight of Nov. 29 property and cash to the amount of \$11,425. Wollnack & Getz made an assignment for \$12,000 on Sept. 10, and the creditors immediately forced them into bankruptcy. The case was on trial for a week, many prominent lawyers in it.

Mississippi capital commission is investigating alleged bribery charges.

North Texas Methodist Conference meets next year at McKinney.

Will Contest.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 27.—The new county officials were put into office Monday. The names of the candidates did not appear on the return lists from precinct 7½, out were on the tally sheets. The commissioners in canvassing the returns threw out precinct 7½ and thus declared the present incumbent, Alex Easton, re-elected district clerk over Thomas Brick, who had a majority of the vote if precinct 7½ were counted. Brick will contest.

The Carlsbad Current

W. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, N. M.

EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

Charles Hoyt, the noted playwright, is dead.

France reports a great increase in divorce.

Serious gas explosions are reported at Marion, Hartford City and Bluffton, Ind.

The closing session of the Spanish-American congress was brilliant.

Two men were arrested at Brooklyn charged with stealing 600 pounds of opium.

L. P. Sherman, brother of the late ex-Secretary Sherman, died at Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. C. O. Parker of Tipton, Ind., was terribly burned by an explosion of natural gas.

The United States supreme court sustains the legality of the Tennessee law against cigarettes.

George J. Gould sold his yacht, Atlanta, fully equipped as a war vessel, to Venezuela for \$125,000.

Florence, Ala., shipped 1000 tons of pig iron to Bremen, Germany. This was the third shipment in sixty days.

Capt. Peter Everett, aged 65, the famous Confederate raider, died at the asylum at Lexington, Ky., of erysipelas.

In a quarrel about the sale of a book Thomas Booth was shot and killed at Tuscaloosa, Ala., by her 14-year-old son.

The newspapers and theatrical managers of Pittsburgh, Pa., are to open war all on account of the discontinuance of free passes.

Gov.-elect Durbin of Indiana is credited with saying that he has never promised protection to Kentucky political refugees.

Robert C. Brickell, ex-chief justice of Alabama, and for many years one of the most prominent jurists of the south, died at Huntsville, that state.

The Methodist conference of Virginia, in session at Norfolk, donated \$1218.30 for the relief of the denomination's churches at Galveston.

Mrs. Nancy Hollifield, said to have been the oldest woman in North Carolina, died at Ellenboro. Her age is given at 100 years.

Holisting engineers at mines 8 and 11 near Brazil, Ind., went out on strike for an increase of from \$75 to \$80 per month and an eight-hour day.

The Epworth League of northern Indiana met at Marion with an attendance of 250, representing 200 leagues.

Albert A. Small of Anderson presided.

Rosendale, Ind., has telephonic connection with all surrounding cities and towns, including Indianapolis, and now contemplates heating the city by steam at nominal cost.

Col. Charles Caughling, who was a member of Commodore-in-Chief Vandervoet's staff and had been marine editor of the Toledo (O.) Blade thirty-six years, is dead.

The annual report of the government hospital marine service shows 2,076 patients, an increase of 128—the largest increase in its history—and predicts a total of 2,276 inmates at the close of the present year.

Rev. C. C. Morgan of New Court Congregational chapel, London, announced from his pulpit that he had accepted the pastorate at Northfield, Mass., in succession to the late Dwight L. Moody.

Two hundred and fifty-nine miners returned on the steamer Nome City to Seattle, Wash., which arrived from the gold fields. The vessel's cargo consisted of about \$100,000, principally the possession of individuals.

"Uncle" Allen Harrison, aged 90 years, of Scott township, Montgomery county, Indiana, on election day voted, and that night walked two and one-half miles to Ladoga and watched the bulletin boards until midnight, walking back home.

News was received at Fort Dodge, Ia., of the death at his old home in Ohio of Capt. J. A. O. Yeoman, who was one of the captors of Jefferson Davis. He was a prominent Democratic politician and well known in his state.

At a mass meeting held at Denver strong protests were made against the action of the Limon mob that burned John Porter, the negro murderer, at the stake. The meeting was presided over by C. M. Hobbs, president of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Edith Booth, 23 years old, an actress, formerly attached to Marie Burroughs company, died in a hospital at New York from the effects of an accident which she met with some time since when she was thrown from a carriage in Central Park.

A canal to deflect the course of the Yazoo river and bring that stream into the Mississippi at a point two miles above Vicksburg, Miss., has been begun. It will be nearly seven miles long and the estimated cost is \$1,500,000.

THE PEKIN TREATY.

Administration Seems to be of the Opinion

THAT BUT LITTLE HAS BEEN DONE

United States Government Cannot Agree With Several Powers on Indemnity and Some Other Points.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The state department has been informed of the agreement of understanding or preliminary treaty (it is not possible now to learn in just what form the matter stands) reached by the foreign ministers at Peking, but it is not regarded as expedient to give out for publication at this time any detailed information regarding it. It may be stated, however, that the arrangement stands a very poor chance of receiving the sanction of all the powers represented in the Peking conference unless some material amendments are permitted.

Just what the objectionable features are can only be surmised, in view of the adverse decision of the authorities representing publication. But, accepting as accurate the statement from Peking that the basis of agreement is to be found in the French note, it is easy to perceive that there are no less than 100 points which, if included in their original shape, would not meet with the unqualified approval of this government. For instance, the president expressly reserved his opinion as to the proposition that the Taku forts be dismantled. He also withheld his approval of the French proposition that there be a permanent military road between Tien Tsin and Peking.

There were several points to which the assent of the United States was given, namely, providing for the punishment of the guilty Chinese who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking; for the collection of equitable indemnities (and in this connection suggested a reference of the question to The Hague tribunal); and finally for the maintenance of a legation guard at Peking. The latter, however, was to be temporary until congress acted on the matter. Unless the ministers in Peking have made a very substantial change in the requirements of the French note, therefore, it may be predicted that our government will feel obliged to seek to make some alterations in the arrangement before it gives adherence.

There is some reason to believe that the indemnity proposition has taken such an excessive form as to make it impossible for the Chinese government to meet the demands, and this fact, taken in connection with the demands of some powers respecting punishment, may obligate our government to endeavor to have the demands moderated. There are indications, too, that in these efforts our government is to receive the support of one of the most powerful governments represented at the Peking conference, and which it has been supposed of late favored an extreme position.

Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador, who recently returned to Washington after an absence since last spring, called at the state department yesterday and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, supposedly with reference to Chinese matters, among other things.

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COIN KING NERVY.

He Forces the Price of the Cereal Up to Fifty Cents.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27.—In the ascending scale of prices paid for November corn by the isolated reports, a new mark was touched Monday—50c—an advance of 5c from the close Saturday and of 2c from the best previous prices. The close was 1c lower, Phillips bidding 49c.

The action of the appeals committee in turning down as below contract grade two cargoes tendered by Counsellman and Bartlett-Fraser had the expected effect of strengthening the position of the bull leader and adding further worry to the troubles already heaped upon the shoulders of the shorts. For the first time in several days Phillips too an active hand in the game as an open bidder for small and large lots. The opening price was 49c, and there was a gradual advance to 49½c, Phillips taking most of the offerings. The first bid of 50c was by Carr for 5000 bushels, and it brought some stop loss orders on the market. Phillips filled one of 50,000 bushels for Logan and made a number of smaller sales, his sales exceeding his purchases by about 60,000 bushels. While November gained 4c, December was also strong on covering by shorts, and a big trade early selling at 36½c and closing at 36½c. May closed unchanged at 36½c. There was some changing from December to May at ¼c premium for December. Acceptances were heavier, but for deferred shipment and the elevators, disinterested by the failure of their attempt to fast kiln-dried corn on Phillips, were not in the market for low grades and the receipts—511 cars—included only forty-one cars contract. There were 5000 bushels in by canal boat and forty-nine cars and 41,000 bushels transferred from private to public houses, some of it possibly to be turned down by the appeals committee later.

A dispute arose over the quality of corn being loaded on the steamer Pabst at the Counsellman elevator C, in South Chicago. The loading began in the morning with a different quality of corn from that tendered Saturday. It was passed on favorably by Chief Supervising Inspector Smith and accepted by Mr. Phillips' inspector. Some 50,000 bushels had been loaded when Mr. Smith left the dock and declared there could be no objection if the quality was kept up. Down on the board of trade where November corn had risen in the pit to 50c almost as much excitement was occasioned when Chas. Counsellman called Mr. Phillips from the pit. They were at once surrounded by a jostled crowd of speculators eager to hear the conversation. The big speculator, towering head and shoulders above the slight speculator, said to him:

"Mr. Phillips, I do not want to give you anything but contract corn, and I am having No. 2 corn loaded on your vessel."

"All I ask, Mr. Counsellman, is to get contract corn, and with that I shall be perfectly satisfied."

That was the extent of the conversation, hardly belligerent enough to satisfy the expectations of the speculators, but it was suggestive of an armed truce. Another engagement was on in a few hours, for after 65,000 bushels had been loaded on the steamer at South Chicago, Phillips' inspector reported a poorer quality of corn was being dumped into the boat. The work of loading was ordered stopped and Mr. Phillips went to the state grain department and demanded that the appeals committee be sent down to examine the cargo.

There is some reason to believe that the indemnity proposition has taken such an excessive form as to make it impossible for the Chinese government to meet the demands, and this fact, taken in connection with the demands of some powers respecting punishment, may obligate our government to endeavor to have the demands moderated. There are indications, too, that in these efforts our government is to receive the support of one of the most powerful governments represented at the Peking conference, and which it has been supposed of late favored an extreme position.

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TEXAS' INCREASE.

Her Population as Returned by the Census Bureau.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS

Harris County Shows the Greatest Increase. Twelfth Report a Decrease and Three Not Heard From.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The following is the population of Texas by counties:

Anderson 25,915, Andrews 37, Angellina 12,341, Aransas 1716, Archer 2508, Armstrong 1265, Atascosa 7143, Austin 20,676, Bailey 4, Bandera 5332, Bastrop 26,845, Baylor 3052, Bee 7730, Bell 25,535, Bexar 69,422, Bland 4703, Borden 776, Bosque 17,399, Bowie 24,676, Brazoria 14,861, Brazos 18,559, Brewster 2356, Briscoe 1253, Brown 16,019, Burleson 18,367, Burnet 10,528, Caldwell 21,765, Calhoun 2355, Callahan 3768, Cameron 16,095, Camp 9146, Carson 469, Cass 22,841, Castro 400, Chambers 2046, Cherokee 15,154, Childress 2138, Clay 9231, Cochran 25, Coke 2430, Coleman 10,077, Collingsworth 1233, Collins 50,087, Colorado 22,202, Comal 7008, Comanche 23,099, Concho 1427, Cooke 27,494, Coryell 21,308, Cottle 1002, Crane 51, Crockett 1891, Crosby 788, Dallam 146, Dallas 82,726, Dawson 37, Deaf Smith 843, Delta 15,249, Denton 28,218, DeWitt 21,311, Dickens 1151, Dimmitt 1109, Donley 2756, Duval 8483, Eastland 17,971, Ector 331, Edwards 3108, Ellis 50,059, El Paso 24,830, Erath 29,366, Falls 33,343, Fannin 51,793, Fayette 26,542, Fisher 3768, Floyd 2020, Ford 1508, Fort Bend 16,538, Franklin 5574, Freestone 18,910, Frio 4200, Gaines 55, Galveston 44,116, Garza 185, Gillespie 8229, Glasscock 286, Goliad 8310, Gonzales 25,882, Gray 480, Grady 33,661, Gregg 12,348, Grimes 26,106, Guadalupe 21,385, Hale 1680, Hall 1670, Hamilton 13,320, Hansford 167, Hardeman 3624, Hardin 5049, Harris 63,786, Harrison 21,878, Hartley 377, Haskell 2637, Hays 14,142, Hemphill 815, Henderson 19,970, Hidalgo 6837, Hill 41,555, Hockley 44, Hood 9146, Hopkins 27,950, Houston 25,425, Howard 25,323, Hutchinson 303, Irion 848, Jack 1024, Jackson 6094, Jasper 7138, Jeff Davis 1150, Jefferson 14,239, Johnson 33,819, Jones 7037, Karnes 5881, Kaufman 33,376, Kendall 4103, Kent 859, Kerr 4890, Kimble 2591, King 990, Kinney 2447, Knox 2332, Lamar 48,627, Lamb 31, Lampasas 8235, LaSalle 2303, Lavaca 28,121, Lee 14,595, Leon 18,017, Liberty 8192, Limestone 22,573, Lipscomb 790, Live Oak 2265, Llano 7301, Loving 33, Lubbock 295, Lysan 17, McCulloch 3930, McLennan 59,772, McMillen 1024, Madison 16,432, Marion 10,754, Martin 323, Mason 5573, Matagorda 6097, Maverick 4066, Medina 7723, Menard 2011, Mitchell 2455, Montague 24,809, Montgomery 17,057, Moore 299, Morris 8220, Motley 1257, Newton 7283, Nolan 5611, Nueces 10,439, Ochiltree 267, Olmstead 349, Orange 5995, Palo Pinto 12,291, Panola 21,101, Parker 25,823, Parmer 34, Pecos 2360, Polk 14,447, Potter 1820, Presidio 2673, Rains 6127, Randall 933, Red River 29,893, Reeves 1847, Refugio 1641, Roberts 620, Robertson 31,480, Rockwall 8321, Runnels 5279, Rock 26,099, Sabine 6394, San Agustin 8134, San Jacinto 10,277, San Antonio 2372, San Saba 7587, Schleicher 515, Scurry 4168, Shackelford 2161, Shelby 20,452, Sherman 104, Smith 37,370, Somervell 2498, Starr 11,409, Stephens 6406, Sterling 1127, Stonewall 2189, Sutton 1737, Tarrant 48, Throckmorton 1750, Terrell 127, Tarrant 52,376, Taylor 1129, Tom Green 8804, Travis 47,386, Trinity 10,976, Tyler 11,999, Upton 16,260, Uvalde 4647, Val Verde 5283, Van Zandt 25,481, Victoria 32,678, Walker 15,813, Walter 14,246, Washington 32,931, Webb 21,851, Wharton 16,942, Wheeler 650, Wichita 6806, Wilbarger 5750, Williamson 38,072, Wilson 12,961, Winkler 60, Wise 27,126, Wood 21,048, Young 26, Young 5840, Zapata 4769, Zavalla 907.

The increased population is distributed well over the state, but North, Central and Southeast Texas have gotten the greatest part of it.

The state's population is placed at 5,045,710, an increase of 193,187 since 1890, an increase of 26.3 per cent. Harris county shows the greatest increase.

Senator Davis Dead.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 28.—United States Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the senate, died at his home here at 9 o'clock Tuesday night after an illness of two months. He has suffered greatly during his sickness, and gradually sank away, being unconscious for several hours before death, and so far as could be known, suffering no pain. Monday, approaching the approach of the end, Mrs. Davis sent for the venerable Villiers Appleby, arch-deacon of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, and Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the church of St. John the Evangelist. An attempt had been made to secure the attendance of Bishop Whipple, but he was in Florida. Upon the arrival of Archdeacon Appleby and Mr. Sedgwick, Senator Davis was for a time sufficiently rational to express his grateful appreciation of their ministrations. The senator, in his moments of lucidity, expressed a strong determination to recover, and within a week he would again be at the capitol. Indeed, the senator's iron will has kept him alive for the past six weeks.

Has Been Confined.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 28.—Says The Journal:

The news sent out Monday night that a clerk of the Seaboard Air Line had been arrested at Fernandina, Fla., for the embezzlement of a large sum of money was confirmed in Atlanta by an official of the road.

The officers stated that the agent had been arrested at Fernandina three weeks ago, but that the matter had been kept secret. He refused to give the name of the agent.

The engagement of Lillian Langham and Baron von Sternberg is announced.

Deaths Received.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The state department received a cablegram from Minister Hunter at Guatemala City announcing that he had just received from the Honduran government a draft for \$10,000 in American gold as indemnity for the killing of Frank Pears. The killing occurred at San Pedro, Sula, in May, 1897, and the indemnity is the full amount of the claim set up. A settlement will be made between the claimants themselves.

Carney Confessed.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.—John Carney, a diamond thief of considerable notoriety, confessed to having stolen \$5000 worth of diamonds from Earl's jewelry store last June. His confession liberates William Henderson, who is now in jail charged with the crime. Shortly after the robbery Henderson was arrested in Indianapolis and brought here. After his indictment the local detective department secured evidence connecting Carney with the robbery.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Some Facts in Connection With the Lone Star's Growth.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Texas counties showing the greatest increase are Harris, 26,577; McLennan, 20,069; Bexar, 20,166; Ellis, 18,285; Navarro, 17,091; Dallas, 15,684; Hunt, 15,416; Milam, 14,893; Hill, 13,773; Collin, 13,551; Fannin, 13,004; Galveston, 12,640; Williamson, 12,183; Bell, 12,153; Kaufman, 11,778; Johnson, 11,506; Lamar, 11,335; Tarrant, 11,254; Limestone, 10,995; Grayson, 10,450; Travis, 10,895; Garza, 10,430; Travis, 10,963; El Paso, 9208.

All the counties show an increase save the following, which show losses as indicated: Aransas, 198; Burnet, 219; Gaines, 13; Hardeman, 270; Irion, 22; Jeff Davis, 214; Kinney, 1333; Flynn, 7; McMullen, 14; Marion, 108; Wheeler, 142; Wilbarger, 233; Zavalla, 305.

By some strange oversight on the part of somebody, Kinney county, which in 1890 had 2744, Buckel, which has 298, and Foley 65, failed to be enumerated.

Kinney is in the eleventh district and Buckel and Foley in the twelfth. Representatives Kieberg and Slayden will have the matter investigated.

The population of the state by congressional districts compared with 1890 is as follows:

| District | 1890 | 1900 | Inc. |
|------------|---------|---------|--------|
| First | 199,454 | 102,827 | 96,627 |
| Second | 239,865 | 210,233 | 79,427 |
| Third | 220,530 | 183,188 | 87,342 |
| Fourth | 230,222 | 179,001 | 50,321 |
| Fifth | 246,153 | 193,477 | 52,676 |
| Sixth | 302,099 | 210,907 | 90,192 |
| Seventh | 261,277 | 182,804 | 87,343 |
| Eighth | 226,597 | 174,548 | 52,049 |
| Ninth | 224,631 | 175,149 | 49,482 |
| Tenth | 218,036 | 166,668 | 51,368 |
| Eleventh | 229,623 | 198,958 | 30,665 |
| Twelfth | 184,874 | 136,038 | 48,738 |
| Thirteenth | 228,497 | 190,889 | 36,417 |

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Degrees of Filletation.

"The aversion of man feeds upon the wrecks of industry and enterprise," said the empty citizen. "Most men neglect opportunities to build up their own business in order to tear down the interests of their rivals."

"I have noticed, also," said the inveterate thinker, "that men's vanity feeds upon the wrecks of woman's happiness. I have known men to leave their wives sitting alone in the hotel parlor while they purr among the glib women on the veranda. The commercial filtration is not the first degree of filletation."

When a man insists in "explaining" a thing it is a sign that it worries him.

Love often justifies a great number of means.

Siberian Prisoners Abolished.

Siberia is no longer to be a penal colony. The decree abolishing it is the result of the building of the Siberian railroad. Nothing can compare to the rapid settlement of the vast plains, unless it be the rapid growth of that famous dyspepsia cure, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia or flatulency.

Lucky is he who controls his temper.

When you want bling buy Rawl's Blending Blue, the famous big size, 1 package equals 25 or 50 worth of any other blue.

To make ends meet always be methodical.

FILIPINO FORTRESS

Captured by the Americans at
Town of Pinanuran.

OCCUPANTS DEPARTED QUICKLY

It was the stronghold of the largest
Chief, Geronimo, and was
area impenetrable.

Manila, Nov. 28.—The fortress of
the insurgent chief, Geronimo, at
Pinanuran, which the insurgents had
been using as a stronghold, was
captured by a picked force of the
Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh
infantry, and Troop C of the Fourth
cavalry, under Col. Thompson. Geronimo
and most of the rebels
escaped. The leader has been
hunted in the vicinity of San Mateo,
Albay and Noyabuco. He was finally
located at Tauran, twenty-nine miles
north of Manila. His position was
considered the strongest in Luzon. It
was a stone fortress surrounded by
steep hills, surrounded by canyons.
The Spanish forces lost heavily in at-
tempting to take it.

Col. Thompson mobilized landmen
at Mount Albano. The place was at-
tacked on four sides. Capt. Carey of
the Forty-second advancing from the
south, a detachment of the Twenty-
seventh from the east, Capt. Gattel of
the Twenty-seventh from the west and
Capt. Sloan of the Twenty-
seventh from the north. The rebels
were steep, and the men climbed them
by grasping the shrubbery. The
enemy with a force numbering several
hundred fled before the attackers
reached the top. The Americans de-
stroyed 1000 insurgent uniforms,
scores of buildings and large quan-
tities of supplies, and secured a barrel
full of documents.

Private Hart of the Twenty-
seventh and Private Knopfer of the
Forty-second and two native scouts
were killed and twelve of the attack-
ing force were wounded. The insur-
gents could not be captured.

Lieut. Alstetter of the United
States engineer corps, who was re-
cently released by the insurgents, ar-
rived in Manila Saturday evening. He
had been in captivity at Bahal since
Aug. 1. Gen. Fanson surrendered the
rebel, Maj. Vanture, on the release of
Lieut. Alstetter. The latter is well
and says he received fair treatment.
He escaped on Sept. 21, but was re-
captured.

It is unofficially reported that Gen.
Torres, the insurgent commander at
Buhuan, has been captured by Gen.
Grant's troops. Gen. Grant wired
Gen. Whelan that the entire garrison
at San Jose had been captured, but
that Gen. Torres was not among them.

The funeral of Baron Demaris, the
Frenchman who was killed by the in-
surgents while within their lines last
year, where he had gone to interfere
with Aguinaldo for the release of
the Spanish prisoners, took place Sun-
day in the great church of San An-
gustin in Manila. It was attended by
a distinguished concourse, including
generals, commissioners, consuls and
hundreds of Americans, who were on
each side of the catafalque in front of
the altar. Archbishop Chappelle
blessed the remains.

Four natives will be hanged at Da-
gupan, Luzon, next Thursday. They
are under conviction for arson and
murder, the victims of the latter crimes
including two American prisoners.
The military courts are now return-
ing numerous death sentences upon
natives. Particulars have just been
received from Holo of the battle of
Oct. 30 of Bagason, island of Panay,
when 200 soldiers and fifty riflemen
attacked the Americans, who lost
three killed—Lieut. H. M. Koenig,
Sergeant Kitchen and Corporal Burns,
all of company Forty-fourth infantry.

Cuban Protest.

Havana, Nov. 25.—At a meeting held
in Havana by the opponents of Mgr.
Baretto, bishop of Havana, Gen. Go-
yes presented a resolution that all the
parish priests should send the bishop
telegrams informing him that he was
not wanted by the Cubans and asking
him to retire in favor of a Cuban ec-
clesiastic.

All the speakers accused Mgr. Baretto
of being too much of an American
and an annexationist.

Yellow Fever Deaths.

New York, Nov. 28.—The British
fruit steamer Adler arrived Saturday
from Port Limon and reported that
Capt. W. Reid of that steamer had died
of yellow fever on Nov. 1. The author-
ities at Port Limon would not allow
the burial of the body ashore and the
Adler was obliged to steam outside
the harbor and bury the remains at sea.

Capt. Reid was 50 years of age and a
native of Aberdeen, Scotland. The Ad-
ler is held at quarantine.

RAN INTO ROCKS

And All on Board are Thought to Have
Been Drowned.

Quebec, Que., Nov. 28.—News was
received here Saturday afternoon that
the steamer St. Olaf, which has been
coasting between this port and Point
au Esquimaux, in the lower St. La-
wrence, for the past two years, had
become a total wreck off Seven Is-
lands and that all her crew was entire-
ly lost. The first dispatch from Seven
Islands brought but very meager news,
and it was only late in the afternoon
that A. Fraser & Co., owners of the
steamer, were informed of the extent
of the disaster. Besides the nineteen
men of the steamer's crew it was
learned that seven passengers had al-
so perished.

The St. Olaf was an iron steamer
of 365 tons, and was built on the Clyde
at Port Glasgow in 1882. She was val-
ued at about \$10,000 and insured for
about \$20,000. The last news heard
of the St. Olaf was that she had left
Sheldrake on Wednesday, and shortly
after the signal station dispatches re-
ported rough weather with gales and
snow, and it is supposed that during
one of these gales the St. Olaf ran
ashore on the rocks at the entrance of
Seven Islands, as the dispatch states
she was wrecked on Boule Island.

As soon as the news of the wreck
reached Seven Islands a searching
party went out to attempt to rescue
any of the shipwrecked people if pos-
sible, but this was impossible, as ev-
ery one aboard the vessel seems to
have been lost.

News was received here later that
the St. Olaf is lying on the rocks and
at low tide two feet of her hull can be
seen out of the water.

Alleged Bribery Attempt.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 26.—A man
claiming to be J. E. Gibson, a building
contractor from Logansport, Indiana,
has been taken into custody here on
an affidavit sworn out by Gov. Longino
to the effect that Gibson had attempted
to bribe to secure his influence to
receive the contract for the new \$1-
000,000 statehouse.

According to the governor's
story related at the preliminary hear-
ing, Gibson tried to induce him to open
the statehouse bids on the day preced-
ing the letting of the contract and fur-
nish him with the figures so that
they could prepare a bid lower than
the others.

The governor testified that Gibson
offered him any sum he would ask to
do this.

At the preliminary hearing Gibson
was admitted to bond in the sum of
\$5000.

Confers With Towne.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26.—William Jen-
nings Bryan arrived in Chicago Sat-
urday morning from Lincoln. He drove
to the Auditorium Annex, where he did
not register, but was shown to the
room occupied by Charles A. Towne
of Minnesota. There he remained in
consultation with Mr. Towne and for-
mer Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho
until Saturday night, when he returned
to Lincoln. Mr. Bryan refused to say
what was discussed during the meet-
ing, but did not deny that the future
policy of the Democratic party was one
of the topics discussed.

To the question of what he thought
of the proposed reorganization of the
Democratic party, he said:
"I have nothing to say on that line
at this time."

Terrible Storm.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 28.—A ter-
rible storm did much damage. Trains
are unable to get over the Knoxville
and Ohio Valley track and east and
west trains over the main line of the
Southern railway are finding the same
difficulty, the tracks being washed out.
From latest reports there is continual
fear on this account. The streams are
rising rapidly and the greatest dam-
age from the train already has not been
estimated.

United States wants a coaling sta-
tion in China.

Roberts' Request.

London, Nov. 26.—"We understand,"
says the Daily Express, "that Lord
Roberts recently requested the govern-
ment to send 20,000 regulars to South
Africa to relieve the same number still
in the field, but that his request was
declined on the score of expense."

After condemning the government's
refusal as "ruinous economy," the
Daily Express goes on to describe
Lord Roberts' "draconic plan of op-
eration."

Not Satisfied.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 26.—The mys-
tery surrounding the disappearance of
Henry Klausem, first officer of the
Dutch steamer Seeburg on Oct. 7 while
that vessel was at this port, was par-
tially cleared up when the body of the
first officer was found floating in the
Delaware river near the pier where
the Seeburg had been docked. It is
supposed that Klausem was accident-
ally drowned but the police are not
satisfied with this theory.

Fools' Gold.

BY MRS. MOSES P. HANDY.

(Copyrighted, 1905, Daily Story Pub. Co.)
It was the last grand hop of the sea-
son. "To-morrow the band would
leave, and thereafter, for the two weeks
before the final closing of the hotel, the
remaining guests would dance in the
parlors, to the sound of the piano and
one violin. Lucy Alston found herself
feeling melancholy, and somewhat sen-
timental. It had been a happy summer,
the happiest of her life. She was well
aware that much of her joy was due
to the society of Horace Poindexter
who was, to her mind, the most charm-
ing man she had ever met. Her experi-
ence of charming men, however, was
small. Mrs. Poindexter took one of
her nieces away with her every sum-
mer, and this year the lot had fallen
to Lucy. Mr. Sturdivant came down to
the beach every Saturday, to stay over
Sunday, and from the first he had
singled her out as the special object
of his attentions. More than one per-
son had warned her, more or less good-
naturedly, as people will, that such
attentions on his part were rarely ac-
crued. Her aunt, especially, had cau-
tioned her. "Horace Sturdivant thinks
himself a pauper," Mrs. Poindexter
had said. "He has about \$5,000 a
year, which to a man of his tastes,
spells poverty. And every one knows
that he will never marry any woman
that is not an heiress."

Five thousand dollars a year seemed
wealth to Lucy. She failed to attach
due importance to her aunt's counsel.
Mr. Sturdivant was assiduous in his
courtship; he waited delightfully and
had "a tongue which might wile the



"Good-bye, dear, God bless you, good-
bye."

laverock from the cloud." As the
other women admired him; therefore,
how could poor, unsophisticated Lucy
fail to feel his fascinations? With
"Youth at the helm, and Pleasure as
the prow," how can love be always on
the lookout for rocks and shoals?

Much practice had made Mr. Stur-
divant past-master in the art of love-
making. His eyes were volumes of af-
fection, his voice a caress, his whole
manner eloquent of tender and deli-
cate admiration. Yet he had never
spoken one word to her which might
not have been proclaimed from the
house-tops.

To-night Lucy felt vaguely uneasy,
and thought of her of the wisdom
which had been whispered into her
ears. His air was sad and distant,
with an indefinable chill overlying its
accustomed tenderness. They had
danced together, the last waltz of the
year, and the well-known music had
a wonderfully mournful cadence to her
sensitive ear.

"Oh, you girls, you frivolous girls,"
wailed viol, violins, and cornet in ul-
tation. Somehow it all seemed a dream,
and Lucy gave a little shiver when the
melody ceased, and the dancers stood
still. She could have gone on waltz-
ing forever, her hand on his shoulder,
his clasping her waist, and his eyes
looking into hers.

"Get a wrap, and come out on the
terrace, the tide is in and the moon
light on the water is beautiful. I want
you to see it," Mr. Sturdivant com-
manded rather than asked. She
obeyed without question, and was back
in a moment, with a snowy shawl
wound about her head and shoulders.
"How pretty she is," he thought. The
damp sea-air, which made other women
sneak their hands and limp, caused
her to curl in bewitching rings about
her forehead. He gave her hand a ten-
der pressure as he drew it through his
arm, but he did not speak, and for a
while they stood on the terrace in si-
lence, watching the waves as they
charged the shore, and retreated, but-
tered always. "How like it is to life,"
sighed Mr. Sturdivant, with his eyes
looking out to sea. "Always the same
vain striving for the unattainable."

Lucy bravely choked down the lump
in her throat. "I feel to-night like
Cinderella," she said. "The ball is
over, and in a little while I shall re-
tire to my nook, and take up my hum-
drum life again."

Mr. Sturdivant gave a little start.
He had not expected the lady to end so
soon. "How so?" he asked. "Mrs.
Poindexter has taken rooms at the Al-
hambra for the winter. You will find
that gayest than this."

"I shall not be with her. Auntie
takes her nieces in turn, there are ten
of us all counted, and I had my turn
this summer."

Mr. Sturdivant experienced an un-
pleasant shock. He had already taken
care to hunt up the will of the late
Aaron Poindexter, and discovered, to
his regret, that his widow had only a
life interest in his large estate. How-
ever, that interest was absolute, and
gave Mrs. Poindexter an income
greater than an extravagant woman
could easily spend.

Surely she might be expected to do

something for a favorite niece. He
would be content with comparatively
little. Now this house of cards fell to
earth.

"I am very sorry. This, then, is
probably our last evening together. I
must go back to town early to-morrow
morning, on business." Oh, the in-
finite tenderness and sadness of his
tone! It held the essence which the
French call "tears in the voice."

Lucy pulled herself together with a
mental jerk. She felt as though she
had taken a plunge into cold water.
This, then, after all that had passed
during the last few weeks, was his
farewell. But, no, he could not mean
it.

"Not necessarily. South Stamford is
not quite out of the world. It can be
reached by rail from Boston," she ven-
tured to say.

"Is that where you live? Child, it
is as far away from my world as the
antipodes. Besides, when a man
knows himself too weak to resist tem-
ptation, what can he do but flee?"

"How can a man measure his
strength unless he tries it?"

"Ah, you know so little of the world.
When a man's lot in life is so hard
that he dares not ask a woman to
share it, what can he do but love and
run away? Perhaps he ought not to
love in the first instance, but human
nature is helpless; a man is only a
man."

"Has the woman no right to be con-
sidered? Suppose she loves too?"

Lucy felt surprised at and a little
ashamed of her boldness. But he was
making the conversation impersonal,
which gave her some excuse to speak.
He shook his head. "Ah, no; in that
case he is bound to protect her against
himself. How can a man worthy of a
name drag a woman he loves down to
poverty, even though she does not wish
to be parted from him? Good-bye, dear,
God bless you, good-bye."

They were in the shadow of the pav-
ilion, practically alone; he gave one
quick glance around, then caught her
in his arms and, holding her, kissed
her passionately, once, twice, thrice.
Never before had he so wholly forgot-
ten himself. He loved the girl as well
as he could love anything except his
precious self, and her appealing eyes
and quivering lips broke down his self
control. It was done in an instant; he
released her so quickly that she had
not even time to struggle; then he
rushed her back to the hotel piazza,
and left her, without a word.

Lucy sank into a seat to collect her
breath. She was more indignant than
broken hearted. This, then, was what
the man called love. She thought of
her father, who, with her mother at
his side, had fought his way to inde-
pendence, indeed to prominence; he
was a local judge and had represented
his district in congress. They found
themselves, with all their children,
passing rich on five thousand dollars
a year.

"Thank heaven I am not an heiress
to be married for my money," she said
to herself, at last, fervently.

Upstairs Mrs. Poindexter was at
her desk, writing to her brother.

"I have seen my niece, in turn,"
she said, "and Lucy, of them all, I find
most congenial. I wish to keep her as
long as you can spare her. Despite the
fact that Mr. Poindexter's estate re-
verts, at my death, to his relatives, I
own some property, in my own right,
and my ample income enables me every
year to add something thereto. If I
live a few years longer, as may reason-
ably be expected, the child will be
fully provided for, the advantages
which I can offer her meanwhile, are,
I am sure, such as you and her mother
will appreciate."

Shooting Stars.

According to Camille Flammarion,
a well-known authority, what are called
"shooting stars" are small bodies
weighing at most a few pounds, and
consisting mainly of iron and carbon.
They traverse space in swarms and
also revolve around the sun in long
elliptical courses like comets. When
these little bodies enter the sun's orbit
they are deflected toward the earth and
great numbers of them are seen in a
single night. Their brightness is due
to the heat engendered by the energy
of their motion. Their speed is enor-
mous, 4 1/2 kilometers a second, while
the speed of the earth on its orbit is
only 3 kilometers a second. Conse-
quently when a shower of them ap-
proaches the earth in the direction op-
posite to its course, the initial speed
is 7 1/2 kilometers a second, when they
follow on its course they gain 1 1/2
kilometers a second on it. Their
mean rate of approach is between 30
and 40 kilometers a second. The fric-
tion engenders a temperature of 3,000
degrees, Celsius, subject to which they
burst into flame.

Twine Made in Penitentiaries.

Minnesota's binding twine plant, es-
tablished in the state penitentiary, is
as much a success as the like institu-
tion in Kansas. By this means the
problem of convict labor has been
solved in these two states to the satis-
faction of about everyone concerned,
including the labor unions. Members
of the latter are gratified, as well as
satisfied, as penitentiary-made twine
is a direct slap at a trust. The farm-
ers, too, are happy, as they get their
binding twine at from 3 to 5 cents less
a pound than is charged for the prod-
uct of the trust. The only complaint
in each state is that the penitentiary
plants are not large enough to supply
the demand.—New York Post.

World's Greatest Business Concern.

The postal service establishment of
the United States is the greatest busi-
ness concern in the world. The reve-
nue of the postoffice of New York is
more than \$8,000,000 yearly, with a
net profit of \$1,000,000.

Fedegrating Seed Corn.

A communication from the Univer-
sity of Illinois says:

Corn responds to selection as readi-
ly as cattle. There is no longer any
doubt that varieties of corn can be
further improved by the same methods
that have developed our breeds of live
stock. Little attention has been given
to a systematic study of corn, as re-
gards the adaptation of varieties to
peculiar conditions of soil and climate
the breeding out of sterile plants, the
adaptation of varieties for particular
purposes, as for feeding, starch fac-
tories, production of corn oil, human
food, or to the fixing of variety char-
acteristics with a standard perfection.
Extensive experiments have proved
conclusively that corn is subject to
great variation and that by taking ad-
vantage of these variations by intelli-
gent selection, almost any improve-
ment desired can be brought about.
An illustration of the effect of such
selection among other plants than the
Indian corn can be found in the develop-
ment of the sugar beet. Vilmorin, a
French plant breeder, by selecting for
growing seed those beets having a
higher per cent of sugar than the ordi-
nary field beet, gradually increased
the per cent of sugar in the beets from
about 3 per cent to 16 per cent, mak-
ing it possible to profitably manufac-
ture sugar from this source.

Highly bred corn has been developed.
There are at present a few distinct
varieties of corn with widely different
characteristics which have been de-
veloped by careful selection during a
quarter to a half century. From the
fact that we have had no standard of
perfection for these varieties, in fact
have not known their history or pe-
culiar characteristics, this improve-
ment has been very slow. The univer-
sity has secured a large number of
samples of these established varieties
with the object of determining the
variety characteristics and making a
standard for each variety. When this
has been accomplished, it will be pos-
sible to supply pedregars for these
varieties, which must mean, as it has
meant in the breeds of live stock, a
rapid improvement and fixing of the
characteristics of the varieties now in
existence. The university is also col-
lecting the authentic history of these
varieties as far back as they can be
traced.

The specially selected seed corn will
never be used to plant the corn fields
of Illinois. This seed must always ex-
ist in small quantities which can be
used to grow the 1,000,000 or more
bushels of stock seed that will be
needed to plant the general crop for
Illinois. This stock seed will be of
high grade, but one generation re-
moved and should differ but slightly
from the best selected seed. This seed
can only be developed by corn special-
ists, because it requires continued and
careful breeding. It will never exist
in large quantities because of the close
selection to which it should be sub-
jected.

Milk Organs.

The milk organs are quite intima-
tely concerned in the productive capacity
of the cow, as it is in these that the
milk and butter fat are finally elab-
orated from the food. It is not alto-
gether clearly understood how the milk
is made in the gland, but it seems
quite probable that it is produced by
the epithelial cells within the udder.
So far as is known, the quantity of
milk that can be produced depends in
a large part upon the number and
activity of these cells. The number
of such cells is limited by the size of
the udder and the amount of fatty tis-
sue it contains. The dairy cow should
therefore have a large udder capacity,
the larger the better, but the size of
the udder should not be due to any
large amount of fat or flesh. There
should be an elasticity of the tissue,
with a shrinkage of the udder when
empty. The udder should have con-
siderable surface, extending far for-
ward and well up behind. It should
be well balanced and symmetrical in
shape, indicating good development in
all quarters; for the more perfectly
developed the organ is, the larger the
amount of milk it will be likely to
yield. It should be spread considerably
from side to side also, while the
teats should be even and squarely
placed. To make room for such a ca-
pacious, well-developed udder, the
hind legs of the cow should be wide
apart, the thighs should be thin, and
the flanks high arched.

The activity of the udder, or the
amount of work done in it, is in-
dicated to some extent by the quantity
of blood that passes through it, which
depends quite largely upon the capac-
ity of the blood vessels which are con-
nected therewith. It is important,
therefore, that there should be a strong
and full development of the arteries
and veins of the udder and abdomen.
The milk veins should be large and
elastic, should extend well to the
front, and should enter the abdomen
through large or numerous orifices,
thus permitting a strong flow of blood
through them with a minimum of re-
sistance as it returns to the heart.
Besides these veins, there is a net
work of them in the fore quarters of
the udder, and still others pass up-
ward behind, which, when large, in-
dicate considerable productive capac-
ity.—Bulletin 29, Storrs' Experiment
Station.

The Trimble County Hen.

We have read of Maud on a summer
day, who raked, barefooted, the new-
mown hay; we have read of the maid
in the early morn, who milked the
cow with the crumpled horn; and
we've read the lays that the poets
sing of the rustling corn and the flow-
ers of spring; but of all the lays of
tongue or pen, there's naught like the
lay of the Trimble hen. Long long
before Maud rakes the hay the Trim-

ble hen has begun to lay; and as the
milkmaid stirs a pail, the hen is up and
has dropped her egg; the corn must
rustle and flowers spring if they hold
their own with the barnyard ring. If
Maud is needing a hat and gown, she
doesn't hustle her hay to town; she
goes to the store and obtains her suit
with a basket full of her fresh hen-
fruit; if the milkmaid's bean makes a
Sunday call, she doesn't feed him milk
at all, but works up eggs in a custard
pie and stuffs him full of chicken fry;
and when the old man wants a horn,
does he take the druggist a load of
corn? Not much! He simply robs a
nest and to town he goes—you know
the rest. He lingers there and he talks,
perchance, of true reform and correct
fence, while his poor wife stays at
home and scowls, but is saved from
want by those self-same fowls; for
while her husband lingers there she
watches the cackling hens with care,
and gathers eggs, and the eggs she'll
hide till she saves enough to stem the
tide. Then hail, all hail! to the Trim-
ble hen, the greatest blessing of all
men! throw up your hats and make
horns howl for the preserving barn-
yard fowl; Corn may be king, but it's
plain to be seen the Trimble hen is
the Kentucky queen.—Milton (Ky.)
News.

Poisoning Gophers.

A professor of the Kansas Agricul-
tural College says that the pocket
gopher digs its runs three to four
inches under the surface, cutting off
the roots which happen to lie in its
path, not worst of all it throws up
a chain of mounds along the run
which render mowing very difficult.
If unmolested, this pest will carry on
its depredations to such an extent that
the field will have to be plowed up.
They also feed on alfalfa roots. No
preventive has been found. Trapping
may be employed against them, but it
is tedious and generally unsatisfac-
tory. Poisoning is perhaps the easiest
and most satisfactory method of de-
stroying the gopher, and if properly
done they may be almost entirely ex-
terminated. To poison them, as soon
as a fresh mound is seen, get some
potatoes and cut them as they are
usually cut for seed. A bottle of crys-
tallized strychnine, which may be ob-
tained by any adult at a drug store
at 50 cents per bottle, should be at
hand. Then, with a pocket knife or
old car's knife, slit the pieces and drop
a crystal of strychnine not larger than
a wheat grain in the slit so it will
lodg near the middle of the potato.
The potato being moist, the strychnine
will soon be dissolved and carried
all through it, and it should be
used as soon as possible. Take a
spade and a wagon rod and the po-
tatoes and proceed at once to the "goph-
er patch." With the rod poke into
the ground around the fresh hill until
the run is located, and open with the
spade. Drop in a potato, cover up and
proceed to the next hill. Gophers are
very fond of potatoes. One dose usually
kills the gopher. If too much
strychnine is used, or the potatoes are
not used as soon as prepared, the
poison is not so effective. If the field
is gone over once a week, the old hills
levelled down and the new ones given
a potato, the gophers' work will soon
be very much lessened. Now and then
one will be too smart for the potato
and will keep at work. Try to trap
him.

Fork from Horseflesh.

The western ranchman has found a
new outlet for otherwise worthless
horseflesh. The ranges of western
Montana have for a long time sup-
ported large droves of wild horses of
no particular breeding and worthless
for commercial purposes. Their hides
could be sold for about \$2, and the
ranchman sometimes bought the animal
from the Indians at a nominal
price. Recently a ranchman that was
feeding a large number of hogs con-
cluded to try horse-flesh. So he start-
ed in buying at \$1.75 all that the In-
dians would bring him. He sold the
hides for \$2 each and fed the horse-
flesh to his swine. At last reports he
had disposed of about 500 horses in
this way. As the horse-flesh costs
him practically nothing it should be a
paying business.

Fork from Skim Milk.

There is no doubt that skim milk is
a great feed for hogs, but sometimes
too much is claimed for even skim-
milk. When a man claims to "fatten"
hogs on skim milk we confess our cred-
ulity is stretched to the breaking
point. As is well known, skim milk
is rich in the elements that make muscle
and sinew, but deficient in the ele-
ments that make fat. Thus, skim milk
is excellent for developing the frame
of the pig, but after that some fat-
making food must be brought in to
finish the hogs for market. Skim-
milk is excellent as a partial ration,
but nothing is gained by claiming
every virtue for it.

The Canadian Hog.

A Canadian newspaper correspond-
ent writes: The big demand, this sea-
son, for hog products, both for the
home markets and for export, has
materially reduced stocks. In some
lines supplies are almost cleaned up,
and there is talk of the neces-
sity of importing the product
at an early date from the United
States. There has been a good profit
in hogs this year. Feed is more abun-
dant. That has contributed to the in-
crease of the hog crop. The high
standard maintained by the Canadian
packers has been the means of increas-
ing the demand in the British mar-
kets, and generally fattening the indus-
try at home.

It is said that this year's cotton-
crop will pay for the cost of produc-
tion and enrich the sower with a
profit of \$200,000,000.



BLACK KNOT.

The Pruning Knife Used Early and Often to the Best Results.

"This disease, the bane of the nurseryman, can usually be controlled, though sometimes it breaks out so violently as to put the most careful man to his wits' end," says Country Gardener.

"It infests all sorts of plants and shrubs. There need to be a claim put forward that the Japanese plants were immune. But this has been exploded a thousand times. They are less subject to the knot than some other plants."



BLACK KNOT ON CHERRY TWIG.

er plants are, but they have it hard enough when they are neglected. Wild plums and cherries are often fairly killed by it, and such trees furnish the best breeding grounds for the disease. In the Maryland and eastern Virginia only one very rare extreme case of knot on wild cherry trees. The cultivated cherries usually suffer less than the cultivated plums, but they, too, are sometimes severely stricken. Our illustration is from fresh knots on the ordinary sour cherry. The best remedy yet known for black knot is the pruning knife, used early and often, the amputated limbs being always burned. Spraying does some good, but cannot be relied on alone."

When and How to Put Lily Bulbs.
It has been my custom to put the bulbs just as soon as received, about the end of August, using any ordinary potting soil such as is employed in growing roses and carnations, but I would not advise a very liberal use of manure in this potting. I prefer to mix the small size peat when starting the bulbs, and then shift them.

For the largest size bulbs of Harriet a six inch pot is best; for medium bulbs five inch and for small bulbs four inch. After potting, place closely together in a cold frame in any out of the way place, and give a good watering, then cover to the depth of two inches with coal ashes or sphagnum moss, and they will require very little attention for the next two months or until Nov. 1, when they should be protected with sash or shutters at night, as they will be pushing through the covering and must be kept from frost.

Early in December they should be removed to a cool house and kept at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees at night. By this time the pots should be well filled with working roots and the plants four to six inches high. They should now be shifted into their flowering pots, which should be two sizes larger than those in which the bulbs were started. Use good soil well mixed with one-third well rotted cow manure, after potting, water well.

Care must now be used in the watering. Do not give too much water until the roots take a good hold of the new soil, and when the plants get to be 16 or 18 inches high they should be staked, otherwise they will get crooked and unsightly. The plants will then be in such condition that they may be brought into bloom at the will of the grower.

If wanted to bloom April 1, the flower buds should show by Feb. 10. To keep free from insects syringe occasionally with tobacco extract or fumigate and water with liquid manure.—J. McGregor Before Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

A Carnation Grower's Little Secret.
Carnation seeds are sown and cared for in a manner similar to those of any greenhouse plant. When the seedlings have developed for ten days, they are placed in an inch apart in beds, are then potted and afterward treated similarly to other plants. While the growth is an intensely interesting work, it is very expensive, and the successful grower of a new strain well deserves the plaudits of flower lovers.

Preparatory to shipping, the cut flowers are stored in a cool room. The worst possible treatment for cut carnations is to take them into a warm room immediately after cutting. Blossoms treated thus will last but four or five hours. The most successful way to treat a carnation, and this statement is now made public for the first time, is to plunge it after cutting into lukewarm water, after which it should be placed in a room of a temperature similar to that in which the flower was grown, gradually cooling the room. Carnations thus treated may be kept from three to five weeks. Never place the flowers on ice. Sudden changes of temperature are sure death for carnations, says C. W. Ward in American Agriculturist.

WEIGHT OF TURKEYS.

An Expert Discusses This and Some Kindred Matters.

I will never believe that the demand for immense weights required by the standard and turkey raisers is wise. I have lost the heaviest turkeys I ever raised simply from being overfed, and I do not feel very much for flesh either. It is not unusual for me to lose sales because I cannot quote as heavy weights as are demanded, yet I know as large turkeys as any raiser. I sold a lady a perfect tom last season which weighed without being fattened 32 pounds. A few days ago she wrote asking if I did not send her an old tom, not in the least of complaint, but the tom is so large that she thinks he must be 2 years instead of 1 year old. I know overfat stock is not good for breeding purposes, and so does every one who has given the subject any careful attention, yet a turkey must weigh so many pounds regardless of consequences. If the would be purchaser would be satisfied with standard weights, then there would be some reason in the demands, but I have often received inquiries in November for young toms weighing 20 pounds or over. Now, everybody with common sense knows or should be taught that in this climate it is almost impossible to make a young tom weigh 20 pounds in November or even December, and that to do so is an injury to breeding qualities. From January to March young toms may weigh from 28 to 32 pounds without any special effort at fattening them. I prefer a pullet from 14 to 18 pounds rather than one heavier, and I know that I voice the sentiment of some of the best fanciers in the southern states. The overlarge hen does not lay so many eggs, nor are they so fertile.

This year one of my turkeys laid over 70 eggs. I have forgotten the exact number, but there can be no mistake about it, as I put her on a farm with another pullet. The other died and this one laid over 70 eggs. Of course she was not allowed to sit. She weighed 13 pounds in February and now she is one of the largest hens I have ever owned. I think she will weigh by December 24 to 25 pounds. I did not keep her for her size, but for her blood and when a special mating I got from my first prize birds, thinking the young would get size from the paternal side, but the mother has eclipsed all expectations. It is not often females go so far beyond our expectations, though they do often fall short of it. I can generally tell how a tom will develop, but sometimes the largest pullets do not make the largest hens.—Mrs. H. G. Mackay in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Maine State College.

George H. Pollard in a lengthy and interesting article written for Reliable Poultry Journal describes the poultry plant with which experiments are



A SECTION OF COLONY HOUSE DEPARTMENT, made at the Maine State college, located at Orono. The article is profusely illustrated. A portion of the view given of the colony house section of the plant is herewith reproduced.

Pail Work.

Now is the time for general cleaning out of the poultry house. A good coat of whitewash should be applied in order to brighten things up, make the rooms more cheerful and purify the air. This should be thoroughly done so as to get it in all cracks and holes, so that it will not only sweeten up the quarters, but rid it of any vermin that may be harboring there. All this work should be done in good season, so as to avoid the cold, damp weather.

We should also make preparations now for winter rationing by getting in store a supply of roots or mangels, small potatoes and other stuff. These may be boiled and mixed with bran or meal, for it does not matter whether we keep fowls for market purposes, layers or fancy breeding, the best system is to give at least one meal of cooked food each day during the winter and about three times a week in the summer. In ordinary weather I prefer to feed the most at night, but in very cold weather I would give a light feed in the morning also. A mash seems to keep the fowls in much better condition, makes them more thrifty and helps young stock to increase their steady growth.—V. M. Couch in Farm-Poultry.

Poultry on the Farm.

"After all is said and done" the farmer is the backbone of the poultry industry. If we except the customer. We mean that the farm remains the chief source of supply of market poultry. We say "remains" advisedly, because the greater opportunities which the farmer has at his door are gradually being stolen from under his nose by the large poultry farms which are springing up all over the country—poultry farms which are established to supply market poultry and eggs of a superior class.

How long the farm will remain the source of supply depends to a great extent upon the farmer, and he has not yet settled in his mind that poultry breeding pays. There are a few farmers here and there who know it, but they keep the knowledge to themselves as a rule.—Poultry Keeper.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

LOVELY COUNTESS WHO REFORMED THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

How to Preserve Flowers For Winter—Talented Miss King—The Serpentine Figure—The "Sunset" Set—Gardening School For Women.

The latest London gossip is that the Earl of Dudley is to succeed the Earl of Cadogan as lord lieutenant of Ireland and that his beautiful wife, Georgiana, countess of Dudley, will dispense royal hospitality to the beauty and fashion of Dublin.

Even the rumor of this appointment is a surprise to diplomatic and fashionable London, for, although the earl has been completely changed as a man, his exploits and frequent open insults to the society of which he was a member are not easily forgotten.

It was Lady Dudley who worked this transformation in the man. He married



COUNTESS OF DUDLEY.

ried "Dennis," his station," but when the earl married the shopgirl into the exclusive British peerage the shopgirl redeemed the earl from dissipation and disgrace. So sudden and complete was this change that even the tenants and dependents of the earl refused to believe it until he gave them a five years' proof of his sincerity.

The Countess of Dudley is now considered one of the most beautiful women in London. Her charm of person, her originality and self-reliance have kept her constantly before the public.

How to Preserve Flowers.

There was a very interesting account the other day in a German paper of how to preserve flowers for winter bouquets. Leave about two inches of stem on your flowers and fasten them in twos, so as to hang on strings or rods stretched across a box at a distance of 19 or 23 inches from the bottom, taking care to arrange the flowers so that they do not touch each other. Sprinkle a very thin layer of sulphur one-tenth of an inch thick at the bottom of the box and hang your flowers on the strings and shut the box hermetically to prevent evaporation of the sulphur. Leave them for 12 consecutive hours in the box and then examine the flowers to see if they have changed color. Often you will find that the red flowers turn almost white, but they will retain their primitive color in a few days. If you find that the petals are humid, close your box hermetically until they become quite dry. It is very useful to have a piece of glass inserted in your box so that, without opening it too often, you may see the progress of your flowers. Let a little air into the box for a day and then hang your flowers in a dry, ventilated room, preferably with a north aspect, so that the sun does not reach them, and merely see that the temperature does not go below 50 degrees. Small China asters do very well in this way, but before hanging them dilute a little sulphur in water; just dip them in, shake them quickly, and go on treating them as described. Double pink geraniums and various other flowers can be very easily dried and preserved in sand. Place some sand (not from the seashore) about three-quarters of an inch thick, into a box, and let it dry thoroughly in the sunlight. Then lay the flowers on this, and sift more sand over them, going on with sand and flowers until your box is full. If the weather is very dry and sunny, leave the box out of doors until just before sunset, and then bring it in. Two or three days are sufficient wherein to dry the flowers, which may then follow the China asters into a dry north room.

Talented Miss King.

Carolyn King, the daughter of General Charles King, was recently accorded a great honor—one, if memory serves, that has never been bestowed upon another American woman. Miss King finished her course at the Sorbonne, the famous university of Paris, in June, and then entered for competition in the Alliance Francaise, which meets every summer and confers its diplomas on such foreigners as can pass its very rigid examinations after attending lectures and "courses," also submitting essays on several of the standard authors and dramatists. Madame Racine, Corneille, La Rochefoucauld and J. J. Rousseau were assigned Miss King, and it was her essay on Corneille that was unanimously given the first place by the judges. The professors also complimented her highly upon her accent and the purity of her French, as well as her thorough knowledge of the language. The diploma was signed by the signatures of the most celebrated teachers of the day and the record that its owner stood first in her class, which embraced teachers, pedagogues and several professors, 35 persons in all, including five Russians. Carolyn King is the sister of General King's daughter. She was born in the Rockies the day after the fifth

KILLING AND MARKETING.

Valuable Information For Breeders of Ducks and Geese.

Ducks and geese should be killed by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck. Hang by the feet until properly bled. Never pick just before killing in order to save the feathers. The feathers should be taken off after they are killed, before they get cold—in other words, while they are bleeding—as at that time they come out very easily, but if they are picked before they are killed it leaves the skin so inflamed that the stock will not bring a good price. After the feathers which are to be saved are taken off, the geese and ducks should be scalded in water as near the boiling point as possible without boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding, hold the fowl by the head and legs and immerse, then lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed, it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick. The feathers and pin feathers should be removed immediately, very cleanly and without breaking the skin. If the feathers do not come off readily after the birds are scalded, wrap the bodies in blankets for the purpose of steaming them, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh.

Another good way to remove the down is to rub the feathers with powdered resin before the bird is scalded, and then the down comes off with the resin, which makes a very good way of dressing ducks and geese, especially geese. Do not pick the feathers off the head, and it is well to leave them on the neck close to the head for a space of two or three inches. The feet should not be skinned nor the bodies singed for the purpose of removing the down or hair, as the heat from the flame will cause them to look oily and bad. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping them, and then rinsed in clean, cold water.

The best time to sell ducks and geese is when they are young if they are raised early. Most of the live geese are marketed during September, October and November. There is a good market for five ducks all summer or, in fact, the year around, but after the weather has turned cold it is better to ship both ducks and geese dressed. The larger they are the better prices they will bring per pound. While the market sometimes gets overstocked on ducks, it never has and never will be overstocked on large, fat geese at any time of the year, as we have a Jewish trade that is always looking for large, fat geese, and as a rule they are always scarce. We want to impress on the minds of breeders that they must raise large geese. Do not forget that it costs no more to raise large geese than small ones, and when they come to the market they will bring from two to three times as much either by the pound or by the dozen.—Poultry Keeper.

What Makes a Fowl Sick.

An item, perhaps unidentified, yet so good and comprehensive as to be worth putting in every poultryman's hat, was found in an exchange. It is as follows:

The most troublesome diseases of fowls, with their causes, may be summed up as follows:

Scour—Planted by "only a neglected slight cold."

Cholera—Caused principally by overcrowding.

Diarrhea—Damp houses, filthy houses and runs and bad feeding.

Canker—Dampness and filth.

Diphtheria—Roosting in drafts, also damp houses.

Ulcerated Throat—Ditto.

Consumption—Neglected cold.

Apoplexy, Vertigo and Epilepsy—Overfeeding.

Sore Eyes—Damp houses.

Catarrhes and Constipation—Improper food.

Soft and Swelled Crop—Overfeeding.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia—Ditto.

Pip—Damp quarters.

Bronchitis—Ditto.

Black Rot—Result of indigestion.

Soft Eggs—Overfeeding.

Gout, Rheumatism and Cramp—Damp bones.

Leg Weakness—Inbreeding and overfeeding.

Bumble Foot—High perches.

Scaly Legs—Filthy and damp quarters.

Chicken Pox—Ditto.

Recognizing a Woman's Ability.

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