

9-16-1899

## Carlsbad Current, 09-16-1899

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## THE CURRENT.

WM. H. MULLANE

Official Paper of Eddy County.

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

SATURDAY SEP. 16, 1909.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

WEEKLY—By mail per annum \$2.00.  
By mail per six months \$1.00.

### ON VELVET.

The town of Carlsbad as an incorporation is playing on velvet, if the conditions prevailing at present and those of five or six years ago are taken into consideration. At present four saloons pay over \$1,000 into the town treasury each season. Then there are other sources of income. Until the last two years the town was run by taxes assessed on the property of the town people. With the present revenues from the saloons there is no reason why the people of the town should pay a cent of taxes, as it only requires about eight hundred of the sixteen hundred dollars to pay the legitimate expense of running the town. Any attempt to go back to the old scheme of paying men for doing nothing will undoubtedly be met by the people who will bounce the town board of trustees who endeavor to steal the people's money. The money belongs to the tax payers and not the trustees. The trustees are servants and not masters. Our present board is composed of good men but should they stray from the lines heretofore laid down of true democracy, economy and honest government, they will go.

### What is the Political Outlook in the Territory of New Mexico?

At the last election for delegate to congress, the race issue was stealthily and successfully made, resulting in the election of Hon. Pedro Perea over Hon. H. B. Ferguson.

As to qualification and fitness the latter towered over the former as Pike's Peak towers over the lowest valley at its base. For efficiency, zeal, honesty and successful work, both in the halls of congress and before the departments, Mr. Ferguson as a delegate has had no superior and but few, if any, equals.

Don Pedro Perea is a respectable citizen, a successful financier and sheep raiser, has inherited and accumulated a large landed estate, has but little if any knowledge of state craft, and his knowledge of political science is confined to the unsavory boundaries of Bernalillo and Valencia counties.

The Mexican people who as voters are largely in excess of the white Americans, have among them a large proportion of democrats. But as a race there are notable instances which convince the writer that they are controlled in the exercise of their right of voting, very largely by church influences and the influence of the Dons.

No people on the American continent have the same respect for rank and station and yield to the control of persons whom they esteem to be above them in social positions as do they, and this characteristic has come down to them from their ancestors of by-gone generations.

It is a sad commentary that in late years in elections national, state, territory and county the use of money has been overwhelming in its power.

It is unwise to disguise from ourselves the fact that there are a great many men of all nationalities who expect their per diem either before or after they have cast their ballots. This injudicious practice obtains in New Mexico as elsewhere.

The Headlight knows of no white American citizen within the territory who can surmount all the difficulties, defeat all machinations, buy up all the opposition (which may be necessary to success) and be elected to congress and who would be willing to make the race.

In casting about for a suitable candidate, the Headlight, who has a very fair knowledge of the public men of this territory, belonging to the democratic party, is only able to find one available man who is thoroughly competent, thoroughly trustworthy, and whose nomination absolutely presages success. Hon. Frank Manzanera, of East Las Vegas, a man of Spanish origin, thoroughly educated in Spanish and English, of large experience in public affairs, thoroughly acquainted with the political conditions of New Mexico, has a large circle of acquaintances and personal friends and a strong following in every county in the territory, a man of unimpeachable integrity, of large ability, of successful experience, both in financial and political matters, possessed of ample fortune, fully acquainted with the various compounds which seeth and boil in the republican cauldron, and with the methods employed by those who stir the pot, has as the Headlight believes such a love for his people as yearning desire for the future welfare and glory of the territory that he will not hesitate to be the democratic nominee for congress at the ensuing fall election.

The Headlight respectfully and earnestly suggests that a committee of one from each county in the territory, composed of representative men in whom Mr. Manzanera may have confidence, be deputed to go to Las Vegas and tender Mr. Manzanera as the free-will offering of his party the nomination at the next territorial democratic convention as the party's candidate for delegate to congress. Deming Headlight.

The above is a very fair presentation of the delegate case, except the allusion to the control of voting by church influences. Mr. Shakespeare goes one step too far when he brings up so sacred a matter as a man's religion to control his vote. The priests of New Mexico as a rule voted for Mr. Ferguson, especially those who vote the democratic ticket, and there never was a word said by any clergymen of

will vouch for the truth of this statement, as he numbers among his most valued friends many of the clergy of New Mexico. Speaking of Mr. Manzanera, he would no doubt make a good run but would he make as good a delegate as Mr. Ferguson? The idea of putting availability ahead of ability is an old political trick. Mr. Ferguson made a first-class delegate and the CURRENT favors his nomination as long as he will accept, on the grounds of competency and ability.

### Slavery Under the Flag.

The treaty entered into between the government of the United States represented by General Bates and Sultan of Sulu contains, according to cable advices from Manila, the following provision: "The sovereignty of the United States over the entire Sulu archipelago is acknowledged. The American flag is adopted as the flag of the Sultan. Any slave in the archipelago is given the right to purchase his freedom by paying to his owner the sum of \$20."

Two things are hereby established, says the Denver Post: The United States exercises sovereignty over the archipelago of Sulu and as an outward sign the American flag has been hoisted and now waves over that domain. It is also established that slavery now exists there and will continue to exist in the future unless the slave can purchase his freedom by paying to his owner the sum of \$20. The thirteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, adopted by proclamation, dated December 18, 1865, provides: the church in New Mexico which could be construed to favor Mr. Perea above Mr. Ferguson even by republican churchmen. Mr. Ferguson himself

seesable under some general power if they are not.

In Santa Fe county is the Ortiz grant that has just been sold for a very large sum. It will presumably bring an immense revenue to the buyer. This tract of 54,000 acres, if assessed at \$5 per acre only, would still be taxed at but one-twelfth the recent sale price.

While the law exempts a mine from taxation, except upon its net product and surface improvements, the lands of a great mining grant should not be assessed like ordinary desert lands. Then there is the large area of copper land recently bought by the Standard Oil people at Santa Rita, in Grant county. The price paid was \$1,250,000. Certainly it is worth every cent of that amount or this cold blooded company, which is gathering up all the big copper properties it can, it would not have paid such a sum. While the mines are not in operation, they soon will be unless the object of the company is to prevent production by closing down the mines, in which case it should be taxed out of holding for such a purpose. If that be its object, then the ownership is detrimental to the interests of the territory, for prior to the purchase last spring some 300 leasers found profitable employment in working the property.

When large holdings are assessed justly and payment of taxes enforced, as they are more effectively under the Duncan revenue law than ever before, the burden will be lightened, the territory be in better financial condition, and investors will be the more willing to undertake enterprises which will add to the prosperity of the whole people.

The board of equalization should do

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"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

This is unequivocal and absolute; it is official, final and irrevocable. It remains for the administration to explain how it came to conclude a treaty in violation of the plain letter of the supreme law of the land—to acknowledge and uphold Sulu servitude within the jurisdiction of the United States and under cover of the American flag, that sacred emblem of liberty baptised by the blood of thousands on a hundred battlefields in a war for the preservation of the union and the abolition of slavery.

### Assessments That Should be Made.

The territorial board of equalization now in session in this city is an able and earnest one and undoubtedly has the desire to secure just assessments over the territory. There are some flagrant abuses in the assessment of property which this board may or not be enabled to remedy, and which existing statutes may shield to some extent. But it is high time that as far as possible precedents should be set aside which operate against the public interest and where the board of equalization has the faintest hope of being able to secure proper assessments upon classes of property that escape just taxation an attempt should be made, and if the effort to make collection fails it may be seen wherein additional legislation is needed to increase the authority of the assessors, collectors and the board of equalization.

Of course, there are some apparent restrictions, which might be sustained or set aside, if put to the test. No anarchistic attacks upon exempt property are advisable, but upon all property not clearly exempt an attempt should be made to exercise the power of assessment and taxation.

Some special attention should be paid to increasing the assessments of confirmed land grants, many of which pay no honest proportion of taxes. They should all be assessed up to the limit of fairness, and if taxation should result in owners who are unwilling to sell finding it unprofitable to hold for the increased values expected in coming decades; then all the better. They might be willing to sell in tracts small enough to secure purchasers who would make the land productive of revenue for themselves and the territory. Much of the grazing land should be increased in assessed valuation. There are the community grants, seven of them in Valencia county alone, which, for lack of individual ownership, have escaped taxation. They should be as-

all in its power to secure such results, and when it has done its best should point out to the public in what method the effort can be made entirely successful.—New Mexican.

### Another Captain for New Mexico.

John Wesley Green, of Gallup, has been appointed to a captaincy in a regiment that will be sent to the Philippines. He was a lieutenant of troop G of Roosevelt's rough riders.

The published statement of the National Bank of Commerce Kansas City Mo., with which the Carlsbad bank is connected given in this week's paper so the patrons of the local institution may know how large an amount of capital is back of our bank.

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

### EATEN BY ALLIGATORS.

Two Children Devoured Before the Eyes of Their Parents.

The two children of Paul R. Naegele were recently devoured by alligators under the eyes of their helpless parents. Naegele and his family encamped on the bank of a bayou or lagoon running out from the shore of Espontosa lake, in Dilmit county, Tex.

This lake, says the San Francisco Examiner, though far inland, is alive with alligators. At certain times of the day they cover the banks so thickly that one can hardly see the mud. Their horrible hissing fills the air, and the odor of musk which arises from them is so strong that one can smell it three miles.

Naegele had been warned not to camp too near the lake, but he did not understand the danger and ignored the warning.

During the night he was aroused by the restlessness of his horses, who were straining at the ropes in such a way that they threatened at every moment to break loose. He went out to see what was the matter, and, thinking some wild animal might be worrying them, he took an ax. As he came near the horses he stepped on what seemed to be a long log of wood. It quivered beneath him, and in another minute the jaws of a gigantic alligator snapped at him. He struck at it with all his might with his ax and hit it between the eyes, stunning it for a time.

At this moment he heard a shriek from his wife. Leaving the alligator he had encountered, he ran to her assistance. When he reached her, he found that another enormous alligator had seized their eldest child, a girl of 4 years, and was moving away with its victim in its jaws.

The woman, who was unarmed, was tearing at the eyes of the alligator with her bare fingers, showing the frantic courage of a mother threatened with the loss of her child. The reptile moved away without paying any attention to her struggles. Naegele attacked this alligator with his ax, as he had done the other, but this time he did not have the same success. His first blow fell on the enormous thick scales on the back of the animal, which remained absolutely unimpaired. Naegele redoubled his blows, and the alligator knocked him down with a sweep of its tail and momentarily stunned him.

At the same time a second horror was taking place. When the alligator seized the 4-year-old girl, the mother dropped the baby she had in her arms in order to rescue the child who was being carried away. No sooner had she done this than



FETTERED FIGHT OF PAUL, NAEGELE AND WIFE TO SAVE THEIR CHILDREN.

another alligator seized the baby that she had left on the ground. While her husband was struggling with his alligator she attacked the one which had seized the baby. The reptile bit at the mother. It did not succeed in getting a good hold of her, but made a terrible wound in her left leg as she sprang back to avoid being devoured.

By this time Naegele was left stunned upon the ground, while his wife was lying helpless and bleeding profusely. The reptiles moved quickly away with their child victims and disappeared in the foul waters of the lake.

### Adventure of Five Priests.

Bishop Moret and four French priests were passengers on the last steamship from the Orient, says a Vancouver correspondent of the San Francisco Observer. Passing through the thousand perils of a missionary's life in the wild hill lands of the interior of China, they were destined to spend the most thrilling moments of their existence near the little hamlet of Banff, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Towering over the town is a huge glacier, the wonder and admiration of world trotters. Recently the railway company has imported Alpine guides for the safety of venturesome tourists who insist upon scaling the slippery ascent. It is a courting death to make the trip unaccompanied by guides, but Bishop Moret and his companions determined to go and go alone. They started in the early morning, refusing the offices of the Alpine experts.

Not taking their seats at the dining table, the manager of the Banff hotel became alarmed and at 8 o'clock the Alpine guides were sent to search for them. All night they searched the hundreds of trevires by the light of torches and returned next morning for food, containing the search all the following day. At nightfall shouting and cries were heard, mingled with strange chants. As they drew nearer the guides could hear the prayers of the priests and their bishop exhorting them to place their trust in God.

Not until the guides got directly over the half crazed Frenchmen could they make their voices reach them, but they were found at last huddled together in a cavernous 30 foot deep with perpendicular walls and glare ice on both sides.

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## PHILIPPINE NEWS.

### An Early Movement on the Insurgents is Expected.

### ARMY MAY LAND AT LINGAYEN.

By October 1 Gen. Otis Will Have an Army of 31,000 Effective Fighting Men To Push the Campaign.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The activity of the war department officials and the close figuring that is being done regarding the available force in the Philippines indicate an early movement. It has been known that a forward movement was contemplated in November, but there are now indications that the campaign may begin at least a month earlier if there should be favorable weather conditions. By Oct. 1 Gen. Otis will have an army of 31,000 effective fighting men. It is believed by some officials of the army that a force ought to begin an active campaign without delay, unless the weather conditions are such as to absolutely prevent. With the arrival at Manila of the other troops now being raised, it is suggested that there may be formed another corps for the purpose of pursuing the Filipinos in some other parts of the island of Luzon. In this connection it is known that many officers look with favor upon the suggestion that an army should be landed at Lingayen and move down the Dagupan railway, thus taking the army of Aguinaldo in the rear. This will necessitate the co-operation of the navy, and the officials of the navy department have consulted with the war department as to what can be done to advantage in this direction. The navy has offered to send a squadron to Lingayen bay to subdue the town and occupy it, thus making a safe landing of the army should the plan of attack be decided upon.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Schurman of the Philippine commission called at the state department yesterday to say good-bye before leaving for Ithaca, N. Y. He has undoubtedly made a deep impression upon the officials of the administration by his statements relative to the affairs in the islands when he left there. His optimistic views have convinced some of the leading officials at last that the end of the war in the Philippines is in sight. One of the arguments which he used to support this belief was a chart of the Philippine group. On this the various races populating the islands were graphically set out in colors. The significant feature is the small showing made by the Tagala. Not only does the chart show that this tribe forms but a small portion of the total population of the Philippines, but it appears that the Tagala in insurrection against the United States constitute only a portion of the tribe and that whole provinces in Luzon, notably at the northern extremity of the island, are either friendly to the United States or at least neutral.

#### No Fears Felt.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 8.—The board of health yesterday announced a mild case of yellow fever at 1402 Polymnia street, making the third this season. It is isolated, and the state and city boards of health and visiting experts agreed that there was no justification for any quarantine. Seventy-five physicians voluntarily reported that there were no suspicious cases in their practice.

#### Reduction in Sugar.

New York, Sept. 8.—The New York Sugar Refining company, one of the independent companies, yesterday made a further reduction of one-sixteenth of a cent per pound. The selling agents for several other independent refiners announced that they would allow a similar reduction to offset storage charges and induce jobbers to withdraw sugars to time contracts.

It is understood that President Lee of the National Wholesale Grocers' association has submitted his plan to the officials of the American Sugar Refining company for the exclusive sale of "trust" sugar by the members of the association. No action was taken, and it is not likely that anything will be accomplished until next week, when the convention of the New York State Wholesale Grocers' association will be held at Saratoga.

Red river is reported as being very low.

#### The Detroit May Sail.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Admiral Sampson advised the navy department yesterday that the cruiser Detroit probably would be ready during the day to sail for La Guayra, Venezuela. During the day the state department received information that the situation was not critical in Venezuela, although there were mutterings which at any time might bring on an outbreak. It is possible that this may lead to a change in the plans relative to the Detroit.

#### Made Violent Speeches.

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—There was great excitement in the first raid yesterday on Mr. Coetzer's interpellation of the government regarding the presence of British troops on the borders and the stoppage of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal.

President Kruger, the members of the executive council and most of the principal officials were present, together with a large representation of the general public, including many ladies. At the outset the chairman and president urged members to preserve calmness and avoid insulting language.

The state secretary, F. W. Reitz, said he called the previous day on the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, and asked him what reply the government could give in the Volksraad regarding the alleged massing of British troops on the borders, and whether Mr. Greene would communicate with the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. The reply from Mr. Greene, he continued, had been received yesterday morning, and was in the following terms:

"Dear Mr. Reitz: The following is Sir Alfred Milner's reply to the telegram which I sent him at your request: 'I do not know to what Mr. Reitz refers when he alludes to the massing of troops. This must be the British troops in South Africa, the position and number of which are no secret, but that is a matter of common knowledge, that they are here in order to make provision against eventualities and to protect British interests.'"

Mr. Coetzer and other members then made violent speeches, declaring that they could not understand Sir Alfred Milner's reply, since the Transvaal had never threatened the English colonies. "It is time," exclaimed Mr. Coetzer, "for the Transvaal also to prepare for eventualities."

One member said: "England's action is like putting a revolver into a man's face."

Another concluded a wartime harangue in this strain:

"It is time to send our burghers to the borders to ask these troops what they want. The fire is bound to start. So let them light it and allow it to burn out quickly. War is better than the present state of affairs. Business is ruined and the public treasury is drying up. Chamberlain is trying to ruin the country."

These speeches and others attacking Cecil Rhodes were loudly applauded by the house and by the public.

#### Hawaiian Annexation.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 8.—Prince David Wawanagoa of Honolulu, who is on his way to Washington to visit his aunt, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, says: "Annexation is a decided success. Of course, from a sentimental view the native Hawaiians feel like a man without a country just now. We want the president to appoint our governor and his cabinet and let the people elect their legislature. When this is done there will be no cause for complaint. Annexation has done great things for the Hawaiian islands. The country never was so prosperous before."

#### Killed by Lightning.

Tuscola, Ill., Sept. 8.—At the Douglas county fair at Camargo last night lightning struck the north end of the grand stand, killing two men instantly, fatally injuring two more and seriously disabling six others. The dead—Spencer Bromard and Robert Myers. Fatally injured—William Oser and John Grist. The party was eating supper under the grand stand when the flash came.

#### Many Lives Lost.

Port Townsend, Sept. 8.—The Oriental steamer Gleno, which has arrived from Yokohama, brings advices as follows:

On Aug. 13 Kagoshima was visited by a typhoon, causing a serious loss of property. According to the official investigation 116 persons were killed and fifty-two injured, 500 houses collapsed and 897 were badly injured. In the rural districts thirty-three people were killed and 10 injured and 1143 houses were blown down and 339 partly wrecked. Shipping suffered heavily. Forty-five boats were wrecked, twenty-one of them being capsized while at anchor. The storm was also felt at Kumamoto, where a number of buildings were demolished, causing the loss of several lives. Several vessels were wrecked. Rice crops have suffered serious damage in both districts. At Kobe the storm was less severe. The beach was strewn with wreckage.

#### Died Suddenly.

New York, Sept. 8.—Richard B. Leach of Brooklyn died suddenly last night at the conclusion of his address at the banquet of the forty-eighth New York volunteers held at a Brighton Beach hotel. Mr. Leach had just finished his speech with the remark, "God bless you all," and was turning to sit down in his chair when he was overcome. He died instantly. Mr. Leach was 54 years old. During the civil war he was in the service of the United States as paymaster's clerk in the Atlantic squadron.

#### A Seismic Disturbance.

Orange, Tex., Sept. 12.—Quite a seismic disturbance was noticed at 1:10 Sunday by parties living several miles south of this place.

The tide in the Sabine river suddenly rose about eighteen inches at this place, and as quickly subsided, wrenching the lines of boats tied to the wharf near the depot, and tossing logs about that were confined in boom. But greater commotion was noticeable eight miles down the river, where a small boat was lifted two and a half feet, and left high and dry on the shore.

At Pavel's shell bank, near the mouth of the Sabine, it is claimed floating clumps of hyacinth are lying four feet above ordinary tide, just as they were left by the wave which was reported to have exceeded the others in height. Four times the tide rolled up the river in close succession.

While the highest was not more than eighteen inches here, two and a half feet just below the cut-off and four feet at Pavel's, eight miles below town, but only ten inches at Morgan's Bluff, twenty-five miles by water above this place.

The steamer Una was at Morgan's Bluff, and first noticed big cypress logs roll up on the bank and tilt back again. The last wave was not more than ten minutes later than the first one, after which the surface settled back to its accustomed complacency.

#### Soldiers Paid Off.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 12.—The thirty-third regiment, which has been in camp at the Jockey club grounds since the latter part of July, experienced their first pay day yesterday. All officers and men passed through the ordeal safely, and were glad to see the paymaster at the camp. About \$35,000 was distributed to the officers and men by Major Bullis, paymaster of the department of Texas. Besides this, there were a number of contracts which were paid for supplies furnished the regiment.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the work of taking down a portion of the tents began, and these will be shipped on the freight section which carries the baggage and equipments of the thirty-third. This section will leave here on Thursday morning, which is the first step of the regiment's long journey to the orient.

William D. Wofford and John Wemkin, doing a partnership business at Shiner, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court yesterday, naming a number of creditors, with total unsecured claims amounting to \$1095.30.

John W. Holloway, a Yoakum business man, also filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, the total amount due creditors being \$259.13.

Katz, Crandall & Katz, a firm of contractors, commenced a damage suit against the city of San Antonio. The petition avers that the city owes them \$4954.47 held back six months for prospective repairs on a sewer pipe laid by them in 1897. It is claimed in the petition that all repairs have been made, and that the city refuses to pay the amount, for which they now sue with interest since Sept. 1, 1898.

#### Collided With a Buggy.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 12.—Late yesterday afternoon a northbound Santa Fe freight collided with a buggy in which were an old and young lady, whose names could not be ascertained, at the Leada street crossing, in front of the Polk Bros' stock yards. The buggy was slightly damaged and one of the hind legs of the animal was broken. The sidewalk was full of cars and the approaching train was not observed by the occupants of the buggy.

#### A Large Reptile.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 12.—For several weeks past people living on the extension of Third street, south of the city, have been on the lookout for a big snake which visited chicken coops in that neighborhood. It is said his snakeship could swallow half grown chickens and not stop at one or two, but take a half dozen at the time. The track it left in the sand would give a timid man a chill to look at it. After a visit to a chicken coop the snake would crawl into the jungle or marsh, which is adjacent to the Brazos river and no one would follow it. Early yesterday morning Deputy Constable Frank Harmon found his snakeship in his horse lot and fired three 45-caliber bullets into its body before he killed it. The reptile is what is called the bull snake and measured seventy-two inches in length. It body was not as large as was imagined, but as Mr. Harmon was the greatest sufferer from the visits of the monster he is proud of having killed it.

#### Purchasing Farms.

Gainesville, Tex., Sept. 12.—In the Myra community, this county, there has recently been considerable activity in realty circles. Farm owners have disposed of their farms to parties coming in and locating, while the former have made purchases of larger farms, some doing this with the view of embarking in cattle raising on a larger scale. The farmers coming into that community are mainly from Fannin county.

#### A Call Issued.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 9.—The following call has been issued by General Brant Kirk, commander of the Trans-Mississippi Division of Sons and Daughters of Confederate veterans:

The sons and grandsons of Confederate soldiers of all the states and territories west of the Mississippi river are hereby requested to be present at the reunion of Confederates and sons and daughters of Confederates, to be held in the auditorium fair grounds at Dallas, Texas, on October 4, 1899.

The captain of every camp is hereby ordered to appoint a sponsor who is a daughter or granddaughter of an ex-Confederate soldier and urge her to select four maids of honor to accompany her to the reunion at the State Fair.

It is hereby earnestly requested that every town and community in the west, which has not an organized camp will meet at once and organize by electing a captain, first and second lieutenants, adjutant, quartermaster, chaplain and surgeon, and proceed to appoint sponsors and urge them to select four maids of honor each and be with us at the Dallas exposition on October 4th. The object of the organization is purely benevolent and not to perpetuate bitter sectional feelings as has been charged by some, and to see that history shall not overlook the chivalry of our gallant fathers and stigmatize them before our children as traitors and fit subjects for the gallows.

BRYANT H. KIRK,  
Lieut. General in Command,  
FELIX D. ROBERTSON,  
Adjutant and Brig. General.

#### Smallpox Situation.

Denton, Tex., Sept. 9.—The county commissioners met here again yesterday to take some action on the smallpox situation. All the commissioners were present except Mr. Jackson and the following resolution was adopted:

"It appearing to the court that smallpox now prevails in the southern portion of Denton county, southeast of Argyle, it is therefore ordered by the commissioners' court that all parties affected with said disease and persons exposed to smallpox be held in detention, and the local quarantine officer is hereby ordered to enforce local quarantine and to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, and that said quarantine be conducted in a reasonable and economical manner, and that the local quarantine officer shall receive for his services such sum as may be agreed upon, not to exceed the sum of \$12 a day for each day he will have to be engaged in the discharge of his duties in the treatment of smallpox in attending to his duties at the detention camp, the health officer to furnish his own conveyance and be paid. This shall not be construed as setting aside the order of this court heretofore passed, fixing the salary at \$10, and that this order applies to this quarantine only."

Dr. Piner accepted the office at that figure and has taken entire charge of the matter.

#### Committed Suicide.

Mineral Wells, Tex., Sept. 9.—Dan Sullivan, who has been stopping several days at the Curtis house committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor in the hotel yard Thursday night, where the body was found yesterday morning. Letters on his person denoted that he has a mother and sister and a ranch in New Mexico, also a brother in Telluride, Col. He was in bad health. A coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

#### Capt. Stevens Appointed.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 9.—Capt. Robert Stevens, chief quartermaster of the department, has been appointed by Gen. Miles and the secretary of war, through the recommendation of the quartermaster general, to the important post of chief of construction in the Philippines.

The position was tendered him Thursday and he accepted it. His detail and the special order reached him yesterday evening, which requires him to be in San Francisco on Sept. 25. He will sail hence soon after and report in person to Gen. Otis. This detail is one that puts Capt. Stevens in line for rapid advancement and affords him an opportunity to display the efficiency he has shown so advantageously to the service here where he is very popular, both in civil and military circles.

Eleven officers and 175 privates left Chicago for San Francisco to join Gen. Otis' command in the Philippines.

#### Found Dead.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 9.—The dead body of Aljo Aldamiz, a young Spaniard was found in the bay last night. Aljo Aldamiz was 19 years of age and was watchman on the Spanish ship Marie Berthet at pier 12. He was last seen alive Thursday night about 11 o'clock. It is supposed he fell overboard and was drowned. Aldamiz's parents live at Balboa, Spain, but he shipped from Havre, France.

#### PASTURE AND FARM.

Cotton is being marketed at Denison very fast.

Water is getting very scarce at Bella, Grayson county.

W. H. Wilson of Denton sold H. C. Brown 149 steers.

Corn is selling at Weatherford for 20 cents per bushel.

Several good showers have fell around Mineola lately.

J. P. Morris of Coleman sold 500 2-year-old steers for \$15,000.

Cattlemen are wishing for rain to make winter grass plentiful.

A good rain fell at Mount Pleasant, benefiting peas and sweet potatoes.

The range about Tulsa is reported to be fine, and cattle in good condition.

Cotton is opening fast around Morgan, and the crop will soon be gathered.

Around Whitesboro corn will make from forty to sixty bushels to the acre.

The cotton crop around Labon, Dallas county, is reported to be nearly a failure.

The cotton crop around Tyler will be cut very short on account of the drought.

Three cars of mules were bought in San Antonio recently. They brought from \$25 to \$50 per head.

J. G. Gage of Hico sold 600 head of 2-year-old steers located in Hill county to M. Samson of Alvarado.

Corn crops in Kendall and Kerr counties are better than last year; in the latter by 10 per cent.

Farmers around Gainesville agree that this year's cotton crop has been reduced at least 60 per cent, compared with last year's crop.

The stockmen around Laredo are jubilant over the prospect of a fine range. That section of country has been visited by fine rains lately.

The corn crop of Boxar county will be about the same as last year, or slightly less. Corn planted early was killed by the late frosts, and that reported was injured by drought.

H. Waggoner & Son sold at their station in Wilbarger county to Swift & Co. 1078 head of 4-year-old steers at \$38. The purchasers shipped them to their houses in Kansas, St. Jo and Chicago.

The wild plums in the country about Denison are simply drying up and coming to naught. The dry weather has been too much for them and has ruined what might have been a good crop.

Cattle are doing well in the country about Colorado, but there has been so little wind during the last few weeks that the windmills have not kept the water tanks in the pastures supplied. Some stockmen have sent out horse-power and gasoline engines to work the pumps.

The hardest hail storm ever known in that section passed near Moody. Farmers report that it literally stripped the cotton of fruit, leaves and limbs in its path, and left only the stalks standing. A very small shower of rain accompanied the storm—just enough rain to barely lay the dust nuisance.

S. H. Smith, who lives two miles north of Sherman, is the possessor of a Jersey heifer yearling that promises to be a dairy prize. She has already developed the ability to furnish milk in quantities unprecedented for such a young animal, the daily milking being about one gallon. The yearling is pasture raised.

Grass on 600 acres of the government experimental grass station near Abilene was burned recently by a prairie fire. The portion of the station devoted to cultivation of special varieties introduced from other countries escaped. All the grass on the portion of the land where experiments were being conducted for restoring the ranges was destroyed by the fire.

Fulwiler Bros. of Abilene report great success in the raising of Colorado grass for hay. This grass has not been introduced into that part of the country very extensively, yet these gentlemen have been raising it for hay for several years, and find that it grows well on sandy land. This year they cut some eighty acres of it that averaged over two feet in height, making in some instances over two tons per acre.

Reports say that nearly one-half the strawberry plants about Tyler have been killed by the recent intensely hot weather, and that the crop of next spring will be cut off to that extent. Many more plants will be set out but they will not bear until the spring of 1901.

J. J. Stobbs of Wortham closed up a sale of 100 head of 2-year-old steer cattle to Hilliard Beauchamp of Corsicana for \$30 per head of \$3000 for the 100 head. This is the best price that has been paid for 2-year-old cattle in that section for a number of years.

Mr. Jefferson E. Greer of Chicago, Ill., bought from W. H. Featherstone of Clay county the latter's one-half interest in their Clay county ranch of 25,000 acres and one-half of the 1400 head of cattle on the ranch. Mr. Greer paid \$6.25 an acre.

## "Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

#### Says She Saw Heaven.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press from Wheeling, W. Va., says: Mrs. Alexander Taylor, a widow 25 years old, of Toronto, near here, has been slowly dying of consumption for a week. A doctor was called, and pronounced her dead, and funeral preparations were begun. About midnight her friends were astounded to see Mrs. Taylor move, open her eyes and ask for water.

She asked, it is said, that a favorite niece, who lives in Iowa, be summoned at once to receive a message from her mother, who has been dead several years. Mrs. Taylor says her spirit was disembodied and soared through space till a brilliant and beautiful grove was reached. Here angels were flying about, guarding what seemed the entrance to heaven. She was refused admittance, but was allowed to converse at a short distance with her husband, who died last winter, and with her sister, mother of the favorite niece.

The message sent for the niece she refuses to disclose except to the young woman. Mrs. Taylor says she was promised that she should come to paradise very soon. Mrs. Taylor is an educated, sincere Christian woman and is in an ecstasy over the belief that she will soon join her friends gone before. The niece has been telegraphed for. Mrs. Taylor cannot live more than a few days.

#### Cooked Towels in Vienna.

One of the best known citizens of Santa Clara who has been a long while in Europe, brings back a number of funny stories about Vienna.

"In that city," he says, "poker and cocktails are playing the deuce with men and women, especially these prepared cocktails. I was in a Viennese liquor place where one of the men spoke a little English."

"Buy a bottle of cooked towels."

He asked me.

"Good gracious, what is that?"

"Not know cooked towels? Surely monnien is an American?"

"I am."

"Why, cooked towels is the name of your drink. The great American drink."

"Do you mean cocktails?" I asked.

"Ah, mon Dieu, no. Cooked towels. See, here's the inscription."

"We call these cocktails, my friend."

"Ah, thank you, I thank you. I ask the American ladies and gentlemen to buy cooked towels and they laugh at me. Now I know. It is cooked towels. Ah, that is good to know; cooked towels."

#### Too Bashful to Wed.

Miss Viola Houser, Tamaqua, Pa., recently brought suit against John F. Arner, also of Tamaqua, for breach of promise. They were to have been married last July, but the prospective groom was too bashful to go through the ceremony and refused to marry the girl, says the Philadelphia Times. His bashfulness is said to be the only hindrance in the way of the wedding. Miss Houser claims \$5000 damages for her wounded heart, but will wed Arner at any time and stop the legal proceedings against him.

Good jobs are more plentiful than good men to fill them.



#### An Excellent Combination.

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

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package, CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. For sale by all Druggists.—Price 25c. per bottle.

A man's parlor life is short at the best. When company comes, when he is a boy, he gets his cake and ice cream in the kitchen, and when he is older, and his daughters pass "refreshments," he gets his in a back room.

It is not the work a man does that tires him: it is getting rid of bore.

A polite way of calling a woman a gossip is to say that she is critical.



## Carlsbad Current.

Wm. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

CARLSBAD, - - - - - N. M.  
EVENTS OF EVERYWHERE.

The public schools of Durant, I. T., opened with a total attendance of 220.  
John Y. McKane died at his home at Coney Island, N. Y.

The training ship Monongahela arrived at Cape Henry, Va., safely.

Bishop Pierce, first Episcopal bishop of Arkansas, died at Fayetteville, Ark.

The Garden City hotel at Garden City, N. Y., burned. All the guests escaped.

Englewood, S. D., came near being destroyed by forest fires a few days ago.

Alfred Wilson is under arrest at Arapahoe, Ok., charged with highway robbery.

The tug Red Cloud was wrecked off Cedar Point, O., and it was thought three lives were lost.

A severe cyclone did much damage to shipping and property at Ponta Delgada, Azore Islands.

Fire at Peconic village, Mich., destroyed thirty-eight frame buildings. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

The Dawes commission has arrived at South McAlester, I. T., and commenced enrolling Choctaw citizens.

Gen. Brooke cabled the death of Private Murray K. Kempf, first infantry, on Aug. 20 of heart failure, at Guenay.

His holiness, Pope Sophronius, patriarch of the Orthodox Greek church of Alexandria, Ethiopia, and Egypt, died, aged 103.

Black Hawk, the most noted chief of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, died in the town of Brookway, Wis., aged 90 years.

Clem and Marcus Darnell, the outlaws who killed Marshal Wilson and wounded Sheriff Kister at Sedan, Kan., have been captured.

Rev. William Moffatt, D. D., I. L. D., twenty-eight years president of Erskine college, and for many years editor of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian, died at Due West, S. C.

Arrangements are being formed in St. Louis for a gigantic new long distance telephone enterprise, which will cover all important points in the Mississippi valley.

The transport Ohio will leave Manila for Nagasaki, Japan, to bring the troops that were on board the United States transport Morgan City when she went aground there.

The dry kiln of the Calcasieu River Lumber company at Oakdale, La., with 60,000 feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire. Origin of fire unknown. Loss estimated at about \$1500.

John Pollock was shot and killed, Wm. Thayer was seriously wounded and about eight men were hurt in a fight between the strikers at the collieries in West Pittston, Pa.

The Indian Territory Press Association holds its annual meeting in Ardmore Sept. 27 and 28. Over eighty papers will be represented and the meeting will be an enthusiastic one.

More than 100 Chicago Germans societies, having 12,000 members, celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of Goethe. Over 25,000 persons attended the celebration at Sunny Side park.

At the games of the St James Catholic association at Holly park, New York, Fred Gerner of Long Branch beat the world's standing high jump record, clearing the tape at five feet four inches.

The secretary of war has ordered the thirty-third regiment of volunteers from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to San Francisco for embarkation to the Philippines. The regiment is commanded by Col. Hare.

By the capsizing of the yacht Ahadia in Sheephead bay five persons were drowned. The victims are: Dr. John H. Steadman, William Nelson, Harry Higgins, Frank Avery, all of Georgetown, Me., and James A. Martin of Boston. The yacht was upset in a squall.

Marina Hospital Surgeon Irwin, sent to Lisbon and Oporto to investigate the plague outbreak, cabled that he had mailed a report. His telegram conveys no information regarding the plague, and it is inferred that possibly the situation is not as serious as has been thought, although there may be other reasons for the omission.

D. Jamison and James Arnold of Tonkawa shot and killed each other in a street duel at Ponca City, Ok., the other day as a result of a quarrel.

Rev. J. Reeves, presiding elder of the Lexington district of the Methodist conference of Kentucky, was found guilty by the investigating board of the conference of conduct unbecoming a minister and was expelled from the conference.

A deal was closed at Denver by which an English syndicate purchases for \$2,500,000, the properties of the Big Five Mining company at Ward, Col. The properties include the Mt. Wot, Dew Drop, Columbia and other well known gold producers.

## AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Difference of Opinion Exists Between Mr. Porter and Gen. Garcia

IN REGARD TO ANNEXATION.

Gen. Garcia Declares Our Commissioner Has Been Influenced by People Who Have No Voice With the Native Cuban.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Special Commissioner Porter has submitted a report to the president in which he takes the positive ground that the Cubans are in favor of annexation to the United States. This statement is combated by Gen. Calisto Garcia, the Cuban patriot.

In a statement made public yesterday, Gen. Garcia takes issue with Commissioner Porter in a way that can not be misunderstood. Gen. Garcia asserts that Mr. Porter could not have talked with leading Cubans, else he would not have been led into making assertions so misleading and so opposite to the real sentiments of the people of the island. He declares that our commissioner has been guided in reaching his conclusions by the opinions and advice of men who are Spaniards and have no voice or feeling in common with the native population of the island of Cuba.

In short, Gen. Garcia accuses Commissioner Porter's report from first to last influenced by the Marquis de Apestequia, who is, he says, a Spaniard who belongs to the American sugar trust, and who has all his life been opposed to the Cubans in their struggles for freedom. "This man," said Gen. Garcia, "was the ardent spokesman of Weyler in Cuba, the worst enemy of Cuba to-day, a mercenary at heart, ready to yield his convictions to the highest bidder."

Gen. Garcia went through Commissioner Porter's report from first to last finding flaws as fast as he could turn the pages. "He refers to a thoughtful Cuban by the name of Adolfo Munoz," said the general. "I never heard of such a man and I know all the Cubans on the island whose opinions are worthy of consideration."

In his statement, Gen. Garcia attempts to show that Commissioner Porter had not consulted Cubans, but had drawn from those who were inimical to Cuban freedom and independence. He mentioned the names of dozens of Cubans whose names are interwoven with Cuba's struggle but who had not been considered. "The Cubans," said he, in conclusion, "do want independence and an honest census will prove it."

### Funeral of Eustis.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 12.—The funeral of the late Ambassador James B. Eustis was held at the cottage on Eustis avenue yesterday afternoon. Cottagers and relatives from out of the city filled the cottage entirely, and the services of the Protestant Episcopal church were conducted by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity church, Newport. At 8 o'clock yesterday evening services were concluded and the body was taken to the New York boat en route to Louisville.

A squad of fifty convicts arrived at Calvert to work in the mines.

### Calm Prevails at Rennes.

Rennes, Sept. 12.—A calm prevails here. Troops and gendarmes quartered in the town and its environs have left and the journalists and others interested in the trial have departed since Saturday. The cafes, which for the last two weeks have been thronged with excited crowds, are deserted.

Yesterday afternoon a solitary gendarme paced up and down before the military prison, and there was not a policeman or a soldier near the Lycee, which last week resembled a barrack. Workmen were busy dismantling the court room and packing the chairs, tables and benches on a trolley car outside.

Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband in the prison yesterday afternoon, but not the slightest interest was shown in their meetings by the population. She found him the same as Sunday. The prisoner smoked a pipe for the first time in many days, which indicated that he is in much better spirits than could be expected.

### Nominated for Mayor.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 12.—Paul de Capville, an inspector, and a brother of Mr. Armand de Capville, managing editor of the New Orleans Bee, was last night nominated for mayor by the regular Democratic convention. This was the result of the agitation for a clear ticket, which brought out the largest vote in the primaries ever cast. There will be an opposition ticket by the Jackson Democracy, probably headed by Mayor Walter C. Flower, the present incumbent.

### Grand Time Expected.

New York, Sept. 12.—The preparations being made for the reception of Admiral Dewey justifies a prediction that it will be the greatest affair of the kind in history. Even now the city is filling up with people, the hotels are jammed, and thousands of orders are coming in asking for reservation of accommodations for the last week in September.

The large hotels as a rule decline to make reservations. They simply reply that visitors must take their chances. Rates will not be raised by the large hotels, but the little fellows are going to get all they can, and it is believed that there will be a visitor for every vacant room in town. The Hotel Register says there will be 2,250,000 visitors in New York during the two days of the celebration, and that it will be necessary for all private houses willing to rent rooms to let it be known, so that this vast throng of people can be sheltered.

The general committee will probably arrange to have a list of private residences compiled and placed in all the hotels and other public places, so that strangers may have access to them. Of course hundreds of thousands of visitors can go home at night, and thus relieve the pressure on the city.

There is some uncertainty as to when President McKinley will be present, and as to what part he will take in the reception. The president declared to Mr. Guggenheimer that he hoped to be able to visit New York on the Dolphin on Sept. 28. The plan is that then, accompanied by Gov. Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck, the president shall go down the bay on the Dolphin and receive, as commander-in-chief, the respects of Admiral Dewey. This detail, however, is wholly unsettled as yet, but the president will make known his wishes within a few days.

Gen. Roe is now confident that the military feature of the parade will be altogether satisfactory to the managers of the reception. Altogether there will be about 25,000 soldiers in line, most of whom will come from New York and Pennsylvania. Texas is booked to furnish the greatest number outside of these two states. Gen. Roe is not altogether satisfied with the amount of money which has been given him for the subsistence of the visitors, but he says there will be plenty forthcoming when the time comes.

The naval parade will constitute one of the largest fleets ever congregated on the Atlantic coast. Following is a list of the battleships, cruisers, gunboats and other navy craft which will participate: Armored cruisers, New York (flag ship) and Brooklyn; battleships, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, and probably the Kearsarge; gunboats, Marietta, Nashville, Annapolis; cruiser, Resolute; torpedo boats, Gwin, McKenzie, Talbot; coast defense ship, Amphitrite; dispatch boat, Dolphin; yachts, Eagle, Penacook, Sylph, Yankton; naval tug, Uncas. The fleet will be under command of Rear Admiral Sampson.

### Promotions Granted.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 12.—Orders have been received from Washington by which two of the aids of Gen. Shafter, Capt. Robert H. Noble and Capt. Arthur C. Ducat, have been promoted, the first to rank as major and assistant adjutant general of volunteers and the second as lieutenant colonel, assigned to duty with the forty-ninth volunteer infantry, now in St. Louis. Both men have seen hard service. Capt. Ducat led the attack on San Juan Hill.

R. M. Pyburn was seriously hurt in a runaway at Roxton.

### A Fierce Battle.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Sept. 12.—The steamer Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from Venezuelan ports, brings news of the spread of the revolution and the waning strength of the government. The insurgent leader, Gen. Ciriaco Castro, has under 10,000 men under his command.

According to the same authority a strict censorship of cable dispatches has been established; mail matter is freely opened and a close watch is kept on outgoing passengers. President Andrade has purchased a Spanish gunboat with an equipment of eight guns for \$125,000.

Sixty-six prominent politicians, among them Senor Hernandez and the editor of El Pregonero, were arrested Aug. 14, and more than 500 have been taken into custody since.

A fierce battle was fought on Aug. 25 near Barquisimeto, when the insurgents captured 3000 government troops and secured a large quantity of ammunition.

### Venezuelan Revolution.

Havana, Sept. 12.—The captain of British ships arriving here from Venezuela confirm the news that there has been a revolution there during the last three weeks. They say there are two parties against the government, and that the latter is extremely suspicious. Any one wishing to land must satisfy the officials that he is not connected with either revolutionary party. The government, it is also said, is very unpopular.

## THE DREYFUS CASE

He Was Sentenced to Ten Years Imprisonment in a Fortress.

THE VERDICT WAS EXPECTED

Dreyfus Listened Impassively to the Sentence When It Was Being Read by the Officials of the Court-Martial.

Rennes, Sept. 11.—The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the fortress of Corte in Corsica, but though a majority of those in the court-room fully expected the verdict they were completely stupefied when it was given, and the silence which prevailed in the room, and the way men turned pale and caught their breath was more impressive than any other manifestations could have been.

M. de Mange sank back in his chair and tears trickled down his cheeks, and M. Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court men looked at each other in silence. Poetically the only sound to be heard was the rustling of papers from the reporters' benches, as each press representative tried to be first to send the news.

As the audience left the courtroom fully ten or fifteen were crying openly and the majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Meanwhile, a tragedy was being enacted in the little room of the courtroom, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result of his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court-martial, he listened impassively to the sentence.

His wife who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, bore the news bravely and when visiting her husband Saturday afternoon, showed the onlookers who were in the street no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

Mathieu Dreyfus was not present in the court Saturday afternoon, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court. The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "Bah," adding as he embraced his brother, as the latter was preparing to leave, "Console my wife."

The general belief is that Dreyfus will be pardoned; but this will not satisfy his friends, who vehemently declare that they will refuse to accept the verdict and will continue the battle until the judgment is reversed. The verdict, they say, is directed more against the Jews than against Dreyfus and if allowed to stand, will make their existence in France impossible. M. de Mange took the midnight train for Paris.

They drove to the station in a closed carriage, escorted by mounted gendarmes. The road was practically deserted and no demonstration occurred en route or at the station. M. de Mange and M. Labori will to-day sign an application for a revision of the case, although there is no hope that the verdict will be reversed. Both are much upset though it can hardly be said that they are surprised.

### Dreyfus in Better Spirits.

Rennes, Sept. 11.—Dreyfus has borne the terrible shock with marvelous fortitude, one might almost say with unnatural calm. Saturday he seemed stupefied when M. Labori communicated to him the verdict, but he has since rallied. He passed a quiet night and rose when his orderly brought him water at 5 o'clock yesterday morning just as he did during the trial, when it was necessary.

Mme. Dreyfus and Mathieu Dreyfus, his brother, visited him during the course of the afternoon, his brother subsequently leaving for Paris. The application to the court of revision was taken to him at noon by M. Labori's assistant, and he signed it.

Yesterday he spoke but little, though he seemed in better spirits than might have been anticipated. The meeting with his wife was naturally very affecting, but both held up as well as possible. He said to her: "I am not uneasy regarding myself, for I shall soon be free, but I think of you and my poor children. They will be branded as the children of a traitor."

### Miss Gould Accepted.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Adj. Gen. W. C. Liller of Lancaster, Pa., Spanish war veteran, yesterday received the following telegram from Miss Helen M. Gould, who was unanimously elected national sponsor of the Spanish War Veterans' association: "Your kind message has reached me informing me of my election as sponsor for the Spanish war veterans and I take great pleasure in accepting the honor, for which please express my thanks to the association."

### News from a Day.

Brigus, N. F., Sept. 11.—The Peary-Harmsworth steamer Windward, Capt. John Bartlett, from Etah, north Greenland, Aug. 26, arrived here yesterday, reporting all well on board. She will be followed in a week by the Peary Arctic club's steamer, Diana, Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, also from Etah. The Windward reports that all on board the Diana were well at the time the vessels separated.

The two vessels met at Etah on Aug. 12 and worked in company under the personal direction of Lieut. Peary in collecting supplies for the winter and the equipment for next spring's campaign. The Windward was loebound in All Man bay, on the west side of Kane basin about forty miles north of Cape Sabine, from Aug. 18, 1898, to Aug. 2, 1899, being in a sort of eddy, undisturbed by wind or current.

The season was one of continuous calm, with very little snow, the minimum temperature at the ship being 70 degrees below zero. All the Windward's company, including ten Eskimoes, were exempt from illness, accident or casualty of any kind.

Lieut. Peary and the sledge parties were in the field almost continuously from Oct. 1898, to August of this year, and have effected an extraordinary amount of important work, not only bearing on the future of his own expedition, and adding much to the geographical knowledge of the coast line and the interior of Ellesmere Land, the southern part of Grinnell Land.

His sledging journeys aggregated more than 1000 miles, not including several trips repeated over portions of the track.

As soon as the ice could bear a sledge, Lieut. Peary made a careful reconnaissance of the coast line of All Man bay, and carefully defined the lands and water between that point and Cape Sabine. The coast line of Princeps Marie bay and Buchanan strait, heretofore unknown, was accurately defined, and Hayes sound was demonstrated to be a myth.

This work completed, Lieut. Peary next made several successful hunting trips and laid in an ample supply of fresh meat, including musk oxen, seals and birds, for the winter. Utilizing the December moon, he sledged along the ice for 250 miles north, over almost impassable ice to Fort Conger, the headquarters of the Greely expedition.

He had the misfortune to have both feet frostbitten, which necessitated six weeks' delay and confinement, until he could make the return trip. Lashed to a sledge he was hauled all the way to the Windward, where several toes were amputated. Complete recovery followed rapidly and he now walks as well as ever.

### Consolidation Expected.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11.—Representatives of the Textile Workers' union in this country, in session here Saturday and yesterday, adjourned, with a definite understanding that a consolidation of textile workers would be brought about and application made to the American Federation of Labor for a charter for the new organization when formed. It is claimed that the organization represented has a combined membership of 75,000 and that industrial interests of at least 500,000 men and women.

G. T. MacArthur, supervisor for schools in the Choctaw nation under the Indian department, concluded a ten days' examination in Atoka. There were about twenty-five teachers present for the examination, most of whom secured certificates for the ensuing year.

### Eustis Funeral Arranged.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.—The funeral of Jas. B. Eustis, former United States ambassador to France, will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock from the home of the deceased on Eustis avenue. A short Episcopal service will be conducted by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity church, and then the body will be taken by boat New York and thence to Louisville, Ky., where it will be buried beside the remains of Mrs. Eustis. The body will be accompanied by James B. Eustis, Jr., a son, and Wm. C. Eustis, a nephew. Brief committal services will be held at Louisville.

There were many callers at the Eustis cottage yesterday, offering condolence and leaving floral tributes.

Mr. Eustis' view of the Dreyfus case, with which he had been occupied during the summer, had been so far complicated that it needed only the concluding chapter, and that chapter would have been finished in the reconviction of Dreyfus Saturday. Mr. Eustis did not live to write it.

### Mob Gathering.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 11.—A report reached the city Saturday afternoon that a mob was gathering between Brandon and Raleigh, to lynch a white prisoner named James McAlpin, who was to have been taken from the Brandon jail to Smith county for trial on the charge of murder. Gov. McLaurin left the city immediately and reached Brandon late Saturday night. He left instructions for the Mississippi riders to follow him on the morning train to escort the prisoner to Smith county.

### Horticultural Society Convened.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 11.—The Waco Horticultural society met yesterday afternoon, with C. Falkner, president, in the chair, and John Strauss, secretary.

J. G. Graham read a paper on "Onion Growing," which caught the ideas of the association. The question was discussed and it was the general opinion that Mr. Graham's suggestions should be carried out. He planted seed in September and October, after preparing the ground well, sowing in drills, and harvested in April and May. He made a grand success of his experiments, and the land he planted was black waxy.

J. M. Thompson read a paper on fruit growing, giving the experiment of a man who planted five acres in peach trees. His paper was discussed and criticized by different members. Some took issue with him about the cutting of roots, that he did not cut them short enough, and that the limbs should not be permitted to grow near the ground. It was the general opinion that all trees should be cut to two and a half feet when they were set out. The discussion also brought out the opinion that young fruit trees should not be planted among old trees.

President Falkner told the society about a cottonnail moth, which has infested his pear orchards and are doing great damage. He also found these moths in a load of apples which came from Navarro county. He says the moth came originally from California. He is going to spray his orchard with Paris green about the time the pears or apples are in bloom, and continue spraying until in the summer.

In answer to question President Falkner said the Kiefer was the best pear for this country, and that he believed it would pay to plant Kiefer pears and feed them to hogs.

The president appointed D. H. Yarbrough to read a paper on strawberries, and G. R. Brice to read a paper on tomatoes at the October meeting.

Several new members were added to the society and adjournment was then taken.

### A Much Needed Rain.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 11.—Fifty days ago to-day, according to the record kept by Volunteer Weather Observer G. A. Eisenlohr, rain fell in Dallas. After a period of forty-nine days—a period unprecedentedly long even in this country—another rain fell.

In short, rain fell in Dallas yesterday afternoon. It began to fall at 2 o'clock, and it was just a little heavier than a shower, but too light to be called a downpour. It was preceded by a gale, which caught up the yellowish dust from the streets and formed a pall almost dense enough to obscure objects near at hand from view. Then came the rain, and for the time being there will be no more dusty streets in Dallas. After about an hour the precipitation ceased, and people emerged from their homes to inhale for the first time in many days air that was free from dust and sweet with the scent of rain, while the grass and flowers on the lawns seemed to take new life and freshened up in a manner that delighted the eye.

The clouds from which the moisture came banked up in the north and northwest early in the morning, and when the drops ceased to fall, moved to the southeast, where they again banked up, giving indication that they would be heard from again before long.

Reports from nearby towns indicate that there were heavy rains all over this country. At Farmers' Branch late in the afternoon the fall was so heavy that the water covered the tracks of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and delayed traffic over that division for more than two hours.

### New Church Opening.

McKiney, Tex., Sept. 11.—The first service in the new \$12,000 veneer brick Presbyterian church was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The flock, which numbers less than 200, had been strenuously struggling with the problem of a new church, which was badly needed, for several years past. Some months ago it was resolved to sell the old church and lot, and in this way get a start for a fund which would enable the congregation to raise the balance needed and erect an edifice worthy of its enterprise, the town and for the glory of God. Since the congregation, under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Richardson, has been without a home, worshipping in the district courtroom of the courthouse. During the past five months the beautiful building, which stands about three blocks north of the public square, has been in course of erection, and not until it was finally completed and fully paid for did the flock attempt to enter it for worship.

### Artesian Well Question.

Bonham, Tex., Sept. 11.—The question of artesian wells is receiving considerable attention in the city at present. The city has splendid water-works and a large lake near the city that was dug for the purpose gives the supply, but there is no doubt that artesian wells would be a great benefit to the city. A few years several unsuccessful efforts were made to secure artesian water by the city at considerable expense.



A Ready Reckoner.  
"My friend," said the traveler to the provincial, "do you know this country well?"  
"I reckon so."  
"Is it far to the next town?"  
"Reckon it is."  
"About three miles?"  
"Reckon so."  
"Well, am I on the right road?"  
"Reckon you are."  
"Tell me," said the traveler, "have you any other business beside reckoning?"  
"I reckon I ha," was the final reply.

The largest Brazilian coffee crop during the empire was 6,735,000 bags.

Anecdotes About the Czarowitz.  
The new Czarowitz, Michael Alexandrovitch, is a man of considerable character.

When quite a tiny child he found great amusement in opening the door of his nursery and peeping out to say, "How do you do, soldier?" to the sentry on guard, thereby causing unbounded delight to the latter.

He was a beautiful child, and when out driving with his little sister, the grand duchess, Olga, he would stand up in the carriage and blow kisses right and left to the crowd, who were delighted with his freedom from shyness.

The late czar, Alexander III, was very severe with his children, and the present czar was, even after he had grown to manhood, sometimes treated in public with the greatest sternness. But for Michael the wrath of Alexander III had no terrors.

On one occasion he took no notice of an order given by his father, and the latter, growing angry, repeated, "Your emperor commands you to obey." Instead of being overawed, Michael merely ran up to him and, throwing his arms around him, said: "For me you are not the emperor; you are only my papa." After this further insubordination was impossible, and the little grand duke had his way.—London Leader.

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

If you have a great deal of work to do, do it in the easiest way.

Hall's Catarrh Cure  
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The more faults a man has, the louder he demands perfection in others.

Special Reduced Rates via Cotton Belt Route.

Annual Convention National Baptist Association, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12-13. Tickets on sale Sept. 10 and 11; final limit for return Sept. 22. Rate one regular standard fare for the round trip.

Imperial Order of Redmen, Great Council of the United States, Washington, D. C., Sept. 11 to 15. Rate one and one-half fare on the certificate plan.

Farmers' National Congress, Boston, Mass., Oct. 3-6. Rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan.

National Convention of the Christian Church, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12-20; one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Oct. 10 and 11; return limit leaving Cincinnati, Oct. 21.

For full information relative to any of above call on any Cotton Belt agent or address A. B. Wagner, city passenger and ticket agent, 237 Main street, Dallas, Texas.

The kissing bug must be a girl-bug; all who claim to have been kissed are men.

**Ayer's Pills**  
Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE OF THE WHISKERS**. 45 CENTS. Sold by druggists.

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER**  
The Best Saddle Coat.  
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. It will be sold in profit town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Cascarets**  
REGULATE THE BOWEL

**PATENTS** R. S. & A. B. TACKY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.  
**LADY OR MAN** wanted to travel and appoint agents \$100 per month salary and all expenses. FIRST CLASS ON THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL, Chicago.

**FISCH'S CURE FOR**  
GONORRHOEA, WHITE AND BLOOD, GLEET, Strain, Catarrh, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, etc. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

# IT WILL TAKE 100,000 MEN

## To Conquer the Philippine Islands Says a Returned Fighter.

Capt. Mark L. Hersey, quartermaster of the Twelfth United States Infantry, a hero of the Santiago campaign, who has seen service in the Philippines, and is just from Manila, is enjoying a leave of absence, and is staying with relatives out in Wyoming. Capt. Hersey is a Maine boy, was appointed to West Point by Congressman Boutelle, and graduated from West Point in 1887. Capt. Hersey is a quiet, unassuming man, slight of build and, aside from a little stiffness, caused by the long journey from Manila to Boston, is as well as ever. There is nothing about his appearance that would indicate that he had been through the yellow fever of the Santiago jungles or the tropical heats and rains of the far East. Were it not for the captain's wife, who accompanied him to Manila, Capt. Hersey would still be on duty about Manila. Mrs. Hersey desired to return home, and so the captain got authority to accompany her to Boston, with permission to enjoy a thirty days' leave of absence.

"It's hard to tell just how many insurgents were in those engagements," said Capt. Hersey, "but it was estimated by those on the firing line as about 900 in the first engagement and 6,000 in the second. I never learned who commanded the opposition, but they were armed with Mausers."

When Capt. Hersey left the insurgents were within five miles of the city. The Twelfth Infantry is stationed on the south line, the American forces being distributed north and south of the city.

"We have always driven the Filipinos before us," said Capt. Hersey, "but they are like flies about a sugar barrel. The moment your back is turned they are around again as thick as ever. Not having force enough to hold the towns, our forces push on and the men we fought today are back again tomorrow in the town we drove them out of the day before. Some of the towns about Manila have been taken as many times as a cat is reported to have lives. We need 100,000

house beef. It comes in excellent shape from Australia and is delivered aboard our refrigerator ship in the bay at 5 1/2 cents per pound."

"Is Aguinaldo losing his grip on the people there?"

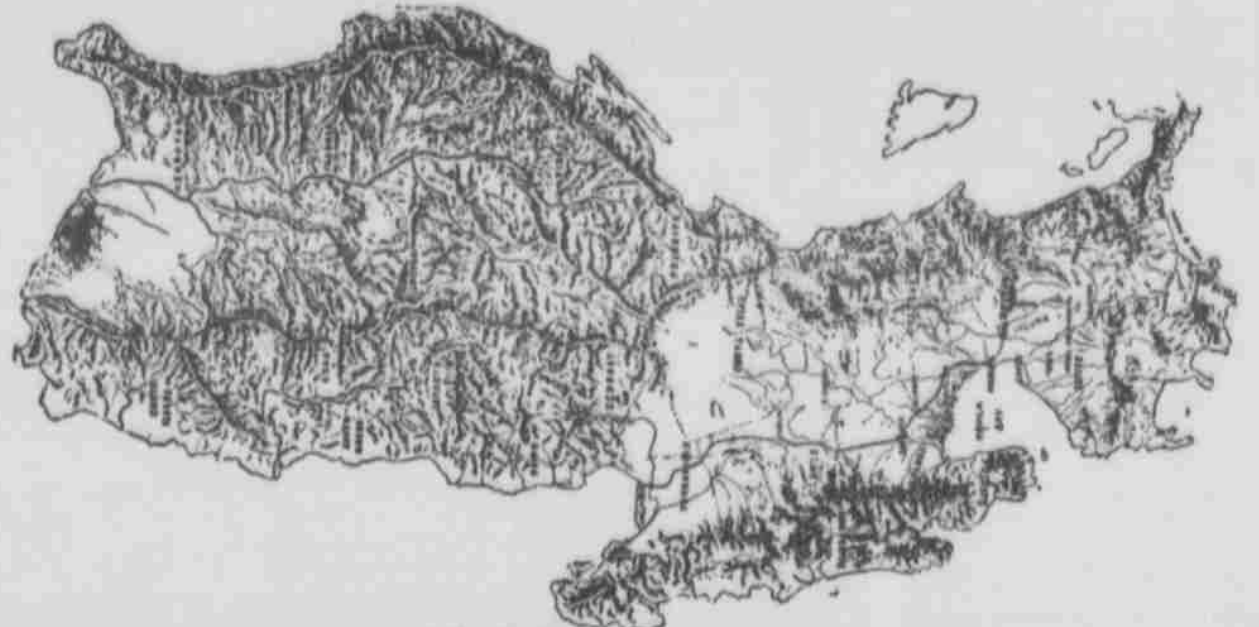
"That's hard to say. One can form an opinion as well from what is printed here as from what appears in the Manila journals."

"Is Manila a good place for Americans?"

"For the capitalist I should say yes. For the laboring man, no. Labor is too cheap. Why, you can hire the best of male servants for \$4 American money a month. There are vast coal fields there. American capital, aided by native labor, could produce coal at \$3.50 per ton, whereas it costs about \$17.50 per ton. The country is fertile beyond any standard we have in this country."

"What about the people?"

"They are far from being the ignorant men that they have been represented to be. They are not idol worshippers, but belong to the Catholic church and are well grounded in the tenets of their belief. They are an intelligent people, a large part of them being able to read and write. In my army experience I have come in contact with the Mexican greaser and the Cubans. From what I saw and heard while at Manila, I have no hesitation in saying that they are the superior of



MAP OF THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

and the right to apply for thirty additional days if he desired. Capt. Hersey left with his regiment on the transport Sheridan, Feb. 19 last, sailing from New York, Lieut.-Col. Jacob H. Smith in command. They reached Manila April 14. He left Manila for San Francisco June 18, on the transport Indiana, serving as quartermaster and commissary on the trip.

The headquarters of his regiment is at Fort Santiago, in the city of Manila. Up to the time of his departure from Manila, Capt. Hersey says that the Twelfth regiment had been in two engagements, June 2 and 12. In the first engagement the regiment lost two men. During the second engagement three men were killed, and one officer and fifteen men were wounded. The first battle was before the towns of Taftal and Calutia, and the second fight was at Las Pina and Paranaque. The Twelfth was supporting Dyer's battery, Sixth artillery.

men in the Philippines, men enough to garrison the towns and hold them after we capture them."

"What is the tone of the people there?"

"Well, I should say that the Filipino didn't want us there. The feeling toward us is anything but kindly."

"There are several daily papers published in Manila by Americans, and one or two Spanish papers. All this talk about Gen. Otis must have cropped out since I left, as nothing of the kind was heard while I was at Manila. I heard no criticisms against him. The climate of Manila is much healthier than that of Cuba. We have no yellow fever there, and the thermometer ranges from 76 degrees to 86 degrees. I heard no kicking among the troops. Their rations are good; dried fruits, such as apples, prunes and peaches, have been added to the rations. The beef we got there is excellent, the equal, I think, to our own packing."

either of these people. They are men of education and refinement."

"Are they competent to govern themselves?"

"Well, the Mexicans have succeeded very well in that direction, and I know no reason why the Filipinos shouldn't, inasmuch as I believe them far more intelligent than the former."

"What sort of a field is it for the missionary?"

"Well, they might just as well send them to convert the people of Spain, there's just as much chance to make converts."

"Are the people priest-ridden and do the clergy exact exorbitant fees from the people?"

"Not knowing, I cannot say. But the priests I met at Manila—the Jesuits, those who have control of the observatory there—are a very scholarly, high-minded set of men, who do all in their power to restore peace in the islands."

# A BALLOON MILITARY BRIDGE



The most unique plan suggested by military experts for transporting troops in time of war across wide rivers is perhaps that proposed by a French army expert recently and successfully operated during the French maneuvers. It consists of a portable bridge to be carried about with the troops and thrown across the stream in emergencies and supported by means of balloons. The balloons are not, however, allowed to float above, but are placed beneath the planking. A dozen large inflated balloons anchored at the desired height can thus be made to support a planking on which a hundred men can safely cross at once. In the wider streams three or four of these planks are necessary to be used, but they can be bolted together and thus

made to serve all practical purposes of a single span. The only difficulty that it was expected the new idea would encounter was in the case of low-banked streams, where it would be impossible to place the balloons beneath the bridge and above the water. When this was tried, however, it was found that the same purpose was served by floating the balloons on top of the water, with the advantage that fewer balloons were needed to support the planking. There is no difficulty whatever in carrying the material for the hastily constructed bridge about. The planks are, of course, easily enough carried and the balloons could be readily inflated with a balloon wagon. This has become an accepted part of military paraphernalia in any event, so

that no inconvenience is experienced on this score. The balloons are made of a heavy textured silk that readily stands the strain thus placed upon them. They are repeatedly varnished and specially coated so that the surface is immune to the effects of ordinary blows. They are somewhat smaller than the regular army balloon. In the French maneuvers, by sending a company at a time across the bridges hastily thrown across the river, ten regiments were sent across in less than an hour and a half, including the time necessary to bring the army and balloon wagons up from the rear, and the time that it took to inflate the balloons and throw the bridge into position. This is much better time than was made by the practice of any other plan in use in the French army.

## Six Times Around the Earth.

The distance which a regular walker, who takes a fairly long tramp every day, will cover in a lifetime is something quite startling. A man has been found in England who has walked more than six times the distance around the earth.

Not long ago a business firm in England offered, as an advertisement, prizes for all sorts of "champions." Among the rest was a prize for the postman who could prove that he had walked the greatest number of miles. This person was found to be Paul Hemmel of Swardston, Norfolk, England. He has been forty-three years a postman and during all that time has never been one official day absent from duty. He is still discharging his duty satisfactorily.

He proved that in those forty-three years he has walked, in carrying the mail, upward of 160,000 miles. No other postman approached this record, and it is doubtful if it can be caught by any living man in any occupation.

The real test of a good housekeeper is good catnip.

## Discovery of Life Plant

So full of vigor that if one of its leaves be pinned to a warm wall another plant will grow. It is these same principles which enable Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to arouse to life and duty the overworked stomach. The sufferer from dyspepsia or any stomach trouble needs it. A Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Nothing takes impudence out of people so promptly as adversity.

## Locomotive Runs

During the past few months, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has materially extended the runs of the passenger locomotives on through trains. Formerly engines were changed on an average every 100 or 150 miles. It was thought that the mountain grades of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad would prevent an extension of the runs. However, the experiment was made. It has proved successful and reduced the number of locomotives formerly required by twenty-four, which can be used in other branches of the service and save the purchase of more motive power. Under the new plan, locomotives are double crewed and make from 200 to 300 miles a month, as against 2,500 to 4,000 under the former method.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95.

If you have anything to do with a woman, impose on her, or she will on you.

## A Perfect Cathartic

Not violently emptying the bowels or causing but gently stimulating action, strengthening the liver, toning the system, curing constipation, biliousness, indigestion, etc. Price, 50c. per box.

If a man takes more than one trip a year, he travels on a pass.

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

If any one hates you, overcome him hatred by asking him for any kind of information.

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

A 16-year-old girl is pretty, but never as pretty as she thinks.

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

Some women think it's a sign they are good if they abuse men.

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

Where every reputable man works, loading is disgraceful.

**DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA**  
(Teething Powders.)  
Costs only 25 Cents. Ask your Druggist for it.  
C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

## Mrs. Barnard Thanks MRS. PINKHAM FOR HEALTH.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 18,992]  
"DEAR FRIEND—I feel it my duty to express my gratitude and thanks to you for what your medicine has done for me. I was very miserable and losing flesh very fast, had bladder trouble, fluttering pains about the heart and would get so dizzy and suffered with painful menstruation. I was reading in a paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I wrote to you and after taking two bottles I felt like a new person. Your Vegetable Compound has entirely cured me and I cannot praise it enough."—MRS. J. O. BARNARD, MILLTOWN, WASHINGTON CO., ME.

## An Iowa Woman's Convincing Statement.

"I tried three doctors, and the last one said nothing but an operation would help me. My trouble was profuse flowing; sometimes I would think I would flow to death. I was so weak that the least work would tire me. Reading of so many being cured by your medicine, I made up my mind to write to you for advice, and I am so glad that I did. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and followed your directions, and am now well and strong. I shall recommend your medicine to all, for it saved my life."—MISS A. P., Box 21, Adair, Iowa.

## BROWN'S IRON TONIC

It is nature's great restorer of health. It is a thorough restorer of the blood, it is pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Acts as a general tonic; cures up the system, preventing disease, regulates the liver and kidneys, increases habitual constitution and increases strength and appetite. Ask your druggist for it. 40c. per bottle.

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Are now using our International Type-High Plates. Saved to LABOR-SAVING LENGTHS.

They will save time in your composing room as they can be handled even quicker than type. No extra charge is made for saving plates to short lengths. Send a trial order to this office and be convinced.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, DALLAS, TEXAS.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE. Worth \$4 to \$5 compared with other makes.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES. THE GENUINE W. L. DOUGLAS shoe and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of \$2 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue A Free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

## PENSIONS

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

Agents Wanted. You can earn \$10 per mo. handling for terms. C. B. Anderson & Co. 312 N. Main St., Dallas, Tex. Licensed with (your eyes) and Thompson's Eye Water.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

DENTAL DEPARTMENT. Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. (Closed) COLLEGE IN STATE. Thirteenth Annual Session opens Oct. 1, closes April 15th. Those contemplating the study of dentistry should write for catalogue. Address: DR. R. W. FOSTER, Dean, 92-93 Human Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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## If you will buy three

## Old Virginia Cheroots

and smoke them to-day you will get the greatest amount of comfort and satisfaction that 5 cents will buy in a smoke, and get it three times over! You haven't any idea how good they are and cannot have until you try them. Try three to-day instead of a 5c. cigar.

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

# PLANTATION CHILL CURE is Guaranteed.

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

## IF IT FAILS

Go to your merchant and get

YOUR MONEY BACK

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



# PHANTOM SHIP

—OR—  
The Flying Dutchman.

—BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.

## CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

The morning dawned with a smooth sea and a bright blue sky; the raft had been borne to leeward of the cluster of uninhabited islands of which we spoke, and was now without hopes of reaching them; but to the westward were to be seen on the horizon the refracted heads and trunks of coconut trees, and in that direction it was resolved that they should tow the raft. The breakfast had been served out, and the men had taken to the oars, when they discovered a group of men sweeping after them from one of the islands to windward. That it was a pirate vessel there could be no doubt; but Philip and Krantz considered that their force was more than sufficient to repel them, should an attack be made. This was pointed out to them; arms were distributed to all in the boats, as well as to those on the raft; and that the oarsmen might not be fatigued, they were ordered to lie on their oars, and await the coming up of the vessel.

As soon as the pirate was within range, having reconnoitered her antagonists, she ceased pulling, and commenced firing from a small piece of cannon which was mounted on her bows. The grape and lightning which she poured upon them wounded several of the men, although Philip had ordered them to lie down flat on the raft and in the boats. The pirate advanced nearer, and her fire became more destructive, without any opportunity of returning it by the Dutch's people. At last it was proposed, as the only chance of escape, that the boats should attack the pirate. This was agreed to by Philip; more men were sent in the boats; Krantz took the command; the raft was cast off, and the boats pulled away. But scarcely had they cleared the raft, when, as by one sudden thought, they turned round, and pulled away in the opposite direction. Krantz's voice was heard by Philip, and his sword was seen to flash through the air; a moment afterward he plunged into the sea, and swam to the raft. It appeared that the people in the boats, anxious to preserve the money which they had possession of, had agreed among themselves to pull away and leave the raft to its fate. The proposal for attacking the pirate had been suggested with that view, and as soon as they were clear of the raft, they put their intentions into execution. In vain had Krantz expostulated and threatened; they would have taken his life; and when he found that his efforts were of no avail, he leaped from the boat. "Then we are lost, I fear," said Philip, addressing the pilot, who stood near to him.

"Lost—but not lost by the pirates—no harm there! He, he!"

The remark of Schriften was correct. The pirates, imagining that in taking to their boats the people had carried with them everything that was valuable, instead of firing at the raft, immediately gave chase to the boats. The sweeps were now out, and the proa flew over the smooth water like a sea-bird, passed the raft, and was at first evidently gaining on the boats; but their speed soon slackened, and as the day passed, the boats and then the pirate vessel disappeared in the southward; the distance between them being apparently much the same as at the commencement of the chase.

The raft being now at the mercy of the wind and waves, Philip and Krantz collected the carpenter's tools which had been brought from the ship, and selecting two spars from the raft, they made every preparation for stepping a mast and setting sail by the next morning.

The morning dawned, and the first objects that met their view were the boats pulling back toward the raft, followed closely by the pirate. The men had pulled the whole night, and were worn out with fatigue. It was presumed that a consultation had been held, in which it was agreed that they should make a sweep, so as to return to obtain provisions and water, which they had not on board at the time of their desertion. But it was feared otherwise; gradually the men dropped their oars, exhausted, into the bottom of the boat, and the pirate vessel followed them with renewed ardor. The boats were captured one by one; the booty found was more than the pirates anticipated, and it hardly need be said that not one was spared. All this took place within three miles of the raft, and Philip anticipated that the next movement of the vessel would be toward them, but he was mistaken. Satisfied with their booty, and imagining that there could be no more on the raft, the pirate pulled away to the eastward, toward the islands from among which she had first made her appearance. Thus were those who expected to escape, and who had deserted their companions, deservedly punished; while those who anticipated every disaster from this desertion discovered that it was the cause of their being saved.

The remaining people on board the raft amounted to about forty-five; Philip, Krantz, Schriften, Amine, the two mates, sixteen seamen and twenty-four soldiers, who had been embarked at Amsterdam. Of provisions they had sufficient for three or four weeks; but of water they were very short, already not having sufficient for

more than three days at the usual allowance. As soon as the mast had been stepped and rigged, and the sails set (although there was hardly a breath of wind), Philip explained to the men the necessity of reducing the quantity of water, and it was agreed that it should be served out so as to extend the supply to twelve days, the allowance being reduced to half a pint per day.

There was a debate at this time, as the raft was in two parts, whether it would not be better to cast off the smaller one, and put all the people on board the other; but this proposal was overruled, as, in the first place, although the boats had deserted them, the number on the raft had not much diminished, and moreover, the raft would steer much better under sail now that it had length, than it would do if they reduced its dimensions and altered its shape to a square mass of floating wood.

For three days it was calm, the sun poured down his hot beams upon them, and the want of water was severely felt; those who continued to drink spirits suffered the most.

The night closed in as before; the stars shone bright, but there was no moon. Philip had risen at midnight to relieve Krantz from the storage of the raft. Usually the men had lain about in every part of the raft, but this night the majority of them remained forward. Philip was communicating with his own bitter thoughts, when he heard a scuffle forward, and the voice of Krantz crying out to him for help. He quitted the helm, and seeing his cutlass ran forward, where he found Krantz down, and the men securing him. He fought his way to him, but was himself seized and disarmed. "Cut away—cut away," was called out by those who held him; and in a few seconds Philip had the misery to behold the after-part of the raft, with Amine upon it, drift apart from the one on which he stood.

"For mercy's sake! my wife—my Amine! for Heaven's sake, save her!" cried Philip, struggling in vain to disengage himself. Amine also, who had run to the side of the raft held out her arms—it was in vain—they were separated by more than a cable's length. Philip made one more desperate struggle, and then fell down deprived of sense and motion.

## CHAPTER XXV.

It was not until the day had dawned that Philip opened his eyes, and discovered Krantz kneeling at his side, at first his thoughts were scattered and confused; he felt that some dreadful calamity had happened to him, but he could not recall to mind what it was. At last it rushed upon him, and he buried his face in his hands.

"Take comfort," said Krantz, "we shall probably gain the shore today, and we shall go in search of her as soon as we can."

He offered such consolation as his friendship could suggest, but in vain. He then talked of revenge, and Philip raised his head. After a few minutes' thought, he rose up. "Yes," replied he, "revenge—revenge upon those dastards and traitors! Tell me, Krantz, how many can we trust?"

"Half of the men, I should think, at least. It was a surprise. A spar had been fitted as a rudder, and the raft had now drifted nearer the shore than it ever had done before. The men were in high spirits at the prospect, and every man was sitting on his own store of dollars, which, in their eyes, increased in value in proportion as did their prospect of escape.

Philip discovered from Krantz that it was the soldiers and most indifferent seamen who had maintained on the night before and cut away the other raft, and that all the boat men had remained neutral.

"And as they will be now, I imagine," continued Krantz, "the prospect of gaining the shore has, in a manner, reconciled them to the treachery of their companions."

"Probably," replied Philip, with a bitter laugh; "but I know what will rouse them. Send them here to me."

Philip talked to the seamen whom Krantz had sent over to him. He pointed out to them that the other men were traitors not to be relied upon; that they would sacrifice everything and everybody for their own gain; that they had already done so for money, and that they themselves would have to security, either on the raft or on the shore, with such people; that they dare not sleep for fear of having their throats cut, and that it were better at once to get rid of those who could not be true to each other; that it would facilitate their escape, and that they could divide between themselves the money which the others had secured, and by which they could double their own shares. That it had been his intention, although he had said nothing, to enforce the restoration of the money for the benefit of the company as soon as they had gained a civilized port, where the authorities could interfere; but that if they consented to join and aid him, he would now give them the whole of it for their own use.

What wilt not the desire of gain effect? Is it therefore to be wondered at that these men, who were, indeed, but little better than those who were

thus, in his desire for retaliation, denounced by Philip, consented to his proposal? It was agreed that if they did not gain the shore the others should be attacked that very night and tossed into the sea.

But the consultation with Philip had put the other party on the alert; they, too, held council and kept their arms by their sides. As the breeze died away, they were not two miles from the land, and once more they drifted back into the ocean. Philip's mind was borne down with grief at the loss of Amine; but it recovered to a certain degree when he thought of revenge; that feeling stayed him up, and he often felt the edge of his cutlass, impatient for the moment of retribution.

It was a lovely night; the sea was now smooth as glass, and not a breath of air moved in the heavens; the sail of the raft hung listless down the mast, and was reflected upon the calm surface by the brilliancy of the starry night alone. It was a night for contemplation—for examination of one's self, and adoration of the Deity; and here, on a frail raft, were huddled together more than forty beings, ready for combat, murder and for spoil. Each party pretended to repose; yet each was quietly watching the motions of the other, with their hands upon their weapons. The signal was to be given by Philip; it was to let go the halyards of the yard, so that the sail would fall down upon a portion of the other party and entangle them. By Philip's directions Schriften had taken the helm, and Krantz remained by his side.

The yard and sail fell clattering down, and then the work of death commenced; there was no parley, no suspense; each man started upon his feet and raised his sword. The voices of Philip and Krantz alone were heard, and Philip's sword did its work. He was served to his revenge, and never could be satiated as long as one remained who had sacrificed Amine. As Philip had expected, many had been covered up and entangled by the falling of the sail, and their work was thereby made easier.

Some fell where they stood; others reeled back and sank down under the smooth water; others were pierced as they floundered under the canvas. In a few minutes the work of carnage was complete. Schriften meanwhile looked on, and ever and anon gave vent to his chuckling laugh—his demoniacal "He! he!"

The strife was over and Philip stood against the mast to recover his breath. "So far art thou revenged, my Amine," thought he; "but, oh! what are these paltry lives compared with thine!" And now that his revenge was satisfied, and he could do no more, he covered his face up with his hands and wept bitterly, while those who had resisted him were already collecting the money of the slain for distribution. These men, when they found that three only of their side had fallen, lamented that there had not been more, as their own share of the dollars would have been increased.

There were now but thirteen men besides Philip, Krantz and Schriften left upon the raft. As the day dawned the breeze again sprang up, and they shared out the portions of water which would have been the allowance of their companions who had fallen. Hunger they felt not; but the water revived their spirits.

(To be continued.)

## HELD COURT AT DOG SHOW.

A Pretty Girl and the Attention She Attracted by Her Actions.

Over at the dog show on the opening night a pretty girl followed by the customary masculine throng that always circulates around a pretty girl as a moth about a candle, wandered through the aisles of the First regiment armory and listened to all the noisy canines sing their doleful songs of woe and wrong. She patted the heads of the uglier bulldogs and twisted a bunch of violets into the collar of a shaggy St. Bernard.

She pulled the tails of the kinkled pups and twirled the ears of the jaunty fox-terriers. She righted a collar that had turned away and even ventured to make friends with the bloodhounds. The dogs were happy and so was the pretty girl. The delight of the canorous masculine throng was not so evident, but they pretended at least that they enjoyed playing second fiddle to a dog rather than not having a chance to take part in her orchestra at all.

One great bulldog evidently shared the sentiments of the men. When the pretty girl reached the cage that contained the ferocious looking brute she found it had no water and was barking its dissatisfaction at the turn of affairs in the most emphatically protesting manner.

"The poor dog!" exclaimed the girl in crescendo accents of pity, and at once she remedied the evil by helping her four-footed friend to some water stolen from the neighboring cage. After that act of mercy the dog, like the men, was her abject victim.

It put both paws on her shoulders and laid its head down affectionately, and when the girl attempted to wander away the dog cried so piteously that she returned again and again to comfort it. "Poor thing," exclaimed one of the surrounding men with a whimsical grimace, "poor thing. Who said that a dog hadn't the feelings of a man?"

The pretty girl laughed and blushed and rewarded the speaker with the present of a very special smile.

"Dreadful! That young man and his wife who seemed so much in love have been arrested as swindlers." "That proves their devotion, you see. They were taken up with each other."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## WAR IS EXPECTED.

British Cabinet Council May Result in An Ultimatum.

## TENSION ACUTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

News Urgently Awaited—The Boers May End the Diplomatic Tangle by Raising Natal.

London, Sept. 7.—Yesterday's morning news shed no light on the Transvaal situation. The signs which the English are accustomed to see just previous to a war continue and from these any number of sensational deductions may be drawn.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, remains at the colonial office and the other cabinet ministers are either here or on the way to the city.

General opinion tends to the belief that the cabinet council will result in an ultimatum, followed by an immediate backdown on the part of the Boers of the commencement of hostilities by Great Britain. This feeling, however, is founded on the trend of the recent negotiations and it is often forgotten that in these Mr. Chamberlain had practically a free hand and was not hindered by the cautious conservatism which undoubtedly will characterize the deliberations of the full cabinet council.

The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday said:

"It is feared that during the past twenty-four hours the probability of war has become appreciably greater."

The paper, however, prints no news except that received Tuesday to justify this assertion.

Advices from various sources indicate that the acute tension in all parts of South Africa continues. But unless the Boers take the initiative, which at present is improbable, it is pretty certain that the issue of peace or war lies solely in the result of Friday's cabinet council, hence public attention is centered more upon the signs of the times as exhibited at army stations and the dock yards than in South Africa itself, though news from there is eagerly awaited, chiefly owing to the uneasy feeling that Boers might end the diplomatic tangle by raising Natal.

It was reported yesterday evening that Mr. Chamberlain had sent a reply through Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, and British minister of South Africa to the Transvaal government's latest proposition. The latter is generally understood to be a withdrawal of the former concessions, and an initiative agreement for a further conference. It seems improbable that Mr. Chamberlain has done this, as he would probably have awaited the cabinet's decision before taking such action, and even if he has it is hardly likely that his reply would bring matters to a head except by irritating the Boers into aggressive action.

## Bryan in California.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 7.—Wm. J. Bryan, who with his family, arrived here from Yosemite yesterday, was given an enthusiastic reception at Woodward pavilion last night. The pavilion was packed to the doors and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

Mr. Bryan in his speech stated that he did not favor the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines before a stable government is established.

## Senator Jones Improving.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7.—A special from Washington says: Mr. James K. Jones, Jr., arrived yesterday after a five months' sojourn in Europe with his father and mother. Senator Jones and his wife are now in Scotland, their present stopping place being Inverness. Mr. Jones says his father's health is completely restored and that he possesses his old time strength and vitality. Twice in Europe the senator was ill, but the same was due entirely to local causes, change of climate food and water.

"At no time," said Mr. Jones, "did the senator have a recurrence of the heart trouble that prostrated him in Washington last February. Senator Jones has engaged passage and will sail for home Sept. 20. He will spend October and November in Arkansas and return to Washington for the assembling of congress in December."

One thousand bushels of wheat and oats burned at Admora, I. T.

## Venezuelan Troubles.

Washington, Sept. 7.—An unusually long period of peace, which has again appeared in Venezuela and a revolutionary movement is now in progress. Information comes to the state department from an unofficial source, but one believed to be trustworthy. The extent of the movement is not known here, but as there have been for some time past rumors of discontent, it would not be surprising if this last manifestation should prove to be of large proportions.

## G. A. R. in Session.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7.—The real business of the Grand Army of the Republic gathering began yesterday with the assembling of the national encampment in the Grand opera house, one of the most spacious structures in the city. The election of the next commander-in-chief is an important question which will be decided by the delegates. The contest for the command is between Col. Albert D. Shaw of New York and Judge Leo Roster of Missouri.

In addition to the national encampment, the following auxiliary associations began their annual meetings yesterday: Naval Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps, ladies auxiliaries of the G. A. R., union ex-prisoners of war, ladies' auxiliary naval veterans.

In addition there were many corps reunions during the day and night. The show feature was a parade of union ex-prisoners of war.

The national encampment met in executive session at 11 o'clock. A large amount of business was on hand. The encampment is made up of 344 delegates from the various states and territories, 180 department officers, 11 national officers and past commanders-in-chief and 682 past department commanders, the total voting strength being 1262.

The opening address was made by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson. Then followed the reading of reports. The report of Alonzo Williams of Rhode Island, inspector general, gave losses by death at 7994, which, added to the losses through other causes, made a total loss of 45,855. The number of members in good standing June 30, 1899, was 287,961.

Other reports presented were those of the junior vice commander-in-chief, surgeon general and chaplain-in-chief. After they had been read, they were referred to the committee on amendments.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of one member of each of the forty-five departments. Senior Vice Commander Johnson, as commander-in-chief, was elected to serve the unexpired term of the late Col. Sexton. Commander Johnson will continue in office until the end of the encampment. Daniel Ross of Wilmington, junior vice commander, was elevated to the office of senior vice commander, succeeding Col. Johnson. The report on pensions was made the special order for 2:30 o'clock.

The first business after recess was the selection of a place for the next encampment, and Chicago was chosen by acclamation.

The report of the committee on pensions was then read. After a discussion lasting nearly four hours the report was referred back to the committee with instructions that it be presented at to-day's session. Until the report will be withheld from publication. Many delegates objected that it did not set forth what the G. A. R. wanted. The complaint of the veterans, as contained in the pension committee's report, is that the law governing the granting of pensions is misconstructed by the pension examiner. The report is not critical, but is said to contain a statement of facts as they exist in the pension department.

The encampment adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Fifty persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Conneltsville, Pa., this morning.

Dr. Kramer was hurt in a runaway at Hillsboro.

## Mexico News.

City of Mexico, Sept. 7.—Preparations on a grand scale for the celebration of the national anniversary of independence are being made. Triumphant arches erected by the different states of the republic are being constructed at various points in the city, and there will be a procession of troops with many allegorical cars.

Heavy rains have prevailed here for several days.

Oaxaca, Sept. 7.—Gov. Martin Gonzalez of this state has invited the American residents to take part in the independence day celebration, and they will erect a handsome arch besides actively participating in the public manifestation of rejoicing.

Merida, Yucatan, Sept. 7.—The yellow fever has disappeared, all patients having recovered. Business is very active in this section, the Indian disturbances on the Belize frontier having no effect on the trade of the more settled part of the peninsula.

## Intense Heat.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 7.—The weather bureau's daily bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning shows that the district of Arkansas was the hottest spot in the United States. The average maximum temperature for the district was officially reported at 102. Following are the reports: Brinkley 101, Forest City 98, Fort Smith 102, Helena 101, Little Rock 98, Malvern 101, Newport 100, Pine Bluff 100, Prescott 104, Russellville 100, Texarkana 105, Warren 100.

## TEXANETTES.

The cowboy carnival at Midland was a success.

A fine drum corps has been organized at Sherman.

The Jewish synagogue has been completed at El Paso.

Several brick buildings have been built at Graham recently.

The letter carriers of Weatherford have received their uniforms.

Mrs. Jim Cattle was painfully hurt by an electric fan at Bonham.

Ed McClanahan, colored, was fatally shot at Paris the other night.

The Mothers' Union at Gaineville is getting after Sunday law violators.

Isham Blackman, colored, was seriously cut in a fight at Naengdoches.

Miss Bertha Black and four children were hurt in a runaway near Weatherford.

Marshal J. Pratt died at Hemphill. He was one of the first citizens of the town.

The town of Farmer held an educational reunion. A big attendance was reported.

Carl Krohn, an old and highly respected citizen of Austin, died the other day.

The public schools of El Paso opened the other day with an attendance of 1298 pupils.

Four young men were tried at Marshall for disturbing religious worship, and fined \$25 each.

C. B. Eckleberger of Denton was kicked by a horse and one of the bones in his left leg broken.

Mrs. Leonora Morris was found dead at Hallettsville by her husband. She had been in bad health for several months.

The 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Buttrick of Sherman was painfully hurt the other day by being kicked by a mule.

At Rockwall, Lofland & Dean's gin-house, together with a quantity of cotton and three wagons, burned. Total loss about \$4500; no insurance.

The comptroller registered \$33,000 of McCulloch county courthouse bonds. The state board of education purchased this issue on a basis of 4.21 per cent.

Drackneridge, a runner owned by J. D. Phillips of Coalgate, I. T., was killed by jumping from a Texas and Pacific train between Big Springs and Midland.

The Governor's Guard, the crack military company of the United States, met and disbanded. After the Cuban war the company was never reorganized.

Deputy Sheriff Warden and Hendrix lodged Ad Braddox, colored, in jail at McKinney, charged with assault to murder. They captured him near Rockwall.

At Denton, O. T. Graham sold the Denton telephone exchange to R. B. Walker, formerly of Jefferson, and Mr. Walker has assumed control of the business.

The telephone company has put in a pay station at the courthouse at Gainesville. This was done on account of the constant increase in patronage that the company is receiving.

Two farmers became involved in a difficulty between Bonham and Eaton, and as a result Newt Ford was cut several times about the breast and face. A party surrendered to the officers.

The Bryan Woodmen of the World unveiled a monument over the grave of Sovereign W. A. Johnson, at Alexander Chapel, near Bryan. An address was delivered by Judge John W. Doremus.

At a late hour the other night a serious disturbance took place at a gathering of colored people in the southwest part of Paris. Picky McClure was choked on the head with an ax, but will recover. Five shots were fired at his assailant, who made his escape. Another negro, Charley Stewart, was lodged in jail, charged with firing the shots.

The railroad commission has received complaints that the rate on cotton seed meal and cake from Kyle, New Braunfels and San Antonio to Galveston is 15 cents per 100 pounds, while the rate is 16 cents from Austin, Taylor and San Marcos, which is a discrimination. The commission contemplates raising the rate to 15 cents from the first three places, which would be the regular mileage rate.

Ed Dixon, colored, was shot and seriously wounded while breaking into a grocery store at McKinney.

Citizens of Crawford, McLennan county, are offering inducements for some one to build a first-class flouring mill.

At Denton, City Marshal W. S. Fry arrested Will Riley, a negro, on warrants charging him with assault to murder in two cases, the offenses being alleged to have taken place in Cherokee county. Officers from that county took the prisoners back with them.

The county commissioners in session at Cooper declined to rescind the action previously taken in issuing bonds for the erection of a new courthouse. A large element desired the question submitted to a vote of the people under the new law.



## LOCAL.

## DISTRICT COURT.

Rev. Hammons went up to Roswell this morning.

J. D. Loe passed through Saturday en-route to El Paso.

Born, Tuesday, Sept. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Jno. L. Kell's daughter.

Mr. Camp, of the firm of Conway & Camp, visited Pecos, Wednesday night.

Mrs. T. A. Ezell has been dangerously ill the past week with slow fever.

Mrs. M. C. Stewart is visiting in hope for a couple of weeks with relatives.

J. F. Hinkle, manager of the CA— or Pecos Cattle Co., was in town the past week a few days.

Misses Tena Nymeyer and Edna Barber left yesterday for Weatherford, Texas, to enter college.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Anderson's thirteen year old daughter has been ill the past week with tonsillitis.

Rev. Jno. L. Kell, who has been here for a couple of weeks left for his new appointment in Kansas, Thursday.

Joseph Gleason, a late volunteer for the Philippines who came here a week or ten days ago, is very sick at the hospital with peritonitis.

Mrs. C. F. Thomason's house at Pecos barely escaped destruction by fire Tuesday night. A well organized bucket brigade saved it with only \$500 damage to upper story and furniture.

W. W. Bush, an old time resident of Carlsbad but now of Canon City, Tex., is in town looking after his case against the Palatine Insurance Co. for insurance on his residence destroyed by fire some four years ago.

The Pat Murray harness shop is closed Mr. Murray having sold the stock to several parties but other creditors intervened and the case is in court. Mr. Murray is now sick at the home of T. J. Cooper.

Aubrey Gist who last June purchased the location known as Setting Bull in the Guadalupe from Jim DeMoss, left Wednesday for Uvalde, Texas, to purchase a car of fine billies and other things. He will return in about a month.

The squib of "Wickedness" by "On to You" referring to the cowboy in church in this week's Argus is not only an insult to cowboys but a scandal to Christians who revere the name made so lightly of. The taste of "On to You" must be depraved—rotten.

Dr. Whither was called to Geyser Springs, Monday, to attend Miss Eva Hush, who is very ill with nervous prostration. While returning the physician was caught in the flood of Black river and lost his medicine case, which was found later by cow boys. The Black river swam the team.

The town board of trustees met Tuesday evening and on motion duly seconded voted a salary \$2.50 per night to D. D. Clark as marshal for watching the town during this term of court. Action was taken on the resignation of the fire department by the selection of D. W. Gerhart as chief with power to appoint subordinate officers.

Sam Stevenson who has made several trips from Dallas since his first indictment in 1903, was again on hand Monday morning. Mr. Stevenson was accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Oberchain. The case is called for next Monday. This is the case where Ed Gamble and Stevenson had a difficulty in the livery stable.

M. J. Murray better known as Pat Murray the harness man, made an assignment of property by bill of sale Monday morning to Dr. Smith. An agent for Parlin & Orendoff filed a petition Wednesday setting forth that assignment was illegal and fraudulent and asked that the assets of Murray be accounted for and property distributed among the creditors. The court ordered all parties to appear, so the case will be more than this case.

While crossing a herd of several hundred cattle over the Pecos above the McMillan lake, the CA— outfit had the misfortune to get a couple of hundred bogged in quick sand, necessitating the work of the whole force for two days and nights in the mud and water, pulling cattle out by ropes attached to the necks. Several cattle were killed, being stuck fast and the mud dried around them before the men could get to them.

Receiver Rogers of the old First National bank, will shortly declare another dividend to the depositors, having forwarded sufficient funds to Washington to pay all due the depositors or 100 per cent. Mr. Rogers took possession of the institution when matters were in bad shape, when many believed he would not pay fifty per cent; in fact many disposed of the claims for that figure. Many of the assets of the bank were at the time Mr. Rogers assumed control absolutely impossible to dispose of. Mr. Rogers has made a splendid record in the management of the affairs of the bank and deserves special credit from the depositors. The comptroller of the currency will make payment to depositors direct from Washington, sending each depositor a draft for the amount of the receiver's certificate.

The Fall Term Convenes With a Large Docket.

District court opened Monday with the usual attendance of visiting attorneys, litigants and witnesses. Judge F. W. Parker, of the third district, occupied the bench in place of Judge Leland. Orrin Rice the stenographer, Eliego Baca the interpreter, and the district clerk, J. E. Griffith, came in with the judge. The district attorney, Mr. Nietet, of Roswell, and G. A. Richardson, Judge Marfa, of Midland, W. W. Gatewood, of Marfa, Mr. Oberchain, of Dallas, and the local bar Messrs. Freeman & Cameron, John Franklin, U. S. Bateman were also on hand. The work of swearing in the jury was at once commenced and Mr. Kerr was excused being over sixty, Mr. Matheson because of pressing demands in county treasurer duties. Mr. Rheinboldt because a crop of tomatoes was about to spoil unless he could attend the work of canning, having the only cannery in the county. The petit jury finally secured stands as follows:

J. H. James, W. W. Galton, M. J. Murray, I. S. Osborne, L. M. Collier, J. A. Froman, R. S. Benson, Edw. Scoggin, Jno. Mihlfred, Jno. Roark, Henry Robb, J. D. Walker, R. S. Montgomery, V. V. Gieghorn, W. C. Reiff, J. C. and H. B. Brogdon, C. H. Dishman, Oscar Sassa, R. Ohnemus, Albert Krull, A. L. Haynes, Jam B. and Julian Smith.

The grand jury as finally sworn in consists of the following:

E. S. Motter, foreman; C. H. McLentathen, clerk; T. J. Fletcher, H. L. Potter, Peter Corn, Paul Kroeger, A. J. Bryant, T. A. Ezell, John Byrnes, B. T. Killough, C. W. Cowden, W. R. Owen, George Pendleton, W. E. King and J. W. Stokes. J. S. Hunt was appointed Bailiff and Eliego Baca interpreter for the jury.

The judge's charge to the grand jury was in brief as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:— You are summoned and chosen as grand jurors for the Fifth Judicial District of New Mexico, sitting in and for the county of Eddy.

It is to the infractions of the criminal laws of the Territory of New Mexico, occurring within the county of Eddy, that your attention and consideration will be directed during your present session. \* \* \* (After alluding to origin and purposes of the jury system the Judge continued):

From these observations it will be seen that there is a double duty cast on you—one a duty to society, to see that the parties against whom there is just cause to charge the commission of a crime shall be held to answer the charge; on the other hand, a duty to the citizen to see that he is not subjected to prosecution upon accusations having no better foundation than public clamor or private malice.

\* \* \* In the investigation of a charge for the purpose of an indictment the jury can receive no other evidence than:

First, Such as given by witnesses produced and sworn before them; or, Second, Legal documentary evidence, and you can receive none but legal evidence, and the best evidence in degree, to the exclusion of secondary or hearsay evidence.

You are not bound to hear the evidence of the defendant, but it is your duty to weigh all evidence submitted to you, finding an indictment when all the evidence, taken together, would in your judgment, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by a trial jury.

The grand jury must inquire into (1) condition of prisoners not indicted but tryable in this county; (2) the condition and management of county prisons, and (3) into all malfeasances of office by public officials of the county.

I am required to give you specially in charge the law against carrying deadly weapons; vide laws of 1880, page 65, and 1891, pages 117 and 118.

I am also required to give you specially in charge the law against officers speculating in county, municipal or

THE  
Parlor Saloon,  
Conway & Camp,  
Proprietors.

THIS palatial new resort solicits the patronage of the people of Carlsbad and Eddy county, guaranteeing courteous treatment and first-class service in all respects. We handle only the best of all kinds of refreshments. For family or medicinal use the renowned J. S. Searcy Whisky is unexcelled, as its selection by the U. S. government by the U. S. Marine Hospital will testify. We also handle Sherwood Pure Rye, the best and highest priced of this class of goods on the market.

LAWRENCEBURG, Anderson Co., Ky., 1884.

TO THE TRADE: My brand was selected for use at U. S. Marine Hospital at Washington, D. C., after being analyzed by the eminent chemist, W. M. Mew, over eighty seven samples of the leading brands of Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania. It should be borne in mind that in this department of the service the sample appear in plain bottles, without marks of any kind, and the selection of this whisky is from the noted Helling Spring in Anderson county, Ky., which stands at a temperature of 50 degrees the year round, with a supply inexhaustible. This water is at all times clear. I will further state that I have never had a single barrel returned.

Very Respectfully, J. S. SEARCY.

## School Books

AND  
SUPPLIES

AT THE

Eddy Drug Co's Drug Store.

Windmills!

Eclipse and  
Star.

Well Casing and Piping.

Tin and Galvanized  
... Iron Work.

Galvanized Iron Cisterns built to order.  
Give us a call and get our prices.

Tracy & McEwan.

court warrants. (Laws of 1880, pp. 20-22.)

The laws against gambling, vagrancy and the desecration of the Sabbath are also required to be specially given in charge, and they will be called to your attention by the district attorney.

(The Judge cautioned the jury very strongly as to keeping their proceedings in the jury room in strict secrecy reminding them that violations of the rule is punishable by fine and imprisonment. With a concise direction as to their organization, powers and limitations, Judge Parker closed with the following:)

In conclusion, gentlemen present no person through malice hatred or ill-will; weigh well the evidence produced before you; do not let yourself be made the means of accusing the innocent or setting on foot a public prosecution in aid of one side or the other of a mere political or partisan controversy; neither should you leave any unrepresented through fear, favor or affection, or any reward, or the promise or hope thereof.

You should be vigilant and patient in your inquiries, and let no man escape trial who is shown to be guilty of a violation of the territory of New Mexico, tryable in this county.

A call of the docket was had and assignment of cases made. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were taken up with civil business, the first criminal case being called up yesterday.

Following indictments were turned by the grand jury:

W. G. Cass, murder; Floyd Baker and Lee Phillips, burglary; Marion Brock, larceny of a horse; Ignacio Mingar, larceny of mule; Chas Ware larceny of horse, 4 counts; Saul Marx horse stealing 4 counts; Dan Johnson horse stealing 4 counts; D. R. Harkey handling pistol in threatening manner; Wm. Edwards no true bill; Amor Yates no true bill; F. G. Schellau insanity.

The following cases wherein the territory is plaintiff were nolle:

Walter H. Pandleford, insulting while armed.

Leslie Dow, violating Sunday law.

George Bragg, assault to kill and murder.

Robert Martin, assault to murder.

Pantaleon Castanilla, assault to murder with a knife.

Brown Seay, violating Sunday law.

John Scott, larceny of horse.

Wm. McLendon and Martin Mrose, receiving stolen property.

Victor Queen, larceny of one cow.

Augustin Lerma, murder.

Thomas Friday, larceny of cattle.

Cage Dodd, larceny of cattle.

Following cases continued, set for trial, passed or nolle:

John Slaughter, larceny of horses, continued.

Joseph Spies, assault with a deadly weapon, continued.

Thos. Friday, carrying deadly weapon, continued.

Samuel Stevenson, assault with a deadly weapon, set for Monday, Sept. 18.

William Jones, larceny of horse, continued.

Henry Bering, larceny of horse, set for Tuesday.

W. F. Baker, larceny of cattle, continued.

Chas. Cochran, larceny of cattle, continued with alias.

Victor Queen, larceny of cattle, continued.

W. F. Baker, larceny of cattle, continued.

Estanislao Hernandez, murder, nolle.

Carl Gordon, handling a pistol in a threatening manner, set for 1st Thursday.

Perry Melton, larceny of neat cattle, hung jury.

Bruce Jones, larceny of cattle, on trial to-day.

Marion Edwards, assault, passed.

Horace Williams, assault, set for 1st Thursday.

Thursday.  
Joseph Taylor, assault, passed.

J. W. Thompson, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

R. H. Pierce vs J. M. Melton, assumption by attachment, passed.

March Bros. vs T. J. Wiley, replevin; set for 1st Saturday, jury waived.

American Trust & Savings Bank and the Pecos Co. vs Greene Vineyard Co and the Pecos Valley Ry Co; chancery, passed.

McLenn-Gilmore Kid Co to J. O. Cameron, assignment, passed.

Sam B Smith vs Thomas Feunesssey, chancery, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Wm. J. Barber vs J. M. Barkley, trespass, set for 1st Friday.

David L Kemp vs J. Less Dow, replevin, set for 1st Friday.

W. W. Bush and W. J. Barber vs Palatine Ins Co., damages; set for 2nd Monday with jury.

A. T. Windham vs J. D. Sykes, et al., appeal from J. P. court; dismissed at plaintiff's cost by consent.

Isaac W. Rogers receiver, vs Alonso Lanky et al., debt; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Carlos Granada vs Denton Robinson, appeal from J. P. court; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

A. Green Jr. and W. H. Green vs Albert Lee and H. E. Robb, dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

F. Branton Pitt vs The Pecos Valley Beet Sugar Co; plaintiff takes non suit.

Searcy vs Aycock vs Robert T. Benson; set for 1st Thursday.

Wm H Bigger et al vs Robert T. Benson, tried Thursday; verdict for plaintiff for \$57.50 and costs.

LeGrande E. Pratt vs Joseph Taylor et al; damages; to be continued.

W. R. Condey & Co. vs W. H. Statcup et al; appeal from J. P. court; set 2nd Monday.

Robert W. Tansill vs James A. and E. W. Tomlinson; dismissed on stipulation.

Fred Fimeyer vs W. T. Foster, et al passed.

Francis G. Tracy vs Greene Vineyard Co. et al; passed.

1st National Bank of Las Vegas vs Jos. C. Lea et al; passed.

Ella Wilson vs Eliza Wilson, divorce; passed.

F. G. Tracy vs W. A. Finlay; passed.

Chas. M. Anderwerth vs Pecos Valley Beet Sugar Co; set for today.

John A. Beckel et al vs A. L. Haynes; tried before court, decision later.

Isaac W. Rogers, receiver vs J. F. Matheson, collector, etc., continued to 1st Monday.

Len Scott vs D. R. Harkey, set for second Tuesday, jury waived.

E. M. Deik who supply you with fine melons and vegetables watch for his wagon.

A circulating library will soon be established, Mr. Palmer of Washington, D. C., having donated 500 volumes as a starter in consideration of the library being named after a friend killed in Cuba, so the library will be the Norman Crosby Library.

Fresh oysters every week at Gamble's; 10c per dozen.

For Sale Cheap.

Good 4-room house and lot on Main St.; also good horse and phaeton.

J. A. LAW.

J. C. Lorton, formerly the harness maker for Pat Murray, has secured quarters with S. T. Bittling and will do all kinds of harness repair work and manufacture hand made harness to order. He will also keep on hand all classes of harness and saddlery. See his advertisement in another column.

100 acres south side of Cass draw, below canal, fine black land, doeded, with house and all fenced, ten acres good corn; all goes for \$500. Time on half if desired. Enquire of Wm. H. Mul-lane agent.

D. J. Thomas writes from Midland that an abscess was removed from his abdomen the past week and that he will be laid up for some time.

Percy Hagerman perambulated our streets Saturday night.

For Sale.

Twenty-five French Merino bucks, for cash or exchange for ewes.

G. SHULTZ,

Ranch Lake Avalon, postoffice Carlsbad, N. M.

A. J. Hill, of Roswell, listened to the Perry Melton trial yesterday and visited old friends in Carlsbad.

Geo. Wilcox came in yesterday for medicine for a child sick with summer complaint.

Jim DeMoss received word yesterday while on the jury of a sick child at his home in Dark Canon.

WANTED: 2,000 feet of second hand lumber.

W. F. DAUGHERTY.

SISTERS SCHOOL...

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

Monthly Rates:

Tuition and board, \$12.00  
Washing, 1.00  
Music, 1.00

Address:

Sister Superior,  
Mercy Convent,  
STANTON, TEXAS.

If you want good private board in a quiet house and at moderate rates see J. R. Duffy at Pecos Valley Hotel. 124

S. T. Bittling, Banker.

5 doors below  
Hotel Schiltz.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

A General Banking  
Business Done.

Exchange Furnished to Customers  
Free of Charge.

Ruined by Standard Oil Company.

State Senator Lewis Emery of Pennsylvania, was before the industrial commission this week in Washington.

Mr. Emery claimed to have been twice driven to the wall by the combination of the railroads and the Standard Oil company against him. He claimed that the Standard Oil company has inherited all the privileges of the old South Improvement company and read the contract between that company and the railroad organization to prove that it provided explicitly for rebates. He also read a letter addressed by the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the interstate commerce commission admitting, Mr. Emery claimed, that rebates had been given up to January, 1899. Mr. Emery gave a detailed history of his efforts to secure a footing for the product of the independent companies in Germany. In this connection Mr. Emery eulogized the German government as a model.

The witness contended that the Standard Oil company does reduce prices for the purpose of driving out competitors, and he said he could bring a stack of proofs to show that this was the custom at the present day.

Job work of all kinds such as repairing sidewalks, work in gardens, team work of all kinds, plowing, etc. Call on Chas. Swanson opposite Riddick residence. Clothing cleaned and repaired promptly.

Sheriff Stewart has as his assistants Deputies Jno. Stewart and Jim Christopher and Bailiffs Jesse Rascoe, Jack Tedford and Jno. Emerson, with Joe Hunt as door keeper for the grand jury.

C. W. Cowden and Co. purchased the Hesse ranch horses and cattle this week at 10,000.

R. M. Johnson is able to be out again after a severe sickness.

F. J. Godair the well known commission man and a director in the Bank of Roswell died of consumption at Colorado Springs Thursday.

Court was occupied yesterday in trying the case of the territory vs Perry Melton charged with stealing two calves in 1898. After deliberating all night the jury failed to agree and were discharged this morning.

The district clerk Mr. Griffith is very obliging going to considerable pains to attend and give attention to all information seekers, which the CURRENT acknowledges in the spirit given.

W. S. Woods, Pres. W. H. Winans, V. Pres.  
W. A. Hale, Cashier.  
Chas. H. Moore, Asst. Cashiers.  
J. V. Barnes

Official Statement of the Condition of  
The National Bank of Commercial  
Kansas City, Mo.  
at Close of Business September 7, 1909.  
United States Depository.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts \$12,412,787.81

Real estate, including Commercial Building, 248,019.61

Five per cent redemption fund 73,760.99

Furniture and fixtures 60,997.99

Cash and sight ex. 86,512,121.23

U. S. bonds, par 1,000,000.00

Other high-grade bonds 1,942,074.95

\$29,237,812.95

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock \$1,000,000.00

Surplus and undivided profits 444,736.50

Circulation account 215,260.00

Cumulative Deposits 20,517,975.45

\$22,237,812.95

The above statement is correct.

W. A. Hale, Cashier.

J. C. Lorton

Harness and  
Saddlery.

Hand Made  
Harness  
and Repair  
Work.

It will pay  
you well  
to get  
our prices on

Printing!

The  
Current  
Job Office.

## Hillside Dairy Farm,

F. E. BRYANT,  
Proprietor.

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

Special Cows for Invalids  
and Children.

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

INSPECTION INVITED.



## WOMAN'S WORLD.

A BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN WOMAN WHO HAS CAPTIVATED LONDON.

Story of Franklin's Women Folks. Hats and Gloves of—Anecdote of Original New Woman—He Won't Do It Again—Where the Milk Went.

All the London smart set are rapturous in conversation about Edith Jennings, the new American beauty. At every gathering of the social elite her brilliant and charming personality is being discussed. There is not a dissenting voice.

The queen herself started the vogue by commenting on the American girl's perfect beauty.

The talk of the drawing rooms and country house parties was reflected thus in T. P. O'Connor's society paper, *Mainly About People*, recently:



MISS EDITH JENNINGS.

"Miss Edith Jennings is a brilliant brunette, divinely tall, has magnificent eyes, and her cheek is like a rose that has ripened in the southern sun."

Miss Jennings was among the party of Americans presented to the queen at her drawing room of a few weeks ago. On that occasion the queen, as a special compliment to the United States, personally received all the American ladies. They were presented by Mrs. Choate.

Miss Jennings, when she so impressed the queen with her beauty, wore a magnificent white silk dress and train, with diamonds in her hair. Her bouquet was of white roses.

The new belle is the sister of Mrs. Alfred Parish. Mr. Parish is a Philadelphia, who has been connected with English street railways for many years. Three years ago he started London by a proposition to take over all the tramway lines of the metropolis. Miss Jennings' mother has devoted much time to her daughter's education. The two ladies will sail for America.

Story of Franklin's Women Folks.

In a way of the local enthusiasm over the unveiling of the monument to the great American, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, there is a little story about his women folks that is interesting just now.

When the call came for more bodily necessities for the troops of the Revolution, it was the women of the country who were most concerned, and it was the women of Philadelphia who went first to work.

Mrs. Baché, the daughter of Dr. Franklin, couldn't hear this call for clothes for her country's soldiers without feeling that something should be done, and at once, Mrs. Baché was petitioning a not too affluent congress to give money to cover the soldiers' bodies in the fearful winters and awful suns, but Mrs. Baché decided that while money was being begged for the women could work.

So she got the first cloth, and with her own hands cut out the very first undergarment that went to Mr. Washington's troops.

So excited were the other ladies over this that when she called a sewing box they eagerly responded and cut and sewed and clattered and drowled to hear news with all the ardor of loyal women.

A century passed—almost a century—and the bugle sounded to arms again.

The civil war was on. The cry was for clothes, clothes for the soldiers. "Where are the women?" cried the authorities.

"They are dead," answered Mrs. Duane of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and she cut out the first batch of underclothes sent to the soldiers fighting for the Union.

She was the daughter of the Deborah of the Revolution, and she picked up the practical threads of loyalty as quietly as her mother had done and was first in the field.

When the Spanish-American war broke out, Mrs. Gillespie, the great-granddaughter of Dr. Franklin and the daughter of Mrs. Duane, organized the first sewing class in this city to cut and send underclothes for our troops in camp and field.

Isn't this an interesting record and coincidence of Dr. Franklin's women folks?—Philadelphia Press.

Hats and Gloves Off in Church.

In Rochester they are not going to be outdone by Chicago, and they have gone the enthusiastic Chicagoans one better in the matter of church dress, and in one church they are taking a stand against both hats and gloves. The Rochester man, it seems, does not take kindly to church going, either, and the path must be made pleasant and easy for him, and even thornless military roses must not be put in his path.

"The reform," a Rochester paper states, "is instituted for the sole purpose of accommodating the men of the congregation" to compensate a little—"those who might have to sit behind a lady hat."

No one could possibly take exception to gloves as distracting the preacher's attention, as it is the case of hats.

occasionally a few pairs of gloves to be found that could do this, those which are of a violent violet shade, a vigorous green or a fiery red. These are worn sometimes by otherwise apparently sane women, but so seldom that it does not count. The Rochester women do not wear them, evidently, for they have had to take a roundabout way to find any possible reason to make the church a place where they can take a stand against hand coverings.

The first idea is that in the south women do not wear gloves—or so they say—and why should they, the Rochester women, do it when it is more comfortable not to do so? "As the heated season comes," they put it officially to the world and possible proselytes, "let us also be sufficiently independent to omit gloves. Many of the ladies are planning to do so. At least one pair of gloves a season would be saved, and if, thereby, the ladies would make a glove missionary fund, more than \$100 could be given for the conversion of the world."

It is that little missionary clause which they have hunted up to enable them to bring the non glove wearing action into church. The only trouble about this is that they may be out of pocket if the women who save their glove money should forget to put it in the missionary box, for they have begun by having no hat, no glove wearing circulars printed for free distribution.—New York Times.

Anecdote of Original New Woman. Justin McCarthy in his "Reminiscences," published by Harper & Bros., relates the following anecdote of an ardent champion of "woman's rights."

"I can only say," writes Mr. McCarthy, "that by far the majority of the women whom I knew as leading exponents of the movement were women of high character and education, women of intelligence and experience, of gentle deportment and graceful manner, women qualified to bear a high place and to exert a commanding influence in the civilization of any country."

"I am not going to say, however, that there were not a good many advocates of the cause in America whose appearance and ways might have been tempting to the pen of the satirist or the pencil of the caricaturist. I can recall to my memory one such woman of whom I never heard anything that was not good, but of whom I may fairly say that, if some artist on the staff of Punch had been asked to make a drawing of the type 'Woman's Rights Woman of America,' he would without further suggestion have produced from his own imagination a very fair likeness of the lady whom I have in my mind."

"I remember that my wife and I once happened to be traveling companions with this lady in the railway from New York to Chicago. The fair creature of whom I was speaking was preparing to get into her berth, and while doing so was discoursing to us on the social position of women. 'I am not one of those,' she said, in her kindly didactic manner, 'who would deny to women the right to make herself pleasing to man. I am not one of those who would forbid to women the indulgence in any of the pretty, harmless affections which are common to her sex,' and here, with the utmost absence of any pretty affectation, she removed the greater portion of her hair and hung it on a hook above her head and then proceeded to draw on a heavily drilled nightgown."

He Won't Do It Again. Down in Fountain county, Ind., there was an earthquake shock about a week ago and Mrs. John Welch of Covington thought it was a burglar.

She had just started from the parlor into her darkened bedroom when she heard a glass and silver perfunctory flask on her dresser jingle as if it had been hit and almost tipped over. At the instant her foot was tangled in the rug at the threshold, but she fled, frightened and dizzy, and called for help.

When her husband came he turned on the light in the bedroom and then felt the second shock. He plainly saw the perfunctory flask reeking on the marble and having traveled in Spanish America knew what was wrong. From the heights of his superior information he thought he would have a little fun at his wife's expense. So he quickly lit a scart about his head, by way of disguise, and ran—stooping low—from the room.

And his helpmeet, scared to blindness and half dead with nerves, rallied and hurled a spirit lamp at the fleeing figure.

When Mr. Welch had finished playing the joke and his neighbors had put out the fire, he bathed his burns with vasoline and told the spectators they needn't laugh so hard. He didn't make a fool of himself except on the recurrence of earthquakes—which are rare in Indiana.

But the insurance adjusters refused to allow his claims either for fire or accident losses.—Chicago Chronicle.

Where the Milk Went.

Here is a true story, and how it ever escaped the lady's press agent is a mystery too deep to solve. The lady herself is a variety artist famous for her beauty. One of her little eccentricities is to bathe in several gallons of milk every day. The chambermaid at a small hotel where the beauty was staying not long since waxed indignant when she saw the milk arrive every morning and learned the use to which it was put. The more she thought about it the more indignant she grew, and she told the other guests, who bathed in plain water, what she thought of a person who could fill her bathtub with milk when so many poor people were starving. "Well, what is it thrown away?" "No, it isn't," said the chambermaid decisively. "It was the first few mornings, but I see to it that it does some good now. I send it down to the back yard, and then I call all the cats in the town to breakfast, and they come too! Why, they just prowl around on the fence and in the trees and wait for that bathtub! They don't know why we are so kind to them all of a sudden, poor things, and though she gives me more work and trouble than any one on my floor, I'll be sorry when she goes—on account of those cats."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Physical Exercise. Physical exercise has become so much a part of feminine life that the complaints against unmovable necks are few. It was not so very long ago that women were protesting against the taste of women who insisted upon exposing to unkind criticism necks that ought, in common charity, to have been wholly hidden from view. There was even vague rumors that low necked gowns were falling into disfavor because they intensified the ugliness of plain women who could not have even the satisfaction of a pretty neck to console them.

Those days have gone, never to return, if women keep to the sensible course they have adopted. We may not all have perfect necks, for perfection means well rounded shoulders, white and fine skin and not a suspicion that support the silk cover there is a metal catch that, when adroitly managed, shifts in, thus changing the ordinary umbrella to an object half its size, and filling with rapture the hearts of thousands of beings who have struggled with this problem for ages.

It does away with the clasps once used to unite three or more umbrellas and canes, and it does away with the tendency to leave the cherished weapon behind when getting out of a car hurriedly.

Queen Wilhelmina. Queen Wilhelmina seems to be conducting herself with a degree of common sense not always characteristic of youthful sovereigns. Her mother, Queen Emma, lives with her and is consulted upon every point. The people, understanding that this community of sovereignty is at the wish of Wilhelmina, often send letters and petitions addressed "To Both Queens."

Wilhelmina is said to resent it if people speak of her mother as the queen dowager, and to declare with emphasis that she is "Queen Emma of the Netherlands." The young queen is said to be exceedingly fond of dancing and to carry herself with more grace than most women of her nationality.

Another Record. Three women graduated this year from the Illinois College of Law. Upon Miss Elizabeth Lane was conferred not only the degree of bachelor of laws, but also that of master of arts.

Real Estate of all kinds; Ranches with water; Locations for Goats, Sheep, etc.; Sheep, Cattle and Horses by the thousands at low figures.

Here Are a Few Bargains:

Farm of ten acres with fine orchard and \$1,000 residence; all for \$600.

The immense tract of 1,100 acres with \$10,000 worth of improvements known as the Lower Greene Farm at a sacrifice. This fine farm will be sold in ten, twenty, forty or 160 acre tracts or all together.

Ltack Farms with artesian water around the Penasco and Seven Rivers.

House of five rooms with three lots; one of prettiest places in town, house sided, boarded and ceiled inside; five fine rooms and pantry; all for \$600.

Two room house and lot for \$125.00.

160 acres fine land, clear title deeded, two miles fence, house, etc., \$500.

Good stock farm of 160 acres, private water right, good house, etc., \$10 acre.

Wm. H. Mullane, General Real Estate Dealer, CARLSBAD, N. M.

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## A VISIT TO GEORGE ELIOT.

An American Woman's Recollections of the Great Novelist at Home.

Mrs. James T. Fields tells in the July Century the story of her acquaintance with the famous novelist, George Eliot.

It was my good fortune to pass a month or more during the early summer of 1893 in London at a hotel opposite St. George's church, Hanover square. It was a small, old fashioned hotel kept by two ladies, and our parlor was the air, as Dickens used to say when he came into it, "of a stage drawing room."

The vase and artificial flowers and small pictures and unnecessary tables were all there and were often in strange contrast to the simple tastes of its temporary occupants and their guests, although it could not be denied that the lightness and cheer and fancifulness had a real charm for as in the somewhat dark world of London. It was here that Mr. Leves found us one afternoon by great good fortune we had just returned from rambling about, sightseeing, and while he explained to my sister and myself the plan to make visits to his friends and to talk freely about George Eliot and literary affairs. He was not a very prepossessing person in his appearance, but his mercurial temperament and his large intelligence made him say and do something of each other, and he had obtained a promise that we would go on the following Sunday, in the afternoon, to see his wife.

We found them at the time appointed in a pleasant house somewhat retired from the road, with trees and shrubbery outside and plenty of books inside. A small company of ladies and gentlemen were already assembled, and there was much conversation. Presently, however, George Eliot disengaged herself from the general talk, and, allowing the company to break up into groups, came and seated herself by my side for a more intimate acquaintance. I recall the glow which overpowered her face when she discovered that we had a common friend in Harriet Beecher Stowe. The affectionate generosity with which she poured out her unbounded admiration for Mrs. Stowe and her love for her work is never to be forgotten. She seemed to understand the rapid intensity of Mrs. Stowe's nature as few of her contemporaries have done and to rejoice in the inspiration which prompted her great book. Nor did she stop there. She had read and appreciated her later books as well, and she loved and revered the woman.

After this first visit to The Priory the doors were kindly open to us on Sundays during our stay in London. Unhappily I have no notes of those visits nor of George Eliot's conversation, but I must always remember how the beauty of her voice impressed me. I also remarked the same quality I have mentioned in speaking of her letters—a sense of perfectness in her presentation of any scene or subject. I recall this impression especially in connection with a description she gave one afternoon of a late visit to Germany, portraying the charm of living in one of the places (was it Ilmenau?) made classic to us by association with Goethe. The whole was so clearly yet simply and vigorously said that any listener, ignorant of her facts, must have felt her unusual qualities both of mind and heart.

## THE AUSTRALIAN HORSE.

Has Never Stood Under a Manser Roof Than the Open Sky.

An Australian colt, bred upon any well grassed run, owned by any capable breeder, is an animal fitted up, well boned and barreled, such as might hold his own for line and symmetry and game-ness of eye in almost any English meadow. Every drop of his bright blood is English, or maybe there is a dash of finer still, the Arab strain. But your bush bred year-old has yet to meet his master. He knows nothing of the sheltered life of his English kinsman. Born and begotten under the open sky, he has never stood beneath a maner roof. He has found and tried his strength in a free and untitled earth and has thriven and hardened upon what it gave him. Once and only once the hand of man has been laid upon him, when in a rage of terror he was roped and thrown and felt the station brand size and sting on his shoulder. Otherwise he has estimated man as a thing who may drive, but cannot catch him, and has come to regard more as an agreeable intruder than as a matter of compulsion the periodic visits to the homestead, when, with a mounted man behind him, he has come in from the back country, one of a racing mob that sent a ten mile stretch of earth splashing behind them in dust to the music of their gallop.

Such a horse, when he finds himself all on a sudden face to face with his schoolmaster in a yard 15 feet square, is as sensitive as a woman, timid as a hare and self-willed as a naughty boy. As likely as not he is also as quick as an angry cat and has much of a cat's sudden temper.—Harper's Magazine for July.

## Facts About Circus Elephants.

The elephant men have to mind their charges every hour of the day and night. The "bull," to use circus slang, sleeps only about two hours, and often does that on his feet. One foot African elephant they can't be taught to do anything, and the commonest saying about a show is that they are not worth the hay they eat—has been known to go three weeks without lying down at all. The elephant is always sneezing about, always sneezing that ridiculous hulk of his, which seems to be clad in his big leathery coat of breeches, always stirring up straw and always picking at something with his trunk. He might loosen his stake and run wild. He must have something to occupy his mind, and so lules of hay are always at hand, and he is doled out to him. He must be always scolded and teased and told to keep out of that, or get back there, or come out where he can be seen. When he isn't being talked to he is being rapped on the nose with a "bull hook."—Eugene Wood in *Animals* Magazine for July.

## The Wood Thrush at Eve.

At the wood edge, when the sun sets low, We heard the wood thrush, better than to leave The cool, the calm, the quiet touch of eve, And all the glimmer of the twilight glow. We watched the purple shadows flourish show, Saw the swift wood thrush through the clear air dash, And the late light their wings to light to dash.

Then rose faintly and turned to go. But see we soon beyond the water trees, From out the deep deep woods that hid the shade, Whistled a nation thrush-like harp—voices Flooding the twilight, such an airy note, As if the wind were playing on a harp.

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## SPRAYING APPARATUS.

Points to Consider When Buying a Homemade Potato Sprayer.

As spraying is hard and disagreeable work at best, in order to do it as economically and easily as possible the best of apparatus will be found none too good. All working parts of the pump should be of brass of good quality to insure wear and should be smoothly fitted. There must also be some adequate arrangement to keep the mixture thoroughly agitated, and the case with which the working parts can be got at for repairs and the facilities for oiling should be considered.

The thoroughness and economy of application depend very largely on the nozzle used, and one should be chosen particularly adapted to the work that is to be done. To be thoroughly effective a nozzle should throw a fine mist-like spray, thus covering the plants with a thin film of the mixture without using an excessive quantity, and the nozzle must be so constructed as to be easily and quickly disengaged and taken apart for cleaning.

For close range work, such as spraying potatoes, the "vermox" is excellent, as it throws a fine cone shaped spray. Another good one is the "bonanza," which will throw a fan shaped spray from any degree of closeness to a solid stream. Perhaps the cheapest and most convenient outfit for general use is a good spray pump, mounted on a common oil or whisky barrel and placed on a strong two wheeled cart. This makes an efficient outfit for orchard work, and, by a proper arrangement of nozzles to cover two or more rows at once, is equally good for spraying potatoes.

The Rhode Island station advances the foregoing suggestions in a timely and very valuable bulletin on spraying and also illustrates a homemade potato sprayer which, according to its owner, has given excellent satisfaction. The cart is arranged from an old tedder, the seat being left on and a floor laid on which to place the tank and pump. A



HOMEMADE POTATO SPRAYER.

piece of one-half inch hose extends from the pump to the rear and is attached to a three-eighths inch brass pipe of sufficient length to reach across the width between two rows and extend half way to the next row on either end. An elbow is screwed on each end. Into this a short nipple is inserted, another elbow screwed on and sufficient pipe inserted to reach two more rows. Trees are inserted in both middle and end sections at the exact distance apart as are the rows. Into these trees 6 inch pieces of pipe are inserted, and to these are attached vermox nozzles. Thus it will cover six rows at a passage, and the nipples and elbows at the ends of the middle section allow the end sections to be turned up to allow of its passage through a narrow place.

Pumps, nozzles and all the necessary apparatus can be bought, and, with a little ingenuity and judgment, fitted up at home to make a practical spraying outfit.

## Alkali Soils.

Authorities in the alkali soils of the west divide them into two classes: The alkaline carbonates or black alkali (usually sodium carbonate) is the worst form, actually dissolving the organic materials of the soil and corroding and killing the germinating seed or roots of plants; the white alkalis, or sodium chloride, magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride are not in themselves poisonous to plants, nor do they attack the substance of the plant roots, but are injurious when, owing to their presence in excessive amounts, they prevent the plants from taking up their needed food and water supply.

The amount of soluble salts which plants can stand depends upon the character of the salt, the character of the soil and the kind of plant. Hilgard states that few plants can stand as much as 1 of 1 per cent of sodium carbonate or about 8,500 pounds per acre to a depth of one foot; of sodium chloride plants can stand about .25 of 1 per cent and of sodium sulphate .45 to .50 of 1 per cent. Plants can stand less salts in sandy lands than on heavy clay or gumbo lands. It is a well known fact that crops also differ in their ability to stand salts and many crops will grow well upon soils on which others will not live.

## Putting on Surplus Honey Boxes.

If these strong colonies are not supplied with additional space, they certainly will swarm or attempt to swarm, and this swarming fever has a bad effect upon them, and they are not likely to soon forget it; hence we should be very careful to provide for this in time by keeping them supplied with accommodations in the way of room. Plenty of space alone will not always prevent swarming, but in most cases it will if we see to it early and continue properly. These strong colonies may be regulated at the beginning of the honey flow by crowding the bees and brood in the lower story and adding to this the surplus honey boxes above. A colony of this kind will resolve and occupy two tiers of section boxes, or 48 boxes in all, and go to work in them at once. Weak colonies should be confined in the brood chamber until they become strong or the brood department becomes full of bees, brood and honey before the surplus boxes are added, says A. H. Duff in *Beekeeping*.

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