THE GRAHAM LEADER.

J. W. GRAVES, Editor. Entered at the Post Office at Graham, Texas, as Second Class Mail Matter. Twenty-First Year

VOL. XXI. GRAHAM, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897. NO. 52

New Blood New Life.

Pure Blood is a guarantee against Disease.

One or two Bottles of good Blood Purifier may save you a spell of sickness.

ROYAL SARSAPARILLA

is guaranteed to do the work. Better take a bottle. It is sure to tone up the Blood and put your system in condition for the hot summer.

Graham Drug Co.

THE LEADER.

Published Weekly by J. W. Graves.

Subscription $1.00 a Year.

THE LOCAL LEADERS.

Notices in THE LEADER.

Mr. J. S. Starrett returned Monday evening from a trip to Throckmorton county.

Fitz Metal Roofing for sale at this office.

Mr. Crain returned from Fort Worth last Sunday, much improved in health.

Wanted or Trade.

A heavy, two-horse, top buggy. Apply to W. C. BURNS.

Mr. W. Chandler and wife, of Throckmorton, are visiting in Graham this week.

We have no leaders. Our entire stock goes as a bargain. MATTHEWS, TIDWELL & NORMAN.

Lee Holly, a former resident of Young, but now of Cottle county, visited the County for a short time.

Call on M. H. Chism for Dental Work. Gold crowns a specialty.

Miss M. R. Crozier was notified by telephone last Monday of the sudden death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Griffith at Abilene. Miss Crozier at once left for Terrell, the home of Mrs. Griffith, to visit her.

We sell flour in half and full patents, made from last year's wheat. MATTHEWS, TIDWELL & NORMAN'S.

We are reliably informed that we have been subscribed and will act virtually let for the construction of a telephone line from here via Loco. At this time Graham will soon have telephone connection with all the towns of the county.

A dozen Cabinet Photos of self and a nice Crayon Portrait from any old picture for $4.00. CHISM'S GALLERY.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. Akin & Co.

Mrs. Medlan and Mrs. Brogdon returned last week from an extended visit to Hood, Somerville, Bell and Johnson counties.

Supt. W. M. Gay will deliver a lecture to the students of the normal and others who may be interested, next Monday, on educational topics. Supt. Gay is one of the lecturers selected by the department of education to address the various summer normals.

Col. P. B. Hunt has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the northern district of Texas, vice J. L. Doggett. Although Col. Hunt was favored by one of the factions of the republican party in Texas, his influence is stronger with the president than that of the people of either Lilac or Green. Col. Hunt's success, in spite of the opposition of those purveyors of patronage, is indeed a matter for congratulation, and his friends here feel elated at his success.

Free Scholarship.

Grayson College, of Whitewright, Texas, will give a free scholarship for twenty weeks to the applicant for second or first grade certificate who shall make the highest average grade before the County Board of Examiners of Young County at the August examination. This scholarship is transferable except to ex-students or prospective students of Grayson College. Grayson College is a chartered school for both sexes. It has earned a reputation enjoyed by but few schools. Ex-Gov. Roberts, Prof. Fitz Hugh of the State University, and other noted persons give it a very strong endorsement. The beneficiary of this scholarship shall pay for this notice.

LOST.

A small gold-filled case, Elgin movement watch, with name, J. M. Robinson, engraved in back of case. Finder will return to Chas. B. Gant, at THE LEADER office, and receive reward.

Get Married and The Leader.

In order that we may demonstrate the interest in the upbuilding and development of Young county we have decided to make the following very liberal proposition: To every couple who marry in Young county and reside in the county we will send THE LEADER for six months free of charge. Tell all your young marriageable friends and as soon as married have them send their name and date of marriage and we will send the paper to their address. This is a liberal offer and now is the time to accept. Boys, now get up courage and secure two prizes, the girl and THE LEADER.

Gustav Eggers will open a writing school in the old court house building Wednesday, August 4th. Terms, $2 per pupil for term of fifteen days. Prof. Eggers has already taught two successful terms of writing school in Graham, and we have no doubt but that this will be as successful as previous terms.

HONEY! HONEY!

A good supply of fresh honey just received by

Matthews, Tidwell & Norman.

J. C. Hindman left for Weatherford on Monday's stage in response to a message informing him that his brother, who has been in bad health for some time, was not expected to recover.

Misses Lou Mabry and Hattie McJimsey entertained their friends with a party at R. E. Mabry's Monday night.

Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kinds of kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetis, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder, in both men and women, requires no change of diet, relieves retention of water in a few hours and cures bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. One small bottle is two months treatment, and we will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. HALL, Sole Mfgr., P. O. Box 218, Waco. Sold by Wadsworth, Bains & Co.

READ THIS.

Weatherford, April 8, 1896.—We the undersigned have used Hall's great discovery for kidney and bladder trouble and cheerfully recommend it.

E. M. Woodward, N. B. Johnson, W. C. McFall, H. S. White, J. C. McConnell.

Marriage licenses were issued this week to Sam St. Clair to Miss Mattie Rogers, and F. M. Gilmore to Miss Vinie Williams.

Judge Miller, of Wichita Falls, made a speech at the court house here last Thursday in favor of the adoption of the irrigation amendment. There was a fair crowd out to hear him. The more he tried to explain the proposed amendment the worse he made it. We heard one of his hearers say that the Judge made votes against the amendment, and if he would canvas the county there would be but few votes cast for it.

Physical strength and energy contribute to strength of character, and both may be had by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Farm for Sale.

My farm of 360 acres in north east corner of Young county; good improvements, orchard, tanks, cistern, etc., at $6.00 per acre, one-third down, balance in ten yearly papments, two miles of church, school, post office and store. Will take cattle on first payment. L. H. TARR.

Markley, Texas.

Want to Trade

A good gentle young mare for a light two-horse wagon. Apply at this office.

Go to the polls next Tuesday and cast your vote against the irrigation amendment. It is safe to vote against all amendments to the constitution, especially where bonds can be issued. That is what's the matter with our government—too many bonds.

Wheat! Wheat!

Subscribers in arrears to THE LEADER can now pay their subscription in wheat, at the market price.

G. R. Kuykendall, of Finis, gave THE LEADER a pleasant and substantial call last Friday. Mr. K. has been a subscriber to THE Leader almost from its first publication.

Ford Bros. is the place to get the best and freshest groceries at the lowest prices, and don't you forget it.

The Executive Committee of the Clear Fork Reunion Association will meet at Eliasville tomorrow (Saturday) for the purpose of letting privileges. All persons interested should attend. The reunion will be held on the 10th, 12th and 13th of August.

WANTED—On subscription, two or three fair-sized shoats. Now is the time to pay your subscription without the cash.

Elder J. W. Phillips of Garden Valley, the traveling evangelist, will begin a meeting at the old reunion grounds, Friday night, 30th inst. Come one and all and hear this venerable man of God.

W. W. PARKER.

"Saving!"

Is a good thing in its place, but when it comes to setting Tire on a Wheel it is economy to pay a good smith the price and have them properly set. The rush at our shop the past two weeks shows that we do the work right.

See us, northeast corner square when your tires need resetting. Will make it to your interest to do so.

HENEGAR, The Blacksmith.

I. B. Padget was in town this week getting his thresher repaired. He informed us that he had threshed about 9,000 bushels of wheat and was not half done.

The "Deestrict Skule," under the management of Prof. Fowler, was rendered last Thursday night to a crowded house. The play showed careful and persistent rehearsal, and although some of the cast persisted in overdoing their parts, thereby giving a peculiar air of lameness to the ensemble, others showed histrionic talent of a high order. The receipts, amounting to $105, will be applied to the manse fund of the Presbyterian church.

Bob Collier returned to Graham this week from a visit to Alabama.

Sil Stark, a prominent attorney of Jacksboro, was in Graham on legal business Tuesday.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

Graham vs. Jacksboro.

The baseball nines of Graham and Jacksboro crossed bats on the Graham diamond last Thursday, and as usual, Graham scored a victory, though this time by a dangerously small majority. At the close of the eighth inning for Graham and the ninth for Jacksboro, the score stood as follows:

GRAHAM:									
Black, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Matthews, r. f.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Harmon, c f.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Hunt, f. b.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Timmons, p.	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
Wood, t. b.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Jones, s. s.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Wallace, s. b.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Gay, l. f.	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	
									Total 16.

JACKSBORO:									
Cooper, t. b.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Taylor c. f.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McConnell, p.	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Waller, s. s	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Robinson, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Patton, l f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, s. b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Neal, r. f.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hensley, t. b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									Total 15.

The excessive heat did not prevent a large crowd from witnessing the game and encouraging the Graham boys by their presence.

During the progress of the game, Harry McConnell, one of the Jacksboro nine, while making a run, fell at a base unconscious from the heat. Attention was immediately given, and he was revived, but unable to continue, his place was filled by Dan Aynes.

The next game of the series will be played at Jacksboro tomorrow.

I am headquarters for Paints and Oils. Mineral paints for fences, barns and roofs. Standard brands of paints for all kinds of outside and decorative purposes. You will serve your own interests by calling on me before buying.

C. G. KING.

Porter, the eighteen months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCan, of Miller Bend, was the victim of a distressing accident in which he lost his life last Monday morning. Mrs. McCan had left him sleeping in a small wagon and gone into the yard. During her absence, he was awakened, and standing up in the wagon found some matches in a box on the wall. These he ignited, set fire to his clothing, and though Mrs. McCan observed the smoke and rushed to his assistance, his injuries were so severe that he died a few minutes later. Mr. and Mrs. McCan have the sympathy of all in the loss of this, their only child.

Bronchitis and Catarrh

Parker's Ginger Tonic is a specific for these diseases, and should be taken long enough to restore the mucous membranes to their normal condition. Many elderly people suffer greatly from bronchial troubles. They should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Joseph B. Hudson, Hudson, Fla., writes: "My father was an invalid for 20 years with bronchitis, and tried everything he could hear of, and though relieved a few times his complaint would come back again. Hearing of Parker's Ginger Tonic he began taking it, and before using five dollars worth he was cured. His cough has ceased and he has been well a year."

How to Get Them Back.

Age robs us of the locks that graced our youth. To get them back with their youthful color and life, use Parker's Hair Balsam.

Chas. E. F. Auburg of Finis, was in Graham this week.

Deputy Sheriff Preston Brooks returned Tuesday from Cloud Chief, O. T., with Frank Kutch, jr., wanted here charged with assault with intent to kill.

Rev. J. H. Rogers and wife, of Cisco, have been visiting Mrs. Rogers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Starrett, of this place, this week.

We are under obligations to G. W. Kizer of Bryson, for a fine lot of beets—the best we have seen. Two of them weighed six pounds.

Rev. W. H. Wycough and family left yesterday for Gordon to be absent for several weeks.

The management of the city telephone system, has been making preparations this week for more posts and lines of wire on the streets.

C. H. Eaton, of Weatherford, was in Graham this week.

The Dal-Gal News tells the Plano Courier that it was opposed to both McKinley and Bryan for president. Texas Farmer can vouch for the News one time. The News' choice for president, was divided between Mark Hanna and Goose-neck Bill McDonald.

A Lamar county man is wearing pantaloons he has had thirty-eight years. Is that economical enough for you.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. Emma Sitton, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Preston Brooks is visiting L. P. Brooks and family.

Miss Cornelia Timmons attended the baseball game and entertainment at Graham Thursday. Miss Maud Garrett accompanied her home to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Lane and sister, Miss Myrtle, started to Denton last Thursday. Miss Myrtle has been with us quite a while and we regret to see her leave.

Mrs. A. B. Medlan and granddaughter returned home last Monday. They have been visiting relatives and friends in southern Texas.

Miss Nora Jones is visiting at Komo this week.

Mr. Kuykendal preached to a large crowd at Medlan chapel last Sunday.

Mr. Henry Jones gave the young folks a party Friday, which everyone seemed to enjoy very much.

Misses Ida and Ada Robinson spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Cornelia Timmons.

Mr. Cal Blackwood said the hail bursted every watermelon in his patch last Saturday. We would like to have been there just after the hail. M. T. C. G.

Wild Goose Oil possesses the most wonderful healing properties for Cuts, Burns, Sprains and Sores of any Medicine on the market. For sale by C. G. King, Graham.

From Farmer.

A nice rain fell Thursday.

Cotton is looking well.

Judge Miller, of Wichita Falls, was here in the interest of irrigation last week.

Mrs. J. D. Wilson visited her sister, Mrs. Della Walker, of Archer county, last week.

Mat McWright, Henry Paschal, and several other parties from Aurora, Wise county, passed through Farmer a few days since prospecting. They found four blocks of land six miles west of town that suited them so well they returned to Wise county to return soon—we hope to locate near us.

Mr. Neil, of Parker county, has been travelling over the west for several days with a view of buying land. On his way back he struck Salt creek near True and spent a few days. Here he found better land and finer grass than anywhere west. So Young county will soon have another prosperous farmer and stock man.

Kirtland and Graham, of Prospect, Texas, were here last week looking for fat cattle.

Mr. Thompson, representing H. W. Williams & Co., was here Thursday and sold a nice line of goods in our town.

John Davis, of Proffitt, was among his friends here this week.

Miss Della Peery, of the north side, is visiting Mrs. McNew and attending the meeting this week.

Graves Farmer and wife left Saturday for Courtney, I. T., to visit Rev. W. H. Lawler, Mrs. Farmer's father. She will remain there a few weeks.

H. F. Peters has a new boy at his house. Mother and child doing well.

Mr. Calvin, of Markley, was on our streets Saturday.

Judge Miller, Sheriff Williams and County Attorney Kay came up from Graham Friday. The Judge intended to speak at the school house at night, but owing to the meeting beginning at the Methodist church, he did not speak.

Rev. Biffle, of Bryson, attended the meeting here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker, of Archer county, and Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Cady, of the Huntville neighborhood were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilson Sunday.

A large crowd was out at church Sunday and Sunday night. A good interest shown in the meeting Monday.

E. L. Clayton passed through Farmer Monday with horses en route to Randolph, county, where he expects to make his home in in the future.

J. D. Spencer and family, of Gertrude, were here Sunday. Mrs. Spencer will stay till the last of the week.

Walton Neely returned home from Collingsworth county Sunday.

James Dister, of Sacred Heart, Ok., is calling on his friends here this week.

Mr. Jesse Fore and family, of Memphis, Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt this week.

Miss Marshie Cook, of the north side, accidently got some concentrated lye in her eye last week, which was very painful.

Mrs. Will Rutherford was accidentally thrown from a wagon last Tuesday morning. We did not learn how badly she was hurt.

Mr. Slaughter, of the Olney neighborhood, was doing business in our city Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley White have been attending the meeting this week.

We need some one put up a shoe and harness shop in Farmer.

SKIPPER.

Salt Creek.

Plenty of watermelons.

Cotton looks well.

J. W. Cornelius and family were on the creek this week.

John Knight and family and Derwin Brown and family visited R. M. Summer, who has been sick, but is now convalescing.

Messrs. Bascom Gat in and Mart Hunter, accompanied by Misses Ammie Summers and Mary Fisher, attended church at Belknap Sunday.

Mart Harris and family, of Red Top, visited the family of J. A. Baker Saturday and Sunday.

Martin Hunter caught a cat fish weighing twenty-five pounds in Salt creek last week.

J. A. Baker and family visited in the Red Top neighborhood this week.

Ben Moseley and wife visited Mrs. Moseley's mother, Grandma Mayes.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Prof. George Hill.

John Mayes and family, of Graham, are visiting Mr. Mayes' mother this week.

News is scarce and times hard.

ALL SMILES.

Judge A. G. Woods was down from his farm on Elm this week. The Judge has more than one hundred acres in cotton which he says will make a fair crop without more rain.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

B. A. BOTTS CHAPTER No 167, R. A. M., meets Friday night of or before the full moon of each month. Visiting companions invited to attend.

J. W. GRAVES, H. P.

B. S. DOTY, Sec.

YOUNG COUNTY LODGE No 485, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night of or before the full moon of each month.

A. R. MCDONALD, W. M.

J. W. AKIN, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

ADELPHI LODGE No. 261, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Saturday nights in each month in Knights of Pythias hall.

S. A. KILLION, N. G.

W. L. GRAVES, Rec. Sec'y.

K. OF H.

TWIN MOUNTAIN LODGE No. 2202, Knights of Honor, meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in each month.

O. E. FINLAY, Dictator.

J. R. HARRIS, Reporter.

K. OF P.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 142, Knights of Pythias, meets on Castle Hall every Monday night. Visiting Knights invited to attend.

J. T. RICKMAN, C. C.

Jo. W. AKIN, K. of R. & S.

Woodmen of the World.

GLEN McDONALD CAMP, No. 420, W. O. W., meets every Saturday night at K. of P. Hall.

C. G. KING, C. C.

P. A. MARTIN, Clerk.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.

The great watering place of Texas, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the State. All Santa Fe and Texas & Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, for Mineral Wells.

TIME TABLE.

Leaves Weatherford 10:30 a. m. & 6:10 p. m.
Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:52 a. m. & 7:10 p. m.
Leaves Mineral Wells 7:00 a. m. & 1:10 p. m.
Arrives at Weatherford 8:40 a. m. & 2:10 p. m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Leaves Weatherford 10:30 p. m. & 6:10 a. m.
Arrive Mineral Wells 11:50 p. m. & 7:10 p. m.
Leave " " 7:10 p. m. & 1:10 p. m.
Arrives at Weatherford 8:40 p. m. & 3:10 p. m.

For further particulars, address.

W. C. FORBESS, G. F. & P. A., Weatherford, Texas.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

A couple in Pennsylvania walked forty miles to find a justice of the peace to marry them and then decided that they were not suited to each other. If more lovers would subject themselves to a preparatory test of this kind there would be fewer divorces.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease has announced herself as a candidate for governor of Kansas.

The Dallas News of the 27th quotes wheat at 68 cents.

The representations of great gold discoveries in Alaska has created intense excitement in Seattle, Wash. Policemen are resigning from the force. Every street car man that can raise a stake has given notice to his company—in fact all classes of society are in a feverish rush to get North.

The farmers of Texas will take $120,000,000, gold standard out of their cotton patches this year.

CLIFF HOME HOTEL.

Mineral Wells, - Texas.

Mrs. E. E. DEWEY, Prop'r.

Rates: $1.00 Per Day, $6.00 Per Week.

The House is highly elevated, large airy rooms well furnished. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

Polite attention shown all.

Lumber and Shingles.

Parties wanting to buy LUMBER and SHINGLES in mixed car loads for cash can save good money by buying from me. Address me at Eliasville, Texas.

I. S. LACY.

PINCE BROS.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

We Carry a Full and Complete Stock.

FINE HAND WORK A SPECALTY.

All Repairing Done Promptly at Low Prices.

PORTER, EDDLEMAN & FINCH,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, &c.

Everything in our line kept constantly on hand or made to Order. Buggy Top Repairing Promptly Attended to.

M. H. CHISM,

Dentist and Photographer,

GRAHAM, TEXAS.

West Side Public Square, First Door South of Shumaker Brothers.

The Beckham National Bank,

E. B. Norman, President. W. D. Craig, Cashier.
R. F. Arnold, First Vice Pesident. J. M. Norman, Ass't. Cashier.
J. B. Norris, Second Vice President.

4418.

Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $5,000.

D. M. HOWARD,

Of Mineral Wells, Texas, Carries the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Millinery, Etc.

In This Section of the County.

I will sell you goods as cheap as any house in Northwest Texas. Will buy Cotton and Wheat. Give me a call, I will treat you right.

D. M. HOWARD.

Mineral Wells Lumder Company,

Successors to the Carey-Lombard Lumber Co.,

Carry a Full Line of

Lumber, Shingles, MOULDING,

Sash, Doors, Etc.

Liberal Discount on Large Bills. W. L. KEARNS, Mang

At the Old Stand, Mineral Wells, Texas.

W. H. GEORGE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FURNITURE, CARPETS And Household GOODS,

Window Curtains, Mating, Picture Frames, Etc.

Undertaking a Specialty. Coffins Furnished Promptly.

Mineral Wells, Texas.

The Graham Leader.

J. W. GRAVES, Publisher.

GRAHAM, - - - - - - TEXAS.

No wonder Prince Nicholas excels as a sprinter. He had a coach along.

Efforts are being made to sell the government for $50,000 the farm of 112 acres near Hodgenville, Ky., on which Abraham Lincoln was born.

The church and the bicycle continue to get closer together. No modern church establishment that is at all far removed is complete now without a wheelery.

Thousands of cattle south of the Mexican border line are still on their way to the United States markets. The prospective duty on imported cattle is largely responsible for this condition of affairs. Mexican cattle owners have felt it was now or never.

Observations to determine the duration of sunshine in Europe showed that Spain has most sunshine and Scotland the least. So much for solar light. What of moral sunshine? How bright is Scotland; how Spain lies in the shadow! Pure and beautiful is the soul-light that shines through those Scotch mists!

The importance which often attaches to a single word has been emphasized in a curious way in New Jersey. The legislature, at its last session, took favorable action on a proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting all kinds of gambling. In some way the word "prohibited" was altered to "provided" in the amendment as acted on, and the error is so serious that the legislature has been called together in special session to rectify it.

The United States government attempted to make a temporary arrangement with Great Britain that joint measures be taken for the better protection of the seal herds against indiscriminate slaughter, but the attempt was unsuccessful, partly perhaps because the British commission which investigated the subject last year does not believe the extinction of the herds to be so imminent as the American commission thinks it to be. Both governments have reappointed the commissioners who investigated the subject last year to make another investigation this season, and the United States has assigned three revenue cutters to patrol duty to prevent depredations on the herds. Under the existing agreement the way will be open to new arrangements next year.

Statistics prepared by the New York state excise commissioner show a considerable reduction in the number of saloons in the state as the result of the operations of the Raines law. That law has now been in operation about thirteen months, and in that time the number of saloons has been decreased by 7,427. When the law went into force on April 30, 1896, there were 33,437 licenses in force in the state. On November 1, 1896, there were 26,592 licenses in force, and it is expected that there will be issued about 26,000 licenses during the present year. The total receipts under the law from May 1 to October 31, 1896, were $11,038,322, and after deducting rebates and expenses of collection the receipts amounted to $10,556,192. Under the old law the net revenue for twelve months to all towns and cities in the state was $2,919,593.

H. A. Huston, state chemist of Indiana, in a report says: The estimated sales of commercial fertilizers in Indiana during 1896 amounted to 42,000 tons. This is an apparent decrease of 3,000 tons from the estimated sales in 1895. The decrease is, I believe, only apparent, for it now seems probable that the estimate for 1895 was too high, owing to a considerable number of tags being carried over which were really used in 1896, although they appear in the 1895 sales. It is probable that an estimate of 42,000 tons in 1895 and 45,000 tons in 1896 would more nearly express the real facts. In the 42,000 tons for which tags were issued were 10,700 tons of bone and non-acidulated packing house products; 21,800 tons of "complete" fertilizer, that is, acidulated goods containing phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash; 3,300 tons of ammoniated phosphates, 1,700 tons of acid phosphate and potash, and 4,400 tons of plain acid phosphate. Of the bone and non-acidulated packing house products 400 tons had received an addition of potash. Comparing the sales in each group with the sales of the previous year, we find that there has been an increase of 1,500 tons in sales of "complete" fertilizer, an increase of 1,000 tons in the sales of plain acid phosphate, a decrease of 500 tons in the sales of ammoniated phosphate, a decrease of 1,100 tons of acid phosphate and potash, and a decrease of 4,300 tons in the sales of bone and acidulated packing house products.

The Providence Journal says: The fiction that most Bostonians are descendants of the men and women who "came over in the Mayflower" has not yet been exploded, as recent comments indicate. As a matter of fact, the old Boston families were not of the Mayflower party. Most of them came from Suffolk with Winthrop, and settled, first at Salem, then at Boston, eight and ten years after the Plymouth colony had been founded. Yet the Mayflower legend is still vigorous, like some other legends that pass as history.

The young Massachusetts bank messenger who decamped with $30,000 was at the time working for $33 a month. He was caught; consequently he will work for very much less wages for some years to come. The Y. M. B. M. wishes now that he had left well enough alone.

William Donaldson and wife of Carlyle, Ill., have been indicted for marrying each other. They are first cousins, and the law in Illinois does not even wink at such proceedings. Another instance where love was blind.

Men should not be too inquisitive. Curiosity led a gentleman in Kennebunk, Me., to take a squint into his wife's trunk. He was astonished to find $2,000 worth of stolen goods and a set of burglars' tools. Good enough for him. When will husbands learn enough to mind their own business?

Black Hawk, the chief of the Winnebagoes, will visit the Iowa state fair this summer. The chief is now ninety years old and has not been as strong as usual since he was stricken with paralysis some time ago.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"A QUEEN'S REIGN" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

Preached at Beatrice, Nebraska, from the Bible Text, "What Wilt Thou Queen Esther?"—Esther, Chapter V. Verse III.—Victoria Has Done Some Good Things.

THIS question, which was asked of a queen thousands of years ago, all civilized nations are this day asking of Queen Victoria. "What will thou have of honor, of reward, or reverence, or service, of national and international acclamation? What wilt thou, the Queen of the nineteenth century?" The seven miles of procession through the streets of London day after tomorrow will be a small part of the congratulatory procession whose multitudinous tramp will encircle the earth. The celebrative anthems that will sound up from Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral in London will be less than the vibration of one harp-string as compared with the doxologies which this hour roll up from all nations in praise to God for the beautiful life and the glorious reign of this oldest Queen amid many centuries. From five o'clock in the morning of 1837, when the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the embarrassed and weeping and almost affrighted girl of eighteen years with the startling words, "Your Majesty," until this sixtieth anniversary of her enthronement, the prayer of all good people on all sides of the seas, whether that prayer be offered by the three hundred millions of her subjects or the larger number of millions who are not her subjects, whether that prayer be solemnized in church, or rolled from great orchestras, or poured forth by military bands from forts and battlements and in front of triumphant armies all around the world, has been and is now, "God save the Queen!" Amid the innumerable columns that have been printed in eulogy of this Queen at the approaching anniversary — columns which, put together, would be literally miles long—it seems to me that the chief cause of congratulation to her and of praise to God has not yet been properly emphasized, and in many cases the chief key-note has not been struck at all. We have been told over and over again what has occurred in the Victorian era. The mightiest thing she has done has been almost ignored, while she has been honored by having her name attached to individuals and events for whom and for which she had no responsibility. We have put before us the names of potent and grandly useful men and women who have lived during her reign, but I do not suppose that she at all helped Thomas Carlyle in writing his involved and mighty satires, or helped Disraeli in issuance of his epigrammatic wit, or helped Cardinal Newman in his crossing over from religion to religion, or helped to inspire the enchanted sentiments of George Eliot and Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Browning, or helped to invent any of George Cruikshank's healthful cartoons, or helped George Grey in founding a British South African Empire, or kindled the patriotic fervor with which John Bright stirred the masses, or had anything to do with the invention of the telephone or photograph, or the building up of the science of bacteriology, or the directing of the Roentgen rays which have revolutionized surgery, or helped in the inventions for facilitating printing and railroading and ocean voyaging. One is not to be credited or discredited for the virtue or the vice, the brilliance or the stupidity, of his or her contemporaries. While Queen Victoria has been the friend of all art, all literature, all science, all invention, all reform, her reign will be most remembered for all time and all eternity as the reign of Christianity. Beginning with that scene at five o'clock in the morning, in Kensington Palace, where she asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to pray for her, and they knelt down, imploring Divine guidance, until this hour, not only in the sublime Liturgy of her Established church but on all occasions, she has directly or indirectly declared, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son." I declare it, fearless of contradiction, that the mightiest champion of Christianity today is the throne of England. The Queen's book, so much criticised at the time of its appearance, some saying it was not skilfully done, and some saying that the private affairs of a household ought not so to have been exposed, was nevertheless a book of vast usefulness from the fact that it showed that God was acknowledged in all her life and that "Rock of Ages" was not an unusual song in Windsor Castle. Was her son, the Prince of Wales, down with an illness that baffled the greatest doctors of England? Then she proclaimed a day of prayer to Almighty God, and in answer to the prayers of the whole civilized world the Prince got well. Was Sebastopol to be taken and the thousands of bereaved homes of soldiers to be comforted, she called her nation to its knees, and the prayer was answered. See her walking through the hospitals like an angel of mercy! Was there ever an explosion of fire damp in the mines of Sheffield or Wales and her telegram was not the first to arrive with help and Christian sympathy? Is President Garfield dying at Long Branch, and is not the cable under the sea, reaching to Balmoral Castle, kept busy in announcing the symptoms of the sufferer?

I believe that no throne since the throne of David and the throne of Hezekiah and the throne of Esther has been in such constant touch with the throne of heaven as the throne of Victoria. From what I know of her habits, she reads the Bible more than she does Shakespeare. She admires the hymns of Horatio Bonar more than she does Byron's "Corsair." She has not knowingly admitted into her presence a corrupt man or dissolute woman. To very distinguished novelists and very celebrated prima donnas she has declined reception because they were immoral. All the coming centuries of time cannot revoke the advantages of having had sixty years of Christian womanhood enthroned in the palaces of England. Compare her court surroundings with what were the court surroundings in the time of Henry VIII., or what were the court surroundings in the time of Napoleon, in the time of Louis XVI., in the time of men and women whose names may not be mentioned in decent society. Alas! for the reveries, and the worse than Belshazzar feasts, and the more than Herodian dances, and the scenes from which the veil must not be lifted. You need, however, in order to appreciate the purity and virtuous splendor of Victoria's reign to contrast it somewhat with the gehennas and the pandemoniums of many of the throne rooms of the past and some throne rooms of the present. I call the roll of the queens of the earth, not that I would have them come up or come back, but that I may make them the background of a picture in which I can better present the present septenarian, or soon to be an octogenarian, now on the throne of England, her example so thoroughly on the right side that all the scandal-mongers in all the nations in six decades have not been able to manufacture an evil suspicion in regard to her that could be made to stick: Maria of Portugal, Isabella and Eleanor and Joanna of Spain, Catharine of Russia, Mary of Scotland, Maria Tersea of Germany, Marie Antoinette of France, and all the queens of England, as Mrs. Strickland has put them before us in her charming twelve volumes; and while some queen may surpass our modern queen in learning, and another in attractiveness of feature, and another in gracefulness of form, and another in romance of history, Victoria surpasses them all in nobility and grandeur and thoroughness of Christian character. I hail her! the Christian daughter, the Christian wife, the Christian mother, the Christian Queen! and let the Church of God and all benign and gracious institutions the world over cry out, as they come with music and bannered host, and million-voiced huzza, and the benedictions of earth and heaven, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

* * *

Again, this international occasion impresses me with the fact that woman is competent for political government when God calls her to it. Great fears have been experienced in this country that woman would get the right of suffrage, and as a consequence, after awhile, woman might get into congressional chair, and, perhaps, after awhile, reach the Chief Magistracy. Awful! Well, better quiet your perturbations, as you look across the sea, in this anniversary time, and behold a woman who for sixty years has ruled over the mightiest empire of all time and ruled well. In approval of her government, the hands of all nations are clapping, the flags of all nations waving, the batteries of all nations booming. Look here! Men have not made such a wonderful success of government that they need be afraid that women should ever take a turn at power. The fact is that men have made a bad mess of it. The most damnably corrupt thing on earth—is American politics after men have had it all their own way in this country for one hundred and twenty-one years. Other things being equal, for there are fools among women as well as among men—I say other things being equal, woman has generally a keener sense of what is right and what is wrong than has man—has naturally more faith in God, and knows better how to make self-sacrifices, and would more boldly act against intemperance and social evil, and worse things might come to this country than a Supreme court room, and a senate chamber and a house of representatives in which womanly voices were sometimes heard. We men had better drop some of the strut out of our pompous gait and with a little less of superciliousness thrust the thumbs into the sleeves of our vests, and be less apprehensive of the other sex, who seem to be the Lord's favorites from the fact that he has made more of them. If woman had possessed an influential and controlling vote on Capitol Hill at Washington and in the English parliament, do you think that the two ruffian and murderous nations of the earth could have gone on until this time with the butcheries in Armenia and Cuba? No! The Christian nations would have gone forth with bread and medicine, and bandages and military relief, until Abdul Hamid would have had no throne to sit on, and Weyler, the commanding assassin in Cuba would have been thrust into a prison as dark as that in which they murdered Dr. Ruiz. I am no advocate for female suffrage and I do not know whether it would be best to have it; but I point you to the Queen of Great Britain and the nation over which she rules as proof that woman may be politically dominant and prosperity reign. God save the Queen! whether now, on the throne in Buckingham Palace, or in some time to come, in American White House.

And now I pray God that day after tomorrow, the uncertain skies of England, so economic of sunshine, may pour golden light upon all the scene, and that since the day when, in Westminster Abbey, the girlish Queen took in one hand the sceptre and in the other the orb of empire, there may have been no day so happy as that one in which she shall this week receive the plaudits of Christendom. May she be strengthened in her aged body to ride the whirlwind of international excitement, and her failing vision be illumined with bright memories of the past and brighter visions of the future, and when she quits the throne of earth may she have a throne in heaven, and as the doors of the Eternal Palace are swung open, may the question of the text sound in her enraptured ears, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

But as all of us will be denied attendance on that sixtieth anniversary coronation, I invite you, not to the anniversary of a coronation, but to a coronation itself—aye, to two coronations. Brought up as we are, to love as no other form of government that which is republican and democratic, we, living on this side of the sea, cannot so easily as those living on the other side of the sea, appreciate the two coronations to which all up and down the Bible you and I are urgently invited. Some of you have such morbid ideas of religion that you think of it as going down into a dark cellar, or out on a barren commons, or as a flagellation; when, so far from a dark celler, it is a palace, and instead of a barren commons it is a garden, atoss with the brightest fountains that were ever rainbowed, and instead of flagellation it is coronation, but a coronation utterly eclipsing the one whose sixtieth anniversary is now being celebrated. It was a great day when David, the little king who was large enough to thrash Goliath, took the crown at Rabbah—a crown weighing a talent of gold and encircled with precious stones—and the people shouted, "Long live the king!" It was a great day when Petrarch, surrounded by twelve patrician youths clothed in scarlet, received from a senator the laurel crown, and the people shouted, "Long live the poet!" It was a great day when Mark Antony put upon Caesar the mightiest tiara of all earth, and in honor of divine authority Caesar had it placed afterward on the head of the statue of Jupiter Olympus. It was a great day when the greatest of Frenchmen took the diadem of Charlemagne and put it on his own brow. It was a great day when, about an eighth of a mile from the gate of Jerusalem, under a sky palled with thickest darkness, and on a mountain trammeled of earthquake, and the air on fire with the blasphemies of a mob, a crown of spikes was put upon the pallid and agonized brow of our Jesus. But that particular coronation, amid tears and blood and groans and shivering cataclysms, made your own coronation possible. Paul was not a man to lose his equilibrium, but when that old missionary, with crooked back and inflamed eyes, got a glimpse of the crown coming to him, and coming to you, if you will by repentance and faith accept it, he went into ecstacies, and his poor eyes flashed and his crooked back straightened as he cried to Timothy, "There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness," and to the Corinthians, "These athletes run to obtain a corruptible, we an incorruptible crown." And to the Thessalonians he speaks of "the crown of glory," and to the Philippians he says, "My joy and crown." The Apostle Peter catches the inspiration and cries out, "Ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away," and St. John joins in the rapture and says, "Faithful to death, and I will give thee a crown of life," and elsewhere exclaims, "Hold fast, that no man take thy crown." Crowns! crowns! crowns! You did not expect, in coming here today, to be invited to a coronation. You can scarcely believe your own ears; but in the name of a pardoning God and a sacrificing Christ, and an omnipotent Holy Spirit and a triumphant heaven, I offer each one a crown for the asking. Crowns! Crowns! How to get the crown? The way Victoria got her crown, on her knees. Although eight duchesses and marquises, all in cloth of silver, carried her train, and the windows and arches and roof of the Abbey shook with the Te Deum of the organ in full diapason, she had to kneel, she had to come down. To get the crown of pardon and eternal life, you will have to kneel, you will have to come down.- Yea! History says that at her coronation not only the entire assembly wept with profound emotion, but Victoria was in tears. So you will have to have your dry eyes moistened with tears, in your case tears of repentance, tears of joy, tears of coronation, and you will feel like crying out with Jeremiah, "Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes fountains of tears." Yes, she was during the ceremony seated for awhile on a lowly stone called the Lia Fail, which, as I remember it, as I have seen it again and again, was rough and not a foot high, a lowly and humble place in which to be seated, and if you are to be crowned king or queen to God forever, you must be seated on the Lia Fail of profound humiliation. After all that, she was ready for the throne, and let me say that God is not going to leave your exaltation half done. There are thrones as well as crowns awaiting you. St. John shouted, "I saw thrones!" and again he said, "They shall reign forever and ever." Thrones! Thrones! Get ready for the coronation. But I invite you not only to your own coronation, but to a mightier and the mightiest. In all the ages of time no one ever had such a hard time as Christ while he was on earth. Brambles for his brow, expectoration for his cheek, whips for his back, spears for his side, spikes for his feet, contumely for his name, and even in our time, how many say he is no Christ at all, and there are tens of thousands of hands trying to push him back and keep him down. But, oh! the human and satanic impotency! Can a spider stop an albatross? Can the hole which the toy shovel of a child digs in the sand at Cape May swallow the Atlantic? Can the breath of a summer fan drive back the Mediterranean euroclydon? Yes, when all the combined forces of earth and hell can keep Christ from ascending the throne of universal dominion. David the Psalmist foresaw that coronation, and cried out in regard to the Messiah, "Upon himself shall his crown flourish." From the cave of black basalt St. John foresaw it, and cried, "On his head were many crowns." Now do not miss the beauty of that figure. There is no room on any head for more than one crown of silver, gold or diamond. Then what does the Book mean when it says, "On his head were many crowns?" Well, it means twisted and enwreathed flowers. To prepare a crown for your child and make her the "Queen of the May," you might take the white flowers out of one parterre, and the crimson flowers out of another parterre, and the blue flowers out of another parterre, and the pink flowers out of another parterre, and gracefully and skillfully work these four or five crowns into one crown of beauty. So all the splendors of earth and heaven are to be enwreathed into one coronal for our Lord's forehead—one blazing glory, one dazzling brightness, one overpowering perfume, one down flashing, up-rolling, out spreading magnificence—and so on his head shall be many crowns.

He Was Alive.

The grenadiers of the famous "Old Guard" will never be forgotten in France as long as the memory of brave men shall live in the national heart. But some of them, at least, were as bright as they were brave, as the following trustworthy anecdote bears witness: One fine morning, after peace had been concluded between France and Russia, the two emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, were taking a short walk, arm in arm, around the palace park at Erfurt. As they approached the sentinel, who stood at the foot of the grand staircase, the man, who was a grenadier of the guard, presented arms. The emperor of France turned, and pointing with pride to the great scar that divided the grenadier's face, said:

"What do you think, my brother, of soldiers who can survive such wounds as that?"

"And you," answered Alexander, "what do you think of soldiers that can inflict them?"

Without stirring an inch from his position, or changing the expression of his face in the least, the stern old grenadier himself replied gravely:

"The man who did it is dead."

He Got the Gold.

Banks are so well able to protect themselves that most readers will enjoy the following account of how an unsophisticated customer secured a slight advantage over one of them. We borrow the story from an English paper. A poor Irishman went to the office of an Irish bank and asked for change in gold for fourteen one pound bank of Ireland notes. The cashier at once replied that the Cavan bank only cashed its own notes.

"Then youd ye gie me Cavan notes for these?" asked the countryman in his simple way.

"Certainly," said the cashier, handing out the fourteen notes as desired.

The Irishman took the Cavan notes, but immediately returned them to the official, saying, "Would yie gie me gold for these, sir?"

And the cashier, caught in his own trap, was obliged to do it.

If the landed surface of the globe were divided and allotted in equal shares to each of its human inhabitants, it would be found that each would get a plot of 23½ acres.

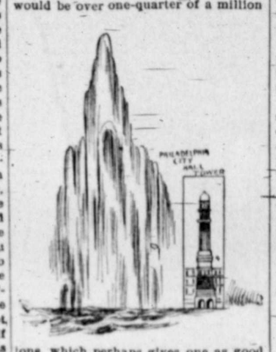
SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Mighty Column of Water Sent Up by a Most Remarkable Explosion—What the X Ray Discloses—Hand of a Lady Who Lived Centuries Ago.

Mighty Column of Water.

THE accompaning illustration is reproduced from an English journal, and is made from a photograph of a very remarkable explosion. A charge of 6,000 pounds of gelegnite was sunk in a depth of twenty feet of water and fired by a battery and a two and one-half pound naval gun-cotton primer. The charge rested on a bed of hard sand; unfortunately, from the nature of the case, no common object is represented from which an adequate appreciation of the size of the column of water can be gathered. It is estimated that the height attained was 1,200 feet, more than twice as high as the city hall tower, the tallest structure in America. Measuring from the photograph, this makes the girth of the column at its greatest point about 1,300 feet, diameter some 420 feet. Supposing a cubic foot of this mass to weigh only ten pounds, less than half the weight of a corresponding volume of water, the weight of the column would be over one-quarter of a million



tons, which perhaps gives one as good an idea as anything of its huge size.

A New Metal.

After several years of experimenting Messrs. Wilfred Van Wart, Franz Popp, and J. Bradley of Birmingham, England, have discovered a new silver-colored metal of beautiful appearance and of great strength. Mr. F. W. Burtsall, professor of civil and mechanical engineering at the Mason Science college in that city has tested elaborately tubes made from the new metal. The results of these tests show, it is claimed, that the metal is very much stronger and of really greater utility than any other metal of the same specific gravity at present known. It is an alloy of aluminum, with a specific gravity of 2.73—that is, about one-third the weight of steel of the same volume—and is, therefore, of about the same specific gravity as pure aluminum, which is the lightest metal in mechanical use. In all the tests made the metal was found to be homogeneous. It is non-corrosive, the atmosphere and water have no effect, and sulphuric acid does not even mark it. In color it is whiter than silver and takes an attractive polish, which is declared to have the advantage of not tarnishing.

Cheap and Durable Roof.

In a report made to the State Department by Mr. Monaghan, Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, a description is given of a new plan for a cheap and durable roof, invented by M. Kohler of Limbach, Saxony. It consists simply of cement and gravel, or cement and sand, being thus as durable as slate, with the advantages of being very much cheaper, looks as well or better and can be made much easier and put on quicker. The practical values in this case, as compared with ordinary plans or methods, are rated as follows: First of all, security against fire; second, it fils the primary requirements of a really satisfactory roof, that is, durability and effective restistance to all kinds of weather; it is light and can be made heavier, according to preference; and it may receive any of the colors of natural slate and various shades besides. The weight of a square yard of these tiles is calculated at sixty pounds, but they may be made heavier or lighter, as desired. Certain ridges are formed around the inside of the plate and permit of one so lying on and in the ridges of another as to preclude the possibility of wind or water working their way inside.

The Sidereal Clock.

The fine elements of scientific calculation involved in the construction and operation of that wonderful instrument, the sidereal clock at the Greenwich observatory, are illustrated by the fact that, on one occasion, the correction for a "level" error having become inconveniently large, owing apparently to a subsidence of the eastern support, about a ton weight of stone was placed on the western pier; this, however, having no effect, the stones were removed and a sheet of very thin paper was put under the support on the eastern side, by which means the error was at once corrected. But this instrument is exceeded in ingenious mechanism by the transit circle, which consists of a large telescope, the outside of which is not unlike a great cannon, being of solid iron, and is supported by trunnions which allow the telescope to be elevated or depressed, to point north or south, and to make a complete revolution, but never to diverge from the north and south line. Its field of view is large, admitting a great amount of light, thus fulfilling its purpose, viz., that of noting the exact time at which stars and planets pass south and north of Greenwich. Upon looking through this telescope is noted what seems to be a vertical row of iron bars at equal distances from each other—they are, however, spiders' webs, the center one, passing through the focus of the object glass, being the meridian line. By observing the time, therefore, at which the "clock stars" pass over these web lines, or "wires," as they are called, is sidereal time regulated.

About Water Currents.

At Argostoli, in the island of Cephalonia, is a point at which four currents of water set in from the sea and sink into the limestone of the cliffs, giving an anomalous water power that, in the middle of the century, was used for driving two grist mills. The fall in this case from sea level to the surface of the discharge pits being three to five feet, and, allowing a flow of 2,000 cubic feet per minute to be necessary to drive the mills, the estimate made by scientific investigators is that the annual consumption of water must have been two billions of cubic feet, which would fill a chamber about five miles long, 1,000 feet wide, and seventy-five deep. As the flow seems to have been uninterrupted and fairly uniform for a century—perhaps for many centuries—it cannot be assumed that the water is simply filling a fissure. Some other theories, such as evaporation in the porous rock or on encountering volcanic fires, are not regarded as satisfactory. The novel conclusion has therefore been entertained by some geologists that the water returns to the surface after being heated, the difference in density between the cold water entering the underground channel and the warm water emerging, being, it is thought, sufficient to account for a difference in height that would enable the warm column to empty into the sea, while the cold column is depressed below sea level.

Molecules in a Pin-Head.

The statement is made by Prof. William Crookes of London that to count the molecules in a pin-head space at the rate of 10,000,000 per second, would require 230,096 years. The smallest particle that the human eye can detect measures about one one-hundred-thousandth of an inch on a side, and such a particle is composed of from sixty millions to one hundred millions of molecules; one one-hundredth of a cubic inch of gas contains 19,000,000,000,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 molecules. Probably no microscope will ever be constructed of such high power that these particles can be seen by its aid, and as to the measurement of their actual size, this is a problem that taxes to the utmost the resources of investigators, the chief reliance at present being placed on the method which employs very fine films, these being made of soap solution, as in bubbles, of deposits of metals by electroplating, or of olive oil on water—the latter a favorite process; the thickness of the films is measured in various ways, and the approximate size of the molecules then calculated. In one case the film was found to be one ten-millionth of an inch thick, and as, presumably, there were at least five layers of molecules, the individual molecules could be no more than one fifty-millionth inch in diameter.

Bottles.

Ancient bottles of glass, stone and metal have been found in many parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. Perfume bottles of glass have been discovered in great number in the tombs of the wealthy ladies of Egypt. Many bottles, tumblers and other drinking vessels have been dug from the ruins of Pompeii. The most common bottle of the ancients, however, was of leather, the skin of a calf, goat or ox being taken off the carcass with as few cuts as possible and made into a receptacle for holding water or wine. The largest glass bottle ever blown was made at Leith, in Scotland, in 1747-8. Its capacity was two hogsheads.—Exchange.

Petrified Forests.

The regions of the Little Colorado river in Arizona abounds in wonderful vegetable petrifications, whole forests being found in some places which are hard as flint, but which look as if but recently stripped of their foliage. Some of these stone trees are standing just as natural as life, while others are piled across each other just like the fallen monarchs of a real wood forest. Geologists say that these stone trees were once covered to a depth of 1,000 feet with marl, which transformed them from wood to solid rock. The marl, after the lapse of ages, washed out, leaving some of the trees standing in an upright position.—Exchange.

What the X Ray Discloses.

Not content with photographing the interiors of living hands and feet and locating bullets in various portions of the human anatomy, the X ray investigator has now turned his attention to the ancient past and is endeavoring to discover what folks who lived almost before history had inside of them in those days.

So the mummy has been investigated by this strange modern light, and we publish here, repoduced from the pages of the X Ray Journal, the mummified hand of an Egyptian princess believed to have lived between three and four thousand years ago. The mummy was obtained near the Tomb of the Kings, Thebes, in 1892.

The bones are inside a mass of pitch, perfume, delicately woven fabrics, and dried human flesh, in full number, just the same as any one's hand, and present a wonderful study. It is not a view within the warm and quivering flesh, but rather a sight beneath a golden covering in cold, cold death.

Is it the hand of Ma, the daughter

of Ra, or of Nepthys, or of Safekh, or of Muth, or of the daughter of Pharaoh? That the ray does not tell.

Johnnie Exonerated.

Jennie Chaffie is musical, much to the disgust of the neighbors. She pounds a piano by the hour. A few days ago, while going through Johnnie's clothes, Mrs. Chaffie unearthed a dime, which she suspected he had stolen from her, all of which Johnnie denied emphatically.

"Then tell me where you got that dime," she said earnestly.

"The neighbors gave it to me, and I am to get a quarter more."

"What did you do for it?"

"Nothin' yet, but I am to lock the piano and give them the key."

No Cause for It.

"Mamma, why should landladies object to children?"

Mother—"I'm sure I don't know; but go and see what baby is crying about and tell Johnny to stop throwing things at people on the street and make George and Kate cease fighting and tell Dick if he doesn't stop blowing that tin horn I'll take it away from him."—Trifles.

MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

ALL ABOUT M'KINLEY'S NEW REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Conger Was Also at Rio de Janiero During the Harrison Administration—Fond of Agriculture—Has Followed Farming Since the Close of the War.

EDWIN HURD Conger of Iowa is envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil. Mr. Conger will return to Rio de Janeiro by no means unfamiliar to its people, their manners, customs and temper. For four years, under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, he served in the very function to which he has been now appointed by President McKinley. The new minister is a fine product of the middle west. He is one of the best known citizens of Iowa, and he is also well known in Illinois, where he was born, educated and reared to manhood. He has served the people of Iowa three terms in congress and he might have gone to Washington as a representative for a fourth term had he not declined a nomination in order to go to the country of the Amazon as the American diplomatic representative.

During his last term in congress Mr. Conger was the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and took a prominent part in the silver legislation of his time. It was mainly through his efforts that the

MINISTER CONGER.

free coinage men were prevented from sending a radical silver measure to the president for rejection or approval. His work in congress is likewise associated with the passage through the house of the bill requiring imitation or compound lard to be packed or designated in certain prescribed ways.

As an agriculturist Mr. Conger should certainly be pleased to represent the United States in such a notably agricultural country as Brazil. Ever since 1868, when he left his native state of Illinois to settle in Dallas county, Iowa, he has given his best efforts to agriculture and stock raising and he thoroughly understands that subject.

Mr. Conger is now 54 years old. He was born in Knox county, Ills., and was educated at Lombard university. When he was graduated in 1862 he at once joined the army in an Illinois regiment as a private, and though but 19 he soon rose to a captaincy, and before the end of the struggle he was brevetted a major for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle. After the war he studied law, and practiced a few years in Galesburg, but in 1868 he went to Iowa.

An Enterprising Publisher.

Victor F. Lawson, president of the new Associated Press, is one of the marvels of modern newspaper publishing. By his foresight in anticipating the success of a cheap price paper Mr. Lawson gained fame and fortune. His Chicago Daily News was the first western paper to make a success as a penny paper, and when its plucky owner started to put it before the public at that price there were many prejudices to overcome. Mr. Lawson, however, surmounted all the obstacles and showed the people what he could do for them at the price he intended to sell his paper. The success of the venture decided that he was right. In March, 1881, the Morning News was started,

VICTOR F. LAWSON.

and a few years ago the name was changed to the Record. Mr. Lawson owns both publications and fights for his own.

Circumventing the Tearful Onion.

When peeling onions carry a piece of steel—an ordinary darning needle is large enough—in the mouth, projecting between the lips, and you will avoid the smarting tearmaking sensation which ordinarily accompanies this operation. There is something in the steel which attracts to it the offending volatile oil rising from the pungent vegetable, giving the one peeling absolute immunity from its distressing effects.

Women as Delegates.

There has been a good deal of agitation lately among the members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States over the question of admitting women as lay delegates to the general conference of that church, and although at the recent meetings of their clergymen the consensus of opinion has seemed to be against such a step, there is evidently a growing sentiment in its favor.

Ants With Summer and Winter Resorts

The German traveler Von Ihering has discovered in Brazil a species of ants which have regularly summer and winter resorts. In winter they live on the ground, in summer in big nests constructed on trees, in order to escape the danger of inundation when the snow melts and the rivers rise.

A Large Cheque.

"What were your motives in voting for that ordinance?" asked the indignant constituent of the alderman.

"My motives," said the alderman, with the dignified air of one repudiating an insulting innuendo, "were the highest I ever acted upon."—Chicago Record.

Anticipation vs. Experience.

Old Gentleman—Do you think, sir, that you are able to support my daughter without continually hovering on the verge of bankruptcy?

Suitor—Oh, yes, sir; I am sure I can.

Old Gentleman—Well, that's more than I can do. Take her and be happy.

A church quarrel is a good deal more brutal and disgraceful than a prize fight.

Ere the Farewell is Spoken

On the deck of the steamer, or on board the train that is to bear you away from those dear to you, you will, if you are wise, have safely stowed away in your luggage a sufficient supply of that safeguard against illness—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Commercial travelers, tourists and pioneer emigrants concur in testifying to the fortifying and sustaining properties of the great tonic. Use for constipation, biliousness, malarial and kidney complaints and nervousness.

A woman walking on the street with a toothpick in her mouth looks as bad as she would with a cigar.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

The women a man knows either overrate him, or underrate him; he is never marked at the right place.

FROM LOWELL, MASS.

The Home of Hood's Sarsaparilla—A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physicians said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I left I could not stand it and as spring came began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of it since. I am glad to place this in the form of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. M. CORT, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Who opened that bottle of HIRES Rootbeer?

The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal for good health. A sure, safe, old folks like it—the children resist it.

HIRES Rootbeer

Is composed of the very ingredients that the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.

Sold only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Ask your druggist.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Hair to its original color, vitality; prevents baldness, cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

$75 $50

RIDE A CRESCENT BICYCLE

Western Wheel Works

CHICAGO MAKERS CHICAGO ILLINOIS

CATALOGUE FREE

IT KILLS

Cotton Worms, Tobacco Worms and all forms of insect life. Harmless to man. Will not injure the most delicate plants.

Gray Mineral Ashes

is fully warranted where directions are followed for our brand "Big Bone." Many are posted. National Mining and Milling Co., Baltimore.

Carried in stock by all leading wholesale druggists.

DR. F. ABENDRO

DALLAS, TEXAS.

ASHLAND, KAS., June 21, 1897.—Dear Sir: I used several boxes of your Pastilles and found much relief from them. I have been troubled several years with female weakness, but after using Your Pastilles, that I feel better than I have for a long time. Please send me by mail one more box, and oblige. MRS. G. M. GR

P. S.—Enclosed find one dollar.

BIG WAGES for men and women or boys and girls. We want a man in every Town in the U. S. and Canada. We are distributing $100,000 in Premiums. Prizes Cash. We give Bicycles, Cameras, Gold Watches, Guns, Pianos, Organs, Desks or Dollars for hours' work. Permanent employment if you want it. Now is the time. A 16c. Magazine and Premium List Free by addressing CREAM PURE TEA CO., Belfast, Maine. Box "B."

FOR YOU

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Examination and Advice as to Patentability of invention. Send for "Inventors' Guide, or How to Get Patent." O'FARRELL & SON, Washington, D. C.

DRUNKARD can be saved with their knowledge. ANTI JAG, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. All druggists, or write Bourne Chemical Co., 66 Fourteenth St., New York City. FULL INFORMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

OPIUM habit. Only home cure. No aches, pains or suffering, sleep sound, appetite good, no detention from work, treatment followed, no failures (nothing like it). Hundreds of cures and monthly testimonials. Hundreds in Texas. See testimonials and write those cured. Full further information, address Dr. Purdy, Houston, Tex.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS H. B. WILLSON & CO., Washington, D. C. No fee till secured. 48-page book free.

RODS for tracing and locating Gold or other lost or buried treasures. J. M. MILLER, Box 137, Nashville, Tenn.

DALLAS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Dr. J. B. SHELMIRE, Practice limited to Sk

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is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.
Sold only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Half a package makes half gallon.

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Beautifies and restores Hair to its original color, vitality; prevents baldness, cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
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MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO ILLINOIS
CATALOGUE FREE

IT KILLS
...tion Worms, Tobacco W...
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...ational Mining and Milling Co., Baltimore, ...ed in stock by all leading wholesale ...

DR. F. ABENDR...
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MRS. G. M. GR...
K.—Enclosed find one dollar.

...IG WAGES for men and ... or boys at ... We want A... ...ry Town in the U. S. and Canada. We ...rnishing $100,000 in Premiums. Fo... ...h. We give Bicycles, Cameras, Gold ...s, Pianos, Organs, Desks or Dollars ...ry work. Permanent employment if ... Now is the time. A 16c. Magazine and ... List Free by Address ... FOR ...
...fast, Maine. Box "B."

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...PIUM habit. Only home cure. No aches, pain... or suffering, sleep sound, appetite ... good as deprived from work. Guaranteed ...ed, no failures (nothing in the world ...) ...ed cures and month's treatments. 10 testimo... ...Texas. See testimonials and write those cured. ...ther information, address Dr. Purdy, Houston, T...

...DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! ... quick relief and cures worst ... ...s. Send for 10 days' treatment free. ... of testimonials and 10 days' ...atment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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...OKKEEPER WANTED With from $100 to $500 ... to take charge of office ... Established business. A. E. ...

...LL RUPTURE CURE without knife or ... No detention from ... cash, balance when cured. Special ... physicians. S. F. Wilslow & Co., 35 Elm, Dallas.

...EACHMAN'S & DYE WORKS ...LAUNDRY DALLAS, T...
...ry Dyeing in Fast Colors. Chemical cleaning ... Fabrics. Express pd one way. Work guaranteed.

...STARR ...IANOS Write to manufacturers ... French Pianos and Organs. ... $175 to $1,000. Dallas ... more money than other ... all Texas. Sheet music, ... Lessons, Sheet Music ...

...N. U.—DALLAS, ...
Answer this ...

...THER AND CHILD.

...r with babe in arms is an ...ed in theology, poetry and ...s. In no other item of faith do all men so nearly agree. All respect, if not adore, a mother and babe. Nationality, creed, color and conventionality, all give place to the affection which ...very well balanced mind feels toward the sanctimonious maternity. A wife ...baby is to be pitied. A wife ...thy baby is congratulated by ... Catarrh of the pelvic or... ...the most common cause of ster...

...M. Griffith, Cambridge, Neb., ...I am 30 years old and have ...d six children; but since be... ...your Pe-ru-na I gave birth to ...d baby girl. She is now six ...old and weighs 15 pounds. My ...are all surprised. Some would ...it until they came to see ...husband says he never saw ...antage in any one as there was ...

...E. E. Thomas, Alpha, Mo., ...I had given up all hope of ...ing well. I had tried so much ...my neighbors thought I was ...d with consumption. I com... ...taking Pe-ru-na according to ... That was two years ago. ...year was last November I gave birth ...sound baby boy, who is well ...y, and I am doing my own ... I can never ...e Pe-ru-na ...praise."

...Hartman ... written a ...on the ... men. It ...nt free to ... ...es by The ... Drug Manufacturing Com... ...umbus, Ohio.

...Sentimental Southern Girl.—...ical woman is sentimental. ...s many prosaic things, ani... ...inanimate, with sentiment. ...re to have, put away some... ...keepsakes and tangible evi... ...of hours and moments of unal... ...happiness. As a school girl she ...res these in her writing desk or ...e extra bureau drawer. When ...s grown older and practicalities ...er sentiment, she banishes them ...eldom opened trunk in a remote ... But she treasures them still—...hen fan that was restored to her ...t when very fallings she guards ...y, for the sake of what she once ...he was. The fan was too deli... ...admit of mending. He tried to ...pended, she remembers. There ...things locked away in the ...e verses sent to her by a girl ...was her bridesmaid, the ...velvet prayer book, with its ...as guarding something ...here is the hand-wrought ...of a ball gown, too—a ...a night when somebody ...t she was the prettiest ...m.—Leslie's Weekly.

...Transit to Australia.
...t a respectable north ...ghant has invented a ...tting to Australia in ...a means so simple ...it must have oc... ...good many people al... ...one knows that the ...round on its axis once ...hours. Whence it is ...you hang yourself up ...and wait, in twelve ...a will be under your ...will only have to step ...r to be comfortably ...ood merchant proposes ...gers up in a well... ...loon, where they will ...stralia comes round. ...admirable scheme.—Tall ...Budget.

...woman has passed thirty, she ...w herself to be worked ...to mention her "winning ...ning ways and old age do ...in hand.

...grow older, they find that ...are not long enough to ...become of the old fash... ...who used her well for a ...

...living a woman's plants ...housekeeper she is.

...Fish Cascarets.
...stipation forever. ...refund money.

...rive to one who ...in a loud voice.

...thing Syrup
...gums, reduces inflammation, ...cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

...es not object to being ...

...stipation Forever.
...andy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. ...re, druggists refund money.

...wife is more desirable ...beauty.

...ROLLED OATS.
...h nourishment in a two pound ...Oats that costs ten cents as ...r loaves of bread that cost $1.

...has acquaintances, but ...friends.

...Consumption has been a ... Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, ...g. 17, 1896.

...gher cherries grow on a tree, ...they look.

...TH AND APPETITE. ...Iron Tonic. Your druggist ...if not satisfactory.

...mes old, nobody ...of wit...

...ABIT CURED. ...ment—Written guarantee given—no ...2 lc. stamp for treatise. Neuralene ...Butterville, N. Y. Mention this paper.

...ergy a man has, the easier ...matrimony.

...all's Catarrh Cure
...tional cure. Price, 75c.

...ake, and turn it on its back, ...ill be rain before night.

...dispatch says that Secre... ...Barney Barnato's com... ...that the claim of Mrs. ...Cleveland, Ohio, to be a ...the late South African ...preposterous, as Barnato ...married.

...d this paper advises his ...free package of Peruviana, ...liver cure on earth, will ...E to any sufferer, if writ... ...PERUVIANA REMEDY CO., ...cinnati, Ohio.

...to make reform a paying ...and it ceases to be reform.

...Spit and Smoke Your Life Away ...co easily and forever, be mag... ...nerve and vigor, take ... ...orker, that makes we... ...rite, 50c or $1. Cure ...d sample free. ...Chicago or New ...an would rather ...old person of ...

BLUE BLOOD TO CLIMB

PRINCE LUIGI, KING HUMBERT'S NEPHEW, HAS AMBITION.

Going to Alaska to Make an Effort to Reach the Top of Mount St. Elias—He Will Make the Attempt Because He Loves Adventure.

SOME of the bluest blood of Italy is soon to be pitted against members of the United States coast survey. The scene of competition will be Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, and in addition to some minor scientific laurels, the victor will gain that greatest of all raptures to the mountaineer, the knowledge that he has been the first to tread the summit of one of the highest and most coveted peaks of the new world.

Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy, duke of Abruzzi and nephew of King Humbert, is the Italian who considers the ascent of St. Elias worthy of the long trip from Rome and of a whole summer of hardship and exertion. While still a very young man, he is an experienced traveler, and doubtless knows a good thing in the way of a mountain when he sees it. His companions will be Dr. Paoli Vecchi of San Francisco, Prof. Fay, former president of the Appalachian Mountain club of Boston, Prof. Davidson and Israel C. Russell, who has already taken part in two attempts to scale the mountain, and W. A. Ingraham, of Seattle.

PRINCE LUIGI.

The American party will be under the leadership of Henry C. Bryant of Philadelphia, and will include Samuel J. Entrikin, who was second in command of the Peary expedition of 1891-92, and E. B. Tatham, of the coast survey.

For the genuine mountain climber, the one who is inspired by the high ideal of effort for effort's sake, hardly a mountain in the world could be selected which would offer a better field for his exertions than Mount St. Elias. In the first place, it is the journey of a lifetime for the ordinary man to get even to the foot of it. Lying, as it does, near the sixtieth parallel, and beyond all that strip of land which stretches down the coast, as if to bridge over the gap between the territory and the rest of the United States, it requires a long journey by sea before it can even be seen. Even when it is approached the very name of the landing at Icy Bay, where the traveler must disembark through the surf, is enough to give one the most eager anticipations of the highest peaks in America, its summit being estimated at over 18,000 feet above sea level. It lies far from supplies, and the explorer must carry with him from Sitka everything that he expects to use. It is in the center of a great region of glaciers and rugged mountain spurs, very few of which ever have been crossed by human beings. Above all other points perhaps in interest, Mount St. Elias offers a longer ascent over unbroken snow fields than any other mountain outside of the arctic regions. The line of perpetual snow begins at 3,000 feet above the sea, and from that point on ice axes and heavily nailed boots and safety ropes are the unavoidable accompaniments of the climber.

The mountain itself is of very wide extent, and includes a number of subordinate peaks. It includes an immense crater at a high altitude, and it has several times during the century broken out in volcanic eruptions. On the southern side, where most of the attempts to climb it have been made, it is very precipitous, and the most circuitous routes must be adopted in order to make any advance upon it at all. Logan's peak, which is another objective point of the present expedition, lies about twenty miles to the northeast of the greater mountain.

A number of attempts have been made to climb Mount St. Elias since it was first sighted by Behring on St. Elias day, 1741. The most notable of these were the New York Times expedition, under Lieutenant Schwatka, in 1886; the Topham expedition of experienced Alpine climbers in 1888, and the two expeditions by the National Geographical Society in the summers of 1890 and 1891. The Topham expedition reached a height of 11,460 feet after fourteen days of perilous climbing from the foothills on the south side, and the last of these expeditions, under the leadership of I. C. Russell, who is to accompany Prince Luigi this year, reached an altitude of 14,500 feet.

Prince Luigi of Savoy will not be making his first visit to this country by any means when he reaches here early in June, nor is he entirely unknown to Americans. In 1896 he visited nearly all the seaports of the United States and Canada, while making a trip around the world, as first lieutenant on board the Italian cruiser Christoforo Colombo. Everywhere he was received with marked attention, not only from his own countrymen, but also from Americans.

The prince is the third son of Amadeo, brother to King Humbert, and was born at Madrid prior to his father's abdication of the Spanish crown. He is only 24 years old, but is an accomplished linguist and musician, and has received very thorough military training. During his trip round the world he lived in every respect the life of the other officers of the cruiser, and at no time was allowed nor did he assume to claim special favors on account of his birth.

SENATOR M'LAURIN.

Successor to the Late Mr. Earl in the United States Senate.

Congressman John Lounides McLaurin, who is successor to the late Senator Earle as one of South Carolina's representatives in the senate of the

SENATOR McLAURIN.

United States, is the youngest man in the South Carolina delegation. He is now in his 37th year, and is serving his fourth term in the house of representatives. He represents the sixth district. Mr. McLaurin is a native of South Carolina. He was educated at the village school of Bennettsville, at the Warrenton military academy in Virginia, Swarthmore college, and the university of Virginia. He studied law in the last named university, and was admitted to the bar fifteen years ago, at the age of 22. His political career began in 1890, when he was elected to the general assembly of his state. He next was elected attorney general, and very soon after was elected to the fifty-second congress. He has never been defeated since. Mr. McLaurin is a brilliant young man and an able orator. He is a thorough southerner and an uncompromising Democrat, but is nevertheless, like Jefferson and Jackson, a protectionist.

INEXPERIENCED BATS.

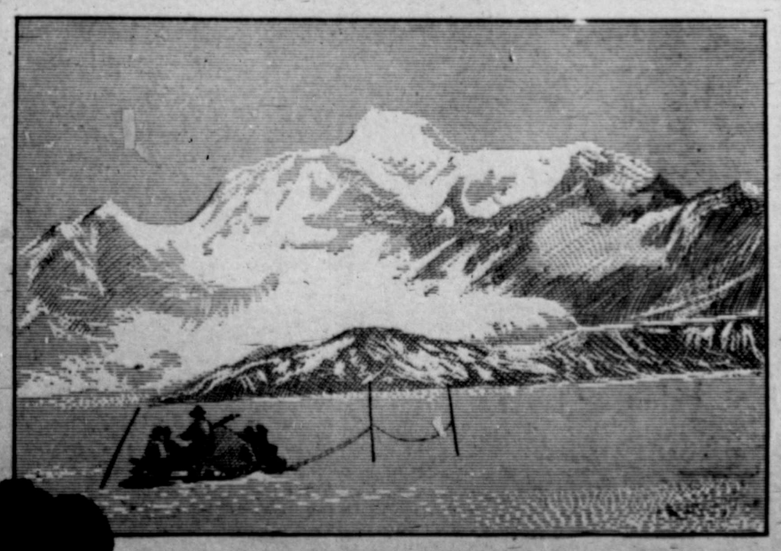
Found in a Cavern 100 Feet Below the Surface of the Earth.

From the San Francisco Call: A nest of live bats was found 100 feet under ground in Snowshoe Gulch, near Cottage Grove, the other day. This is considered a most remarkable discovery, and those who have visited the place and seen the animals are at loss to account for it. John Dinman and Andrew Wilson have been developing a claim in the gulch by running a tunnel to reach the vein. The tunnel runs obliquely, and a few days ago, when a depth of 150 feet had been reached, the rock began to assume a different condition. It sounded loose, or hollow in that particular spot, and the partners knew that they were nearing what in miners' parlance is called "a change." Their "holes" were nearly loaded when this discovery was made, but they continued loading, and then went to the surface and touched off the charge. Upon their return they expected to find a vein uncovered, or at least a different rock from that through which they were running. But a quite different matter attracted their attention when they went back to the end of the tunnel, and the circumstance has been the wonder of the entire country ever since. It has created an immense amount of discussion, scientific and otherwise, but no certain explanation has yet been adduced. Instead of finding ore or any particular change in the rock they found the tunnel full of bats. The cause of the peculiar sound that indicated a change of ground was a small cave, and into this their last shots broke, and out of it came the bats. How the bats got into the cave is the problem, and what sustained them there? The point is about 100 feet below the surface, and there is apparently no opening or means of ingress or exit. The bats when caught and taken out to the daylight appeared to be without eyes and able to fly but a little way; in fact, their wings were but mengerly developed. The first thing that attracted the men's attention upon their return to the tunnel was the peculiar odor, which, notwithstanding the amount of gas from the exploded powder, was quite disagreeable. The only solution of the strange occurrence that has yet been offered lies in the fact that the rock is of metamorphic and aqueous origin, and, being in the Cascade range, is of recent occurrence. The rock is a closely bedded shale, and at the time of the geological disturbance that put it into its present position the bats had their nests there and then became incased as they were found. It would seem, too, that the bats must be of that nature that becomes dormant and able to retain life without food. An effort was made to save some of them alive, but they rapidly succumbed to the sunlight and fresh air.

The Turkish Commander.

Edhem Pasha is about 45 years of age, though he looks older. He is rather above middle height, and wears a short, thick black beard, already flecked with gray. His nose is straight and rather long, but his most interesting feature is his gray eyes, which are large and intelligent. His manner is very attractive—a mixture of that courtesy and dignity which are not uncommon among Turkish officers. He does not strike one as a strong man physically, though I am told he is a hard worker and does not spare himself. His manner of talking is as a rule quiet, and marked by much refinement and gravity, but it grows animated when a subject kindles his interest, and his eyes glow with enthusiasm. It is difficult to judge of a man's sense of humor through the barriers of a strange language. His style of life is simple, and he has none of the Oriental love of display. In character he seems to be straightforward and sincere, frank and truth loving. Trickery and intrigue, diplomacy and politics he alike detests. His subordinates and those who see him more intimately are very fond of him. "He treats us," one of the aides-de-camp said to me, "not as a superior, but as a father." Edhem Pasha is very proud of his army. "The Greeks report," he said, "that we have no cavalry. They should see our Circassian horsemen." A band of Greek irregulars had crossed the frontier and fired on the Turkish troops. I asked him whether there was any chance of reprisals. "No," he answered proudly, "we do not make war in that dirty fashion." No one could deprecate bloodshed more than the present writer. But sometimes it is difficult to repress the feeling that such excellence of machinery and arrangements should be put to a practical test, and that so much devotion and courage should not remain entirely dumb and without expression. An army without a battle is like a parliament without talk or a race meeting without horses.—London Telegraph.

C. W. Walton, justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, will soon retire after a service of forty years.



MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

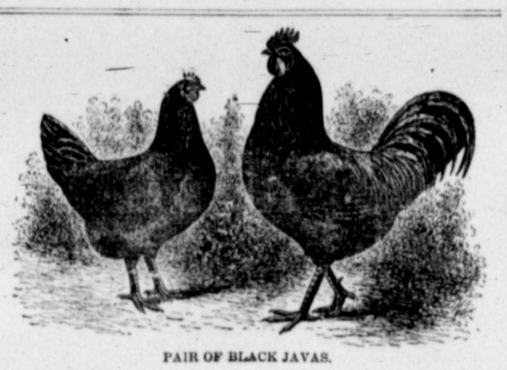
DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

The Cow and Her Drink.

IF a dairyman wants to treat himself to a genuine surprise, let him keep his herd of milk giving cows in the stable, and give them water in such a way that the weight drunk by each cow can be ascertained, and be on hand so that each cow may have all she will desire, and when she wants it, writes John Gould in Country Gentleman. We have been through a little experience of this kind, and the quantity drunk by each cow was found out. It is an experiment one will not care to follow up more than a week, before the faucet at the big tank will be turned, and the cows drink out of the basins again. The trial was made with six cows, and it was found that the average quantity consumed daily varied with individual cows from 70 to 140 pounds. One cow drank this last quantity daily right along, and some the smaller quantity, with an average of 90 pounds each. Another thing we found was that some of the cows would drink very often, i. e., their buckets would be frequently found empty, and others drank at longer intervals; and one cow wanted about all her twenty-four hours' supply at one time, and would only drink a little towards night. As these cows were being fed 50 pounds each of ensilage a day, it is seen at once that succulent food did not play any important part in the economy of drinking water. It was also found that the desire of a cow for water was about an hour after eating, but the evening thirst was never so great as in the morning. With some of the cows there was some variation in the quantity of water consumed daily, but with others it was as steady in quantity as standard measure. In this there might be some variation in results from some other herd not so cared for; these cows being continuously stabled at the time of the experiment, while a herd that ran out-doors more or less might show different results. In another thing I was convinced, that a cow did better that drank several times a day, and so convinced was I of this, that a watering system for the cow stables was put in several years ago; and my opinion of their value has never changed, more than a more thorough belief in their promoting the milk flow; and if our cows were to be turned out every day for exercise, I should not connect outdoor drinking with it, but hold to the manger water basin. In this connection there is another point I think of importance, and that is in stable watering there is uniformity of the temperature of the water, and the cow, being habituated to drinking water at say 52 degrees day after day—as the water in my big stable tank indicates—is not subjected to the extreme temperature ranges of out-door drinking water, and air included, and she must do the better for this uniformity, with the shocks to the cow's system eliminated.



PAIR OF BLACK JAVAS.

Standard Varieties of Chickens.

Javas.—This variety is the oldest of the American class, and at one time was considered the most profitable of all breeds. At present they are not raised extensively; the more modern or newer breeds have seemingly supplanted their favoritism. There is no reason why this should be so, as they are practical and good general-purpose fowls. In size they are about like the Plymouth Rocks, but differ in general symmetry and appearance. They are good layers and do well in winter, and for table purposes they make nice eating. They mature early, are good sitters and mothers, and are easily kept in confinement. There are three varieties of Javas: Black, Mottled and White. The Black is more generally seen than the others, though the Mottled have of late years been very numerously represented at the shows. The plumage of the Blacks is glossy black throughout; the Mottled (fig. 8) are of broken black and white in wings, tail and sickles, and the balance of the plumage is evenly mixed with white and black; the White Java is, as the name implies, pure white throughout. They have a small single comb, standing upright on the head in both male and female. Their shanks and toes are free from feathers, yellow in color, with the bottom of feet yellow. The standard weight of cocks is 9½ pounds; hens, 7½ pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; and pullets, 6½ pounds.

Dominiques.—Similarity in plumage of the American Dominique and Barred Plymouth Rock has been the price of the former's popularity. Their color is grayish-white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black, producing the effect of a bluish-tinged plumage, the color being the same throughout. The illustration of Barred Plymouth Rock feathers will do equally well for the markings of the feathers of the Dominique. They have rose combs, in both male and female, and bright yellow legs. Those who are partial to their color of plumage will find the Dominique a good bird to keep. They are good layers, hardy, mature early, and dress well for the table. The standard weight of cocks is 8½ pounds; hens, 6½ pounds; cockerels, 7½ pounds; and pullets, 5½ pounds.

Mottled Java hen.

Horses Decreasing.

The large majority of farmers who own horses seem to be quite anxious to get rid of them, even at low prices. Where the farm is mortgaged, and the horses can be spared better than anything else on the farm, this is all right, as it is better to lose the horse than the home; but where it is not, we regard it as very unwise and foolish, says the Kentucky Stock Farm. In a country like ours, where one extreme follows another, it is not wise to float with the current or follow the herd. From 1880 to 1890 we bred entirely too many horses of all classes, and as a natural consequence we are now suffering a period of low prices. Our next predicament, if all signs do not fail, will be a great scarcity of horses. We base this opinion upon the fact that everybody is selling and that very few are breeding. We do not believe there are more than 10 per cent of the horses being bred in the United States to-day that there were six years ago. This can not possibly help but produce a great shortage, and this shortage in supply can have but one effect—namely, to increase the price. As it takes five years to produce a four-year-old colt, and as the time can not be abridged by any possible means, and as the breeding began to fall off quite materially in 1893, four years ago, the shortage is bound to begin to manifest itself inside of the next two years. The produce of mares bred this season will not be four years old, or ready for market, before 1902, and between this and that time we predict that there will be a much greater shortage of horses of all kinds than has been seen in this country for many years.—Breeder and Sportsman.

Australian Alfalfa-Fed Stock.

In Australia the great value of lucerne to the pastoralist consists in grazing stock on it, says a writer in Australasian. The employment of many hands in farming operations, such as conserving lucerne in the form of hay or ensilage, is dreaded by all flock and herd owners. Nevertheless I am a firm believer in the conservation of fodder in both forms, so that the stock may be helped over a bad season. By the aid of modern agricultural machinery hay-making is easily and cheaply performed, and the labor and cost are still less when ensilage is made. Many stock-owners are of opinion that lucerne is better for making fairly good sheep and cattle prime than for fattening stores from the first. In both cases the stock would probably do better if they had a grass paddock with the lucerne. All stock like a change of food, and will do better with a change than with a single article of food, no matter how nutritious it may be. While on Mr. J. S. Horsfall's estate of Widgiewa I met with a good illustration of the value of lucerne on a pastoral property. The manager (Mr. Morrison) weans the stud lambs at a very early age, and when taken from their dams they are put on a lucerne. The result is that the lambs never sustain the slightest check, and the ewes, relieved from the burden of having to support a lamb, come into the shearing-shed in splendid condition. I saw the stud ewes about a month after the lambs were weaned, and they were kicking up their heels as if the cares and troubles of maternity did not exist. The very heavy fleeces yielded by the lambs on this estate are sufficient recommendation of the practice of early weaning on lucerne. In a favorable winter in Riverina there is often a good growth of lucerne, but it is not nearly as nutritious as that of spring and summer growth. Mr. P. McFarland told me that he had made an experiment which proved this. He divided a flock of wethers equally, one-half he placed on lucerne, the other on native grass. They were sold at the same time, and those off grass were better, and realized a higher price than the others. Australian live stock husbandry is entering upon a new development, which will be hastened by the growing of wheat in Riverina, and in this development lucerne is destined to play a very important part. It will cause double, if not treble, the number of stock to be kept, and it will provide the fodder (made into hay or ensilage), that will cause the losses from droughts to be reduced till they will be scarcely worth recording.

Feeding Dry Cows.

It is now pretty well established, says a writer, that it pays as well to feed cows grain pretty liberally when dry as well as when giving milk unless the pasture be especially good, says Kansas Farmer. This is a fact that many dairymen lose sight of and suffer for the neglect. A cow that is profitable in the dairy is not a flesh former by any means. In fact, she becomes quite poor as a usual thing while milking, and in order to enable her to stand the strain of this depletion she should be made to gain rapidly in flesh during that period that she is dry. This does not mean that she should be fed highly on milk-producing food just before calving, but it means that after going dry she should have liberal feeding until say a week before calving. If any fear is entertained of her being too fat at calving time a good sharp purgative just before or after calving will obviate any trouble along that line.

It is a mistake for the beef breeder to think that he is benefitted by the small amount of beef fat that is used in making spurious butter. His beef fat competes with himself in this way: It makes dairying unprofitable, and drives the dairymen into raising beeves. This increases the competition in beef raising, and consequently forces down the price.

When the hens are slow to lay, one of the best invigorators is a mess of lean meat twice or three times a week. About an ounce for each hen is sufficient at a meal.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The Story of Dawson's Conquest; or Real Glory Springs from the Silent Victories—The Main Thing—How Did He Know?

After Years.

SHE'D been up in the attic,
This little wife of mine,
A-rummaging and tumbling,
For what, I can't divine.
But suddenly I noticed
A silence weird and strange,
And wondered what had happened
To cause this pensive change.

For quite an hour I listened,
And then, alarmed, I stole
Up to the lonely chamber,
My conscience to console.
And, well, would you believe it?
I found her reading low
Love-letters that I wrote her
Some fourteen years ago!

Her face was wreathed in blushes,
Her dreamy eyes half closed;
Her heart was beating wildly—
You'd thought I'd just proposed.
Strewn 'round her were those tokens
That spoke from heart to heart;
Good saints! what founts of passion
A faded sheet will start.

Well, then I turned and left her
Dreaming in ecstacy
On what a mad young lover
Her husband used to be.
But soon she came and kissed me—
To which I'm scarce averse;
"Dear, you're the same old rascal,"
She whispered, "only worse!"
—C. E. Barns.

How Did He Know!

Willy—Mother, give me some of the jam you made today. It's awfully good.

Mother—What! Did you taste it?

Willy—No, ma'am.

Dawson's Conquest.

Things had gone his way downtown, and Dawson was in quite an amiable and even melting mood when he came home in the evening and settled himself for a quiet hour with his cigar and book. Presently he said to his wife:

"Now, here's something that's got good sound sense to it. You listen to it. 'Real glory springs from the silent conquest of ourselves.' That's the talk! Give me the man who is master of himself. I have a perfect contempt for those unbalanced fellows who go all to pieces over nothing, and—— Why, what's the matter with the lamp? It gives a miserable light."

"I guess it needs trimming," replied Mrs. Dawson.

"Why didn't you have it trimmed before night?"

"I didn't know that it needed trimming."

"I should think it was your place to know what condition the lamps are in."

"Humph! It's your place to know lots of things you don't know. If you'd known, as a man ought to know, the condition of the drainage pipes on his own ground, we wouldn't have had that sickness last spring and——"

"Oh, there you go and bring up those infernal old drainage pipes!" howled the convert to the self-control theory, as he flung his book clear across the room and kicked the hassock at his feet against a frail table and sent it over with a crash. "It beats —— that a man can't have a minute's peace in his own home. I'll just be eternally ding-squizzled if I don't join a club or board away from home if I can't have any peace under my own roof! What with smoky old lamps and your tongue going like a trip-hammer all of the time and the young ones bawling and the servants quarrelling and dirt and disorder everywhere and——"

"A beautiful specimen of self-conquest you are, Mr. Dawson!"

"Don't you say 'self-conquest' to me or I'll—I'll—well, I'll not be responsible for what happens! The cussed fool that wrote that didn't have to put up with smoky lamps and —— Well, leave the room if you want to, madam! I'm going to leave the house, and you can be thankful if I don't come home dead drunk! Hanged if you can't!"

The Main Thing.

Applicant—I understand you need a hotel clerk. Would you like me to show you any references?

Proprietor—Oh, no. Just let me see your diamond.

A Happy Omen.

They were out driving and had struck a fine stretch of shady country road.

"Do you believe in palmistry," he asked, "the reading of one's fortune by the lines in one's hand?"

"I believe," she said, "that if I could see the lines in only one of your hands I could foretell that we would have a very pleasant drive."

He immediately caught on and grasped the situation with the other.

Modern Ideas.

"I'm afraid you'll never know how to write, Tommie," said his teacher, sadly.

"Don't care," said Tommie. "Uncle Jim is going to send me a typewriter for my birthday."—Harper's Round Table.

Somebody Else Was.

Young Bride—I didn't accept Tom the first time he proposed.

Miss Ryval (slightly envious)—I know you didn't.

Young Bride—How do you know?

Miss Ryval—You weren't there.

Cancer Can be Cured.

It is very often that the most insignificant symptoms are forerunners of the most violent disease. There is not a more destructive disease than Cancer, and in a majority of cases it is first indicated by a very small pimple or sore, to which no attention is attracted, until it before long develops into the most alarming conditions.

Here is another case where the first symptoms of a most violent Cancer were too small to receive much notice until the disease had fully developed. Mrs. Laura E. Mims has resided at Smithville, Georgia, for years, and is well known throughout the adjoining country. In a recent letter she tells of a wonderful case.

She says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon changed to purple, and began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it, until it was the size of a partridge egg. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen, that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable. I was terribly reduced in health, and felt as if my life was wasting away.

MRS. LAURA E. MIMS.

"At this crisis, I was advised by a friend to try S. S. S., and in a short while the Cancer seemed more inflamed than before. I was informed that was favorable, because, as the medicine acts by forcing out the poison through the pores of the skin.

"Before long the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months; then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer, until the Cancer disappeared entirely, and I gained better health than ever before. This has been several years ago and there has not been a sign of a return of the disease."

Cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and manifests itself in such a variety of forms, that any sore or scab, it matters not how small, which does not readily heal up and disappear may well be regarded with suspicion.

The fact that S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) cures hereditary Cancer, which is considered incurable, places it without an equal as a sure cure for all manner of real blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Eczema, Contagious Blood Poison, or any other form of bad blood. Our treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY $100 FOR ANY CASE

Of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Lost Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn out French remedy, contains no Phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers, who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Lost Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

The MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable; have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cure, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fake. They have $250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write them today.

All the Way...

From the Missouri River to Buffalo, the Wabash Railroad Operates Trains Over Its Own Tracks.

Having leased the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway between Detroit and Suspension Bridge, and those of the Erie R. R. from Suspension Bridge to Buffalo, the Wabash R. R. will run its own trains from Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Louis, Quincy, Hannibal, Keokuk and Chicago to Buffalo, being the only road from Missouri and Mississippi River points having its own line and trains running into Buffalo. Through cars from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago to Buffalo without change.

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CERTAIN CHILL CURE
PRICE 50¢ & $1.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.
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CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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The Graham Leader.

—PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY—

J. W. GRAVES,

GRAHAM, - - - TEXAS.

Entered at the postoffice at Graham, Texas, as second class mail matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy one year, $1.00.
" " six months, .60.

The extraordinary session of Congress adjourned last Saturday. They were in session four months and did nothing except to pass the Dingly tariff bill.

Editor F. T. Roche of the Williamson County Sun, announces that he has decided to present his name to the next state democratic convention as a candidate for land commissioner.

The Texas fair management has decided to abolish the midway feature, including all other immoral adjuncts to the great show, and Texas people should visit the exhibit in increased numbers in approval of this action.

The powers have at last threatened Turkey with force and coercion if she refuses to accede to their demands and vacate Thessaly. Turkey has agreed to comply.

Attorney General Crane announced last week that he is a candidate for governor of Texas. Mr. Crane is a good man, well qualified for this office.

There were 20,000 delegates in attendance on the Epworth League conference at Toronto, Canada, recently.

Read the Irrigation articles in this week's LEADER, and consider the matter well before you vote.

It is said the Kentucky republicans are going to endorse the gold democratic nominees. Why not? The gold democrats up there voted with there publicans last fall.

Reports from Cuba say that disease is spreading rapidly on the island and that people are going "to their last reward" in great numbers. The barbarity of the Spanish troops adds to the misery in many parts of Cuba.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health and "able to do my own work," because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify blood and thus make the weak strong—this is experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease said in an interview: "The silver question is an issue of the past and will never again serve as the leading issue for the reform elements in politics. If Mr. Bryan is to make the silver question the dominant issue in the next campaign, here is one woman who is against him. Socialism is the hope of the country, and in the next campaign the fight must be made for the industrial emancipation of the people."

Judge Miller on Irrigation.

Judge Miller, of Wichita Falls, in an address before the Dallas Commercial Club, promised if the irrigation amendment was adopted that the irrigated section would supply all Texas with beet sugar. In Germany, with a perfectly adapted soil and climate, cheap labor and a government bounty, factories are closing out because they find making beet sugar unprofitable. Promises will neither butter parsnips nor sweeten tea. The Judge also said that "only those directly benefitted will have a voice in voting the tax," but he failed to say that every one voting the tax would be benefitted. Has it ever occurred to the parties interested that if they bond their land $8,000,000 for 40 years at 6 per cent interest, in 16 2-3 years they will have paid the $1,000,000 and still owe the entire amount, and that at the end of 40 years they will have paid for the $1,000,000 the neat sum of $2,400,000 in interest, and still owe the original debt of $1,000,000. And that for the payment of these sums, interest and principal, a mortgage is held on every irrigable acre, and that the entire sum is collectable by means of the tax laws of the state. Also, will not the holders of the bonds, long before the expiration of the forty years, have a large number of irrigable farms to sell or rent to the former owners or others. Also that there is not a case on record where the first issue of bonds proved sufficient. In many cases in Colorado and California the first issue has been doubled and even quadrupled before any benefit accrued to the parties at interest. The chief expense the work was done ese are facts to be considered before election day.—*Blanco News.*

The Irrigation Amendment.

The irrigation amendment to the Constitution should be defeated for many reasons. Among these are:

If adopted, the amendment will sectionalize the Constitution of Texas, because, like the railroad subsidy amendment, it is intended to apply only to the west, while the Constitution should contain no provision that is not applicable equally to every county and district in the state. If different laws are needed for different sections let it be by act of the legislature and not by the Constitution.

It is not necessary to adopt this amendment in order to further develop legitimate irrigation enterprises. Texas already has irrigation laws amply encouraging irrigation; and the valleys of many flowing streams in the west are dotted with irrigated farms, by authority of existing State laws. The people of east Texas are being systematically deceived on this point by those who claim that the amendment is necessary to permit irrigation in the west.

It should be defeated because it will permit a speculator or promoter to colonize a handful of "landowning" voters on half acre tracts of land and thereby carry district elections and issue bonds to rest as a lien on the land of the minority.

The amendment creates a caste of resident land owners and disfranchises in district elections all voters who do not belong to that caste. It is class legislation of the rankest sort. But if it gets into the constitution it will be because the masses of the people of east Texas vote it in through being systematically deceived—not because they are indifferent to their own rights or to those of their brothers of the West.

It should be defeated because it requires the State of Texas to endorse the bonds of a district, not merely as being issued in accordance with law, but as being "entitled to all the faith and confidence now prescribed by law in the case of county and city bonds." With this uncalled for endorsement by the State inexperienced investors can be swindled into buying bonds of boom projects which no experienced capitalist would advance a dollar for. Texas should not guarantee the credit of any irrigation scheme which has not sufficient merit to stand alone.

The Constitution as it stands permits the fullest development of any irrigation enterprise which has merit, and the Legislature has from time to time passed laws that are now in force under which irrigation is steadily developing in West Texas. But neither the Constitution nor any statute law now permits a man's landing the vote of a class, to be bonded with debt against his will and without compensation, either to build a dam which he does not need, or for any other purpose. But our present Constitution and laws do not suit the boomers, the speculators and the promotors. That is why they claim to speak for the farmers of the West and want to amend the Constitution.

The amendment specially exempts the State school lands from being bonded. But any county which has school lands in the west can have a debt of fifteen dollars per acre voted upon it if any professional dam builder, looking for a job, shall claim it as irrigable. Then, if the dam is carried away by a flood, or if it fails to rain for a year or two in the drouthy west, so as to provide storm water for storing, or if (as generally happens in storage tanks for live stock when located on a dry creek) the water shall leak out through a gravel bed, the county school lands will be sold for taxes to pay the bonds.

If the present laws to encourage irrigation are not sufficient, why not amend them or pass new laws? If irrigation districts are better than present methods why not establish them by an act of the legislature as Nebraska has done? What provision of our Constitution stands in the way? If irrigation can be promoted in Texas only by authorizing robbery by the majority vote of a class, do Texans want it on these terms? Are they prepared to incorporate such a scheme in their Constitution?

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Addie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50c. and $1.00. Get a Bottle at D. R. Akin's Drug Store.

A. R. McDonald on the Amendment.

EDITOR LEADER: As there is being so much said in favor of the irrigation amendment to the constitution, and so little against it, if you will allow me space in your paper I will give my views against the amendment.

There are several reasons why I am opposed to the amendment.

1. I do not believe the enterprise can be made successful. It would require so much money to construct, operate and maintain the plant that the people could not pay the taxes levied upon them. Hence, under the law, many homesteads would be sold for taxes, and helpless women and children deprived of the homes which they have, perhaps, spent many years in improving and beautifying.

2. The history of irrigation experiments which have so far been tried in Texas, proves that they have failed to give satisfaction, and that the great boom which is supposed to follow such has always failed to come. The Rooney ditch which was constructed in Pecos county several years ago, has never paid the company a dividend, nor has it benefitted the people an iota. The Torres irrigation and manufacturing company's ditch, which was opened up in 1877, and for some time seemed to prosper, but it has now, for several years, been unused. In Reeves county, the Pioneer canal company cut a ditch twenty miles long through the Pecos Valley, and for a short time it was thought a grand success, but soon it also proved a failure, and the lands through which it ran never sold for more than five dollars per acre. In many cases the people were unable to pay for land bought for that price, and it reverted to the vendors.

It is claimed by the advocates of the amendment that the value of all lands which might be made irrigable in the manner proposed, would thereby be made worth fifteen dollars per acre or more. But the experience of several agents and proprietors who have lands for sale in the irrigation district on the Pecos river proves this to be false. Ira H. Evans, of Austin, makes the statement publicly that he had land in each of these districts which he could not sell for one-third of that amount.

An examination of the amendment and an idea of the expense of constructing, maintaining and operating the plant ought to convince any fair-minded man that the enterprise is not practicable nor profitable. The law makes provision for a tax sufficient to pay interest on the bonded debt and sinking fund sufficient to pay off the debt when due. The debt is to run forty years, and $1,000,000 is the most conservative estimate of the amount necessary to construct and operate the enterprise. Therefore, there will be paid out in interest, and that too, before a dollar of the principal is paid, the sum of $2,400,000, besides this large amount to be paid as interest, each person using water will be required to pay water privileges, which will amount to from $1.50 to $2.00 per acre. No small farmer in west Texas can pay his assessments.

There are some who claim that the people of west Texas are all in favor of the amendment. But a prominent citizen of Vernon states that the masses of the people in that section of the state are opposed to the amendment and would vote against it.

It seems to me that those people having lands susceptible of irrigation already have all the law they need in the general irrigation law of the state, which is very broad and liberal in its features. It seems to me that those favoring irrigation might form themselves into joint stock companies. The law gives them the same privileges as to right of way as it does to railroad companies. What more can they ask? Such companies can bond their lands without limit in furtherance of any irrigation scheme, no matter how chimerical, but they cannot oppress their neighbors to help pay the cost, as under this amendment. By what standard of common justice should a minority in any district be compelled by law to bond their property in the interest of any irrigation scheme that their judgment dictates would prove futile?

Another bad feature about it is that the land is to be taxed by acreage and not by value. Could anything be more unjust or dishonest? The man whose land, by reason of its fertility, would produce a hundred fold, after being brought under irrigation, would pay no more per acre for construction than the man whose land would hardly produce blackeyed peas after being brought under irrigation also.

I hope that all men, regardless of party affiliation, will go to the polls on the third of August and vote against the amendment.

A. R. MCDONALD.

—The people of Irion county, way out in Southwest Texas, met in mass meeting and passed strong resolutions denouncing the irrigation and railroad bond amendments. All the people of West Texas are not in favor of this great scheme.

Most of the politicians who are expecting to be candidates next year are coming out for the "irrigation" amendment. Perhaps the politicians and speculators of West Texas are for the scheme, too, and maybe this explains why so many would-be candidates are announcing themselves for it.

Against the Amendment.

No Irrigation Bonds Needed or Desired.

An Able Argument by Ira H. Evans, of Austin, Against the Proposed Irrigation Amendment.

From Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 15.—Editor Texas Farm and Ranch: As the proposed irrigation amendment to the constitution is eliciting much discussion in the press, I desire to call attention to some points in connection with irrigation enterprises in Texas that have come under my observation:

Nearly twenty years ago a ditch was built by the Torres Irrigation and Manufacturing Co. on the west side of the Pecos river, in Pecos county. This ditch was used for a number of years, but it is my understanding that it has not been used for some time. Ever since this ditch was built I have had for sale the alternate sections through which this ditch was built, but have not been able to sell any of them at even one-third the price it is proposed to bond lands under the terms of the amendment. Furthermore, the state school fund still owns all the alternate school sections on the line of this ditch, with exception of three quarter sections, and there is no demand for these lands notwithstanding they can be had for $2.00 per acre, on forty years time, with interest at three per cent per annum.

Going further up the Pecos river, in the same county, is the Rooney ditch, about seventeen miles in length, which was constructed many years since through alternate sections that I have had for sale and would gladly have sold at any time for one-third of the price per acre for which it is proposed to bond and tax lands under the amendment. There is no demand for the lands I represent, nor for the school lands on the line of this ditch.

Going still further up the Pecos river, on the west side, we come to Reeves county, where to Pioneer Canal Co. built a ditch about seventeen miles long through lands I represent and state school lands. About seven years since I sold a large block of lands, including the most of the irrigable lands on this ditch, for $3.00 per acre, and after the parties who bought them had paid about two-thirds of the purchase money they refused to pay any more, and insisted upon returning the lands to the vendor. The irrigable lands I represent on the line of this ditch are now and have been for sale for one-third the price per acre for which it is proposed to bond lands under the amendment, and no one wishes to buy them. It is claimed by the advocates of the amendment that all lands that might be made irrigable in the manner proposed would thereby be made worth $15.00 per acre, and that the owers of the lands ought to be forced to contribute their share for the improvement of their property.

The three cases cited show that this statement is not true. That it might become true in some cases I do not doubt, but the probability is that such a power would be grossly abused in many instances and the lands of many people would be confiscated thereby. It is clear that had the lands described in this article been bonded, as proposed in the amendment, they would have been confiscated and the owners called upon to pay the difference between what their lands would have been sold for under judgment, and the principal and interest of the bonds running for a long term of years.

Unhappily, the danger of loss under the terms of the amendment is not limited to the confiscation of lands, for the bonds and interest thereon must be paid, even though the lands do not suffice to liquidate the bonded debt and interest.

This is certainly a cheerful prospect for the land owners, and especially so for non-resident land owners, who would have no voice in the creation of the indebtedness on their property, and would ordinarily have no interest as stockholders in these enterprises while being subject to the risk of having their lands confiscated, and of being called upon to pay large sums of money in addition, where the irrigation schemes would prove unsuccessful as in the cases cited in this article. This would be taxation without representation with a vengence.

The power to vote a heavy bonded indebtedness upon the property of others because you wish to improve your own property is an extremely dangerous one, frequently resulting in great hardship and injustice, and I hope the people of Texas will refuse to grant it.

Mr. Daniel Milno, of Lardo, and his associates have been engaged for a year or more on an extensive irrigation scheme in Dimmit and LaSalle counties. They make their arrangements with private land owners, and I am sure that the success which has attended their efforts thus far shows that the proposed amendment is unnecessary.

The state has some experience in making grants of lands to clean out rivers and creeks, and encourage the building af irrigation ditches, and there are many people who remember the scandals in connection with these enterprizes which cause the repeal of these laws.

I hope the people of Texas will vote down this amendment, as well as the amendment to authorize certain counties to bond themselves to build railroads. Railroads will be built whenever there can be shown business enough to justify their construction and operation, until that time comes they should not be built.

The truth is, it is far better in the long run, for a people to develope their county or state through natural growth rather than to seek a forced develpment through the issuance of bonds, entailing a heavy burden of taxation during a long term of years. The people of Smith county who fought in the courts for many years against such bonds, voted by themselves to railroads, could testify strongly against voting bonds to induce the construction of railroads.

I venture the assertion that no county or city in Texas that has once voted subsidy bonds to a railroad would ever repeat the experimen. IRA H. EVANS.

The Honorable J. H. Davis, of Sulphur Springs, alias Methodist Jim, alias "Cyclone," has seen the handwriting on the wall and has bowed to the inevitable law of the survival of the fittest. Democracy has absorbed all the good people in the populist ranks and the rest are wandering Ishmaelites in the desert of politics without definite purpose, without any light to guide them except that crazy will-o-the-wisp, the initiative and referendum. Methodist Jim says he has enough of it and will never again offer for office. When a pop quits running for office the last hope of populist success is gone. Jim also says with a wail that is pitiful to hear that running a populist newspaper don't pay. The Hopkins county pop is of the same stripe as his Comanche brother. As a rule they are not worth killing and consider it honorable to beat a debt. Jim knows this to his sorrow and he throws up the sponge and declares he is going to try and make an honorable living.—*Comanche Chief.*

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Stay at home. The shade of your own vine and fig tree is by all odds the densest and coolest and most satisfying to heated humanity. To be lord of the domain makes a man cool. He can lay down his arms, as it were by doffing conveniional attire and putting on negligee till nature is woeed and almost won. Do not rush madly away from home to seek surcease of pain from prickly heat—fishing, hunting and picnicing are only reached by wearisome effort and danger from sunstroke. An excursion for comfort is an abomination. If you attend to office, church and home duties it is all the effort that should be put forth during hot weather, except under compulsion. Take things easy and you may become comfortable yet.—*Greenville Herald.*

General Longstreet expresses himself as confident that he will be appointed United States Commissioner of railroads as successor of General Wade Hampton. He is reported to be in robust health.

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For the Amendment.

Mr. C. W. Johnson, of Graham, one of the leading republicans of the state, was approached last week by THE LEADER reporter for his views on the irrigation amendment to the state constitution. Mr. Johnson said:

"I favor the proposed amendment. It empowers the people in that part of Texas west of the designated line, when sufficient and timely rainfall cannot be relied upon to produce certain annual crops, to create and maintain by taxation, irrigation districts without regard to county lines. That is, to allow the people residing in a valley susceptible of irrigation, embracing a part or the whole of one or more counties, to create an irrigation district. The districts, will, in effect, be an incorporation of the people, by the people and for the people residing therein, and does not affect other people. The sole purpose is to establish and operate an irrigation plant to supply water for the incorporators at actual cost. The adoption of the amendment does not create the district. It gives the people a chance to do so for themselves, exercising their own judgment for their own good.

"Opposition to the amendment suggests distrust in the ability of the people to govern themselves and regulate their own affairs. If a part of the county can create a school district and tax themselves to supply the best education for the lowest cost, the same right ought to exist in the same or other part of the county to create an irrigation district and supplement the rainfall, and insure annual crops by an irrigation plant at lowest cost. There can be no difference in principle—it is a matter of judgment for the district, the cost in either case to be paid by taxation—the only fair means of raising money for a public good. It will cost more to establish the irrigation plant than the school and the tax will be larger, but the process will be the same.

"Taxation is in these days a veritable Banquo's ghost, that will not down, whereas the evil is no more than paying in a public way for value received of the community. Taxation, bonds, homestead, foreclosure, etc., dance through the imagination of the opposition in pitiless and bewildering confusion, but the chief spokesmen are likely to turn up next year for the legislature. They constitute themselves the guardians—without bond, however—for that part of the people who are clamoring for the right to try the irrigation experiment. I want the people to have the right to determine for themselves, by a vote in the districts whether or not it shall be tried. I ask no more.

"It is argued by the opposition that private capital is the proper means. If the amendment shall carry, then we have some hope that foreign capital may be induced to aid in the development of the irrigation system in Texas. If it fail, then we are certainly without hope. Capital, in recent years, has not been too much encouraged to operate in this state by reason of the aforesaid guardians without bond. The sentiment of our people would be construed to be againg irrigation. Money does not seek investment where it is apparently unwelcome.

"The irrigation system is not an experiment. It has redeemed and fructified the great American desert—a country where nature did little and man has done all. To our shame, Texas people eat potatoes, cabbage and most of the winter vegetables raised by irrigation in Colorado—higher, drier, and naturally more sterile than Texas. The rich valleys of the other northwestern states coming under the irrigation system have become the finest of fruit lands. The people take water at enormous cost to the users and profits to the private corporations. Our plan is to be preferred.

"I don't know whether or not it is practicale here. I want the people to have the right to try it in the districts where desired. Experts say the valleys can be irrigated with success, and on that testimony it will be an evil day for Texas if the amendment shall fail.

"The system of holding storm water is now recognized. The great city of New York, at an expense of millions of dollars, draws its water supply from far above the city by the greatest aquaduct in the world. To provide against the low water in the dry season, a system of reservoirs to hold the surplus water in the rainy season are constructed. Exactly the conditions here must be adopted.

"Let this system be adopted and the evil days will come not when we shall long in vain for the refreshing showers, but as in the bible days, 'We shall water our gardens with our feet.'"

The Texas Farm and Ranch, the best agricultural paper published in Texas, and as good as is published anywhere else, seems to be opposed to the "irrigation constitutional amendment." Farm and Ranch is right in opposing irrigation bond schemes.

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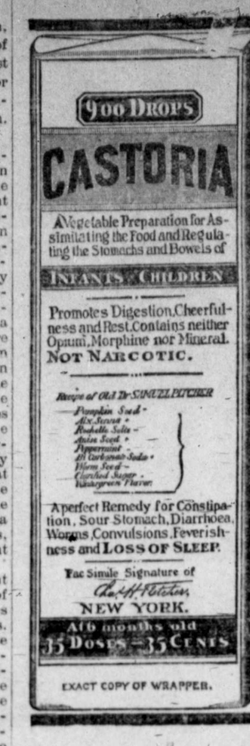

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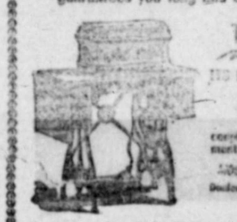

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ESTRAYS.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Commissioner Prec. No. 1, and left with S. M. Seely, one brown horse about 16 years old, 16 hands high, branded X on left shoulder and thigh. This July 26, 1897.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r prec. No. 1, and left with W. A. Owen, one bay horse, about 10 years old, 15½ hands high, branded F2 on left shoulder and HB (con.) on left thigh. This July 26, 1897.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Prec. No. 1, and left with J. E. McClusky, one brown mare mule, about 14½ hands high broke to work, 6 years old, branded KO on left shoulder. This July 5th, 1897.

THAS. GAY, C. C. C. Y. C. T.

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Morrisania, N. Y. Feb. 21, '95.

I have had Catarrh about ten years. A friend sent me one of your Inhalers. It helped me the first time I used it.

T. DOUGLAS MORTON, Evangelist N. Y.

I have used one of your Menthol Inhalers (a minor size) much for Chronic Catarrh of twenty years' standing. It has given me more real relief than all other remedies I ever tried.

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