

7-25-1896

## Eddy Current, 07-25-1896

Wm. H. Mullane

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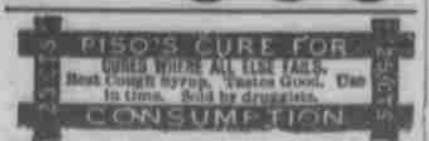
# His Lip Gone.

M. M. Nicholson, who lives at the corner of Curran and Anderson Sts., Atlanta, Ga., had a cancer for years. It first appeared on his lip and resembled a fever blister, but spread rapidly and soon began to destroy the flesh. His father and uncle had died from cancer, and he sought the best medical aid in different cities, but it seemed impossible to check the disease. Several operations were performed but the cancer always returned. This continued for years until the partition in his nose and his entire upper lip were eaten away. All treatment having proved futile, he looked upon death as the only relief.

"Some one recommended S.S.S.," he says, "and a few bottles afforded some relief; this encouraged me to continue it, and it was not long before the progress of the disease seemed checked. I persevered in its use, and remarkable as it may seem, I am completely cured, and feel like I have new life. S.S.S. is the most remarkable remedy in the world, and everyone will agree that the cure was a wonderful one."

## A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real remedy for every disease of the blood. Books mailed free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.



RODS For termite and wood-boring insects. One lot or better. M. D. FOWLER, Box 227, Burlington, Conn.

## I WANT YOU TO UNDERSTAND THAT I'LL HAVE NOTHING BUT THE GENUINE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM!

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

## JOY AMONG THE METHODISTS IN MISSOURI.

Mrs. C. H. Chubbuck Walked to Church Alone for the First Time in Two Years, was Crippled and Suffered Great Pain Until Veno's Great Remedies Cured Her.

### THANKSGIVING AND SHOUTING FOR VENO.

Mr. C. H. Chubbuck, 125 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo., agent for the Fleming Manufacturing Company, well known throughout Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, and whose word is as good as his bond, writes as follows:

December 23, Dr. Veno: The medicine reached Mrs. Chubbuck the first of last week, and under date of November 27 she writes me as follows: "Applied it last night and have felt no pain since. I can also straighten my ankle and can put the sole of my foot flat down. I could never do that before." Under date of November 29 she writes: "The Veno medicines are working wonders. My ankle is not paining me at all." This doctor, the day after Thanksgiving and after she had walked to church all alone for the first time in two years. I am a Methodist and believe in shouting, but never felt so like it in my life as when I got this good news. Yours truly, C. H. CHUBBUCK.

VENO'S CURATIVE SYRUP is the best and only scientific cure. It permanently cures malaria, cholera and fever, and thoroughly cures catarrh, constipation and liver trouble. It strengthens the nerves, clears the brain, invigorates the stomach and purifies the blood, leaving no ill effects. This medicine has for its base the famous Jaudrindol water, the great germ destroyer and blood purifier, and when used with VENO'S ELECTRIC FLUID will cure the worst and most desperate cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuritis and all aches and pains. No home should be without these medicines. They are sold at 50 cents each, twelve for \$5. Ask your druggist to get Veno's Curative Syrup and Veno's Electric Fluid for you. DR. M. MACKENZIE'S CATARRH CURE relieves in 5 minutes. 10c. At drug stores.

## WE GUARANTEE EVERY SHOE STAMPED

### Desnoyers Shoe Co.

—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

MADE FOR Men, Women & Children.

## OUT PRICES ON PUMPS.

Everything that is turned out is new. Who sells low to him? We have repeatedly refused to join, and, therefore, deflated windmill combinations, and have since we reduced the cost of wind power to one-sixth what it was. We believe in low prices, high grades and large sales. No one knows the best pump or prices until he knows ours. We make short hand and long power stroke pumps, with best construction, brass valve cylinders, brass iron cases—2 1/2 x 20 inch at \$12. Tail your dealer. Buy none other. Automobile prices and goods are always high. Through gratitude, and because we are price makers, and are selling to deal with the world has given us more than half the windmill business. We have no branch houses—One floor job. Write for beautiful illustrated prospectus.

## PELVIC CATARRH.

### A New and Correct Name for an Old and Common Malady.

The lower part of the abdomen is known as the pelvis. The pelvis contains organs of great importance and extreme delicacy. These organs are liable to catarrh the same as any other organs lined with mucous membrane. This form of catarrh is known as pelvic catarrh, and is very common. It is not generally recognized as pelvic catarrh, but is known by various names, especially female diseases. The most common is the chronic stage. It does not generally confine the patients to the bed, but permits them to drag about, trying to perform the duties of the day. The symptoms vary in each case, but the most prominent ones are usually a tired-out feeling, flashes of heat and cold, irregular appetite, sleeplessness and nervousness. Both sexes are liable to pelvic catarrh, but it is most prevalent among women, especially during hot weather.

Pe-ru-na should be used in all such cases. It strikes at once at the cause of the difficulty, and its cures are permanent. Its benefits begin to be recognized immediately. The fame of this remedy is rapidly spreading, and it will soon be known to every woman in the land. Those who prefer can enlist themselves under Dr. Hartman's special treatment by sending symptoms, duration of sickness, and treatment already received. The great majority, however, prefer to buy the Pe-ru-na and cure themselves.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, is sending for a short time to any address a free copy of Dr. Hartman's book, written especially for women.

A boy's greatest treasure is a good rabbit dog.

### A Story of Colorado Gold.

The most unique and instructive book yet published about the gold and other features of Cripple Creek District has just been issued by O. W. Crawford, publisher, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. Every page illustrated with original pictures in three colors, made for this work by Mr. E. S. Rice, the sketch genius of the Rockies. It is a complete exposition of Cripple Creek Gold, telling where it is found, how it is found, where it is mined, how it is treated, how it is paid for all about mines, titles, camping in the mountains and Cripple Park's wonderful Apollinaris Springs, which the Indians called Qu-leeka and of which they said, "If you drink the waters always, you will live always." In printing and illustration it is a work of high art. We are not surprised to learn that the second edition is in press, for it is a book from which the oldest miner may get information and entertainment as well. Price, 50c., but if you will send five names and addresses of friends and 25c. stamps or silver, to the publisher, it will be sent postage paid.

Keep a man's stomach well filled and you have him hypnotized.

### Educational.

Attention of the reader is called to the announcement of Notre Dame university in another column of this paper. This noted institution of learning enters upon its fifty-third year with the next session, commencing September 8, 1896. Parents and guardians contemplating sending their boys and young men away from home to school would do well to write for particulars to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, before making arrangements for their education elsewhere. Nowhere in this broad land are there to be found better facilities for cultivating the mind and heart than are offered at Notre Dame University.

### The English Sparrow.

The poor maligned English sparrow has been hunted from pillar to post so much that it is a comfort to hear that its absence is being felt in at least one section of the country. A few years ago the sparrow was imported into Connecticut for the purpose of killing off the insect pests. The tribe increased so much that it was voted a nuisance, and drastic measures were put in force for its extermination. Now comes the report that the elm beetle, which has been hitherto kept in check by the sparrow, has increased to such an extent as to threaten the destruction of the whole of the elm trees in the state. This seems to be a case where the sparrow was the lesser evil of the two.

### Severe Sentence.

At West Point the other day a cadet of the third class, who was caught in the act of hazing a "plebe" was ordered into confinement for one year, stripped of all his privileges for the same period, including his three months' furlough for the summer, and commanded to do guard duty every Saturday after the return of the other students in the fall. The sentence is said to be the most severe that was ever inflicted upon any hazer in the United States.

### The Earth's Heat.

An endeavor is now being made in Hungary to utilize in a practical and economical way the earth's internal heat. For many years the artesian wells in that country have supplied hot water which has been used for a variety of purposes, and by sinking them to a depth of 12,000 or 15,000 feet, water would be obtained, it is believed, capable of yielding steam power as well as heat required for warming buildings.

A colicky baby can make a whole community miserable.

## THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

### Two Old Gentlemen Get Together and Swap Stories.

"Oh, yes, I played in those days. Baseball was baseball then," and the old gentleman sighed over what he regarded as the decadence of the great national game, says the Detroit Free Press. "Now they get nine men together and make a machine of them."

The whole thing is nothing more or less than an animated mechanism. Then we had a live ball and I used to swing a hickory bat pretty nearly as long as a rake handle. You can imagine what came off when I made a hit. The crowd would hear something like the shriek of a shell and then the umpire would toss out a new ball while I chased two or three runs in ahead of me. Now, just to illustrate," and the retired veteran of the diamond began making a diagram while his hearers grouped about him. "Here's where we played at New Castle, Pa., with the old Neshannocks. Charley Bennett was catching. Here runs the Ohio river, way up in the rear of the grounds, which lay open to the high bluff which marks the bank. Now, Bennett was doing some mighty batting and a fellow from a college nine was giving him a tight race. Each one of them rolled a ball over the bluff and I began to fear for my laurels. But the third time up I saw one coming in my feet, concentrated all my strength for one supreme effort, swung old hickory, and when the ball quit going it struck water half way across the river. Why, they stopped the game to try and take measurements, while professional managers were offering me all kinds of money. I was the hero of the hour, the king of batters, hello, hello, there, Judkin; delighted to see you. It's more than twenty years—"

"Yes, the last time we met was at the game you just described." The old gentleman turned a little white about the mouth but rattled with infinite generalship. "Yes, of course, you were there, and it was a day of miracles, for you went down to the river and caught a ten-pound bass that was served that night at the hotel." What fisherman could resist such a temptation with the beautiful he all framed for him?

Judkin flushed and inflated with pride. The two jolly rogues went out together. Before the evening was over that ball had been knocked nearly a quarter of a mile into the country beyond the river and that was fifteen pounds strong.

### Extraordinary Drinks.

Of the many extraordinary drinks regularly consumed the blood of live horses may be considered the most so. Marco Polo and Carpini were the first to tell the world of the practice of the Tartars and Mongols opening the vein in their horses' necks, taking a drink and closing the wound again. As far as can be seen this has been the practice from time immemorial. There is a wine habitually consumed in China which is made from the flesh of lambs reduced to paste with milk or bruised into pulp with rice and then fermented. It is extremely strong and nutritious and powerfully stimulating to the physical organism. The Lapianders drink a great deal of smoked snow water and one of the national drinks of the Tonquinese is arrack flavored with chickens' blood. The flat would scarcely be complete without the mention of the national spirituous drink of France. It is a horrible compound of alcohol, anise, coriander, fennel, wormwood, indigo and sulphate of copper. It is strong, nasty and a moral and physical poison.

### Two Kinds of Courtesy.

He was immaculate as to externals, and he was coming down Fifth avenue. She was a charming bit of femininity as New York can offer—which is saying a great deal. Delicate, dainty, trim.

He was smoking a cigarette that, judging by the smoke of it, had come from Russia. When they met he took his hat off lazily. Talking to her in a tone of condescension, he puffed the blue smoke out constantly, the cigarette never leaving his lips.

He was standing on the corner of Bleecker street, where the Italians live. He had on the coarsest clothes, his face was grimy, in his mouth was a dirty clay pipe.

An old woman, starchy and shaky, came up and asked him how to get to Canal street.

The minute the man became aware the old lady was addressing him he whipped the pipe out of his mouth.

As long as he spoke to her he held the clay behind him, his hand closed over it.—New York Journal.

### An Aged Canary.

Mrs. L. A. McGrath, of South Woodstock, Vt., is the owner of a singing canary 21 years old, which has sung all its life and now, though so infirm from age that it cannot reach its perch or sit on it when placed there, it sits on the floor of the cage and pours out the clear, sweet strains of song from morning until night.

### Here's a Remarkable Man.

A horse dealer in West Woodstock, Vt., has owned 425 horses during his life and has never told a lie about a horse. One man who dealt with him was so impressed with this remarkable fact that he recently gave him a hatchet.

### About the Average Age of It.

Mr. O. S. Gray, of Hampden, Georgia county, Ohio, has a cake of Maple sugar made in the spring of 1855—just forty years ago. It is as sweet and good as ever.

## An International Observatory.

The Proctor Memorial association contemplates erecting an international observatory on San Miguel mountain, California, with a telescope constructed on a new principle, with a magnifying power four times greater than the new Yerkes lens recently set up in Chicago or the 36-inch in the famous Lick observatory. The lens is to be built on the sectional plan, the invention of Mr. Louis Gathmann, of Chicago. The site for the observatory has been donated by Mr. Isham.

A fishing tackle, a barlow knife and a sore toe are the inseparable possessions of the average boy.

### Travel With a Friend.

Who will protect you from those enemies—sickness, indigestion, malaria and the ailments produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of ill laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean voyages, vacation, commercial and theatrical agents and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness and biliousness.

What has become of the old grandmas who knit yarn socks?

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

The boy with his first long pants is prouder than a prince.

## The Woman, The Man, And The Pill.

She was a good woman. He loved her. She was his wife. The pie was good; his wife made it; he ate it. But the pie disagreed with him, and he disagreed with his wife. Now he takes a pill after pie and is happy. So is his wife. The pill he takes is Ayer's. Moral: Avoid dyspepsia by using Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATENTS. 27 years' experience. Send sketch for full particulars. J. H. W. & Co., 100 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sole agents for the U.S. and Canada. If afflicted with Thompson's Eye Water. OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Best and most reliable. Dr. S. S. ROGERS, ATLANTA, GA. W N U Dallas 30-96 When Answering Advertisements Mention this Paper.

## BattleAx PLUG

Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money. No doubt about that. But once in a while it isn't. For instance, there's "BATTLE AX." The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good." There's no guess work in this statement. It is just a plain fact. You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."

# 19 Years of Columbias

The Bicycle of experience. A hundred dollars' worth of certainty. The "bicycle of doubt" price saves you little and costs you much.

Honest Catalogue, Free at Columbia Agencies—by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

## Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

## IT IS DECLINING FAST.

### GOLD RESERVE NOW LOW AND IS STILL FALLING.

Bank Issue Talked Of.—It is said the New York banks will come to the relief of the treasury—Carliel Abner—Plans of Li Hong Chang.

(Washington, July 21.—The gold reserve was lower yesterday than for many months. At the close of business the actual amount was \$89,349,178. Of the withdrawals yesterday \$3,350,000 was for export. Treasury officials look upon this heavy gold drain as entirely abnormal, and are confident it will not continue, at least so heavily. They say that there is nothing in trade conditions to warrant the exports, adding that although exchange is almost a point above the shipping point in normal times, the conditions are such in their judgment as to make it uncertain whether it can be profitable at present.

In the absence of Secretary Carlisle no one can speak authoritatively respecting the probability of another issue of bonds to replenish the reserve in the near future, but the general trend of opinion was that such a thing was not to be expected. The rumor reached the treasury late yesterday that the New York banks had decided to come to the relief of the department and pledge themselves to maintain the reserve at the \$100,000,000 mark. There was no official backing to this report, but officials profess to see other hopeful signs, even if this promise fails of realization. Among them is the prospect that the demand for money in the west will utilize the New York banks to deposit gold with the treasury in order to obtain the necessary paper. This would add materially to the protection of the gold reserve.

As to other conditions, the officials are satisfied with the manner in which they have gotten so far through the month of July. This is always a trying month, the beginning of the fiscal year letting loose a lot of appropriations for miscellaneous objects, as well as for rivers and harbors and pensions. The payments on account of the latter have amounted to \$9,827,000 this month, while the quarterly interest charges on the 4 per cent bonds and others have aggregated \$6,479,000. The total expenditures for the month have reached \$31,118,000, which leaves a deficit of \$12,091,294, but there is no more than was expected, while encouragement is found in the fact that the receipts have averaged well up in a million dollars per diem, and that much of this increase is composed of internal revenue receipts, an indication that the whisky in bond has at last been drawn upon.

Double Killing.—Huntington, W. Va., July 21.—A. J. Call and Nettie, his daughter, were killed in a shanty boat east of here yesterday morning. Lollie Call will also die, and several small children are at the point of death. Etta Robbins is in jail, accused of the murder of all of them, using as a weapon a double bit ax. Call and his daughter, who are dead, have their heads severely cut, and all the children are horribly cut. One woman leaped into the river and saved her life.

No cause is assigned for the deed. Late the night before, when Call and his family retired, Etta Robbins, aged 24, was at the house, and retired with one of the daughters. A little boy, who was sleeping with his father, makes the following statement, he being the only one except the Robbins woman able to talk. He said:

"I was awakened by Etta Robbins cutting my father with an ax. My sisters, Lollie and Nettie, ran into our room, and Miss Robbins turned on them. Lollie was cut several times."

Lollie is fatally injured. The woman acknowledges the killing of Mr. Call, but denies killing the others.

### Convention of Colored Women.

Washington, July 21.—Another convention of colored women whose aims are the elevation of their race began in this city yesterday. This body is the National Confederation of Colored Women, and its meeting was held in the Nineteenth street Baptist Church.

It is said by the officers that this body is larger and more practical in its aims than the National League of Colored Women which met here last week, and offering no work among the masses which needs it most.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, wife of the president of the Tuskegee, Ark., colored university, is also president of the federation. She says the convention was called at this time chiefly to meet officers and members of the national league which was in session last week and endeavor to effect a union of the two organizations. This latter effort Mrs. Washington fully endorses. The convention opened with devotional exercises shortly after 9 o'clock, and an address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Walter H. Brooks.

### A Huge Fire.

Henderson, Ky., July 21.—A disastrous fire visited this city at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Pythian building, Bank checker and Bennett hotel were destroyed, together with a number of small buildings. The fire originated in the Wilson-Dixon drug store in the Pythian building, gradually but quickly making its way up the adjacent elevator shaft. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but well informed citizens put it at not less than \$250,000. The insurance is not known.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

### INSURGENTS DYNAMITE A TRAIN NEAR PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Two of the Passengers Were Killed, Also Eight Soldiers Who Were on board. Others Were Wounded—Fighting With Serious Loss to the Insurgents.

Havana, July 20.—Spurred by rumors that insurgents would attempt to dynamite trains in Puerto Principe, the railroad administrator on the 13th ordered Miguel Torres, an engineer, to take out a mixed train running at a moderate rate of speed, and in case of a mishap to avoid a catastrophe as far as possible. About fifty-five kilometers out from the station the train was stopped by the explosion of a dynamite shell. The latter answered, "Yes," and shattered the front of the train. About 300 meters beyond two dynamite shells exploded, destroying the first and third-class cars. The explosion occurred just beneath the passengers and two of them were killed. A corporal was buried by the explosion to a great distance and eight soldiers who were on guard at the door were killed and wounded, among them Puerto Principe. The insurgent leaders, Enrique Collazo and Diego from Santa Clara, have arrived in Puerto Principe.

General Zayas, who has been moving about Sagua, is now near Santo Domingo. The professor and secretary of the faculty of pharmacy in the university have been imprisoned for conspiracy.

Lieut. Garcia of the Cienfuegos guerrillas has been killed in an insurgent ambush. Gen. Bernal with the Wardens battalion has met the bands of Varona, Gallo and Ybarra 2000 strong in Martina Garcia, Pinar Del Rio. Hot fighting ensued, the positions changed and the insurgents being defeated after forty-five minutes.

The insurgent line was an extensive one and their retreating troops kept up a continuous volley with Manner rifles. The insurgents were overtaken by the cavalry and the infantry kept up the pursuit all day, burning many huts. The insurgents left forty-one killed and carried off sixty wounded. The insurgent leader Perez was one of the killed, as well as three insurgent majors and several other officers. The troops had four killed and eighteen wounded.

### Colonial Scandal.

Berlin, July 20.—Another colonial scandal is on the point of exploding. Herr von Puttkamer, governor of the German Cameroons, is accused of having committed many acts of inhumanity and cruelty similar to those alleged against Whelan and Leist, and for which these officials were ordered to be dismissed from the colonial service. Von Puttkamer's accusers are Von Rehtin, late vice governor, and Gotschrodt, the same British journalist who exposed the abuses in the Cameroons under Whelan and Leist. A large number of affidavits of eye-witnesses and victims of Von Puttkamer's brutality, with the strongest of corroborative evidence, are now in possession of a German paper, and will soon be published. The evidence is so strong that it will be impossible to evade an official investigation. Von Puttkamer, who was appointed to his office only eleven months ago, is accused of having committed the most horrible atrocities upon both male and female natives of the Cameroons, of vile excesses and of financial speculation of a shady character. Rumors of this have been current in colonial circles for some time. Additional evidence is in the hands of two members of the left, and it will be laid before the Reichstag when that body reassembles, in the form of an interpellation of the government.

### Killed at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 20.—In a moment of passion, caused by a dispute over a game of cards, W. W. Haralson, auditor of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad, dealt a death-blow to Francis M. Ector, assistant auditor of the same road. The tragedy occurred Saturday night, in the reading room of the Arlington hotel, where the two men boarded. Ector and Haralson were warm friends, and nearly every evening played cards in the reading room of their hotel.

Haralson struck his friend over the head with a heavy chair. Ector fell unconscious, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Ector was a native of Atlanta, Ga., and well known in railroad circles, having been auditor of the Richmond and Danville road for a long time. He owned property in Atlanta worth \$100,000. Haralson is a son of Justice Haralson, of Alabama. Haralson's grief is pitiable, and his friends are watching him closely. It is said that he would not be prosecuted.

The Kolapore cup has been won by Canadian riflemen at the tournament at Bixley, England.

### Sensational Arkansas Shooting.

Little Rock, Ark., July 20.—A sensational shooting affair occurred early yesterday in which C. D. Gunter, a young business man, was fatally wounded by Mrs. Anna Kinser. According to Gunter's statement Mrs. Kinser sent him a note asking him to call on her. He complied and when he entered the house Mrs. Kinser suddenly a revolver from the folds of her dress and began firing at him, two shots taking effect. Mrs. Kinser is under arrest.

## Condition of Fruit.

### Washington, July 20.—Generally poor condition of fruit throughout the country is announced in the agricultural department report just published. Apples declined in condition from 71 to 64.8 during June. Prospects for excellent crops will continue in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Iowa. Conditions are also very fair in Nebraska and several of the mountain states in other parts of the country the condition of the crop is far below the average, being the lowest in the Atlantic coast states, where percentages are generally below 50. In the Ohio valley and certain of the western states not yet referred to, the figures are higher, but nowhere above 61 was the percentage returned for Illinois and Missouri.

The peach crop promises to be of medium proportions. During the past month a fall of 42.5 points was taken, leaving the general average 55.5. Good crops are expected in Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky Missouri and Kansas. The crop has suffered considerably in California as is shown by a condition of 75, which is lower than any July condition in that state since 1890. In New Jersey the fruit is falling badly. The Connecticut orchards promise very little fruit, and in Pennsylvania the condition is no better than in New Jersey, standing at 52.

Quarried in the Pen.—Little Rock, Ark., July 20.—Investigation of the police records of this city show that Uriah Mills and Garrett Williams, two of the suspects lodged in the penitentiary here Saturday night to keep them from the hands of the maddened citizens of Malvern, were given orders by Police Judge Wilson to "pull their freight" from Little Rock last Thursday morning. Eugene Ingram, the third suspect, brought in with Williams and Mills, is known to the police here, and all three are known to have left here on a south-bound freight Thursday night. No additional facts could be elicited in an interview with the prisoners yesterday, only the negro, Williams, says he will get out of the trouble when they are brought to trial. No new arrests were made at Malvern yesterday and a telephonic conversation with the office there tonight says that things are quiet. The woods west of Malvern are still on fire and much apprehension is felt by the farmers for their homes and property. One of the suspects was made way with yesterday, if those now in the penitentiary here can be believed, but the prisoners decline to furnish any additional facts on the subject, preferring to sit until their trial, which will take place at Malvern early in the week.

### News from Honolulu.

San Francisco, Cal., July 20.—The steamship China arrived from Yokohama and Honolulu yesterday, bringing the following news: Capt. John Good who has been in charge of one of the governmental military companies since the overthrow of the monarchy, was deprived of his sword this morning and placed under arrest by order of Col. McLean. For some time there has been friction between Good and his superior officers and the arrest is the result. Minister Cooper will not give the exact reason for the arrest, but it is understood that Good refused to obey orders. Other grave charges are hinted at, said to have been preferred by Lieut. Coyne of Good's company. Good took a prominent part in the 1893 revolution.

### Mexican Matters.

Mexico City, July 20.—Many states which had not anticipated by legislation the need of providing revenues when the interstate taxes should be formally declared unconstitutional are now floundering in a sea of trouble and are enacting burdensome and unscientific tax laws which bear hard on trade. Mexican statesmen regard this confusion as due to the embarrassment of local governments and a lack of competent men to frame fiscal legislation. It is believed that within a short period the obnoxious laws will be repealed and wiser methods prevail. Some large states like Jalisco and Puebla, which got rid of the interstate customhouses long ago, are entirely tranquil, requiring no new taxes, and their methods are likely to become examples for all the rest.

### Answer to British Argument.

Washington, July 20.—An important contribution to the literature on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary dispute has just been completed, and will be made public in this country as well as in Great Britain within a day or two. This addition consists of an elaborate brief drawn by Mr. Barrow, a Boston lawyer of high repute, who has been connected with Mr. Scruggs in the capacity of counsel for the government of Venezuela before the boundary commission. The document is an answer to that portion of the British blue book which was prepared by eminent counsel engaged by the foreign office to summarize the whole work.

### Japanese Atrocities Confirmed.

London, July 20.—A Hong Kong dispatch to the Times says that a missionary writes to a correspondent there fully confirming previous reports of Japanese atrocities in the south island of Formosa. The missionary declares that he is able to substantiate every fact. The Japanese, he adds, are fast exterminating the Chinese in that locality. Over sixty villages have been burned and thousands of persons have been killed with revolting brutalities.

## ARBITRATION SCHEME

### GREAT BRITAIN DESIRES A SYSTEM OF ARBITRATION.

Secretary Olney Designates Lord Salisbury's Project as Imitation Arbitration—The British Premier Criticizes Secretary Olney's Plan as to Result in Crisis.

Washington, July 18.—The correspondence which has passed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration for the settlement of any dispute which might arise between the two countries, and also for the settlement by arbitration of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary, has been made public in the shape of an even dozen letters which have been exchanged between Secretary Olney, Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Bayard. The correspondence is of great interest as making a sensible advance toward the adoption by the two English-speaking nations of the principle of arbitration as the means of settling disputes between themselves, but the persons who have looked forward with hope and expectancy to the speedy conclusion of treaties embodying the arbitration principle for the settlement of either or both of the two great open issues between the two nations are doomed to disappointment, for, at the date of exchange of the last note from Secretary Olney to the British ambassador here, dated within the month past, points of the most vital nature in the case, not only of the Venezuelan question specially, but of the general arbitrating proposition, were all still the subject of discussion, without much expectancy of an early adjustment.

Notable features of the correspondence are the fact that whereas Mr. Bayard by instructing Secretary Olney as to the proposed negotiations at Washington respecting the Venezuelan dispute, Lord Salisbury broadened it into a general arbitration scheme, following a lead set by the late Secretary Graham in the spring of 1895; that Secretary Olney later insisted upon disassociating the two subjects, evidently fearing an embarrassing alliance otherwise than general arbitration. The issues which still prevent an agreement are the indisposition of the British government to include territorial disputes save with the addition of provisions that, in the estimation of Secretary Olney, will render the attempt at arbitration nugatory, because there are no means of making the findings of the arbitrators binding upon the parties or of removing them from the possibility of innumerable appeals. As to the Venezuelan matter specifically, the difficulty that cannot be overcome is the refusal of the British government to submit to the action of arbitration the territory upon which British subjects have actually settled.

"Imitation arbitration" is what Secretary Olney designates Lord Salisbury's project, while the British premier criticizes Secretary Olney's plan as calculated to result in evils worse than war.

### Martial Law in Force.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—Yesterday was another turbulent day in the vicinity of the Brown hoisting works. There were several incipient riots, and yesterday evening it was twice necessary to put 1,000 men to light at the point of the bayonet. The first trouble was caused by a rock thrown from the crowd.

The order to charge was given, and the soldiers plunged forward. The crowd broke and started to run, but all could not get away from the soldiers. At least a dozen men were bayoneted, and some of them were seriously hurt. The injured were hustled away so quickly that it was impossible to learn the names of them. Later in the evening the crowd caught a militiaman alone, and were using him roughly when he was rescued by company F in a bayonet charge. A number of men and boys were stabbed with bayonets, but only two seriously.

### Martial Law Will be Enforced in the Disturbed District from Now on.

Chicago, Ill., July 18.—Five diminutive, dark-skinned Japanese are at the Auditorium almost unobserved in the crowd of comparatively gigantic Americans. Although they came without any flourish, the diminutive visitors have it in their power to disturb the exchange rate of the world, for the are on their way to London to collect the Chinese war indemnity, amounting to more than \$150,000,000. The party includes Sonoda Kekichi, president of the Yokohama Specie bank. "The money we are to handle," said President Sonoda Kekichi, "is to be delivered to us in gold in London. The amount is \$150,000,000, with added interest."

### Convicted of Murder.

Cincinnati, O., July 18.—A Brookville, Ky., special says: Robert Laughlin was convicted yesterday of murder and sentenced to death. Laughlin was a farm hand.

### Miss Tillman Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18.—A special to the Journal from Abbeville, S. C., says: Rev. Robbie Lee, Miss Addie Tillman and another young lady whose name cannot be learned, were killed by lightning Thursday at Brevard, N. C. Mr. Lee was a son of Prof. J. F. Lee, of Dux West, S. C., and was pastor of the Episcopal church at Yorkville. Miss Tillman was the eldest daughter of Senator Tillman.

### A Girl at 16 Imagines the entire world has its eye on her.

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## Other Situation News.

### New York, July 18.—A dispatch from Athens says:

"A dispatch from Canes states that Tuesday evening, after a council of the council, one of the council declared the situation to be very grave. The military authorities are assuming an aggressive attitude. The general sentiment is that Abdullah Pasha is striving, in conjunction with the Mussulmans, to prevent an entente from being brought about.

The Turks were repulsed yesterday by the Christians. The affair was a serious one, a large force of troops being engaged. The military authorities are moving contrary to the wishes of the wall and the instructions received from Constantinople. The Mussulman population is working actively with the Turkish army, with the usual vexatious results.

"Seven men and two women, who were engaged as harvesters, have been massacred at Kostani. Reports come in giving an account of fighting and pillaging in five other villages. These have rendered the consuls and the native Christians doubtful regarding the possibility of making peace.

"Under the pretext of removing the bodies of the sailors who were killed yesterday by insurgents when pursuing a rescue boat containing fugitive Christians, the Turkish troops are advancing to Apokoronas. The consuls are holding a council.

### Yellow Fever Victims.

Havana, July 18.—Reports published here from the province of Pinar Del Rio assert that yellow fever has attacked the foreigners among the bands of Antonio Maceo and that the disease has even extended among the Cubans, especially those who have been absent for a time from Cuba and have recently returned.

The insurgent leader, Zayas, was encamped yesterday only two miles from Guira Melena in Havana province.

Many persons have presented themselves to inscribe their names in the political registered book for foreigners according to the decree of Capt. Gen. Weyler, that foreigners not so inscribed within thirty days will forfeit their privileges as foreign citizens. Until the present time none of those who have presented themselves have complied with the formalities of the law requiring them to exhibit a document justifying their claim to foreign citizenship."

### Another Expedition.

New York, July 18.—A dispatch says: "Much activity has been observed at the Cuban headquarters during the last three days, due to preparations for an expedition which is to sail very soon, on board the steamer Bermuda. The steamer's machinery has all been overhauled at Philadelphia and her speed power has been increased. The expedition will be led by Col. Cabrera, an old veteran of the ten years' war. Capt. John O'Brien will have charge of the vessel. Twenty crates of rifles and nearly 300 hermetically sealed cans of cartridges have been sent to Philadelphia within the last three days, but these are not one-quarter of the war material which will be shipped or has been shipped aboard the steamer.

### Killed His Arrestor.

Cincinnati, O., July 18.—A special from Mitchell, Ind., says: While resisting arrest for the attempted murder of his sweetheart at Tinsley Ridge, a small inland town near here, John White shot and instantly killed Thomas Fields. White has been calling on Miss Nettie Atkinson some time, and lately she accepted the attentions of other young men in her town. This so angered White that he induced the girl to take a ride with him, and when but a short distance from her home he attempted to murder her, stabbing her in the breast and neck and leaving her for dead. She slowly recovered consciousness, and Thomas Fields and others attempted to arrest White, when he shot and instantly killed Fields. White is still at large.

### Japanese Indemnity.

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# SISTER ROSE.

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

## CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

"So I said to him, 'I am sure Louis will agree with me, that our time is yours, and that we shall only be too glad to advance our departure so as to make traveling leisure enough for you to come with us to Rouen. We should be worse than ungrateful—' He stopped me. 'You have always been good to me,' he said, 'I must not impose on your kindness now. No! No! You have formalities to settle before you can leave this place.' 'Not one,' I said—'or we have not, as you know, Louis. Why, here is your furniture to begin with,' he said. 'A few chairs and tables hired from the inn.' I answered: 'we have only to give the landlady our key, to leave a letter for the owner of the cottage, and then—' He laughed. 'Why, to hear you talk one would think you were as ready to travel as I am!' 'So we are,' I said, 'quite as ready, living in the way we do here.' He shook his head, but you will not shake yours, Louis, I am sure, now you have heard all my long story? You can't blame me, can you?"

Before Trudaine could answer, Lomagne looked out of the cottage window.

"I have just been telling my brother everything," said Rose, turning round towards him.

"And what does he say?" asked Lomagne.

"He says what I say," replied Rose, answering for her brother: "that our time is your time—the time of our best and dearest friend."

"Shall it be done, then?" asked Lomagne, with a meaning look at Trudaine.

Rose glanced anxiously at her brother; his face was much graver than she had expected to see it, but his answer relieved her from all suspense.

"You were quite right, love, to speak as you did," he said, gently. Then, turning to Lomagne, he added in a firmer voice, "It shall be done!"

## CHAPTER XXII.

TWO days after the traveling carriage described by Lomagne had passed the diligence on the road to Paris, Madame Danville sat in the drawing-room of an apartment in the Rue de Granelle, handsomely dressed for driving out.

After consulting a large gold watch that hung at her side, and finding that it wanted a quarter of an hour only to two o'clock, she rang; her hand-bell, and said to the maid servant who answered the summons: "I have five minutes to spare. Send Dubois here with my chocolate."

The old man made his appearance with great alacrity. After handing the cup of chocolate to his mistress, he ventured to use the privilege of talking, to which his long and faithful services entitled him, and paid the old lady a compliment. "I am rejoiced to see madame looking so young and in such good spirits this morning," he said, with a low bow and a mild, deferential smile.

"I think I have reason for being in good spirits on the day when my son's marriage-contract is to be signed," said Madame Danville, with a gracious nod of the head. "Ha, Dubois, I shall yet live to see him with a patent of nobility in his hand. The mob has done its worst; the end of this infamous revolution is not far off; our order will have its turn again, and then who will have such a chance as my son? He is noble already through his mother; he will then be noble also through his wife. Yes, yes, let that coarse-mannered, passionate, old soldier father of hers be as unreasonably republican as he pleases, he has inherited a name which will help my son to a peerage. The Vicomte D'Anville (D with an apostrophe, Dubois, you understand?). The Vicomte D'Anville—how prettily it sounds!"

"Charming, madame—charmingly. Ah! this second marriage of my young master begins under much better auspices than the first."

The remark was an unfortunate one. Madame Danville frowned portentously, and rose in a great hurry from her chair.

"Are your wits failing you, you old fool!" she cried indignantly; "what do you mean by referring to such a subject as that, on this day of all others? You are always harping on those wretched people who were guillotined, as if you thought I could have saved their lives. Were you not present when my son and I met, after the time of the Terror? Did you not hear my first words to him, when he told me of the catastrophe? Were they not—'Charles, I love you; but if I thought you had lost those two unfortunate, who risked themselves to save me, die without risking your life in return to save them, I would break my heart rather than ever look at you or speak to you again! Did I not say that? And did not he answer, 'Mother, my life was risked for them. I proved my devotion by exposing myself to arrest—and was imprisoned for my exertions—and then I could do no more! Did you not stand by and see him give that answer, overwhelmed while he spoke by generous emotion? Do you not know that he really was imprisoned in the Temple? Do you dare to think we are to blame after that? I owe you much, Dubois, but if you are to take liberties with us—"

"Oh, madame! I beg pardon a thousand times. I was thoughtless—only thoughtless—"

"Silence! Is my coach at the door? Very well. Get ready to accompany me. Your master will not have time to return here. He will meet me for the signing of the contract, at General Berthelin's house, at two o'clock precisely. Stop! Are there many people in the street? I can't be stared at by the mob, as I go to my carriage."

Dubois hobbled penitently to the window, and looked out, while his mistress walked to the door.

"The street is almost empty, madame," he said. "Only a man, with a woman on his arm, stopping and admiring your carriage. They seem like decent people, as well as I can tell without my spectacles. Not a mob, I should say, madame, certainly not a mob."

"Very well. Attend me down stairs; and bring some loose silver with you. In case these two decent people should be fit objects for charity. No orders for the coachman, except that he is to go straight to the general's home."

## CHAPTER XXIII.

THE party assembled at General Berthelin's to witness the signature of the marriage-contract, comprised, besides the persons immediately interested in the ceremony of the day, some young ladies, friends of the bride, and a few officers, who had been comrades of her father's in past years.

The guests were distributed, rather unequally, in two handsome apartments, opening into each other—one called in the house the drawing-room, and the other the library. In the drawing-room were assembled the bride, the young ladies, and the majority of General Berthelin's friends. In the library the remainder of the military guests were amusing themselves at a billiard-table until the signing of the contract should take place; while Danville and his future father-in-law walked up and down the room together; the first listening absent, the last talking with all his accustomed energy, and with more than his accustomed allowance of barrack-room expietives.

The general had taken it into his head to explain some of the clauses in the marriage-contract to the bridegroom, who, though far better acquainted with their full scope and meaning than his father-in-law, was obliged to listen for civility's sake. While the old soldier was in the midst of his long and confused harangue, a clock struck on the library mantel-piece.

"Two o'clock!" exclaimed Danville, glad of any pretext for interrupting the talk about the contract. "Two o'clock, and my mother not here yet! What can be delaying her?"

"Nothing," cried the general. "When did you ever hear of a woman punctual, no, mad? If we wait your mother—and she's such a rabid aristocrat that she would never forgive us for not waiting—we shall sign this contract yet this half-hour. Never mind! let's go on with what we were talking about. Where the devil was I when that cursed clock struck and interrupted us? Now then, Black Eyes, what's the matter?"

This last question was addressed to Mademoiselle Berthelin, who at that moment had entered the library from the drawing-room. She was a tall and rather masculine-looking girl, with superb black eyes, dark hair growing low on her forehead, and something of her father's decision and bluntness in her manner of speaking.

"A stranger in the other room, papa, who wants to see you. I suppose the servants showed him upstairs, thinking he was one of the guests. Ought I to have had him shown down again?"

"A nice question! How should I know? Wait till I've seen him, miss, and then I'll tell you." With these words the general turned on his heel, and went into the drawing-room.

His daughter would have followed him, but Danville caught her by the hand.

"Can you be hard-hearted enough to leave me here alone?" he asked.

"What is to become of my bosom friends in the next room, you selfish man, if I stop with you?" retorted Mademoiselle, struggling to free herself.

"Call them in here," said Danville, gaily making himself master of her other hand.

She laughed, and drew him away towards the drawing-room.

"Come," she cried, and let all the ladies see what a tyrant I am going to marry. Come and show them what an obstinate, unreasonable, wearisome—"

Her voice suddenly failed her, she shuddered and turned faint. Danville's head had in one instant grown cold as death in hers; the momentary touch of his fingers, as she felt their grasp loosen, struck some mysterious chill through her from head to foot. She glanced around at him affrightedly; and saw his eyes looking straight into the drawing-room. They were fixed in a strange, unwavering, awful stare; while from the rest of his face all expression, all character, all recognizable play and movement of feature had utterly gone. It was a breathless, lifeless mask—a white blank. With a cry of terror, she looked where he appeared to be looking, and could see nothing but the stranger standing in the middle of the draw-

room. Before she could ask a question, before she could speak even a single word, her father came to her, caught Danville by the arm, and pushed her roughly back into the library.

"Go there, and take the women with you," he said in a quick, forceful whisper. "Into the library!" he continued, turning to the ladies, and raising his voice. "Into the library, all of you, along with my daughter."

The women, terrified by his manner, obeyed him in the greatest confusion. As they hurried past him into the library, he signed to the notary to follow; and then closed the door of communication between the two rooms.

"Stop where you are!" he cried, addressing the old officers, who had risen from their chairs. "Stay, I insist on it! Whatever happens, Jacques Berthelin has done nothing to be ashamed of in the presence of his old friends and companions. You have seen the beginning, now stay and see the end."

While he spoke, he walked into the middle of the room. He had never quitted his hold on Danville's arm—step by step, they advanced together to the place where Trudaine was standing.

"You have come into my house, and asked me for my daughter in marriage—and I have given her to you," said the general, addressing Danville quietly. "You told me that your first wife and her brother were guillotined three years ago in the time of the Terror—and I believed you. Now look at that man—look at him straight in the face. He has announced himself to me as the brother of your wife, and he asserts that his sister is alive at this moment. One of you two has deceived me. Which is it?"

Danville tried to speak; but no sound passed his lips; he tried to wrench his arm from the grasp that was on it, but could not stir the old soldier's steady hand.

"Are you afraid? are you a coward? Can't you look him in the face?" asked the general, tightening his hold sternly. "Stop! Stop!" interposed one of the old officers, coming forward. "Give him time. This may be a case of strange accidental resemblance, which would be enough under the circumstances, to discompose any man. You will excuse me, citizen," he continued, turning to Trudaine. "But you are a stranger; you have given no proof of your identity."

"There is the proof," said Trudaine, pointing to Danville's face.

"Yes, yes," pursued the other; "he looks pale and startled enough, certainly. But I say again—let us not be too hasty; there are strange cases on record of accidental resemblance, and this may be one of them!"

As he repeated these words, Danville looked at him with a faint, cringing gratitude stealing slowly over the blank terror of his face. He bowed his head, murmured something, and gratefully confusedly with the hand that he was free to use.

"Look!" cried the old officer; "look, Berthelin, he denies the man's identity."

"Do you hear that?" said the general, appealing to Trudaine. "Have you proofs to confute him? If you have produce them instantly!"

Before the answer could be given, the door leading into the drawing-room from the staircase was violently flung open, and Madame Danville—her hair in disorder, her face in its colorless terror, looking like the very counterpart of her son—appeared on the threshold, with the old man Dubois and a group of amazed and startled servants behind her.

"For God's sake, don't signal for God's sake come away!" she cried. "I have seen your wife—in the spirit or in the flesh, I know not which—but I have seen her. Charles! Charles! as true as heaven is above us, I have seen your wife!"

"You have seen her in the flesh, lying and breathing as you see her brother yonder," said a firm, quiet voice from among the servants on the landing outside.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## WHERE IT IS REALLY COLD.

A Country Where a Lighted Candle Finds It Very Hard to Keep Warm.

From the Popular Science News.

Cold is merely a relative term. The resident of semi-tropical countries shivers when the thermometer falls to 50 degrees, while the Laplander and Esquimaux think it is comfortable at zero. For real cold and plenty of it, one must go to the Polar regions. Think of living where the mercury goes down to 35 degrees below zero in the house, in spite of the stove. Of course, in such a case, for garments are piled on until a man looks like a great bundle of skins. Dr. Moss, of the Polar expedition of 1875-76, among other odd things, tells of the effect of cold on a wax candle which he burned there.

The temperature was 35 degrees below zero; and the doctor must have been considerably discouraged when, upon looking at his candle, he discovered that the flame had all it could do to keep warm. It was so cold that the flame could not melt all the wax of the candle, but was forced to cut it way down, leaving a sort of skeleton of the candle standing. There was heat enough, however, to melt oddly-shaped holes in the thin walls of wax; and the result was a beautiful lace-like cylinder of white, with a tongue of yellow flame burning inside it, and sending out into the darkness many streaks of light.

H. W. Emerson.

The first article of Emerson's religion was the existence of Mind in the universe, and his second article was the fact of man's relationship to the original Mind from whom man derives all heroisms, character, virtues, aspirations. A more devout believer in God never breathed. His God-consciousness was the foundation of his faith and of his life.—Rev. W. A. Martin.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



THE year 1895 was notable for the extent of the injuries caused by the chinch bugs in many parts of the United States. Oklahoma farmers suffered much. There is no security that this great insect pest may not also be very destructive to crops this year. The Oklahoma experiment station announces that the trials made at the station and many other places in the territory, of methods of infesting the insects with a contagious disease were generally unsuccessful. This was also true in different states. Under favorable conditions this method is effectual, but we have not yet been able to control the conditions. Many trials have shown the practicability of destroying multitudes of the insects and keeping them out of fields of corn, for instance, by surrounding the field in which they are or that it is desired to protect, with a fairly deep furrow with sides of very finely pulverized earth. Until the pairing season commences the insects almost never use their wings. They cannot crawl out of such a furrow and may be collected in holes in the bottom of it and killed with boiling water or kerosene emulsion. A matter of more immediate importance is to reduce probabilities of injury and make it more easy to practice methods of destruction by care in the selection of places for different crops. So far as is practicable it is well to keep the small grain and millet plants close together; to have the corn, sorghum or Kaffir corn fields as far distant and in as compact a body as possible. It will be helpful to leave a strip say a rod wide between the wheat and oats or millet and between any of these and the corn, if it is necessary to have the fields close together. If this strip is kept free from grass, with surface finely pulverized it will be a check to the march of the chinch bugs and will give a good place in which to make the furrows or other "traps." While the chinch bugs will live on the prairie grasses, it does not like these as well as the cultivated grains. It does not injure either the common clovers or alfalfa. Fields of these between the small grain and the corn will do much to check the movement of the bugs. Burning "rubbish," straw, stalks, etc., may still destroy many bugs.—Oklahoma Station Bulletin.

Michigan Horticulturist.

(Farmers' Review Special Report.)

The summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural society was held at St. Joseph, June 10-12. The preliminary session, held Wednesday evening, was poorly attended, a good many members having not yet arrived.

The first question discussed was: "Can the curculio be controlled by spraying?" Prof. Taft answered it by saying that if one had enough plums, so that he could spare a few. If the plums or peaches were few both spraying and jarring should be employed. If the plums or peaches are so numerous that one can afford to lose some, the spraying alone will do, for the curculios will take some of them before they are poisoned and some eggs will be deposited. We can save from three-fourths to nine-tenths of a crop by spraying. This year the plums and peaches are very numerous, and it would be a good thing to lose some. For the spraying mentioned, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green. Besides checking the curculio, the spraying will prevent the leaf curl and some other fungous diseases. The use of the copper sulphate at this time will do much to make a healthy tree.

Q.—Can you kill the curculio after it has been deposited in the form of an egg in the fruit?

Professor Taft.—Yes, if the gum has not yet exuded sufficiently to stop up the puncture and prevent the entrance of the spraying liquid.

A Member.—I have used the arsenical compounds for a good many years, and it is a long time since I have used Paris green. I mix the lime and arsenic together when I shake the lime and I find no trouble in having it mix perfectly in that way. I have used that spray on the plums, and on the Lombards I find that two sprayings will do if you can afford to lose a small portion of the fruit.

The question, "Do experiment stations repay in results the money spent on them?" was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson of St. Joseph read a paper on the advantages of living on a fruit farm. The first great advantage was that the children have a better training, both physically and morally, than those raised in large cities. The fruit farmers have little chance of being their farms, for even if they lose a crop now and then, there will be enough good years to even up matters.

Mr. Comings said we should live near nature if we would be true noblemen. The people that have to work year after year, away from nature, in our great factories, become really factory slaves. Some of them are wise enough to get their little homes in the suburbs where they can have their gardens and poultry and where they can keep near to nature.

Rev. Chas. S. Wheeler of the agricultural college spoke on the value of botany to a horticulturist. It is of great importance to the man engaged in horticulture that man should know how plants feed and breathe. It had given him pain to go past some orchards and see manure piled up around the tree, the farmer having an idea that he was manuring his trees. Now trees feed by their extended roots and through the medium of root hairs. These root hairs live only a few days each and are formed during the growing season. When they die on a root they never grow again. These are the mouths for taking in liquid food, and it will be seen that the manure should be placed around the tree at some distance from it. Now we hear about the bacteria, and they are great factors in the business of the horticulturist. Botany tells of these bacteria, for they are plants, and plants that the fruit grower should know about. Strawberries have been cultivated for only about 200 years. Before that the people had to depend on the wild strawberry, which grows around the whole temperate zone of the world, except a small section of Siberia. The Europeans have for many years cultivated a high growing strawberry called the Hawthay. The cultivation of strawberries in this country began as early as 1812. At first the progress was slow, but a large strawberry was brought from Chili, a strawberry that grows wild from that country north to Oregon. One of the first men to undertake its development and crossing was a Mr. Kees, beginning as early as 1822. The strawberry of our day is far ahead of that of 1822. It is said that varieties run out, but if a variety can be kept under the same conditions it will not run out. The trouble is we can't keep up the conditions, and so varieties do run out. Mr. A. M. Kellough thinks that varieties run out because they are allowed to overproduce. The transpiration of plants is an important factor, for all plants are great pumping machines, that throw off water rapidly in dry hot weather and slowly in cold moist weather. A single head of cabbage will throw off 2 1/2 pints of water every 24 hours. An acre of such plants will throw off 150 tons of water per day.

Italian publishers retain the copyright on works they print for eighty years, after which the work becomes public property. The government, however, has just issued a decree that after the expiration of the copyright the works shall revert to the state.

Planting Grapes.

H. H. Logan of Phoenix has this to say respecting the planting of grapes. I would choose a rich sandy or gravelly loam, with a moderate depth of subsoil. Too much labor cannot be expended in the preparation of the ground. The soil in this part of the country has lain dormant for many years and should be loosened up thoroughly to a depth of 20 to 24 inches. Where the sun is so hot as it is here, it is necessary to encourage the roots to go down deep. A grape vine will use all the ground that you will give it, say 100 square feet; therefore set the vines not less than ten feet apart each way or eight feet apart in rows, the rows twelve feet apart. They may be planted either as cuttings or rooted plants, the latter being more satisfactory, although vineyardists generally use cuttings made at the time of pruning and kept in moist sand until the proper season to set them. Water should follow immediately upon planting. The month of February is the best time to plant. When first set the vineyard should be irrigated thoroughly and then again as soon as it shows a real need of water. This will cause the roots to extend further into the deep soil. As soon as the ground is dry enough it should be cultivated thoroughly and the surface kept mel-  
low.—Bulletin 18, Arizona Experiment Station.

Cattle Grazing.

The feeding of horned cattle for profit, to the owner thereof on grass, is to many feeders a mooted question. Having matured many steers from muscular yearlings to fine fat-fleshed 4-year-old steers for Chicago sales, we find more satisfaction resulting from grass only all summer to make flesh, and then fatten the flesh. Grass enough for two steers, then placing one on it; then the grass will grow all summer. The more grass they possess, the more they will grow. Here, bitten sod does result in hard-boned steers, because like produces like. The acid in sour grass sets the teeth of steers on edge. Should they feed on hard corn, very much of the grain is not masticated, and lost to the steers. Hogs glean that portion when present with the cattle. When the corn in the husk whitens, it is soft, and easily masticated; digestion and assimilation follow of course. Steers in this case prefer doing their own grinding, without a toll on the grist. Also, would do their husking in the corn, if allowed, and come home too full for words, lie down in dry comfort to regurgitate, remasticate with one eye open for safety, the other closed for contemplation, until darkness descends, so they may sleep and get fat.

Richard Baker.

Hay is Iowa.

Iowa is now certain to have a splendid hay crop this year, if we have sufficient dry weather to cure and stack or store it—and we will have it if the farmers will avail themselves of all the days of sunshine during this and the next four months. Iowa is particularly fortunate in hay making, in that her farmers can make hay during five months of the year, which is not true of any other state, for no other state or country is so well blessed with timothy and clover meadows and millions of acres of prairie grass which produce the very best hay that is grown anywhere. The hay crop of Iowa has been more profitable

for several years past than her grain crops and the present prospect is that it will be still more valuable this year. This year's drouth has ruined the hay crop in France, England, Spain, and in some other European countries. M. Melin, the French premier, has ordered the professors of agriculture throughout France to suspend their lectures and proceed to the rural districts to persuade the farmers to sow vetches, corn and other fodders—to thus provide for the entire loss of the hay crop to the greatest possible extent—and to make use of oil cake, straw, bran and corn. England, Spain and other European countries will doubtless resort to similar expedients. All such expedients, and the widely extended drouth in Europe, Australia, Argentine and other far south countries will undoubtedly greatly increase the demand for American hay and grain; therefore, the good policy of moving all the Iowa hay and giving all the crops the best possible culture. We are on the west side of the earth this year but elsewhere the drouth is more general and destructive than it has been for many years.—Iowa State Register.

Killing Canada Thistles.

If I had a patch of Canada thistles, I would turn it into a pasture and salt my stock on that lot at least twice a week and would cut off at or below the surface what I didn't salt. If I could not turn it into pasture, I would have a sharp plow, and plow it, and drag it thoroughly after it was plowed with a fine-tooth drag. Then the first thistle you see come up, put your plow in there and plow it up. Don't let them get up, they are carrying vitality back to the root and you are losing all that you have gained. If you will follow this up thoroughly you may kill them out in a year, and are very sure to in two years. You will have to keep that part of the field separate from the rest, and keep right after those thistles. I dug mine out twice a week with a spade. In the fall of the year the weeds come up thick and for fear I might miss some I put the plow in and plowed it up again and killed them the first year. Kerosene will kill them, and salt in a wet time will kill them. Brine will kill them.—W. H. Cole.

Loss of Grain from Lodging.—Some experiments have been carried on to ascertain the effect of lodging on the development of grain. It is demonstrated that when the stem of the plant bends to the extent of lodging, the passing of nutrients into the grain seed is greatly hindered and that the loss is consequently very great. A test made in Germany was on grain that had lodged five weeks before harvesting. When ripe the dry weight of 100 ears of standing rye was 82.1 grams and of the lodged rye 62.1 grams. The weight of the individual grains on the standing and lodged parts were as 100 to 70. Of course if the grain lodges just previous to cutting the loss will be small, as the grain has already secured the material laid up for it in the stalk.

White Clover Seed.—There is no plant which is not an absolute weed that keeps its hold in the soil so persistently as white clover. If it were not so valuable for feed it would become a very bad weed, and indeed, it is such to strawberry beds, as many growers can testify. White clover propagates not only by seed, but by runners, as the strawberry does. It is one of the surest plants to seed that we have, and the young plants will not be killed by smothering with the larger grass plants, as many weeds will. It often happens when grass is cut late so that it does not start quickly that a mass of white clover will start up and soon show blossoms. This clover was hidden under the grass while the latter was growing and only began to be noticed when the grass was removed.—Ex.

Russian Barley.—A large number of samples of Russian barley imported into this country have been examined by the department of agriculture. They are probably as clean as most barley, yet the weed seeds found in these samples varied in quantity from .55 of 1 per cent to 2.54 percent. If this were used for seedling purposes the amount of weed seed present would become a very objectionable factor.

Bean Plant Characteristics.—Of the three elements of plant food nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, it is the last two which the bean plants find it most difficult to collect in sufficient quantities, so that as these two elements, in addition to so mixed with the soil that the roots can readily take them in, is most likely to increase the yield and improve the quality of this crop. The plants are very susceptible to injury from an over-supply of water, especially at the root, and a water supply is essential to even a moderate yield.

Oaks See to Attract.

In Himmel and Erbs Dr. C. W. C. gives statistics of the destruction of trees by lightning in Germany from 1879 to 1899, by which it appears that 55 oaks, 29 or 21 firs, 3 or 4 pines were struck, but no beeches. Yet the proportions of the various trees in the German forest are 70 per cent of beeches, 11 of oaks, 13 of pines and 9 of firs. Beeches would seem to be practically "immune" from lightning stroke and therefore a comparatively safe tree to take shelter beneath. Trees standing in wet ground are more liable to the stroke than if they grow in dry soil. Trees rich in fatty matter and resin during summer are less likely to be struck than trees poor in oils. Wood pines, though rich in fat during winter, are poorer in oils during summer. Living wood is a worse conductor than dead wood, hence trees with dead limbs are more likely to be struck than sound trees.—Exchange.

# Eddy Current.

WM. H. MULLANE, Publisher.

EDDY, \* \* \* \* \* N. M.

## TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

All the railroads have made a cut of 7 cents on the grain rates from the north to Galveston.

While Lloyd and Reggy Bruner, living seven miles east of Eddy, McLennan county, were wrestling the other day, the former fell, striking his head against some hard substance breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous.

The office car at Brownwood, Brown county, Lucy Bright, about 16 years old, a son of Mrs. Bright, a widow of this city, went to the bath to take a bath. The bath was up and he got in too swift water and was drowned.

J. H. Harmonson and A. C. Thompson were on the farm of J. C. McGilary, near Meads, Lamar county. They quarreled about some stock. Each fired two shots. Thompson using point and Harmonson a shotgun. Thompson was killed, Harmonson immediately surrendered to the officers.

The soil and climate on the Texas is highly favorable to the business of truck raising, and large shipments of vegetables and fruits are being made to northeastern cities. In addition to every known vegetable, the soil produces bountifully nearly all the fruits, including grapes, oranges, lemons, apples, peaches, figs and plums.

The first bale of cotton raised and ginned this year in Pecos county was brought to Presnell the other day by J. M. Dove, who lives about nine miles east of Presnell. It was turned over to J. O. Handy & Co., and sold for 64 cents. The cotton inside up a premium of \$3.50 and expect more from merchants in San Antonio.

Juan Martinez, the Mexican sheep herder, who was bitten two weeks ago by a rattlesnake on the arm, died from modification of the arm. Physicians insisted from the start that amputation was necessary, which Martinez declined to have done, and not until a few days ago did he give his consent for the operation to take place.

Determined to eclipse all former efforts, the Williams County Poultry association, which already has a statewide reputation for the superiority and diversity of its exhibits, has in course of preparation an extensive catalogue and premium list for its third annual exhibition of poultry and pig stock, which will take place at Taylor during the first week in December.

At Bedford, Fannin county, some one tried to fire the city a few days ago on the west side of Main street. One of the buildings immediately in the rear of the News office was discovered wrapped in flames. Prompt action put the fire out. On investigation it was found that a lot of papers had been saturated with coal oil and then set on fire. An empty bottle was found near by which had recently contained coal oil.

The governor has issued a proclamation forbidding the removal of cattle from any of the following described pastures before November 15: To the counties of Knox, Ford and Baylor, in pastures lying in said counties and described as follows, to wit: Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, in block C. C. & T. R. C. Co. survey, and sections 54, 55, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

J. A. Kemp, president of the Wichita Falls railway company, has just returned from St. Louis, where he has been to meet capitalists who are to furnish the money to put in the irrigation plant which will supply about 200,000 acres of land in the valley of Wichita and Red rivers. These parties have had this matter thoroughly investigated by competent engineers. Mr. Kemp says that all details will be arranged and the survey will be put to work locating the line of the ditch as soon as the necessary amount of water rights can be secured.

While building a roof a few days ago, a falling plank struck Mr. J. H. Williams, one of the Williams Bros., on the head, which resulted in a fatal injury, which may result in the loss of his left arm. While climbing the roof his feet slipped, and fell with the bucket of hot paint, overturning the bucket and striking him on the head. The falling plank, which covered the man's head, which covered the man's head.

From West Virginia Oil drill for crude petroleum near Waco during the next few months.

The committee on permanent location of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias have reported in favor of Galveston.

In a law suit at Galveston it was decided that a depositor was under no obligation to give bond for the payment of an original certificate of deposit that had been stolen, after the money had been paid to the depositor.

The report of the government engineer in charge of the harbor work at Galveston has been made and he claims that the jetty has deepened the channel from the original depth of 10 feet to 12 feet, with prospect for a still further deepening of the channel.

# BIG FIRE AT PARIS.

IT WAS DISCOVERED IN THE ARCADE RESTAURANT.

The Fire Department Did Rescue Work. Two Men Injured—Origin of the Fire Unknown—List of Property Destroyed and Amount of Insurance.

Paris, Tex., July 21.—Paris was visited by another serious conflagration at 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning, involving a loss of probably \$60,000, and perhaps more.

The fire was discovered in the Arcade restaurant, No. 100 Chicksalva street, quickly spreading on both sides to Nos. 102, 104, 106 and 110. The flames were under good headway when discovered, and but for the heroic work of the fire department, there is no doubt to be put upon the amount of the loss that would have been incurred.

No one knows just how the fire started, for the flames were through the roof when first discovered. At one time it looked as if the east side of the public square and the adjoining block on South Main street, were doomed.

The explosion of dynamite and wreckage in the hardware store of S. H. Hancock Bros. & Co., kept the crowd at a good distance and necessitated the stretching of ropes across the streets in that vicinity.

Like Sullivan, a driver of a horse carriage, was badly brushed up, owing to his team attempting to run away. He was the first apparatus to arrive on the scene and being entirely unaccompanied he got down to make a hasty connection where his horses became frightened and he attempted to run. He attempted to mount his carriage he was caught by the wheels revolving his head and being skinned about the breast, stomach, hips and legs. He stopped his team, however, in about a block's distance.

W. G. Barry was overcome by the heat and had to be carried home.

The following is a list of the losses and insurance:

The Arcade, Theo. Williams, proprietor, loss estimated at \$2000, insured in Phoenix of Hartford \$700, Philadelphia Underwriters' \$500. Total, \$1200.

W. S. Trigg, estimated loss on mill and harness factory and stock of merchandise on hand, \$15,000. Insured in Phoenix of Chicago \$1000, Phoenix of Portland \$200, London and Lancashire \$1500, Southern \$1500. Total \$5000.

S. H. Hancock Bros. & Co., hardware estimated loss on stock \$15,000, insured in Phoenix \$1000, Springfield \$1000, Greenwald \$1000, Georgia Home \$1000, Westminster \$1000, Marshfield \$2000. Total \$6000.

General States Building, occupation, estimated loss \$1500, fully covered by insurance as follows: Royal \$400, other company not understood.

H. L. DeShane, estimated loss on building \$4000, insured in Underwriters' for \$1800, Phoenix of Brooklyn \$100, Total \$2200.

T. J. Record, estimated loss on building \$9000, insured in Northern for \$1000, Royal \$2000, Hartford \$2500. Total \$5500.

Mrs. E. B. Bywater, estimated loss on buildings totally destroyed and partially damaged \$10,000, insured in Phoenix of London \$2000, German-American \$2000, Lammashire \$2000, Orient \$1000, London Assurance \$2000, Sun Mutual \$1500, Phoenix of Brooklyn \$500. Total \$11,000.

L. S. Clark, widow, estimated loss \$1000, fully covered by insurance, damage by breakage, water, smoke and removal. Insured in Sun Mutual \$1500, Commercial Union \$1000, Pennsylvania \$1000. St. Paul \$1400. Total \$4400.

Famous shoe store, estimated loss \$8000. Damage by loss, removal, fire and water. Insured in London and Lancashire \$2000, New Orleans insurance association \$1000, Connecticut \$1000. Total \$4000.

Mrs. S. B. Massey on building, slightly damaged, estimated loss \$500, fully covered by insurance to Liverpool, London and Globe \$1500, Phoenix of Hartford \$1000. Total \$2500.

Denton and Long, estimated damage to library \$500, fully covered by insurance in Springfield for \$1800.

Southern Telephone and Telephone company, on line, estimated loss \$200, with no insurance.

Paris Electric Light and power company, estimate loss \$100, with no insurance.

H. T. Smeot, draught, estimated loss by breakage, water, fire, smoke and removal only nominal. Insurance not known.

N. N. Harrison, widow, estimated loss only nominal. Insurance none.

The burned district will be rebuilt immediately.

This is the second serious conflagration in this city within eighty days.

# Nothing Done.

Henrietta, Tex., July 18.—Upon the adjournment of the convention Thursday night anything but a pleasant feeling prevailed among the delegates, growing out of the bitter contest upon the representation question. Until 2 o'clock yesterday morning the delegates were about the hotel corridors and on the streets excitedly discussing the result and the effect it would have upon the future of the district.

The charge had been freely made that the fight had been one between the territory contiguous to the Texas and Pacific and that to the Fort Worth and Denver road, with Wise county along the line of the latter backing the Texas and Pacific contingent.

Yesterday morning all delegates were up and about at an early hour. Whiterness still prevailed, and the report was still current that fun was brewing. The convening of the convention demonstrated that foundation existed for it. (Chairman Tankersley smilingly called the convention to order, and announced that the convention was ready to hear the report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business. It was presented, and was as follows:

Henrietta, Tex., July 18.—To the Hon. Sam Tankersley, temporary chairman: We, your committee on permanent organization and order of business, respectfully beg leave to recommend the following, to-wit:

1. That Dr. P. C. Coleman, of Mitchell county, be made permanent chairman.
2. That J. H. Harper, E. S. Hurt and T. I. Truett be made permanent secretaries, and Carl G. W. Arrington sergeant-at-arms.
3. Adoption of the report of the committee on credentials and basis of representation.
4. Adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business.
5. Adoption of the report of the committee on platform and resolutions.
6. Nominations of candidates.
7. That nomination speeches be limited to ten minutes and speaking the same to five minutes.
8. That each candidate be allowed fifteen minutes to address the convention.
9. Balloting for and selection of candidate for congress.
10. That the majority rule be adopted to govern the proceedings of this convention.
11. For the selection of a chairman for this congressional district for the ensuing two years, and one executive committee from each representative district, and the whole to compose the executive committee for the thirteenth congressional district of Texas.

Hon. W. P. Sebastian, of Breckenridge, for the committee on resolutions and platform, presented the report, Henrietta, Tex., July 18.—To the Hon. P. C. Coleman, chairman of the Democratic convention. We, your committee on platform and resolutions, respectfully submit the following report:

1. We, the Democracy of the thirteenth congressional district of Texas, in convention assembled, pledge anew our devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party as enunciated in the national Democratic platform recently adopted in the city of Chicago, upon which William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for president and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice-president, to which platform and candidates we give and pledge our most earnest, enthusiastic support.
2. We most heartily endorse the administration of Gov. C. A. Culberson as wise, patriotic and statesmanlike, and declare that his candidacy for re-nomination is worthy of and merits the support of every true, loyal Democrat in Texas.

Signed by the committee: B. Morris, chairman; A. J. Pires, secretary; Dan M. Odessa, E. Douthett, W. W. Turay, L. M. Loman, D. J. Simpson, D. K. Scott, W. P. Sebastian.

The next business in order was the nomination of candidates, and the roll was called.

Many names were placed in nomination, and forty ballots were taken, but up to the time of adjournment last night no selection was made.

### More Electrocuted.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 18.—An animal belonging to Rev. B. P. Hall was electrocuted yesterday morning on Fifteenth street, near the temporary Santa Fe passenger depot. The mare was attached to a trolley, and was driven by a young man who was on his way to the Santa Fe depot to have a trunk checked. He stopped near a telephone pole, around which was a pool of water, and as soon as the animal's feet went into the water she fell to the ground. The occupant of the vehicle thought that the animal had choked down, and jumped out.

### Killed in a Well.

Lampasas, Tex., July 18.—Ash Hayes was killed yesterday morning by falling backward into Hugh Epp's well, about ten miles from Lampasas. He had become faint from foul air, and called for the bucket to go up, but after getting within ten feet of the top, fell back, over thirty feet.

One of the stories regarding an alleged Goldborough represents him as inquiring of the chaplain how his labors with the sailors prospered, to which the reply was that satisfactory progress was being made, except that the men could not be induced to abandon swearing so long as their officers set them a bad example. The admiral rejoined: "But, ten men that is not to be helped; the officers all swear; I do it myself sometimes, but I don't mean anything—not a bit more than you do by your praying."

# DROWNING ACCIDENT.

FIFTEEN MEN DROWNED AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

They Were Crossing the River in a Boat When It Capsize—Boat Was Probably Overloaded—The Life-Saving Crew Hoisted the Bodies—List of Dead.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—Several lives were lost in an accident which occurred about 7:30 yesterday evening on the old river bed near the ore docks of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad company. The ore handlers had just quit work for the day and were waiting their turns to cross the branch of the river on the flat-bottomed ferryboat which they had provided for their own use. A number of the men had crossed. When the ferry had reached the dock the last time at least twenty men were crowded upon it. The boat, which is about twenty feet long and not more than four feet wide, would carry safely not more than a dozen persons. The stream is not wide, however, and the hurrying ore handlers had not thought of danger. The boat was pushed from the shore and was being propelled across the stream. When it was half way over it began to sink. Then as the men rushed to the side it turned over. All the occupants were thrown into the river. Those who remained on the shore, alarmed at the capsizing of the little craft, at once threw life preservers and planks to the unfortunate men, but most of them sank like lead. A few, however, managed to swim ashore, while one or two were picked up by a tug. The first report of the accident placed the number of dead at twenty-two, but that proved to have been an exaggeration. The life-saving crew, whose station is near the scene of the accident, was summoned at once and the work of recovering the bodies from the river was begun. Within half an hour ten corpses had been laid side by side upon the dock, but the life-savers continue their work.

Richard Masten, chief engineer of the steamer Rosemeier, which the men had been unloading, was on the ferryboat when it overturned. He thinks there must have been thirty or more men on the frail craft. "The boat was floating all right," he said, "until the steamer Agron, a big ore carrier, came down the river. The swell from that vessel caused it to rock as the men became alarmed. Many of them rushed to the side and jumped over before the boat capsize. The wash from the Agron carried them under the water and several of them were drowned before help could reach them.

Two boys, Bernard Patton, aged 15, and Martin Corrigan, aged 16, were on the boat and both saved themselves by swimming to the shore.

After the ten bodies had been conveyed from the water they were taken to the morgue for identification. None of the men who were drowned lived near the place where the accident occurred, and although a great crowd of curiosity-seekers had assembled, nobody who saw the bodies as they were taken from the river was able to identify a single one of them.

Following is a list of dead at the morgue:

- Sam Sanders, 179 Lewis street, married, one child.
- August Kasten, married, several children.
- Michael Lynch, 56 Hanover street, married.
- Fritz Bartel, 41 Prim street, single.
- Chris Gerlach, 48 Selden street, married, two children.
- Prokup, residence unknown, about 40 years old, married.
- Carl Bohrmester, 31 Selden street, married.
- Julius Erke, 8 List Court, married, several children.
- Chris Geheren, Selden street, married, several children.
- Charles Kraus, Selden street, married, several children.

There were many pathetic scenes about the morgue while relatives of the dead men were identifying them. It is believed that all of the bodies have been recovered, though it is possible that one or two more victims may be added to the list.

Late to-night five more bodies were found. Those identified were:

- EDWARD RYAN.
- CHARLES SPOERKE.
- CHARLES NIEFEN.
- WILLIAM BULLOWS.

### Sugar Bounty.

Washington, July 17.—It is expected that the sugar bounty warrants will be issued this month. They will not be for the full amount of the claims, the money appropriated not being sufficient. They will be paid on a prorata basis. Certain claims being still in the hands of the commissioner is delaying payment.

### Tailors on Strike.

New York, July 17.—There was a stormy meeting of the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors in New York last night. It was decided to postpone the strike indefinitely. Meyer Schuenfeld said that he had seen some of the manufacturers, and they had agreed to make arrangements to meet the wants of the contractors. A mass meeting will be held next Saturday to consider the agreement with the manufacturers.

### Chicago's Tower.

Chicago, Ill., July 17.—Chicago expects to have a tower which will be the highest structure of its kind ever constructed. It is to be called the City tower, and will be 1,150 feet high and 300 feet square at the base. The tower company is an incorporated one, capitalized at \$500,000, having for its president D. R. Proctor, and will rear this lofty steel skeleton on the old base ball park property, owned by New York people, for which a lease for a term of years has been secured. The enterprise is based on business lines.

# Ex-Governor Russell Dead.

Quebec, July 17.—Ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, was found dead yesterday morning in his fishing camp at Adelaide, near Grand Pabos, Quebec.

Gov. Russell passed through Montreal in the best of health on his way to the salmon grounds in Gaspe. The particulars of his death are very meager.

Grand Pabos, the nearest telegraph station to Adelaide, is a little fishing place of nearly 300 inhabitants, and there are very few facilities for getting more explicit information at present. It appears that yesterday morning the guides found that he slept longer than usual, and when they went to wake him up it was discovered that he was dead. It is supposed that he died of heart disease.

It appears that those who accompanied Ex-Gov. Russell were his brother and F. H. Peabody, from Boston. Their camp was near the Little Pabos river, where they had been fishing all day Wednesday, when the ex-governor seemed in the very best of health. The tent in which they slept was divided into two compartments, and as the ex-governor slept alone, the others never knew he was dead until late yesterday morning, when they thought it was time to wake him. The coroner has been notified, but has not yet arrived.

### A Woman Hanged.

Louisville, Ky., July 17.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Pikeville, Ky., says: News has reached here from Coeburn, Va., to the effect that Mary Snodgrass was hanged at that place last Friday for the murder of her child. The Snodgrass woman was a disreputable character, and was compelled to leave this place on that account. She went to Coeburn, where her child was cared for by negroes until it was about six months old, when it was turned over to her. She did not want it, and tried to get rid of it in various ways. One night about midnight the people living close by heard the little one screaming. Black smoke was seen issuing from a chimney, and the door was burst in to ascertain the trouble. The child had been placed in the fire, and the mother was holding it in the flames with a long iron poker. It was burned almost to ashes. The inhuman mother was arrested and placed in jail. The infuriated people wanted to lynch her, but a promise to speedy justice caused them to allow the law to take its course. She was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. She was about 28 years old.

### International Arbitration.

New York, July 17.—A special from Washington says: The United States and Great Britain have agreed upon July 18 as the date for the simultaneous publication of the correspondence in regard to the recent negotiations for an international arbitration treaty, with particular reference to the Venezuelan surveys.

The preparation of this correspondence for publication is the immediate cause of Secretary Olney's presence here during this hot weather. He is in conference with Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has also been compelled to delay his departure for a cooler climate on account of the negotiations on the subject. The correspondence will be laid before the British parliament on the date mentioned and proof sheets will be furnished to the press by Secretary Olney on the same date. While the correspondence will show that there are still important points of difference between the two countries, it will also appear that there has been decided progress toward an amicable settlement.

### Destructive Cloud Hurts.

Cincinnati, O., July 17.—Specials from Southern Ohio, Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia to the Enquirer report the hardest rain and wind storm Tuesday ever known along the Ohio valley.

Many lives are reported lost and property destroyed by lightning. The Kanawha and other rivers are raging. All of the northeastern tributaries of the Ohio are higher.

A cloudburst caused a washout at Friendly and Willow islands. A cloudburst near Grantsville, Calhoun county, West Virginia, carried away several houses and destroyed crops. At Marietta the lightning destroyed 600 barrels of oil and the derricks at the Raer and Rock Oil company's well. The property in the Westville district also suffered damage. Many buildings were damaged by wind throughout the Ohio valley.

### Three Girls Drowned.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17.—While bathing at Lake Minnetonka, a summer resort near this city, Florence Mills, aged 17 years; Birdie Mills, aged 14, daughters of F. B. Mills, and Helen Cheney, aged 18, daughter of William Cheney, all of this city, were drowned last evening. The accident was due to their walking into a channel dredged some years ago to accommodate steamboat traffic. All the bodies have been recovered.

### Professor Kehule of the University of Bonn, Germany, is dead.

### Indiana's First House.

The first house built in southeastern Indiana, and now the oldest house in the state, still stands at Greensburg. It is the log cabin that was built by John W. Hendricks, uncle of the late Vice-President Hendricks, in 1811.

### A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be constive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

"I Won't Go Home 'Till Morning" was made the hearts of many mothers' blood.

If the Baby is Cuddling Teeth, See to it that it is well and well-treated. See Watson's Book on Baby's Teeth for Children's Teething.

The boy's first pants creates a great sensation as the baby's first tooth.

How to Grow 400 Wheat.

Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the wide-awake farmer. Send 4-cent stamp for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

"Rock-a-Bye-Baby" is sung around more fireplaces than "Home Sweet Home."

I never used so quick a cure as Pilo's Cure for Consumption. J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1898.

A happy wife is one who cares for the accumulations of home.

A most effective remedy for sheep scab and ticks is a preparation of pure nicotine prepared from tobacco. Owners of sheep generally are using it instead of lime, sulphur and arsenic and seem unanimous in believing that sheep ticks and scab will soon be totally exterminated. Nicotine is a deadly poison to insects, but when diluted for dipping does not affect animals. In this respect it differs from the mineral poisons. The Skaboura Dip Co. of Chicago are the largest manufacturers of nicotine in the world.

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How to Grow 400 Wheat.

Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells you. It's worth thousands to the wide-awake farmer. Send 4-cent stamp for catalogue and free samples of grains and grasses for fall sowing. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis.

"Rock-a-Bye-Baby" is sung around more fireplaces than "Home Sweet Home."

I never used so quick a cure as Pilo's Cure for Consumption. J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1898.

A happy wife is one who cares for the accumulations of home.

### Best

Results prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, appetizer and nerve tonic. In fact Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

### Seaside and Country

Downs need Duxbak S.H. & M. REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

BIAS VELVETEEN BINDING on their skirt edges. It is rain-proof, sheds water and never turns grey.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

Sample showing labels and materials mailed free.

"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, sent for 25c. postage paid.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 609, N. Y. City.

### HALL'S

#### Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made.

L. P. Hall & Co., Props., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

### CERTAIN

#### CHILL CURE

PRICE 50 CENTS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

For sale at Drugstores or Sent Free on receipt of price by CERTAIN CURE CO. Circulars, 10c.

### Drink HIRE'S Rootbeer

when you're hot; when you're thirsty; when callers come. At any and all times drink HIRE'S Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A full package makes 1 gallon. Sold everywhere.

### EDUCATIONAL.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Notre Dame, Indiana.

Full Courses in Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Graduate Preparatory and Commercial Courses. Room free to all students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year of any of the Colleges of the United States. A limited number of Candidates for the M. A. Degree will be received at special rates. For full details apply to the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

#### Tulane University of Louisiana.

Its advantages for instruction are large. It is the largest and oldest medical school in the United States. Free board and tuition in the great Charity Hospital, the best and best equipped hospital. Superior instruction in the study of medicine. Special courses in the study of medicine. For full details apply to the University of Louisiana, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

## LOCAL.

Job printing cheap here.  
Bro. Murphy if you please.  
Prospective settlers in the valley this week.  
Frequented at the Baptist church tomorrow.  
Born—To Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Walters, Sunday, a son.  
Mr. & Mrs. Allen have a new boy who arrived the 19th.  
A boy baby was born to Mr. & Mrs. A. Vaughn, Tuesday.  
Presbyterian services to-morrow at fire department room.  
Remember this office does job printing at the lowest city rates.  
Mr. & Mrs. Shaver have a very sick daughter with typhoid fever.  
Mr. Geo. Austin, of the Lehi, Utah, sugar factory, left for home last night.  
Rev. Patterson, of Roswell, assisted Rev. Sessions in the revival meetings this week.  
Midland won yesterday's game with Eddy, the score being 16 to 4. Midland played an El Paso pitcher and catcher.  
Mrs. Musey and two children accompanied by a cousin and sister-in-law, Mrs. DeGeorges, arrived from Canada, Monday.  
C. E. Conway departed last night for a visit in Las Cruces with his little son. He will take a vacation of a couple of weeks from the bank.  
Presbyterian services as usual on next Sabbath, both morning and evening, in the fire department room. All are cordially invited to attend these services.  
The democrats of Eddy precinct hold their precinct caucus at the court house to-day for the election of delegates to the county convention one week from to-day.  
Ex Roadmaster Alberts, who recently served his connection with the P. V. railroad, has moved to Pecos. Mr. Alberts was for six years one of the most trusted employees of that company, and has superintended much of the track work in that time.  
F. H. Durack, of Pecos, while out hunting last week some twenty miles north of Van Horn ran upon an old Spanish mine. It has a deep shaft with several levels, some of which appear to be sealed. The find has caused considerable interest and an investigation is in progress.  
The Roswell Register was sold this week to Jas. W. Mullens by Wm. H. Mullane, who purchased the paper Jan. 1st, from S. I. Redfield. The Register is the oldest paper in the valley and one of the best paying newspapers in the territory. Mr. Mullens is by nature and experience well fitted to run a country newspaper, and is making a howling success of the Register.  
Geo. A. Myer, of Muenster, Texas, accompanied by W. D. Crenshaw, of Alabama, C. G. Rhode, of Dallas and W. D. Hightower, of Ellis county Texas, came in last Wednesday morning to look over the country, with a view to locating. The gentlemen attended the meeting of the farmers at the opera house Thursday night. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the valley and will probably locate the coming year.  
The El Paso District Conference, in session last week at the M. E. church, adjourned Saturday a very successful, interesting and instructive session. The preaching, by the visiting minister, was one of the leading features and was the means of doing much good. The delegates and ministers were well cared for by the people of Eddy as evidenced by the resolutions unanimously adopted and which are printed elsewhere in this issue.  
Dr. Tomlinson was met at Hagerman last Monday by the CURRENT, and as a matter of course the doctor was asked how he liked Bryan. He said: "Bryan is the man, and if I had a vote it would be cast for the democratic nominees; the platform is an expression of true democracy and one every citizen of this republic can consistently sustain." The doctor is an advocate of a plan for the friends of Bryan to charter a train and go to Pecos and there offer to vote for presidential electors. He says: "We are entitled to a vote for president if we can get to a place where it can be counted." When such radical men as Dr. Tomlinson can endorse the platform, where do the middle of the road Pops come in?  
The following Eddy people accompanied the base ball boys to Midland yesterday: J. J. Itasca, H. Simpson, M. C. Stewart, W. R. Owen, Mr. Silem, J. P. Matheson, Geo. McHiles, H. Hart, Ralph Mann, Bert Leek, Louis Friday, Chas. Cochran, Mr. Taylor, A. S. Goetz, T. Hogg, R. Hogg and Mrs. Windom. The boys will undoubtedly be pretty tired from an all night ride and changing cars at Pecos.  
The base ball club is composed of the following: A. S. Goetz, manager, W. A. Miller, captain; Theo. Kerr, pitcher; Geo. Lucas, catcher; Woodall, short stop; Murrey, 1st base; E. S. Motter, 2nd base; W. A. Miller, 3rd base; Frank Lewis, right field; Schwimmer, center field and Allen Pierce, left field.

## The Populist Convention.

Great bodies move slow, and for this reason undoubtedly the pop convention at St. Louis, which convened Tuesday morning, is still wrangling. The platform was adopted yesterday, (Friday,) at 3 p. m. It favors direct legislation, the initiative and referendum 16 to 1; no bonds except by act of congress; election of U. S. senators and president by direct vote of the people. The majority of the convention favors nominating Bryan, and a southern man for vice-president, and decided to nominate the vice-president first.  
Rev. Edington and sister went to Roswell, Tuesday.  
John Walker, of Seven Rivers, was in town Wednesday.  
W. A. Finlay was down from Roswell yesterday.  
Mrs. M. B. Sharp returned from her Chicago trip, last Monday.  
H. P. Alexander, of Roswell, returned home Monday from a trip to Texas.  
A. S. Harris and W. T. Howman were in town again this week, from Hope.  
W. W. Paul, of Lower Pecosco, spent several days in town this and last week.  
Jas. Parks, of Hagerman, is employed in the sugar factory doing carpenter work.  
Bowen Phillips, of Hagerman, has been in town the past week, taking in the sights.  
H. L. Potter visited Roswell Monday, on a business trip, remaining until Thursday.  
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. McLenathen and son are visiting in Dark canon with F. E. Downs.  
Mrs. Geo. W. Reed was here from Roswell visiting her many Eddy friends, this week.  
Messrs. Hamilton, Austin and Johnson visited the beet fields of the upper valley Monday and Tuesday.  
Rev. Kempker, who has been confined to his home for the past few days by illness, is again able to be up and around.  
J. A. Walker, of Temple, Texas, was in the valley this week visiting the stores in which he is interested in Eddy and Roswell.  
J. E. Houghland, of Eldon, Iowa, came in yesterday accompanied by Robt. J. Hough and J. P. Fitch all of Iowa. They will probably locate.  
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Young and Miss Anna Bell Carmack were among the Roswell people who attended the Methodist conference last week, returning home Monday.  
Messdames R. C. Nisbet and S. T. Biting, Miss Biting, Susie Biting, Miss Baylor, Will Nisbet, Jno. Franklin and King Chandler are at the tye-seer springs, for an outing.  
J. S. Robinson, of Greenville, Texas, father of Ed. Robinson and Mrs. W. W. Ogle, is here on a visit, accompanied by his daughter, Maud, and sister, Mrs. Dougherty.  
Elliott Hendricks returned Wednesday from Aurora, Texas, where he visited for a couple of weeks. Strange to say, Mr. Hendricks returned alone and that fair daughter of the south remained behind to come at some future day.  
Chas. Kannen, formerly of Roswell, was in town several days this week, returning from an extended trip through Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Mr. Kannen says the Pecos Valley is far ahead of anything he has seen since he left here.  
Rev. Oxley, of El Paso, who intended to assist in the revival meetings at the M. E. church this week, was compelled to return home Monday, having received a telegram that one of his church members died Sunday and consequently Rev. Oxley had to conduct the funeral.  
Dr. A. J. Emerson, president of the Northwest Baptist College, Decatur, Texas, arrived Tuesday morning and may decide to locate permanently in the valley. Dr. Emerson will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening, to which services everybody are cordially invited.  
Sam Crane, in the employ of the CURRENT editor in Nebraska in 1886, '87 and '88, came in Wednesday from Sistersville, W. Va., "the greatest oil town on earth," where he has resided for the past four years, and published for a time The Torpedo, the leading paper of oil fields. He now holds the position of beet editor on this paper.  
A. G. Shattuck, of Ft. Worth, and daughter, who have spent the past two weeks in the mountains with Capt. Shattuck and family, near the head of Dark Canon, fifty miles west, were in town yesterday en-route to their home. Mr. Shattuck reports a first-class time in the mountains with his brother, the captain. The party visited a cave, discovered recently, of immense proportions, in which was found a spring of pure cold water. Fire was necessary during the evenings for the past two weeks to be comfortable at the home of Capt. Shattuck. When it is known that this cool retreat is only a good day's drive from Eddy it is a wonder more people do not take advantage of it as a summer resort.

Mr. Fred Meyers, manager of Hotel Windsor, returned from his visit to Troy, Ohio, last Wednesday.

## THE MEETING OF THE FARMERS

The Sugar Beet is Further Discussed.  
If there are any who labor under the delusion that they have learned all there is to be known about the sugar beet, that delusion would have easily been dispelled if they were at the meeting last Thursday night at the opera house. The meeting was called to order by Manager Holabird, who stated that the meeting was called to further discuss the growing of sugar beets. He said the meeting was not fully advertised because of the fact it was not thought of until within a few days ago and that Mr. George Austin, who came from Utah to assist with his experience, would leave at once, it was therefore deemed advisable to hold the meeting even though only a few could be notified. Mr. Holabird further said he had five years experience in China, and had noted the rapid increase in price of land from the day the beet sugar factory was built, and had known land to grow \$100 worth of beets per annum, in many instances at an expense of only \$25.00 per acre. Mr. Holabird then introduced Mr. Austin, who said that he addressed the farmers as gentlemen because he considered farming the occupation of a true gentleman, that he had followed it for thirty years, that he was proud of his occupation. He then got down to the discussion of the subject and fully proved that he knew it. The manner of thinning was dwelt upon fully, it being the most important part of the work. He held that in no place should two beets be left together, for the roots wind around each other and never grow, also that the beets should be from six to ten inches apart except where a skip of say a foot or more was made by the seed not growing. Then he advised leaving two beets at each end of the gap provided they were at least an inch or two apart so the roots would not wind around each other. The distance between rows should always be uniform, say twenty inches. This enables the cultivation and irrigation to be done between each row, thereby giving water to each side of the row equally. In speaking of growing beets in orchards it is not allowed in Utah because the outside rows of any patch always reduce the sugar content. The leaves get too much air and grow coarse and rank and do not ripen, therefore making the beets of any such row of a low per cent of sugar. Beets planted in young orchards have too many outside rows and in old orchards too much shade, so beets should not be planted in orchards. The beet planters used in Utah are all made to plant from 18 to 20 inches, in other places the distance of the rows being uniformly 18 inches and though to some extent unavoidably flooded and the work very close it is considered the best distance if a person can become expert enough to irrigate or make a suitable water furrow. Cultivation is practical in 16 inches. The second hoeing was dwelt upon as being very necessary; all must be gone over with the hoe between the beet plants in the row. Mr. Austin told the farmers much that all will be glad to learn, especially the facts that when a man makes a failure now in Utah that he never tells it. He said he would from present indications make a success even better than they did in Utah the first year, that we had good cheap labor, the Mexicans, who in a few more months would be very expert, that this valley was a fortunate location for a factory. He expressed his gratitude for courtesies received from the people while here, especially from the officials of the company.  
Sheriff Perry Removed.  
It seems a settled fact that Sheriff C. C. Perry of Chaves county, has defaulted in the sum of from five to seven thousand dollars. The county board of Chaves county was in session last week and a portion of this. The board examined Perry's accounts and found he had deposited with a bank in Santa Fe some \$5,000 of funds belonging to the territory. On communicating with the bank it was learned the funds had been checked out by Perry. It was also discovered that \$3,200 of county funds were in the Roswell bank. An order of the court was secured from Judge Hamilton and this amount was turned over to the treasurer of Chaves county. The deputy sheriff had in the vault, at the court house about \$1,500. This was also turned over to the treasurer on the order of the county board. Then the taxes coming in were taken care of by the board. This leaves Perry indebted to the county only a very small sum, if any, his shortage being funds apportioned out and sent to the territory bank. The bondsmen holding are W. B. Neeks, W. H. Guyse and a few others, who are said by the county board to be unable to satisfy the shortage. Perry is in Mexico. The prime cause of his trouble seems to be drink and cards.  
C. C. Perry has been removed by Gov. W. T. Thornton from the office of sheriff and collector of Chaves county, and C. W. Haynes appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Haynes is at present one of the county commissioners.

# TIME FLIES!

And just wait till next week and read this space.

## WE HAVE BARGAINS FOR YOU!

### JOYCE, FRUIT & CO.

# Three Years Will Pay For The Farm.

## GROWING SUGAR BEETS IN THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTH-WEST THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

Sugar Beets can be grown with a profit every year.

The Eddy, New Mexico, Sugar Factory will begin operations this season.

500 thrifty farmers wanted to grow Beets and make \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre each year.

Lands are cheap and terms liberal.

Greatest irrigating system in America.

Cheap water when wanted beats rain.

Thousands of acres of the finest orchard land in the United States.

Pecos Valley will soon be the Apple producing orchard for the Union. Its Apples are the finest on earth.

Alfalfa, Corn, all kinds of farm crops can be grown in great luxuriance.

Come to settle amongst us. Grow what suits your fancy.

Our wonderful climate will cure your diseases.

Good crops will assure a good living.

For particulars address,

THE PECOS IRRIGATION & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

Eddy, New Mexico.



# HIS SILVER TONGUE.

## Speech That Won Bryan the Nomination.

### REPLY TO SENATOR HILL

#### An Eloquent Defense of the Platform.

His Views on Finance, the Income Tax, Tenure of Office, the Tariff and Business—He Declares He Is Ready to Meet the Gold Standard Men on Every Point.

All that the imagination pictures of Demosthenes and Cicero, all that we have heard of the great orators of the English tongue, was realized.

HENRY GEORGE.

The delegates sat as if enchanted. It was a display of eloquence pure and undefiled. Henry Clay himself could not have created so great a furor.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

Bryan's speech was the finest I have ever listened to.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

Here is the speech by W. J. Bryan in the national convention at Chicago that made him famous and that nominated him for the presidency:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I would be presumptuous indeed to present myself against the distinguished gentleman to whom you have listened if this were but a measuring of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizen in all the land when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in defense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the cause of humanity.

When this debate is concluded, a motion will be made to lay upon the table the resolution offered in commendation of the administration, and also the resolution in condemnation of the administration. I shall object to bringing this question down to a level of persons. The individual is an atom—he is born, he acts, he dies—but principles are eternal, and this has been a contest of principle.

Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the history of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the 4th of March, 1895, a few Democrats, most of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrats of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party to control the position of the party on this paramount issue, concluding with the request that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party.

Three months later, at Memphis, an organization was perfected and the silver Democrats went forth openly and boldly and courageously proclaiming their belief and declaring that if successful they would crystallize in a platform the declaration which they had made, and then began the conflict with a zeal approaching the zeal which inspired the crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit. Our silver Democrats went forth from victory unto victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country.

In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmest ties of love and acquaintance and association have been disregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would lead, and new leaders have sprung up to give direction to this cause of truth.

Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as blinding and solemn instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York [Senator Hill]. But we know that the people for whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could thwart the will of the Democratic party. I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought into conflict with those who are now arrayed on the other side.

The gentleman who just preceded

(Governor Russell) spoke of the old state of Massachusetts. Let me assure him that not one person in all this convention entertains the least hostility to the people of the state of Massachusetts. But we stand here representing people who are the equals before the law of the largest citizens in the state of Massachusetts. When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests by your course.

We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of the business man. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as his employer. The attorney in a country town is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The merchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchant of New York. The farmer who goes forth in the morning and tills all day, begins in the spring and toils all summer, and by the application of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bids upon the price of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured in the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates who in a back room corner the money of the world.

We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy pioneers who braved all the dangers of the wilderness, who have made the desert blossom as the rose—those pioneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have created schoolhouses for the education of their young, and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the consideration of this party as any people in this country.

It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. We have petitioned, and our petitions have been scorned. We have entreated, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged, and our requests have been scorned. We beg no longer. We entreat no more. We petition no more. We defy them.

The gentleman from Wisconsin has said he fears a Robespierre. My friend, in this land of the free you need fear no tyrant who will spring up from among the people. What we need is an Andrew Jackson to stand as Jackson stood against the encroachments of agrarian wealth.

They tell us that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the principles upon which rest Democracy are as everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen, and we are attempting to meet those conditions.

They tell us that the income tax ought not to be brought in here. That is a new idea. They criticize us for our criticism of the supreme court of the United States. My friends, we have not criticized; we have simply called attention to what you know. If you want criticism, read the dissenting opinions of the court. That will give you criticism. They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it—the income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind; and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind.

The income tax is a just law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in favor of an income tax. When I find a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I had a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours.

He says we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cicero, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catiline and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America.

We say in our platform that we believe that the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe it is a part of sovereignty, and can no more, with safety, be delegated to private in-

dividuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or to levy laws for taxation. Mr. Jefferson, who was once regarded as good Democratic authority, seems to have a different opinion from the gentleman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson rather than with them and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government and that the banks ought to go out of the banking business.

They complain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. They have tried to strain it to mean that which it does not mean. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that is being built up in Washington which excludes from participation in the benefits the humbler members of our society. I cannot dwell longer in my limited time. [Cries of "Go on! Go on!"]

Let me call attention to two or three great things. The gentleman from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that this change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if he means to say that we cannot change our monetary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or in morals, he can find authority for not protecting the debtors when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor. He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year we will then suspend the coinage of silver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we believe will be successful we are not compelled to raise a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he does not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he tell us what he is going to do if they fail to secure an international agreement? There is more reason for him to do that than for us to fail to maintain the parity. They have tried for 30 years—for 30 years—to secure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all.

Now, my friends, let me come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why it is that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has slain its thousands, the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the constitution all other necessary reforms will be possible and that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Why is it that within three months such a change has come over the sentiment of this country? Three months ago, when it was confidently asserted that those who believed in the gold standard would frame our platform and nominate our candidate, even the advocates of the gold standard did not think that we could elect a president, but they had good reason for the suspicion, because there is scarcely a state here today asking for the gold standard that is not within the absolute control of the Republican party.

But note the change. Mr. McKinley was nominated at St. Louis upon a platform that declared for the maintenance of the gold standard until it should be changed into bimetallic by an international agreement. Mr. McKinley was the most popular man among the Republicans, and everybody three months ago in the Republican party professed his election. How is it today? Why, that man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon—that man shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Not only that, but as he listens he can hear with ever increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena.

Why this change? Ah, my friends, is not the change evident to any one who will look at the matter? It is no private character, however pure, no personal popularity, however great, that can protect from the avenging wrath of an indignant people the man who will either declare that he is in favor of fastening the gold standard upon this people or who is willing to surrender the right of self government and place the legislative control in the hands of foreign potentates and powers.

We go forth confident that we shall win. Why? Because upon the paramount issue in this campaign there is not a spot of ground upon which the enemy will dare to challenge battle. Why, if they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of a gold standard and substitute bimetallicism.

If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it? I might call attention to the fact that some of the people who are in this convention today and who tell you that we ought to declare in favor of international bimetallicism and thereby declare that a gold standard is wrong and that the principle of bimetallicism is better—these very people four months ago were open and avowed advocates of the gold standard and telling us that we could not legislate two metals together even with all the world.

I want to suggest this truth—that if the gold standard is a good thing we ought to declare in favor of its retention and not in favor of abandoning it; and if the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nation are willing to help us let go? Here is the line of battle. We care not upon which issue they force the fight. We are prepared to meet them on either issue or on both. If they tell us that the gold standard is the standard of civilization, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard and both the parties this year are declaring against it. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation.

More than that, we can tell them this—that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can find where the holders of fixed investments have a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country; and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight—upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question that the party must answer, or first, and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well to do prosperous their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it.

You come to us and tell us that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon those broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities and leave our farms, and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country. My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this Union.

I shall not slander the fair state of Massachusetts nor the state of New York by saying that when its citizens are confronted with the proposition, is this nation able to attend to its own business?—I will not slander either one by saying that the people of those states will declare our helpless impotency as a nation to attend to our own business.

It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon earth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our forefathers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

Therefore, we care not upon what line the battle is fought. If they say bimetallicism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetallicism and then let England have bimetallicism because the United States has. If they dare to come out and in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the tolling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the broad of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.

ONLY \$15.00  
The Texas & Pacific Railway Company will this year furnish to regular ordained clergymen, duly credited missionaries or others solely engaged in ministerial duties, one thousand mile tickets good on all portions of that system.  
Applications for these tickets should be made to the nearest ticket agent of the Texas & Pacific Railway, or address:  
GASTON MERRILL,  
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agent,  
Dallas, Texas.

Do You Want Proper Help?  
By addressing this office farmers in need of a foreman or superintendent will be put in communication with an experienced man who can give good recommendations.

The St. Louis Republic has made arrangements to cover the political news of all parties in the coming campaign in a way that has never been equaled by any newspaper. Those who wish to keep posted should subscribe at once. The Republic, daily and Sunday, has been reduced to \$6 a year, \$3 for 6 months or 60 cents a month. The Twice-a-week Republic is \$1 a year.

Lost: A Ladies gold watch on road between Seven Rivers and Eddy on west side of river or in Eddy. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at 1st National Bank.

Notice for Publication.  
Land Office at Roswell, N. M., July 3, 1895.  
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. R. Owen, United States clerk, at Eddy, N. M., on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1895, viz: William W. Ward, homestead application No. 292 for the N<sup>o</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> N<sup>o</sup>. 14, Sec. 20, Tp. 24 S., R. 23 E.  
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John D. Walker, Charles McLenahan, Fred Synmeyer, Joshua Keykondati, all of Eddy, N. M.; Geo. R. YOUNG, Register, N. M.

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Roswell, New Mexico.

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Everything New,  
Home-Like,  
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Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN W. BROWN, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C., for his \$1.00 paper offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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WE HAVE opened a resort at McMILLAN station where fishing parties are outfitted for camping with all necessary utensils, tents, etc.

We make a specialty of fine Old Rye by the bottle or jug; a trial is all that is asked.

Cold Drinks on Hand at All Times.

**Pecos Valley Railway Co.**  
and  
**Pecos River Railroad Co.**

Time Table No. 14.

To take effect Wednesday, May 6th, 1895, at 12:01 o'clock a. m.

Standard Central Time.

North 10 m. daily No. 1.	STATIONS.	South 10 m. daily No. 2.
10 40	Leave Pecos	10 40
11 00	Bohat	11 00
11 20	Laurens	11 20
11 40	Arno	11 40
12 00	Averton	12 00
12 20	Guadalupe	12 20
12 40	Palmer	12 40
1 00	State Line	1 00
1 20	Red Bluff	1 20
1 40	Malaga	1 40
1 57	Flowers	1 57
2 15	Francis	2 15
2 33	Ohio	2 33
2 51	Edley	2 51
3 09	Lake View	3 09
3 27	McMillan	3 27
3 45	Palmer	3 45
4 03	Malaga	4 03
4 21	Lake Arthur	4 21
4 39	Hagerman	4 39
4 57	Goodland	4 57
5 15	South Spring	5 15
5 33	Arno	5 33
5 51	Active Roswell	5 51

**Frank Agostini**

Dealer in

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Full line of Fruits,  
Fancy Candy Fresh Every Week.

**DEMOCRATS' PLATFORM.**  
The Democratic party of the Territory of New Mexico, in convention assembled at Las Vegas, New Mexico, June 10th, 1895, re-affirms its allegiance to the time-honored principles of said party, and resolves as follows:

**FIRST.**—That we are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold independent of the action of foreign nations, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as the same existed prior to the demonetization by the republican party in 1873, and we hereby instruct our delegates to the national convention to support no man for president of the United States, or any platform which is not in faithful accord with these principles, and we further instruct said delegates to vote as a unit on this proposition.

**SECOND.**—That in the sense of this convention that a proper and just method of raising a portion of the revenue necessary for the running of this national government is by an income tax, and if our constitution as it now exists is not consistent with an amendment to the same as will be consistent with the legality of such tax.

**THIRD.**—We are in favor of a tariff for revenue for the maintenance of our government economically administered, and that in levying said tax it should be by discriminating in favor of raising those articles that will be in the interests of the masses of the people without the danger of fostering monopolies.

**FOURTH.**—Recognizing his true democracy, worth and faithful adherence under all circumstances to the cause of the masses and especially his courageous, consistent and unwavering fight for the past twenty years for the remonetization of silver, we do hereby most heartily endorse Richard P. Brand as a candidate for president, at the national Democratic convention at Chicago on July 10th, 1896.

**FIFTH.**—We approve the able, active, vigorous and incessant efforts of our Governor, Hon. W. T. Thornton, and our Secretary, Lorion Miller, and our Chief Justice, Hon. Thomas Smith, and the Associate Justices, the Honorable S. B. Laubach, N. C. Collier, H. B. Hamilton and D. Bantz, and other executive officers of this territory in the suppression of crime and in the upholding and maintaining of law and order in this territory.

**SIXTH.**—We most strongly condemn Thomas B. Catron, delegate to congress, for the reason that by his action as such delegate, he has held up the people of this territory to the scorn and ridicule of the nation, and especially do we denounce him for his failure to do more as delegate from this territory than to provide sinecures for members of his family.

**SEVENTH.**—That we denounce the reprehensible and cowardly evasion by the republican party of New Mexico, in the convention assembled, of the silver question and other vital issues before the people.

**EIGHTH.**—That we are in favor of personal liberty and religious freedom and believe that every citizen of our republic has an absolute right to any office within the gift of the people, and we condemn and denounce as un-American and contrary to a democratic form of government the secret organization known as the A. P. A., the members of which are pledged to prevent the election to public office of any American citizen of the Catholic faith.

**CITY DIRECTORY.**

**RELIGIOUS.**

**ST. EDWARDS CATHOLIC CHURCH.**  
Mass and sermon Sundays, 9:30 a. m.  
Mass on week days, 7 a. m.  
HERMAN KEMPKER, Pastor.

**M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.**  
Sunday School, 10 a. m.  
Preaching, 11 a. m.  
Epworth League, 3 p. m.  
Preaching, 7 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7 p. m.  
F. F. SESSIONS, Pastor.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Sunday School, 10:30 a. m.  
Preaching, 11:30 a. m.  
Young People's meeting, 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching, 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays, 7:30 p. m.  
Geo. W. HARR, Pastor.

**W. H. SLAUGHTER, Supt. S. S.**

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
(In Firemen's Hall.)  
Preaching 2nd and 4th Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. E. HANLEY, Pastor.

**GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).**  
Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.  
Services in the school house at 11 a. m. on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in the month at 3:45 p. m. REV. U. T. TRACY, Rector.

**FRATERNAL.**  
MASONIC LODGE.  
Eddy Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., meets in regular communication at 7:30 p. m., Saturday, on and after each full moon. Visiting brethren invited to attend.  
S. I. ROBERTS, W. M.  
E. S. MOTTEL, Sec'y.

**R. OF P.—EDDY LODGE NO. 21.**  
Meets every Thursday at 7:30 o'clock. All visitors are welcome.  
H. L. PUTTER, C. C.

**MONROE, KENN. K. R. & S.**  
I. O. O. F.—EDDY LODGE NO. 21.  
Meets every Friday night in school library. Visiting brethren in good standing invited.  
W. W. COLE, S. G.  
Geo. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Chief,..... W. A. Miller.  
Assistant Chief,..... J. F. McMillan.  
Treasurer,..... W. L. McKean.  
Secretary,..... S. E. Kinney.

HOSE CO. NO. 1.

Foreman,..... S. E. Kinney.  
Assistant Foreman,..... W. H. Mulland.  
Treasurer,..... Frank McCleary.  
Secretary,..... Jno. F. Healy.

HOSE CO. NO. 2.

Foreman,..... C. W. Greene Jr.  
Assistant Foreman,..... Monroe Kerr.  
Secretary,..... J. C. Sawyer.  
Treasurer,..... Ernest Hancock.

**POSTOFFICE HOURS.**

Open from 7:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.  
Sundays, 8:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.  
Money order a Reg'r. 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.  
Mail south closes, 4:30 p. m.  
Mail north closes, 1:30 p. m.  
Mail from south arrives at 1:30 p. m.  
Mail from north arrives at 8:30 p. m.  
W. H. SLAUGHTER, P. M.

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