

# THE GREAT TEXAS FLOOD.

## How the Big Brazos River Broke Its Notorious Record for Big Highs.

### AN EVENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

It Has Cost the State, Probably, Hundreds of Lives and Millions Upon Millions in the Destruction of Crops and Public and Private Property.

St. Louis, July 7.—A special correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, writing from Caldwell, Tex., gives the following graphic story of the great disaster that has fallen upon the state:

The month of July of the present year will long be remembered by Texans as one during which the elements seemed to have combined in an effort to sweep away towns, railroads and bridges and destroy crops throughout the length and breadth of the state. It is known that a great many lives have been lost, and it is feared that hundreds of negroes and Italians have perished on plantations in the Brazos bottoms. The loss of property is unprecedented, and the damage sustained by many railroads is simply beyond all computation. In many instances the roads have been so badly damaged for long distances that the task of repairing the work will doubtless surpass the original cost of construction.

The storm commenced in the western part of the state several weeks ago, and such large rivers as the Rio Grande, the Colorado and many smaller streams were soon swollen beyond the capacity of their shores, and the country districts were flooded in regions never before visited by the waters of these streams. The San Sara rose 40 feet in a few moments and the pretty little town of Menardville was swept away almost in the twinkling of an eye. San Sara and other towns below were greatly damaged, and one of the finest farming regions in western Texas was completely submerged and the crops entirely destroyed. Several lives were lost and nearly all the cattle, horses, sheep and hogs in the valley were drowned.

Brackett, near Fort Clark, in the Rio Grande country, was suddenly struck by a moving wall of water higher than the roofs of the houses, and it seems little less than a miracle that a single inhabitant escaped.

Before these floods had time to flow out of the rivers the rain storm moved further east over a more thickly populated region, and on the night of the 27th, a heavy rain fell that put all the streams in the country out of their banks and stopped the trains on nearly all the railroads. On the 28th there were constant showers sufficient to keep the floods at high-water mark.

At this alarming moment, when when every one felt that their homes and crops were in imminent peril, the clouds grew more appalling and the rain began to fall in torrents, and the storm during the whole night, and the oldest people in the country declared that they had never seen such a rain fall from the heavens. The rains continued to fall during the next day and night, as if they were the result of a cloudburst, and the creeks and rivers that were already above high-water mark were simply doubled in volume.

In many localities that had never before been submerged the water was 40 feet deep, county roads were ruined and in half a dozen counties there are not many bridges of any service.

A flood of water poured along the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad on the division south of Temple, cutting away the roadbed and leaving the track and ties suspended in the air. Hardly a bridge or culvert escaped for a distance of 50 miles.

Not satisfied with the destruction of the roadbed, the angry flood, by some peculiar freak, frequently cut out great excavations in the earth through loess, tangling and matting ties and iron and digging out great holes in the earth.

Davidson creek, in Burleson county, which is a little rivulet that one can easily step across for 11 months in the year, spread out over the country for four or five miles and left nothing behind its roaring flood that could be moved by illimitable force. Three costly railroad bridges and some eight or ten wagon bridges were twisted to fragments and lodged in the tops of trees. Several long spans of the railroad bridge on this creek are lying tangled in the tops of a lot of elm trees, 60 feet from the earth.

Not less than seven miles of the roadbed of the Santa Fe have been totally destroyed between Milano and Caldwell. Three hundred men are at work on this section, with little hope of putting the road in shape for trains in less than a week. This road is doubtless the greatest sufferer from the storm, but they are importing laborers by the thousand, and the work of repairing the roadbed is being pushed day and night. Not a single train has passed over this road for the past eight days, and no one is able to say when traffic will be resumed.

The big Brazos river has surpassed all its former acts of devility in the line of destroying property and drowning people. It is difficult to effect communication with numerous isolated settlements in the bottoms, and many of the big plantations have not been heard from. Rescuing parties in skiffs and rafts are scouring the bottoms, and they have saved the lives of hundreds of people. They report that the houses in many sections have floated away, and they believe the people who lived in them were lost. It is now confidently believed that hundreds of negroes and many white people have been drowned.

The banks of the Brazos average about forty feet above low-water mark and it is not often that the big river overflows its natural barriers, but Friday evening the muddy waters began to creep over the cotton plantations four or five miles from the river. This created a very great alarm, and at three o'clock on the next morning, while the rain was falling through ut, darkness in torrents, a great wall of water at least 15 feet in height and ten miles wide came roaring and crashing through the timber and over the

# ORDER FOR VOLUNTEERS.

## Ten New Regiments of Infantry Ordered to be Enlisted and Mobilized.

### RECRUITING WILL BE DONE AT LARGE.

Officers Must Have Had Service in the Spanish-American War, and the Enlisted Men Must be Physically Fitted for Severe Service and Single Men.

Washington, July 7.—The order for the enlistment of ten new regiments of infantry has been issued by the secretary of war. It is as follows:

Secretary of War's Order.

War Department, Washington, D. C., July 5, 1899.—By the direction of the president, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large United States volunteers, as provided for by the act of congress approved March 2, 1899, published in general orders No. 36, of 1899, headquarters of the army, adjutant general's office, and for organizing the same into regiments:

**Strength and Nomenclature.**

The strength of the regiments, officers and enlisted men will be as provided for by sections 4 and 12 of the act of congress, approved March 2, 1899.

The regiments to be organized in the United States will be designated Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth regiments of infantry, United States volunteers.

**The Commissioned Officers.**

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments the field and staff officers, including medical officers and captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous as hereafter designated for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care and assembly of parts of the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of instruction of both officers and men.

**Officers' Qualifications.**

Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental and physical capacity to command troops, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

**Manner of Recruiting.**

The recruiting service of the regular army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large, men for service in these volunteer regiments for the period ending June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the regular service. Except in special cases only, unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments.

**Physical Qualifications.**

In view of the probable severe service of these regiments, and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualifications of both officers and enlisted men is of first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted.

The lieutenant and two of the medical officers of each regiment will, as far as practical, be assigned to duty as assistants to recruiting officers of the regular army.

**Regimental Organization.**

Upon arrival of recruits at the regimental rendezvous the commanding officers of the regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion, non-commissioned staff and company non-commissioned officers and other enlisted grades will be governed by the law and army regulations.

**Regimental Rendezvous.**

Each regiment so organized will, for purposes of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the commanding general of the department in which the rendezvous is located, and the regimental commander will report by telegraph to the adjutant general of the department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Ten regiments of infantry, United States volunteers, will be organized as follows:

Twenty-sixth, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Twenty-seventh, at Camp Meade, Pa.; Twenty-eighth, at Camp Meade, Pa.; Twenty-ninth, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Thirtieth, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Thirty-first, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Thirty-second, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Thirty-third, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Thirty-fourth, at Fort Logan, Col.; Thirty-fifth, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

**A Victim of Jealousy.**

St. Louis, July 7.—John Brady, a diminutive individual of the genus ragger, tough and profane in speech, shot his child wife, Julia, mortally wounding her, at 1302 Chouteau avenue, Wednesday evening, because he was jealous. He glories in the deed, hopes she will die and is apparently enjoying his transient notoriety.

**Gen. Wheeler's Orders.**

Washington, July 7.—Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler has been ordered to report to Gen. Otis, at Manila, for service in the Philippine islands.

**Petition in Bankruptcy.**

Peoria, Ill., July 7.—S. L. Kreiman & Co., clothiers, of Peoria, with branch store at Eureka, Ill., have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities amount to \$30,556.99, of which only \$3,750 is secured, and assets are valued at \$28,473.90.

**Nothing Known in Vienna.**

Vienna, July 7.—Nothing is known here confirmation of the published story of revolutionary disturbances at Sofia, Bulgaria. In official quarters the report is utterly discredited.

# A SAIL-STRETCHING OUTING.

## The America's Cup Challenger Surprises and Pleases Her Admirers—Speculation as to the Result.

Southampton, July 10.—Yachting circles in the Solent were never more excited than now over the prospects in the forthcoming race for the America's cup between the Shamrock and Columbia. Yachtsmen can be seen in all directions, and in Southampton, Hythe, Calshot and Cowes the keenest lookout was kept for the challenger, which it was known would stretch her sails.

**Veiled in Secrecy.**

Every movement was veiled with the profoundest secrecy, and owing to the rumors in circulation that her sails were unsatisfactory, the interest was intensified. Newspaper men and photographers gathered in large numbers, and would have given anything to know the programme, but nothing was given out.

Sir Thomas Lipton, delighted with his new treasure, and the brothers Jameson, were on board the Iverna, John Jameson's cutter, and Mr. Will Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, was much in evidence.

**Magnificent Sight.**

In Southampton water the Shamrock presented a magnificent sight. The slight breeze was just enough to fill her sails, but she glided speedily and as gracefully as a swan.

**Not a Test of Speed.**

It should be understood the trip was in no sense a test of speed, although the Iverna and Santarita accompanied her. It was solely for the purpose of sail stretching. Very soon it became apparent that there was not a shadow of foundation for the unfavorable reports. No doubt a few minor alterations will be found necessary, but the sails were pronounced generally excellent.

**Helm Trials Satisfactory.**

The helm trials were even more satisfactory, if possible, as she answered all demands beautifully, and without the least trouble.

After passing Calshot castle, she was directed toward Cowes, where she was eagerly scanned by crowds of experts already arrived for the occasion.

**Finest Ever Seen in the Solent.**

A distinguished expert and yachting authority said to the correspondent that the Shamrock was the "finest yacht ever seen in the Solent."

Starting again, she went along like a shot out of a gun, leaving for the west channel and Yarmouth. Then she returned toward Southampton. As she beat up Southampton water, with 300 fop, main and foresail, she developed wonderful speed, although not after anything definite regarding pace, finally anchoring off Hythe, where she remained until today, when she will take another spin, accompanied by the Iverna.

**Will Do What She Was Built For.**

A member of the crew said: "The Shamrock will do what she is built for, and will beat the Yankee. She stood admirably, without a hitch, and answered her helm to perfection. We are going to win, but it is impossible to judge of the yacht's capabilities."

Sir Thomas Lipton expressed himself as "satisfied with the result."

**Figuring on the Outcome.**

Interest is now centered in the spins with the Britannia, which will be ready to-day for at least four encounters. In yachting circles the opinion is general that the Shamrock will have to beat the Britannia at least half an hour, considering the speed the Columbia developed in the races with the Defender.

# FUNERAL OF MRS. DICKENS.

## Interred at Arlington Honored and Lamented by a Large Concourse of People.

Washington, July 10.—The funeral of Mrs. Marguerite Dickens, wife of Capt. P. W. Dickens, of the navy, who lost her life by an explosion of gasoline at her home Friday, took place from her late residence, yesterday, the services being conducted according to the rites of the Episcopal church. The casket was borne with floral offerings sent by numerous friends and organizations, including the officers and clerks of the bureau of navigation; the Daughters of the Revolution, of which body Mrs. Dickens was an active member; the District Volunteer Reception and Relief committee; National Woman's Association of the White Cross; and Senor Quesada, the Cuban commissioner.

The honorary pall-bearers were Rear-Admirals Crowninshield and O'Neil; Prof. Thomas M. Chittard, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Dr. W. S. Dixon, Addison B. Atkins, Frederick W. Bratt and F. V. Robinson.

Secretary and Mrs. Long were present, and the Despatch of the American Revolution and Women's Association of the White Cross attended in a body. A detachment of seamen guard from the navy yard acted as pall-bearers, and interment was made at Arlington, which place the funeral cortege was escorted by a company of district volunteers who served in the Spanish war.

**Ministers on Strike.**

Marshalltown, Ia., July 10.—Ex-Gov. Larrabee, of the state board of control, did not preach at the Iowa soldiers' home yesterday afternoon, as previously announced. The soldiers' home officials say the board has not intended at any time to fill the pulp until the local ministerial association shall recall its refusal to preach longer, unless the price is raised from three to five dollars a sermon.

Father Lenihan, of the Catholic church, has been authorized by the board to conduct service indefinitely.

**The Sabbath Strictly Observed.**

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10.—Yesterday was strictly observed as a day of rest and recreation by the members of the National Educational association, and the thousands of visitors who have been flocking to the city during the past week. The morning and afternoon trains brought in hundreds of delegates and their friends, but as the registration bureau was closed, no accurate estimate of the number of arrivals could be obtained. Among the prominent arrivals yesterday was Allen Davis, of Washington, D. C.

# COMMISSIONER PECK ELATED.

## Large Additional Concessions of Space for American Exhibitors—Logs for Forestry Building.

Chicago, July 8.—Commissioner General Peck is elated at the feeling of the French government and the exposition officials at Paris toward the United States. He has just received an official cable from the minister of public works, through Ambassador Cambon, stating that the right to construct a pier landing at the United States building has been granted. This has been a matter of negotiation for eight months, and there were serious difficulties to overcome, and he feels largely indebted to Ambassador Cambon for the result.

He is also in receipt of a cable from the assistant commissioner general announcing that a special area of 10,000 square feet has been set apart for an American limited railway train, which he thinks will reflect great credit upon the American display.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. has agreed to aid in the construction of the Forestry building, and will send logs to Paris of a diameter that will make a startling exhibit. The area for the life-saving service station has been doubled by the liberality of the French officials, and every other concession that has been asked since the return of the commissioner general last May has been granted by the French people.

The space diagrams in many of the departments are completed, and are being sent out to the exhibitors for their definite approval.

# INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE.

## Election of Officers of the American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

San Francisco, July 8.—The convention of the American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations yesterday left the question of the place of meeting next year to the executive committee.

The following officers were elected: Dr. Joseph E. Stubbs, Nevada, president; Dr. E. W. Hilgard, California, first vice-president; Gov. J. M. Stone, Mississippi, second vice-president; E. E. Smiley, Wyoming, third vice-president; M. E. Buckhorn, Vermont, fourth vice-president; M. A. Scoville, Kentucky, fifth vice-president; E. B. Voorhes, New Jersey, secretary and treasurer; Dr. A. C. True, bibliographer; Dr. H. H. Goodell, Massachusetts, Col. Ligeret, Minnesota; J. H. Washburn, Rhode Island, and Alexis Cape, O., board of directors and executive committee.

Dr. Wm. M. Ligeret, dean of the agricultural college of Minnesota, read a paper on "Agricultural Education."

Director True, of Washington, D. C., spoke of the great study under the department of agricultural. He stated that the feeling in congress is favorable toward the experimental works, and there is a disposition to give the secretary a lump appropriation for carrying on the work, which hitherto has not been deemed of sufficient importance to demand any special appropriation.

# NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

## The Government Does Not Contemplate an Abatement in Its Claims to Frontier Territory.

Washington, July 8.—Following the rule governing diplomatic exchange, the state department absolutely refuses to make public the latest instructions sent to Mr. Choate respecting the modern Nevada. However, it can be stated that the department cannot contemplate an abatement in the claims of the United States as to the territory to be included in the provisional boundary line, and in general they look to a persistence in the original proposition on our part.

It is the belief now that the two governments have come to a point where it must be admitted that their present representatives must abandon their efforts to agree among themselves upon a boundary line, even though the latter be but temporary and subject to correction by subsequent negotiation. Whether or not arbitration will be the demier resort can not be foretold; at present that means has not been offered in such shape as to be acceptable to our government, and it is feared that the effort to arrange the limitations of an arbitration would be beset with as grave difficulties as those in the way of direct negotiation.

# A FURROW OF DESTRUCTION.

## The Town of Union, Wis., Struck by a Torpedo—No Particulars of Damage Done.

Milwaukee, July 8.—A special to the Sentinel from Manawa, Wis., says: "A torpedo passed over the town of Union, five miles north of this city, at eight o'clock Thursday evening."

"The storm struck the township of the western boundary, and plowed a furrow across it six miles long, and from 15 to 40 rods wide."

**Filed Motion for Rehearing.**

Jefferson City, Mo., July 8.—Judge Given Campbell, of St. Louis, and Thomas Bates, of Chicago, representing 75 fire insurance companies against which the supreme court has ordered writs of quibus revoking license for violation of anti-trust law, filed a motion for rehearing yesterday.

The court meets on July 14, when it is expected the motion will be acted upon.

It is believed generally here that the motion will be denied, and the court adhere to its former opinion.

# No News Good News.

Washington, July 8.—Adj.-Gen. Cerbin says that no word has been had from Gen. Otis for the past two days, whence it is inferred that there has been no fighting and no change in the Philippine situation worthy of report.

**To Be Made Colonel.**

Washington, July 8.—Capt. Brereton of the Twenty-fourth infantry, who distinguished himself during the Santiago campaign, is to be appointed to the colonelcy to one of the volunteer regiments.

# THE KLONDIKE CLEANUP.

## Authentic News of Enormous Results of the Season's Search for Glittering Gold.

### VALUABLE PACK TRAINS AT DAWSON.

They Brought In From Half a Million to a Million and a Half of Dollars in Gold Dust Each—Some Big Nuggets Among the Season's Results.

Tacoma, Wash., July 9.—Dr. L. O. Wilcoxson, of Chicago, who has arrived from Dawson, brings authentic news of an enormous clean-up that took place in the first half of June, pack trains arriving at Dawson daily from Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker and Sulphur creeks, each bringing in \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 in dust. The big pack train made several trips from Prof. Lippey's claim on Eldorado, which produced two tons of gold dust.

**Some Big Nuggets.**

The largest nuggets yet found in the Klondike were discovered during the clean-up. One from Claim 4, below on Bonanza, weighed 60½ ounces, and was valued at \$968. A still larger one, but impregnated with quartz, was found on Gold Hill. It weighed 106 ounces, and is valued at \$1,804.

Steamers were leaving Dawson almost daily for St. Michaels bearing rich Klondikers and their dust. The steamer Robert Kerr, leaving Dawson on June 20, carried over \$3,000,000.

**Millions Coming From St. Michaels.**

He thinks that \$5,000,000 and their owners will arrive on the first steamers from St. Michaels.

Coming out of Wilcoxson learned of two important discoveries, one on Thirty Mile river, where \$2 per pan was found, and the other on Big Salmon river, where the winter's dumps averaged \$38 per day per man. Wilcoxson goes home, but will return north in August.

# A FAMILY ALMOST WIPE OUT.

## Six Killed and the Remaining One Badly Injured at a Railroad Crossing.

Columbus, O., July 10.—All but one of the seven members of the family of Wm. Reinhard, of this city, were killed, and the remaining one was badly injured by a Big Four passenger train yesterday afternoon.

The accident occurred at the Woodward-avenue crossing of the Big Four railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and their five children were on a drive in a surrey. They arrived at the railroad crossing just as a west-bound passenger train was due. An eyewitness of the accident said he saw the surrey crossing the tracks, and at the same instant it was struck by the train, and Mr. and Mrs. Reinhard and Arthur and Karl were killed outright. Edward and William were so badly injured that they died after being removed to a hospital. Clarence sustained severe injuries, but it is believed he will recover. The horse was literally ground to pieces.

The crossing has long been regarded as a dangerous one, a view of incoming trains being obscured by a high fence. The train was running at a high speed.

# THE ANNUAL INDIAN POWWOW.

## A Large Gathering of Redskins and "Great Time" at Decatur, Neb.

Omaha, Neb., July 10.—A special to the Bee from Decatur, Neb., says: "The annual Indian powwow opened at this place yesterday. This is the big event among the Redskins in this part of the country, and there were a large number on hand to enter upon the festivities which will last for two weeks. Delegations from the Omaha reservation and from some of the South Dakota tribes have been coming in for several days, and there are not less than 200 aborigines present. They have brought their tents along with them, and these make quite a village pitched out on the prairie. The big man is Yellow Smoke, and a noted chief, who resides on the Omaha reservation, and the ceremonies are being conducted near his lodge.

Chiefs and squaws take part in the powwow, and are having a great time with their incantations and dances. Thus far the Indians are peaceable, and there is little probability of trouble.

**A Manufactured Plague Scare.**

San Francisco, July 9.—The Chronicle says: The report of Dr. Kinoyun, of the marine hospital service, regarding the possibility of the two drowned Japanese from the Nippon Maru having been afflicted with the bubonic plague, shows conclusively that the San Francisco board of health dealt with a manufactured plague scare.

**"An American Citizen" Doing Well.**

London, July 9.—In spite of the many counter attractions, and the hot weather, most of the theaters fared well this week. "An American Citizen" is doing so well at the Duke of York's theater that Nat Goodwin will prolong its run.

**Death of a Philanthropist.**

New York, July 10.—P. D. Moxhan, a millionaire and philanthropist, died at his home in Vineland, N. J., yesterday, aged 78 years. He accumulated most of his wealth in the mining business in Montana.

**Sure of the Nomination.**

Lexington, Ky., July 9.—It is claimed that Atty.-Gen. Taylor is sure of the republican nomination for governor at the state convention, even though the delegates yet to be selected at various county conventions.

**Plenty of Volunteer Officers.**

Washington, July 9.—Almost every officer who served in the volunteer army during the war with Spain, and who had been honorably mustered out, has again offered his services to meet the needs of the Philippine campaign.

# "Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

## Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance, keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints.

### HIS BATH NOT A SUCCESS.

#### Being in a Hurry He Forgot to Take Off His Underclothes.

It seems her husband had been out very late celebrating, and as he came home in the rose flush of the morning he thought it would be a capital idea to take a bath before getting into bed. First of all and most important it would contradict any wrong impression as to his condition, as was sometimes had wrong impressions when he had been out late at night. Women are so suspicious.

So he went boldly to the bathroom and was soon splashing around as gaily as a canary. In fact, he created such an unusual commotion that his wife woke up and went to see what was the matter.

Suddenly he saw her gazing through the door with a look so cold and contemptuous that it struck him like a bolt to his very heart. But he made a dive for the soap and went on industriously with his ablutions.

"What are you doing there, Peter?" she asked him.

He made the effort of his life to appear debonair and perfectly sober.

"Can't you see what I am doing, my dear?" he answered, with another prodigious splash.

"I'm taking a bath," he replied.

"Don't you think it would be a good idea for you to take off your underclothes?" she asked him, with a frolicsome reflection, as she passed out of sight.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

# HIS LITTLE BUNDLE.

## It Wasn't Much in Size But the Value of It Astonished the Hotel Clerk.

A quiet-looking, smooth-shaven man, with a straw that pushed back from his forehead, registered from an adjoining parish at the Grunewald one evening and laid a package on the counter. The package was about the size of an unopened dictionary and was wrapped up in an old newspaper that bore the stains of travel. It was tied with a piece of white cotton string. "I would take care of this little bundle for me overnight," said the stranger. "All right, sir," replied the clerk, and reaching for the receipt, produced a blank sheet of paper. "What's the value?" he asked, mechanically.

"Sixty-five thousand dollars," answered the smooth-shaven man in an off-handed tone. "What?" gasped the clerk, his pen averted in midair and his eyes at round as saucers. "Sixty-five thousand?" repeated the guest, "and, by the way, I guess I'll just let that wrapping. It seems foolish to fall off."

He opened the package and disclosed a rectangular block of \$10 bills, packed as tight as sardines. They were nearly all well worn, but nevertheless the grimy mass looked strongly tempting. Its tremendous potentiality drove a spur into the imagination of the dullest chap in the hotel. "The man began to tell what he would do if he were rich. Meanwhile the smooth-shaven man readjusted the cover, secured it with wax, pocketed his briefcase and walked off. He was a country banker bringing a deposit to his local correspondent.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

# A FLAT DWELLER'S THYING.

## After Going Through an Ice-Making Plant He Was Onto His Steam Heater.

"Mister," said the man who had been going through the plant when they make artificial ice, "I'll never forget the time I was much obliged to you. You have given me a hint that I probably had worth hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, sir. Now, let me understand it all clearly. The steam carries the gas which circulates all around the water and freezes it up so tight that any bouquets and things that happen to be floating around are possibly get away until they're thawed out."

"That's the scheme, simply stated. It can be still I'm glad to hear of it. It's a very interesting process."

"It's more than interesting. It shows the way in which a man goes on thinking hard about his fellow man, when he is all a mistake. I'm glad to feel that I have been doing some one a good turn, and that I can go forth and candidly own that I was bearing malice where it was not due."

"Are you interested in an ice plant?" inquired the stater, suspiciously.

"No. But I've studied temperature. All I've got to do now is to call attention to the mistake and have the children are there under the impression that he was putting in a steam heater.—Washington Star.

# Could Remember Some Things.

Traveling Missionary—How many children have you, Mr. Burdock?

Farmer Burdock (doubtfully)—Well, now, I dunno. There's Dick and John and Kate—wife, how many children are there around here?

His Wife—Nine; five boys and four girls.

Traveling Missionary—What's that and a fine farm, Mr. Burdock. You keep stock, I presume?

Farmer Burdock—Oh, yes; I've got 173 head of Jersey cattle, 889 sheep and 91 hogs.—N. Y. World.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

The only people who have any excuse for having the big head are those who have never had it.—N. Y. Journal.

# Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs swollen, caused from the pressure of the water, and the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, and I got your medicine, ever since it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—Miss N. J. LOCKHEART, Box 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.