LAW AND ORDER.

Governor Hogg Writes a Letter About Lynching.

MOBOCRACY HE SAYS MUST GO

Anxious for a Special Session to Set the New Courts Going.

The Texas Central Railroad Fighting the Commission in Every Way Possible. It Follows Its Own Sweet Will on Cotton Tariffs.

Law and Order.

act to the Gazette. Tax., Nov. 1.-It is now pretty od that the policy of the of the laws, especially those malacts of all kinds. Law and watchword whose full significmeaning have been impressed one authorities of the commonig them to unwested activity ction and punishment of here is one crime that to the is especially obnoxious, and that the hanging or otherwise sected criminals by lynch selever himself in the faithof law by those charged wit

he has no patience most that, governed wholly a and frenzy, rushes the functions of judges and operating the action of the con-He regards mobocracy prior, when exercised in human life, and no less amena-alties of the law than is the at of the highwayman or the ere have been three lynchings iration and in each case he ty lynchers now stand in mayler, and will soon be tried charge. The burning at the negro Lee Green at Linden case that excited the govern-

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

Eson Shoriff Linden, Tex.

Herewith I hand you my effering \$1000 reward for the min, accessories and accom-mb who, on the 26th day of verside the law, took the ne-Lee Freen, from your Jail and

of enough to stimulate the deon find any obstruction in your foil performance of your duties ica, please so inform me, that measures may be taken within a maintain the dignity of the and laws. Every citizen to felony in this state is guarconstitution a speedy, public in impartial jury; the right to nature and cause of the accusain and to have a copy thereof; of being heard by himself or a both; to be confronted with against him; to have compulcontaining witnesses in his shall not be held to answer unless on indictment of a

and that cruel or unusual pun-ll not be inflicted on him. cights so solemnly pledged to taken by a mob, burned at a murdered. If he was guilty of murder, each member of the the less guilty of a like offense e is deepened by the insult to and the shame reflected by us, barbarous act on the name of y and state. If he was guilty atton is an indignity to and re-county, for it proclaims to the they would not enforce the law. cont. hen the mob has como often inflicted on the weak thirsty, brutal, strong.cho citicos his own life or appreciates in have any respect for a murrontempt must intensity when mobreturn from a lifeless vice hand has been shed while a

to room for mobs in Texas, and case their criminal raids if any is to established government, mennes to the life and liberty of tested citizen; they are enemies of rights; they are incubators parators of crime, visiting ven-tic defenseless, often the inno-king down the bulwarks of liberty

ora is without excuse and canated. The prevalence of mob-stice subversion of law and two cannot remain in hara rule the men who join mobs a belpless to take their lives y to serve on a jury to acquit an criminal and to prate about the one honest juries. I hope you is part in this case, as I shall perform mine in it and all see brutality and disregard of ction and laws.

o be, your obeliest servant, J. S. Hose, Governor, been two train robberies the robbers have been rui aught. These results, with oth-shit be mentioned, show that law-d crime will find Jordan a hard evel under his administration. OME DISSATISFACTION.

was some dissatisfaction here, or least, when it became kn aptain of the ranger force, which and caught them, and killed one the rabbers in Southern Texas, had over to the Federal authoritie ered to state authorities, to be in under the state law. But a let-the captain of the rangers states reason for putting the prisoners in of the Federal authorities, was were arrested under a warrant by the United States marshal at the only legal authority in his when the capture was made. As illed one of the robbers, he felt to to himself could be assured only

nderstood that the robbers have event full justice vill out to the prisoners. It by that they would be h a ng the mail, which is not a

and punish them for train robbery. COTTON COMPRESSING.

The question of cotton compressing, or the ran adjustment of the rates on cotton h reference to compressing, has given commission more or less trouble for betime and is still doing so. Two or different circulars have been issued time to time making plain to the roads intention of the commission, which, a good deal of perverseness, they or of them could not rightly understand. ily it was thought that the troublesome had been got rid of by circular No asued some weeks ago, and meant to compress and no-compress shipping uts on an equality. Recently complaints to been made to the commission saying at the Central road was disregarding the

own sweet will with reference to receiving cotton for compressing en route. The reason alleged for ignoring the circular is that it does not give the road twenty days' notice before going into effect. The commission holds that no such notice is required, because no new rate is promul-grated, only a construction or modi-fication of one, which may, in its opinion, be made at any time without such notice. The difference between the Central and the commission is one of legal construc-tion that unless the ward gives way will tion that, unless the road gives way, will have to be settled by the courts. The com-mission says that the Central has given it more trouble than any other road in the

WANT A SPECIAL SESSION.

The lawyers whose fees are tied up in a rreat multitude of delayed cases pending in he higher courts are getting mighty auxous for a special session of the legislature. Their great wish is to secure as early as possible the organization of the new courts of civil and criminal appeals, so that he business now waiting may be expedited The amendment to the constitution recently adopted provides for three courts of civil and one of criminal appeals, the latter at Austin and the others in districts yet to be Australian the others in districts yet to be formed. These four courts with three judges each and the supreme court will make fifteen judges in all to handle the business of the higher courts. As soon as organized 1200 cases now on the docket will be thrown upon the new courts, which, having only three judges more than cour. having only three judges more than now ompose the supreme court, the court and ommission of appeals, will, it is feared, be a long time in catching up. Lawyers say that a fourth court of civil appeals will have to be established before the desired headway can be had. CHAIRMAN FINLEY'L LETTER Chairman Finley's letter to the Corsi-cana paper anent the Cole case has put

numberiess tongues to warging and aroused a very Babel of confused ideas and jangling discord. Those who a year or more ago resented so veciferously a similar pronunciamento by Mr. Finley do not re-ceive this last ruling of his in an important matter with very good grace, although to be consistent they should have gracied it with vivas of approving acclamation, as it tends directly to what they clammored for so earnestly then, to-wit: The purgation of the Democratic party and the climina-tion of the so-called anarchistic, socialistic and communistic elements so much dreaded by the simon-purists, the true blues. There was no sub-treasury party in the state a year ago. There is now. There was no harm to be apprehended from such a party then. There may be now. The only or-ganization opposing the Democracy a year ago was the Republican contingent under the leadership of the gal-lant Web Flanayan. Now it is otherwise when an imperium in imperio exists, a hostile organization within the Democratic party whose avowed purpose is to "capture" that party, remodel and new fashion it, and committhe state of Texas to the doctrine of Macunelsm, a species of idiotic paternalism that out-Herods Herod in its conception, and that would make the McKinley tariff highly respectable in com-parison. It is therefore difficult for those chanceing a year ago for party purification to now oppose with any degree of consist-ency or decency, a ruling that every fair-minded Democrat must feel is timely, just and necessary. Talking to-day with a very prominent Democrat, I asked, "what do you think of Chairman Finley's ruling?" "What do I think?" said he; "Why, sir, what could I or any other Democrat think, but that it was the proper thing. Why should the Democracy of Texas sit down like an imbecile and suffer itself to be cap tured by a third party! A sub-treasuryite may be a good enough Democrat, just as a tarifite or an anti-monopolist of any kind may be. As long as he remains faith-ful to the old party, and voices the ticket no one will question to the ticket his right to entertain whatever vagaries. political or religious, he pleases. But if he contends against the dictum of his party. that it is wrong, and the sub-treasury the es-sence of political wisdom, and additates him-self with a third party for the purpose of capturing the old party, what is to be done? Wound you call such a man a Democrat? If so, how can a Democrat 'capture' his own party? What does capturing mean but fighting, opposing and ultimately triumphing over, the Democrats as the sub-treasurgites talk of doing at the polls? No sir, the sub-treasure that enters the third party.

sub-treasurvite that enters the third party,

and that proposes to capture us, you and me, and the Democracy generally, is a Democrat just like a jackass is a thorough-bred runner, a Sunoi-that is, he is no Democrat at all. He is a sham and a fraud,

more to be feared than an out-and-out oppenent, a Republican for example,"
"Well, but they say that the chairman should have called the executive committee

together and let it, instead of himself, pro

nounce upon the status of the sub-treasury-ites. What have you to say to that?"
"Mighty little. That is all clap-trap. The fellows who talk that way would find some-thing else to kick about if the latter had been the actual expression of the full comnittee. What is a chairman for, but to be able at any moment to pass upon just such questions when propounded by subordinate officials in the party? He is presumed to know what is and what is not sound De-mocracy; to be familiar with the sentiments of those composing the committee of which he is the head, and to be ready at all times to give advice when due, without calling the committee for consultation. If he can the committee for consultation. If he can not be trusted to that extent, what in heaven's name is he good for? It is all bosh, and nonsense, I tell you; veritable rot. Why, what is the problem, the weighty problem to be solved? Shall the Democracy of Texas suffer itself to be captured at the primaries by a third party that will, as fast as it can, retire the present congressional delegation from this state and send a lot of Peffers and Sockless Simpsons in their stead to repre-sent the Democracy in the place of Coke, Culberson, Mills, Crane and the rest! What Democrat, with sense enough to go in out of the rain, but could solve that problem himself in a jiffy! Who wants a com mittee with a big pow-wow to pass formally on a proposition that is so clear to the mind? It is enough to make a man tired, weary, almost sick unto death, to hear such childish prate from men calling themselves Democrats. The path of Democracy is so plain, and so well traveled, that none but an imbecile ought to get lost in it, or incur any danger of straying from it."

ANTIQUITY OF THE TELEPHONE.

The Instrument Was Used 2000 Years Ago By Hindoo Priests,

English travelers and officers in India who have managed, through favoritism with the priests, to gain access to some of the half-ruined temples of Pan, a city about 200 miles from Madras, have learned that the principles of the telephone have been known in that country for thou-sands of years, says the St. Louis Republic. In the city of Pan thare are two temples, about a mile apart. In the interior on the ground floor of each there is a small characteristics. lar room guarded day and night from natives as well as strangers. These rooms are supposed to be the abiding places of "governing spirits," but in reality are the

tothe their offerings in one building and make known their wishes and desires.

Then, upon immediately repairing to the other temple, they are informed of all they have said and done. To us that is all easy enough, but to the superstitious natives of India it is proof that the priests are super-natural beings.

Those who have visited these telephoneconnected temples say that the transmitters are of wood, and that they are about the size of the head of a flour barrel. The wire is said to be of neither steel, copper nor brass but of a substance closely resembling the inter metal. Old worm-eaten transmitters, said to be 2000 years old, have been shown

those fortunate enough to gain admissio

A MOTOR IN EACH HOUSE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE .COM. PRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Of Paris-An American Engineer Tells of His Observations Abroad, Where Compressed Air is Running Machinery.

If Engineer Robert Gillham, of Aldrich court, be correct in his observations, compressed air will shortly be in the field in opposition to electricity as one of the revolutionizing forces of this century. He has returned from an extended sojourn in Paris, where he made a thorough study of the compressed air system of that metropolis. The stories Mr. Gillham brings back border upon the marvelous.

The new dynamic agent, according to his report, has within an almost incredibly short time fairly revolutionized many lines of industry at the gay French capital. It is at this moment propelling sur face cars with unequaled case, furnishing motive power for a multiplicity of uses, running 10,000 clocks about the city with absolute simultaneity and preserving meats of all kinds.

"I was simply amazed," said he in talking of his work, "at the progress made in the application of the comparatively new Why, in a refrigerator about fifteen feet square I found the bodies of a man and woman who had lain there thirteen months, and in both the flesh of the body and face were in as good condition as immediately after death. I was informed that the bodies were being kept for the

medical university." One fact of importance noted by Mr Gillham on his visit was the preparation Paris engineers are making, by means of compressed air, with a view to averting the terrors of another siege such as was experienced in 1871. Refrigerator stations can in an emergency be made to contain enough food to last Paris for over a year. Mr. Gillham thinks that both the smoke and steam nuisances will be obliterated by the encroachment of the compressed air system in every line of dynamic applica-

IN A CAFE. "Before accepting the invitation of Mr. Victor Popp to visit the great central station," said the engineer, "my time was occupied by personal visits to numerous con-

"At a very large cafe on Avenue de POpera I saw some interesting applications. A twenty-five horse power engine. which was formerly operated by steam, is now run by compressed air. The pressure in the street main at this point registered six atmospheres. Near the engine in the pipe is arranged a pressure reducing valve, which can be adjusted to any pressure. In this case the air was reduced from six atmospheres to four atmospheres. From the reduction valve the air is conducted to a small coke radiating device made from east iron, eighteen inches in diameter.

"The heater is a hollow cylinder, having vertical divisions, the central hollow space being twelve inches in diameter, with a small cover on top. Around and outside this space, in which the coke is burned, is arranged a series of vertical spaces between the fire space and the outside shell.

"The air is introduced into this space at normal temperature of air in street mains. is carried upward through the first vertical division of chamber to the top of the heater, where it passes into a second chamber or division, then downward through this to the bottom of heater, where it passes into the third chamber or division, and thus the process of leading the air up and down through the various vertical divisions of the heater, numbering ten divisions in this case, is continued until the air has secured a greatly increased temperature, due to contact with the interior heated surface of the divisions or chambers of the heater, the degree of temperature depending upon the character of fire maintained in the

AIR ENGINES. "The air is then conducted to the engine, where it operates exactly as steam. The engine is connected with a dynamo, which generates all the electricity used in lighting the premises of one or two neighbors. Electric accumulators are arranged in an adjoining room, next the engine room, of capacity sufficient to furnish light for two days. In case any failure occurs in the engine, dynamo or air, light can be provided.

"The exhaust air is taken from the engine and conducted to a refrigerator of considerable size, in which are arranged meats of all kinds, game and vegetables, The temperature in the refrigerator is never above 40 degs. It is, however, arranged in two compartments. In one the temperature is maintained at or about the freezing point and the other above it.

"I was informed that by increasing the air pressure and using the same pressure in the engine as that maintained in the street main-six atmospheres-he had with the exhaust air manufactured 250 pounds of ice per day. Table bottles filled with water were arranged in order in the refrigerator and the water frozen solid, and when ice water is needed in the cafe they

are placed on the table.
"In a medical application of compressed air very elaborate rooms have been arranged by an eminent doctor, who observed that liver and ear diseases could be better treated under air pressure up to one-half an atmosphere. These pneumatic baths are quite popular. AIR CLOCKS.

"Compressed air is unquestionably a perfect agent for the transmission of time indications and records, because in this application the pulsation of a centrally located clock can be transmitted to an indefinite number of clocks in different parts of the city with rapidity and accuracy which pulsations actuate the local clocks by means of most simple devices. There are two central pendulum clocks, one in use; the other is used only in case of acci dent, and the operating clock.

"These are operated by means of self winding years and weights; thus there is no possibility of forgetting to tend the central clock.

"Twice every minute-at twenty seconds and at sixty seconds-the clock automatally orens, the valve communicating of the contained air in the re-

pounds. In less than twenty

ir thus liberated has reached d forced upward a small 10,000 clocks,

ost remote part of difference-the hand is advanced with some on other clocks. In order to actuate the 10,000 clocks on the system, three cubic meters, of 35.3 cubic feet of coupressed air, at ten pounds pressure per inch, is used per minute. — New York World

Agriculture and Protection.

Congressman Springer. The report of the ways and means committee on the McKinley bill referred to the depression then existing in agricultural industries, and attributed it to st damaging competition in ome market So far as the or West are concerned there are competition from abroad with their products, damaging or otherwise. In the recent changes in the tariff on articles raised by the farmers, no relief can be de-scried. The very fact of imposing duties on agricultural products, ought to meet with condemnation by protectionists who desire to aid agriculture, for protection-ists continually assert that the plac-ing of protective tariffs on an article stimuing of protective tarifs on an article stimu-lates its protection and thus reduces its price. The very doctrine of McKinley and his followers condemns itself. If tariffs bring down the price of all articles upon which they operate, as protectionists claim, why impose them upon agricultural prod-ucts, which are already too low for profit-able production? able production?

> A Bright Retort. Youth's Companion.

It is said of a certain literary woman that she is never at a loss for a reply, and never misses an opportunity to say a bright

One day a friend was describing to her a noted artist, about whom her curiosity had been greatly aroused, but whom she had

"To begin with," remarked the friend, "he has a perfect Niagara of a forehead!" "What?" said the other. ["Do you mean to tell me the poor man has a cataract over

THE WORLD IS OURS

Startling Resolution Adopted by Morgan Democratic Club.

OFFSPRING OF DUAL GENDER

Simon Pure Democrats Living on Ocal Diet-Chairman Finley and Hon, Roger Q. Mills Are

Correspondence of the Gazette. Morgan, Bosque, Co. Tex., Oct. 27.—In obedience to the cull of J. W. Tinnin, secre-tary of the Democratic County Executive committee of Bosque county, a meeting was held in the office of the Citizen, in Morgan, Texas, at 8 o'clock p. m. on Monday, Octo-ber 26, 1891, to organize a Democratic club aed to determine the status politicall of the sub-treasuryites. In absence of J. W. Tin-nin the meeting was called to order by Dave tillis, who explained its object, acted as emporary chairman and read the call as

ollows: The Democrats of Precinct No. 4, (Morgan) are requested to meet at the Bosque Citizen office on Monday night, the 25th inst., to organize a precinct Democratic club. After the organization and election of officers the question of the eligibility of sub-treasuryites will be determined. We are certain that this mave will meet the

are certain that this move will meet the hearty indorsement of our county chairman, J. G. Giobs J. W. Tinnin.
Secretary County Democratic Committee.
On motion, J. R. Holland was elected permanent chairman and J. B. Ross, secretary. The chairman than stated that the Democracy of Precinct No. 4 would now proceed to enroll their names and called upon all Democrats present to step up and near the roll. The following came forward ign the roll. The following came forward

and Joined the club:

J. R. Holland, O. R. Belcher, J. M. Belcher, J. B. Ross, C. C. Kelly, W. H. Daniels, T. M. White, W. W. James, A. Dorsey, Berry Billings, William Andrew, C. M. Newsone, O. D. White, J. B. Anderson, Dane (44) S. C. K. Inv. Dave Cil is, G. K. Jay.

Dave Cil is, G. K. Jay.

O. R. Beicher addressed the club declaring that he was a Simon-pure Democrat from away-back where the reads originally forked, sucked Democratic milk, rocked in a Democratic eradle, and would die a Democrat and desired a Democrat flag for a winding-shroud. He had spilled his blood of the bettle flad under Stonewill lack. the battle-field, under Stonewall Jackon.

He offered the following resolutions.

which were unanimously adopted:
We, the Democracy of precinct No. 4, in
mass-meeting assembled, not having delegated to any autherity the right to hand
down to us any construction of Democratic
principles, and retaining the right to be the
index of our own membrashin in our prijudge of our own membership in our pri-mary meetings, and to instruct our dele-gates whom we appoint to higher Demo-cratic conventions, do hereby declare: That it is the sense of this meeting that Hon. N. W. Finley, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, having

attempted to usurp power not doings to him, and having ordered the expulsion believers in the sub-treasury from the De ocratic primaries, but retaining therein the members of the National bankers' associa-tion, has proved recreant to the high trust reposed in him, faithless to the true principles of the Democratic party, and pusilland-mous and apostate toward the Democrats that gave him the balance of power in the

San Antonio state convention.

Thorefore, be it resolved, that he and his henchmen that indorse this use pation, deserve and should receive the storn and execution of every true Demoor h in the state, and be it further.

Resolved, that if there is one in this meeting who indorses his attempted despotic ruling he is hereby expelled from the Democratic party of precinct No. 4 of Bosque county. Tex.

county, Tex.

Resolved, further, that while we the Democracy of precinct No. 4, heartily approve the platform of principles as set forth at Ocala, Fla., December, 1890, we are Simon-pure Democrats, having voted the Democratic ticket in the last election, and many of the person having voted any other.

many of us never having voted any other ticket. Resolved, that as the speaker of the house of representatives has the appointment of all committees, and therefore indirectly the power to kill many good bills, and as R. Q. Mills is not in sympathy with the agricultural Democracy on finance, it is the sense of this meeting that our congressman, Jo Abbott, be requested to withhold his support from him and vote for someone in sympathy with us on finance. And that the secretary is instructed to send Con-

gressman Jo Abbott a copy of this resolu-Dave Gillis offered the following resolu tion, which was adopted: Resolved, that inasmuch as J. W. Tinnin, who called this meeting is in sympathy with the plutocracy, and in collusion with the bankers and consorts with bank officials whem the San Antonio convention has con-demned, it is the sense of this meeting that he be expelled from the Democratic party

of this precinct.
On motion the secretary was instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Bosque county papers, and also to the Dal-las News, Fort Worth GAZETTE. Waco Day and Southern Mercury, with a request to

publish the same.

On motion the club adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

J. R. Holland, Chairman.

J. B. Ross, Secretary. Consumption

An old physician, pared from practice id placed in his ands of an East Indi issionary the to mult of a simple ve-able remedy for the speedy and permanen etable remedy for

New York Sun. Birzheviva Viedomosti of St. predicts a gold panic in Eu quence of the bad crops this ing to its calculations, the tries will have to purchase products in America to \$2,000,000,000. This imme alue of will have

to be paid in gold, as sooner or later, be felt in ain must Russia, which has a stock of three hundred million marks in gold not treasury, and France, which, besides a sufficient stock of gold, has made its purchases of grain and produce in time, will be able to sail clear through the panic. MODERN GIANTS.

Men Who Can Lift Great Weights with Ease.

CYR, THE CANADIAN HERCULES.

He Is Probably the Strongest Man on Earth-Something About Sandow, Cyclops, Apellon, Samson and Sandowe.

To the man of ordinary or even more than ordinary strength, the feats per-formed by some of the modern Samson's seem incredible, and one cannot refrain from doubting their genuineness. There are tricks in all trades, but while the strong men undoubtedly deceive the public in some respects they also give marvelous ex-



LOUIS CYR. hibitions of strength that are bona fide, One of the most powerful men the world has ever seen is Louis Cyr, who was born near Montreal, of Alsatian parents, twentyseven years ago. Cyr lacks half an inch of being six feet tall, but he weighs over 300 pounds. He has long, curly yellow hair, and when he performs his marvelous feats he must resemble Samson of old before Delilah treacherously bereft him of his strength giving mane. Cvr's mother was very strong, and thought nothing of carrying a barrel of flour up several flights of stairs. Cyr never considered himself very strong until one day when he lifted a wagon load of brick out of a rut. After that he con-

of gravity Cyr has lifted 4,000 pounds of pig iron with his hands and back and without us ing harness. Shouldering a 300 pound barrel of cement with one hand, lifting 516 pounds with one finger, balancing his wife upon his chin and raising with his back a platform holding a 232 pound dumbbell and twenty men (aggregate weight 3,337 pounds) are among his everyday feats.

cluded that his forte was defying the laws

Eugene Sandow, the European champion, is a German athlete, as shapely as Apollo and as strong as Hercules. He only weighs 202 pounds, but his physique is magnificent. He is credited with having out up a 312 pound dumbbell with one hand. This performance is probably exaggerated, as Cyr's best similar feat is with 265 pounds, and Sandow has never approached Cyr's other feats.



EUGENE SANDOW.

Sandow has an English double calling himself Sandowe, who is now exhibiting in America, and whose real name is Irving Montgomer. The latter handles heavy weights and breaks strong chains and straps with his hands and by chest expansion with remarkable case. His exhibition pattner, Cyclops, is guint who thinks nothing of running about with three big men and a 150-pour dumbbell, or or

men and a 150-pour dumbbell, or obreaking a heavy on ring by the catraction of his bicos.

Samson, the chain breaker, and Hercules, his brother, are both very strong men. They bail from Ireland and their real name is McCann. Hercules not long ago defeated Eugene Sandow in London but he could not perform some of the German's feats. Samson can break a silver dollar between his thumb and forefinger, s feat, it is said, that but one other man living, the czar of Russia, can perform. Samson breaks chains capable of sustain ing 6,000 pounds, it is alleged, with his hands, but there is a great deal of trickery about chain breaking.

Paris was recently astounded by the feats of Apollon, a twenty-five-year-old French man, who weighs 250 pounds, and who can lift three horses, hold 100 pounds out at arm's length, and play catch with a 160 pound weight.



APOLLON. Kennedy holds the record for lifting 1,030

pounds with both hands, and Sebastian Miller has also performed this feat, but k sa Miller has also performed this feat, but has fairly. John Whitman, the modern Ajax, can rafae 250 pounds with his teeth and prevent eight men from pulling a strap from his mouth. At teeth lifting Ajax is no qual. He has also pushed a 35,000 one freight car which eight men could not move. Milo, the German champion, as also quite a record as an iron jawed man, but not long ago Whitman defeated him for the world's championship. Fred Paulsen and Charles P. Blatt both have good records as chain and horseshoe breakgood records as chain and horseshoe break-ers. For a slight man Edwin Checkley, the expert on athletic training, performs many remarkable feats, among them the lifting of a 200 pound man in each hand. EARLE H. EATON.

GENERAL WICKHAM.

Richmond Filled with Old Soldiers to See

His Monument Unveiled. RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 29.—The city this morning is filled with Confederate veterans and military organizations from various parts of the United States, to unite in a demonstration in honor of Brig.-Gen. W. A. Carter Wickham, a bronze statue

of whom was unveiled at noon.
The procession consisted of five
divisions, carriages with invited
guests, veteran cavalryman, mounted veterans, cavalrymen dismounted and Chesapeake and Ohio railroad employes, white and colored. These were escorted to Monroe park, where the monument stands, by volunteer infantry, cavalry and artillery forces of the state, while thousands who filled the streets along the route of march tilled the air with cheers. Hon, J. A. Cailahan announced Governor McKinney as the presiding officer. The statue was then unveiled by William Carter Wickham Rensaw, grandson of the general. Judge B. erans, cavalrymen dismounted and Chesa saw, grandson of the general. Judge B. W. Lacey of the supreme court introduced Gen Fitzhugh Lee, who delivered the ora-tion, at the conclusion of which a military salute was fired. The bronze figure is seven feet

high. It represents Gen., Wick-ham in the full uniform of a brigadier-general of cavairy, booted and spurred. The pedestal of granite is nine and a half feet high. The obverse of the die's inscription is: "Wickham, Soldier, Statesman, Patriot, Friend. Presented to Statesman, Patriot, Friend, Presented to the City of Richmond by Comrades in the Confederate Army and Employes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad." On Yo reverse is the name of William Carter Wickham, with date of birth and death.

WHAT IS INSIDE OF THE EARTH?

The Question as Affected by What is Known of the interior Heat.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine Many scientific men are devoting their lives to finding out all that can be learned fives to maning out all that can be learned about the interior of this wonderful globe of ours. One of the interesting problems on which they are engaged is the depth and geological limits of the permanently frozen soil. The British association has collected a large amount of data on this question. It has already told us some curious things, such as the fact that excellent wheat linds north of Manitoba overlie frozen earth that ever thaws.

Some geologists find strata of rock that hey are able to show must have been puried at a remote age 10,000 feet under the surface. These upturned edges of rock which some terrible convulsion lifted to the air, give us a glimpse of the condition of the interior some way below the greatest depth to which we can attain. The workmen in the deepest mines in Europe swelver in the deepest mines in Europe swelver in almost intolerable heat, and yet they have never penetrated over one seven-thousandth part of the distance from the surface to the center of the earth. In the lower levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time, until the Satro

The deepest boring ever made—that at Sperenberg, near Berlin—penetrates only 5472 feet, about 1050 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St. Louis. The re-sult of this imperfect knowledge is that there are more theories and disputes among cientific men with regard to the interior of the earth than any other problem of phys-cal science. Some eminent physicists, for ostance like Sir William Thompson, have believed that the crusi of the earth is at teast 100 miles thick. The majority adduce good reasons for believing that the crust is only from twenty-live to fifty miles thick, only from twenty-free to fifty fines thek. All agree that the temperature within the earth continues to increase as it does near the surface—at the rate of 1 deg. Fahrenheit for about every fifty-five feet of descent. All igneous rocks must be fused at no great depth.

In fact, at this rate of increase the temperature of the rate of increase the temperature of the rate of the rate.

perature at 200 miles is 28,000 deg. Fahren heit, which is Professor Kosetti's estimat of the probable temperature of the sun. It impossible, however, that this rate of i many physicists believe that at s known but not very great depth crease in temperature ceases. Of most wonderful things in the's science is the fact that the most one science are sometimes completely of partly explained by knowledge gleanedein some other department of study. It is that the naturalists who have investment the fauna and flora of scores of Pacific islands have learned how far south Asiatic types neveral and have added great weight. ypes prevail, and have added great weight onclusions of geologists that the slands were once a part of the big cont

HER AWFUL PREDICAMENT.

New York Hotel. and dange

somely dressed woman ot of the bed. "Is there anybody in this on!" was her exclamation in a tone of Visions of blackmail colored the first thought of our Hartford friend. "Madam, you must leave my room at once," at the same time taking in the full, Junotlike bust and magnificent hips and suburb figure in a dinging skirt and glove-fitting waiss. She looked as if she had been moulded into the elegant silk she wore. "Indeed, sir, I am in terrible agony. Please unbook my dress. Here in front; do please." This in agoniz-ing tones that fairly made the gentleman

feel the horrible pain the lady was evidently suffering.

Before he could move she began to sway back and forth, and must have fallen if he had not caught her in his arms. She grouned and grew blue about the mouth, exclaiming as the gentlemen laid her upon the lounge: "Take your knife and cut the dress open; I shall die!" At this juncture the cham-bermaid appeared in the door. The unknown lady again exclaimed: "Cut the dress open; call No. 200!" No. 200 was sent for, the maid and the man both exerting their best strength in their fruitless endeavor to loosen the lady's dress. It was no use. The dress held together like the doors on a Marvin safe. The lady, in the meantime, had fainted, and was still more blue about her lips. "Quick!" said our Hartford friend to the maid, bringing his business astuteness into play; "as I squeeze her together you unhook her

Raising the lady up from behind, and grasping her under the arms, he exerted his full strength in a long and desperate squeeze. The maid tugged at the hooks and eyes, and suddenly there was a snap—"a report," said the gentleman, "like the noise of the explosion of half a dozen parlor matches." The dress flew open just as No. 200, a fine-looking gentleman, appeared at the end of the lounge. He made an exclamation: "What's the matter, Nell?" But Nell did not answer. It took some time to bring her back to consciousness. Explanations folback to consciousness. Explanations fol-lowed, and our Hartford friend retired amid a shower of thanks from Nell and her father .- Hartford Times.

SAVE HER HUSBAND'S FORTUNE

The Telegraph Clerk Was a Married Man Himseif.

She was as sweet a little woman as ever wore a tailor-made suit and a jaunty hat, that made every fellow who passed her straighten his tie and lock his prettiest. Sne walked into the telegraph office at Fourth and Vine yesterday afternoon, and timidly inquired of the clerk, "Can I send a

initially inquired of the caers, "Can I send a telegram to my husband here?"
"Yes'm," responded the hollow-eyed functionary, brightening up a little, and handing her a blank with a pen and ink.
"I guess it will go all right if I put the street number, won't it?" she asked again.

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JOHN WEDDERBURN, Manage

with a sad, anticipatory smile She frowned a little while thoughts, and then wrote: "Dearest Charlie You do not k much I miss you while away fro though auntie is very kind, and been shopping all afternoon. Tha ought some of the loveliest swiss to green dress, and three pairs of gloves, because they were very ap, and I know you won't care, will y dearest? I think of you always; and wish you were here with me to see the sate baby carriages and cradles, and table chairs for little Mary. I was tempted to buy all three of them, but only took the carriage. Be sure to scald bottle every meal, and that the milk is fresh and sweet before it is warmed for baby; bless her little heart, she is her mamma's darling dear, so she is; and when she cries it may be a pin sticking her, and not the colic at all, remember. Give her a drop of campher on a nice big imp of sugar if that cough returns, and two drops of peppermint or paregoric in sugar and water in a teaspoon if she has a cramp in her poor little stomach. The key to the cake box is under the corner of the matia the front hall, and if the icing sticks to the knife butter it, and don't give baby any; besides, be sure to crumble the crackers well in her gruet. Auntie wants me to stay all week, but I don't feel satisfied away from you and baby so long, dearest, and will come home Wednesday. It seems like a year since I saw you, love, though it was only yester-day evening, so now you see how much I love you, and cannot bear to be away from you at alt-oh, if you should die, or any-thing should happen while I am away! On thinking it over I will come home Tuesday

see that the bread does not get musty in the pantry, and to keep the ants out of the sugar box, above all. Kiss baby for manma, and I send you a hundred for your-Gathering together the piles of sheets filled with the message she handed them to the clerk. He read the telegram while she

on the first morning train, this being Mon-

day night. Tell the girl to warm up the roast from Sunday, or else cut it down real

thin with Chili sauce to eat over it, and to

"How much will sit be!" she asked,

stood there and blushed.

the unnecessary words, and so save you "Oh, thank you," she said, beaming, "but be sure not to leave out any of the neces-sary words," and away she went, happy as

The operator picked up the blank and hurriedly dashed off: a lark.

"Charles Brown: "Will be home Tuesday morning by first He was a married man himself .-- [Cincin nati Commercial-Gazette.