Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOLBOY.

Preferred Death to Chastising by His Teacher.

MR. STANFIED ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

The Wound Liable to Prove Fatal. Hollanders Settling in the Country Around Alvin.

San Angelo, Texas, December 1.—Alvin Hesse, a school boy 15 years of age committed suicide by hanging himself with a bridle rein to a mesquit tree in Sterling county last Tuesday. He attended the Mulberry school. The school master threatened to chastise him and rather than submit he rode off on his horse and took his own life.

Budget From Brenham.

Brenham, Texas, December 1.—Insurance Agent Stanfield, while on the train accidentally shot himself with a pistol in the left side of the bowels last night just as the Navasota Tap was going into Navasota, and is not expected to live.

The St. Andrew's Cadets celebrated their second anniversary at Musical Society hall last night with a banquet and musical programme. The hall was divided off with screens and the early part of the evening was spent in games. A buffet was served and the musical programme which was contributed to by Mrs. L. J. Lockett and Mrs. Julia Lockett, who sang a duet, and Miss Julia Epstein recited "Lace," Miss Ella Patterson of Pittsburgh, Ky., sang, and Mrs. Maddox recited "My Country." The contributors were heartily applauded and most all responded with excellent selection. The entertainment concluded with a dance.

All the Germania tonight (the Germania society will give a grand concert.

City Marshal Swain and Mr. Ike Green were aroused from their slumbers about 1 o'clock Saturday morning by a roaring fire around them, the bed on which they were sleeping being on fire.

Mr. Swain's back was considerably scorched before he could get off the burning bed, Mr. Green escaping uninjured.

The bed caught from a pile of waste paper that had accumulated around the flue that came from the stove down stairs, which ignited it and was well on fire before the occupants were aroused.

They succeeded in putting out the fire without the department being called out, with only slight loss.

Fruit Growers Want Rates.

Alvin, Texas, December 1.—The fruit and truck growers of this place intend to camp right on the trail of the Santa Fe officials from now until the shipping season commences next spring in an endeavor to have the railway officials give them the best possible service in transporting their products to Northern points. At the regular meeting of the Alvin Horticultural association held in the opera house yesterday, the question of rates and service was brought up and thoroughly discussed. The secretary was instructed to correspond with every shipping point on the Santa Fe from Richmond to Galveston and invite the growers to meet at Alvin the second Saturday in December to consider this important question and by unity of action try to induce the railway officials to grant them fast freight service. The Santa Fe has shown what it can do in the matter of fast freight by breaking the record on banana transportation, and the horticulturists argue that it would pay the road well to grant them a similar service. If even at a loss the first year, yet it would build up the early fruit and truck shipping business and make this part of the coast country the leading point in that industry in the United States. The absence of a fast freight service has lost many a dollar to the strawberry growers of Alvin within the past few years.

Colored Teachers.

Lockhart, Texas, November 30.—The Southwest Texas Teachers' association convened in Lockhart yesterday morning, Professor E. L. Blackshear presiding. After the usual devotional exercises the object of the organization was explained by Professor Blackshear and a paper was read by Professor W. E. Fraction of Lockhart on "Way a Teacher Should Understand Human Nature." The subject was then discussed by Miss Wyatt and Professor Fraction. After music Professor Jackson discussed the subject, "Does Teaching Pay?" He was followed by Professor Simmons of San Marcos and Professor Maxwell of Austin.

Committees were appointed as follows: On enrollment, W. E. Fraction, Miss H. Lee, W. A. Simmons; on permanent organization, J. M. Love, A. A. Maynard, L. D. Simmons, Miss E. M. Wyatt; on finance, W. A. Taylor, Miss M. M. Wyatt, W. E. Fraction; on constitution and bylaws, H. A. Maxwell, C. C. White, L. D. Simmons, A. W. Moore, Miss L. D. Ewing.

On motion the following papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this convention: The Lockhart city papers, the San Antonio Herald, the Headlight, the Houston Freeman and the Houston Post.

The association then adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Big Pomtoes.

Wharton, Texas, December 1.—If anyone doubts the capacity of Wharton soil in producing large potatoes, let them stop around to Smith Bros.' store. Tom Bro. has on exhibition there a yellow yam 13 pounds in weight. This is no fake. The Post man knows the statement to be correct. Last month the sa Campotine had to show one at 11 pounds, so Wharton had to hunt up a leader. The potato was raised by Geo. Flemming, a colored farmer.

Dr. Burrel, Major Mereweather and David Rich returned from Houston yesterday. Attorney Sparkman accompanied them. The latter went to make a proposition to give Pitzsimmons a heavy purse to visit our city, but, to their astonishment, it was refused. It has since been discovered that Attorney Sparkman was taken for a nigger in disguise and that the aforementioned Fitz was afraid of a job.

The R. E. Lee, under Captain Baker, now makes regular trips down the Colorado between Wharton and all points in reaching to Bay City. She leaves this morning with full list of passengers.

Affairs at Anderson.

Anderson, Texas, December 1.—Jim Buckman was killed by Henry Williams. Williams is in jail. Both colored.

Venos Hudson died in jail today.

Young Pratt goes to the penitentiary for two years and Lewis Pearson for the same term. Jeff Jackson was fined $25.

Josh Lockett had a fine mare killed by lightning.

Henry Lang, Jr., of Houston is visiting his father's family.

No arrests have been made yet for the killing of Tobe Harrison.

Ed McCarty and family of Taylor are here visiting Mr. McCarty's parents.

Rev. McDonald preached his last sermon here for the year. He is very popular and the people here hope he will be sent back here.

Jack White, charged with the theft of a horse, was given two years in the penitentiary.

Decided Against the Western Union.

Beaumont, Texas, December 1.—The jury in the case of Eliza Cruss vs. the Western Union Telegraph company returned a verdict at 11 o'clock awarding plaintiff damages in the sum of $500. The plaintiff is a colored woman and the suit was for $5000 which was asked for as reparation for mental anguish suffered by plaintiff because the telegraph company failed to immediately deliver a telegram announcing the death of plaintiff's brother in Houston. The delay in delivering the telegram made it impossible for plaintiff to reach Houston in time to attend the funeral, hence the mental anguish.

A tribe of the Improved Order of Redmen will be organized tomorrow night at the Knights of Pythias hall. The tribe will organize with a membership of fifty.

Colored Methodists' Conference.

Orange, Texas, December 1.—The tenth annual session of the Texas mission conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal church, closed tonight after a very profitable session of five days. J. C. Phillips preached tonight to a large congregation. After the sermon Bishop Cottrell ordained four deacons and then announced the appointments for the ensuing year. This is a mission conference and has not been fully organized as yet, but the reports for the past year were all fairly good.

Bishop Cottrell will leave in the morning for Shreveport to hold the Louisiana conference.

Appointments for Texas mission conference, Colored Methodist Episcopal church: Houston district—A. H. Hawkins, presiding elder; Houston station, A. H. Calhoun; Sunny Side circuit, R. W. Henderson; Temple station, E. S. Moore; Hearne circuit, N. W. Norsworthy; Colombia mission, A. H. Houston; Orange and Beaumont, G. W. Hebert; Village Mills circuit, W. H. Lawson; Jasper circuit, M. Johnson; Newton circuit, to be supplied; Rockland and Barnum missions, to be supplied; Liberty mission, to be supplied; Galveston mission, to be supplied; Wharton mission, to be supplied; Wallis and Sealy missions, J. W. Robinson; Hempstead mission, E. H. Moore; Calvert mission, to be supplied.

Nacogdoches district—W. H. Wright, presiding elder; Nacogdoches circuit, J. Grundy; Melrose circuit, N. Hancock; Thompson circuit, C. A. Harrison; Center circuit, A. Lane; San Augustine circuit, N. W. Stewart; Lufkin circuit, H. B. Butler; Pennington circuit, A. H. Hughes; Crockett circuit, A. H. Jones; Trinity and Groveton circuit, S. Westmoreland; Valdo mission, J. E. Hunt; Montaville and Mill's mission, to be supplied.

The following ministers were transferred from this conference to others: J. C. Phillips and G. W. Lane to New Orleans conference, W. H. Butler to West Texas conference, O. T. Womack to East Texas conference.

The following ministers were transferred to this conference from others: A. H. Calhoun from Louisiana conference; G. W. Hebert and A. K. Hawkins, from Mississippi conference; M. Johnson, from New Orleans conference.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal church was organized by the Southern Methodist church several years ago and has now 40,000 members in Texas.

Meetings at Giddings.

Giddings, Texas, November 30.—Rev. Gibson of Austin concluded a series of interesting meetings at the Methodist church last night. He is a minister of the Christian church.

The quarterly conference of the Methodist church will be held here beginning tonight. Presiding elder Mick's will preach tonight and tomorrow.

Ganado Improvements.

Ganado, Texas, December 1.—The weather has been very moist for the past week, with frequent showers and some high winds.

A vast amount of plowing is being done for next year's crops of cotton and corn.

Settlers are coming in and improvements are noted on every side.

M. A. Taylor has bought ten acres and erected a neat residence in the south part of town.

Mr. Robertson of North Texas is building a large residence near the depot.

Mr. Hart of Wharton is erecting a residence and otherwise improving his half section five miles southeast.

Mr. Hill of Edna has bought a section south of town and has begun substantial improvements.

Everything points to prosperous times the coming year.

Goldthwaite Gossip.

Goldthwaite, Texas, December 1.—Cotton receipts to date have been 650 bales. It is estimated that fully one-third of the crop is still in the hands of the farmer.

The contract for a bridge across Pecan bayou was let yesterday to the Flinn-Mayer Bridge company of Sherman. It is to cost $2000. This makes $11,000 Mills county has put into bridges in the past six months.

Rev. Samuel Gay, the new pastor of the Methodist church here, has arrived.

Fought to the Death.

Del Rio, Texas, December 1.—A shooting affray occurred at Comstock, about 9 o'clock this morning, in which Sheriff Baker was killed by Bud Newman. Seven shots in all were exchanged between them. Both the young men are sons of well-to-do stockmen of this county. Newman surrendered to Deputy Sheriff Deaton, who brought him to Del Rio and lodged him in jail.

Unfortunate Death.

Temple, Texas, December 1.—A man giving his name as Adolph Mesmber was found lying near the Santa Fe tracks found lying near the depot yesterday in a sick and Smither condition. The officers were notified and the man removed to an adjoining negro house, where he died shortly afterwards.

Burglars at Sweet Home.

Sweet Home, Texas, December 1.—Within the last two weeks there have been quite a number of petty robberies in this county. Last Friday night thieves did their work again, entering the house of J. F. Ellis of this place and taking therefrom about $1.

THE DEATH ROLL.

MRS. CALLIE GOODE—Goldthwaite, Texas, December 1.—Mrs. Callie Goode, wife of John H. Goode, died yesterday.

H. H. TATUM—Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1.—Captain H. H. Tatum, for twenty years auditor of the Cincinnati Southern railway, died today of la grippe at his home in Winton place, aged 52.

WALTER GATES—Groveton, Texas, November 30.—Died, at this place November 28 of pneumonia, Mr. Walter Gates, aged 21 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gates, prominent residents of this place.

GUSTAV W. HUETTIG—Brenham, Texas, December 1.—Died, at his home, this city last night, Gustav W. Huettig, aged 46 years, 9 months and 10 days. He was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SAMUEL JAVIS—Montreal, December 1.—Samuel Davis, the head of the American Cigarette company in Canada, and one of the richest Jews in Montreal, died of cancer of the liver yesterday. His wife was insured for $50,000.

MRS. MARY NUNN EARP—Crockett, Texas, December 1.—Mrs. Mary Nunn Earp, wife of Dr. J. H. Earp of Corsicana and daughter of Colonel D. C. Nunn of Crockett, died suddenly today. She will be remembered by many in Houston as the beautiful impersonator of the "Goddess of Liberty" during the Reunion in May. Shortly after this event she married Dr. Earp, a talented and popular young physician of Corsicana. Heart failure was the cause of her death.

HYMENEAL.

RAGLAND-DAVIDSON—Rancho, Tex., November 28.—Married, at Bethel church, November 28, by the Rev. J. T. Graham, Mr. Thomas Ragland and Miss Pauline Davidson.

CLEVELAND-MYERS—Orange, Texas, November 30.—At the residence of Judge G. A. Hudson, Miss Bertie Myers and Mr. Stephen Cleveland were married, Judge Hudson performing the ceremony. The bride is a daughter of County Commissioner R. C. Myers and the groom is a prosperous farmer of Orange county.

FOX-WARBURTON — Refugio, Texas, November 30.—Mr. J. H. Fox, assessor of this county, and Miss Mary A. Warburton of San Antonio were married in that city on the 27th instant, and have just got home, and are receiving the congratulations of their many friends. Mrs. Fox was raised in this county. A big ball was given in their honor.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

Syracuse, N. Y., December 1.—Passenger train No. 8 on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which left Syracuse at 11 o'clock, ran into an open switch at Preble and telescoped three of the freight cars. The engine of the passenger train was completely wrecked and the baggage and mail cars and two coaches caught fire from the blaze and were consumed. The engineer was instantly killed and the fireman was taken from the debris in a dying condition. The sleeping car was the only one saved. Nobody was seriously hurt except the engineer and fireman. The freight station at Preble caught fire from the wreck and was burned.

A wrecking train has gone to the scene. The names of the killed can not be learned at this hour.

The engineer who was killed was Richard Young, unmarried, of this city, who has been fifteen to twenty years in the service. The fireman's name was Roof.

The members of a theatrical company were on the train, but none of them were seriously hurt. The switch at the scene of the disaster was found blocked. Somebody had tampered with it with deliberate intent, evidently, of wrecking the train.

Corner in Camphor.

New York, November 30.—The leading drug firms of this city are apprehensive that the coming winter and spring will see a corner in camphor. The price of this article has been steadily increasing, until from 37 cents a pound only a few months ago, it has advanced to 60 cents a pound, with every prospect of going still higher. The importance of such an advance can be imagined when it is realized that 1,594,700 less than 1,272,932 pounds of camphor was imported to this country.

Colonel Neith, the famous "nitrate king," is credited with being the head and front of the syndicate that purposes this corner, but in the opinions of leading druggists he is not a prominent factor. A member of one of the largest wholesale drug establishments said to a reporter today that he did not think Colonel North was in it. "I am satisfied that he was up to a short time ago practically the head of the syndicate," said he, "but he has entirely withdrawn from it. There is no question but that a syndicate has cornered the supply of camphor. In fact, so fully convinced are we of this that we have laid in an unusual stock, so as to be prepared for a corner."

Born a Tramp.

Meridian, Miss., November 30.—A man with a young wife, who gives the name of Henry F. Ballard and who says they have tramped all the way from Columbus, Ohio, reached Meridian last Thursday. They seem to have no particular objective point, the man claiming that he is in search of employment. The woman was in a delicate condition, and the attention of Mr. Kling being called to her condition, she was placed in a paint shop on Sixth street. Mayor Dial was at once notified, and he ordered that accommodations be secured for the woman at one of the boarding houses in the city. Dr. Guce was called and the unfortunate young woman, who soon became the mother of a fine, lusty, handsome boy, was removed to the Lovett house, on Twenty-second avenue.

Five Persons Drowned.

Uniontown, Pa., December 1.—Four persons were drowned in the Monongahela river, below Brownsville, last night about midnight. Joseph Pickup, Mrs. Missouri McIntosh, Mrs. Ethel Stevens, Jacob Eskin and Joseph McIntosh were all returning from Brownsville to their home at Woodrun in a skiff. They got too close to the steamer James G. Blaine, which was coming up stream, and the waves upset the skiff, throwing them into deep water. Nothing could be done to help them in the darkness. The bodies have all been recovered except Joseph McIntosh.

Hollanders in Texas.

Alvin, Texas, December 1.—A party of eighteen Hollanders from Michigan arrived in Alvin last night and a full carload is expected in this morning. Tomorrow the entire party will be driven to Middleland, the Dutch settlement south of town, and the heads of families will pick out farms. Among the party are two families, the heads of which purchased farms some time ago. They will build and locate on their property immediately. They bring with them household goods and farming implements and will purchase their stock here.

Margaret Mather's Divorce.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 1.—Margaret Mather, the actress, wife of Colonel Pabst, son of the brewer, has left the city and it is reported that she has settled the proposed divorce suit with her husband and has taken $100,000 of the big beer man's money with her. Miss Mather it will be remembered, horsewhipped her husband on a public street in broad daylight a few weeks ago.

Conductor Jackson Drops Dead.

Ennis, Texas, December 1.—Conductor W. B. Jackson fell dead on the street in front of W. G. Giddings' grocery store. His death was caused by heart disease.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

A Russian teamster receives about 40 cents a day.

Locomotive engineers in Holland receive from $4.16 to $6.35 per week.

In Munich printers consider themselves fortunate if they make $2 cents a day.

Sailmakers in Germany earn $2.85 a week; in Italy, $2.80; in Belgium, $4.56.

In Norway a high hat, shaped something like a flower pot, is worn and the Cossacks wear a hat like a stovepipe, without a brim.

Grape treaders in Portugal, who tread out the juice with their bare feet, get 50 cents a day, a high rate, as they claim the juice is apt to make the feet sore.

Letter writers in Spain receive about 10 cents a page for writing letters. If required to take extra pains, as with a young woman's love letter, they charge 15 cents.

Today, among the Swiss, a hat is worn similar in form to the old Puritan hat. It, however, is often ornamented with gay colored ribbons about it.

English labor is taken the country over, average about $4.50 a week, from which they are expected to board and clothe themselves and families.

A first class male telegraph operator in the government service of Great Britain receives an average of $9.15 a week; a first class female operator receives $4.80.

Five gallons of oil were recently extracted from one sturgeon by fishermen who are fishing on the Snake River at Eagle Rock Junction, Ore., for the Portland market.

Emile Arton, whose arrest in London has revived the Panama scandal, is said to have owed his long immunity from arrest to his great faculty of disguising himself.

When stovepipe hats were first introduced among Indians they usually punched the top out of them for sake of ventilation, as they did not care to have their heads hot.

In an old rat's nest found in the chimney of an old house at Ligonier, Pa., last week were some rares bearing the date 1776, a Mexican dollar of 1774, and a Mexican quarter of 1772.

The Marabout, or black priest of Mohammed, who wanders among the African tribes, wears upon his sable head a white cap and fez, such as he expects to wear in Paradise.

In Mohammedan countries the turban is round. Some of these are scarfs wrapped and twisted about the head. Or here are combined a scarf and fez, with a button and tassel.

An African hat is in the form of a helmet woven of rush straw, having a peak on top and a mask or visor extending down over the face. There are two holes or goggles for the eyes.

Unskilled laborers in the Swiss iron works consider themselves fortunate if they make 20 cents a day. Skilled workmen receive from 20 cents to $1, according to dexterity and length of employment.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Statistics Gathered From the National Bureau.

A HISTORY OF THIRTEEN YEARS.

Losses on Account of Industrial Disturbances—Causes of Strikes and Their Cost—Meagre Assistance.

Washington, November 30.—The first number of the bi-monthly bulletin of the department of labor, issued today under the authority of congress, does not include the great railroad strike in Chicago in 1894, but covers the period from January, 1881, to June 30, 1894, which was practically the beginning of that epoch-making event. As the first seven years of the time were covered by the third annual report of the commissioner of labor, the public is more or less familiar with the facts set forth. But those details contained in the bulletin which cover the seven and a half years since the third annual report was issued, and which are taken from the tenth annual report, not yet published, will afford food for reflection to the careful student of labor economics. The bulletin says:

During the seven and one-half years included in the tenth annual report information shows the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lockouts, there being 10,099 of the former and 1,123 of the latter. Next came the year, with 9,849 establishments involved in strikes and 723 in lockouts, and Pennsylvania with 2,212 involved in strikes and 56 in lockouts.

The industries most affected by strikes during the seven and one-half years included in the tenth annual report were the building trades, with 20,735 establishments involved; coal and coke, with 2,904; clothing, with 2,881; tobacco, with 2,504; food preparations, with 2,349; stone quarrying and cutting, with 1,941; metals and metallic goods, with 1,834; transportation, with 1,551; printing and publishing, with 1,531; boots and shoes, with 1,507; furniture, with 1,457; wooden goods, with 1,425, and brick, with 1,408 establishments. The industries most affected by lockouts were the building trades, with 499; stone quarrying and cutting, with 109; clothing, with 61; brewing, with 159; boots and shoes, with 130; metals and metallic goods, with 128, and transportation, with 112 establishments involved.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AFFECTED.

The total number of employes involved or thrown out of employment in the whole number of strikes for the period from January 1, 1887, to June 30, 1894, was 1,301,291. For the same period there were 229,421 new employes after the strikes, of which 115,377 were brought from other places. For this period the per cent of new employes after strike of the total number of employes before strike, 4,308,416, was 5.65, and the per cent of employes brought from other places of the number of new employes after strike, 50.19.

For the period of seven and one-half years involved in the tenth annual report, lockouts were ordered in 7,827 establishments, having 374,857 employes before the lockouts, of which 205,357 were thrown out of employment in consequence thereof. Three establishments secured 37 new employes after the lockouts, 19,500 of whom were brought from other places.

An examination of the tenth annual report shows that during the seven and one-half years included in it, 84.32 per cent of all the establishments affected by strikes and 75.91 per cent of all affected by lockouts were located in the five places of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. During the six years immediately preceding the above period, it is shown in the third annual report that 74.84 per cent of all establishments in the country, so far as strikes were concerned, and 89.44 per cent of all the establishments in the country, so far as lockouts were concerned, were found in the same States.

LIMIT OF LABOR TROUBLES.

In the case of both strikes and lockouts, the greatest number of disturbances occurred in twenty-six leading cities of the country, namely: New York, Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Allegheny and Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Haverhill, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lynn, Mass.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Lewiston, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Seattle, Wash.; Detroit, Mich.; Springfield, Mass.; Scranton, Pa.; Hartford, Conn.; Milford, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Woburn, Mass.; Albany, N. Y.

Out of a total of 10,833 strikes for the entire country, 2009, or 18.54 per cent, occurred in the twenty-six cities mentioned above. The number of establishments involved in strikes in the United States during the period was shown as 46,853, of which number 12,062, or 25.75 per cent, occurred in the twenty-six cities. The wage loss to employes through strikes in the twenty-six cities was $34,993,193, as against $11,995,145 for the entire country, and the loss to employers, $22,796,846, as against $8,183,123. These twenty-six cities contained 22.26 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments and employed 28.56 per cent of the capital invested in the manufacturing industries of the United States, taking the census of 1890 as the basis of computation. Seven of the twenty-six cities, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Allegheny and Philadelphia, received 4,031 strikes, or 43.49 per cent of all the strikes which occurred in the United States during the period involved, and 12,248 establishments, or 47.42 per cent of the whole number of establishments involved.

For the period included in the tenth annual report, out of the whole number of establishments affected by strikes, 4,008, or 40.3 per cent, succeeded in their demands, 2,931, or 29.47 per cent, partial success was scored in 4773 establishments, or 47.97 per cent, and failure in 1,000 establishments, or 10.05 per cent of the whole number; for four establishments, or 1.39 of 1 per cent, either the results were not reported or the strikes were pending June 30, 1894. Out of the 3,353 establishments having lockouts, 1332, or 43.37 per cent of the whole number succeeded in gaining their demands, 301, or 10.15 per cent, partially succeeded, 1358, or 40.44 per cent, failed; in twenty-one establishments, or 0.64 per cent of the whole number, the lockouts were still pending June 30, 1894.

The results of strikes from January 1, 1887, to June 30, 1894, so far as they concerned employes, are as follows: In 10,097 establishments having successful strikes 63,905 persons were thrown out of employment; in the 4773 establishments in which strikes were partly successful 119,801 employes were involved; while in the 21,687 establishments in which strikes failed, 116,695 persons were thrown out of employment. The results were not reported in nineteen establishments in which 1470 persons were involved.

Of the establishments in which strikes succeeded constituting 47.5 per cent of the establishments in which strikes occurred, the number of persons thrown out of employment was 28.02 per cent of the whole number of persons involved; the number of establishments involved in partly successful strikes was 19.19 per cent of all establishments, while the number of persons involved in such strikes was 13.23 per cent of the whole number. The number of establishments in which strikes failed was 45.8 per cent of the whole number, while 56.79 per cent of the whole number of persons thrown out of employment were involved in such strikes, 16.01 per cent of the entire number of establishments, including 0.06 per cent of the number of persons thrown out of employment, the results of strikes were not reported.

CAUSES AND COST OF STRIKES.

An examination of the causes for which strikes were undertaken during the period covered in the tenth annual report shows 31.23 per cent were on account of seventeen reasons, namely: For increase of wages, for reduction of hours, against reduction of wages, in sympathy with strikes elsewhere, for increase of wages and reduction of hours, against employment of non-union men, for adoption of new scale for recognition of union, for adoption of union scale, for adoption of union rules and union work, for increase of wages and recognition of union, to compel World's Fair directors to employ none but union men in building trades, for reinstatement of discharged employes, for payment of wages in overdue, for increase of wages and reduction of hours to Saturday, against being compelled with employers and for reduction of hours and recognition of union, for fortnightly payment, leaving the remaining 68.77 causes active in only 18.57 per cent of the establishments subjected to strikes during the period. Five of the leading causes included a very large proportion of all establishments, the per cent being 61.42 of the whole number involved.

One of the most important features of the bulletin is the statement that the losses of the employes and employers by reasons of strikes and lockouts during the thirteen years concerned. The figures were collected with the greatest possible care and the results as given are believed to be a very close approximate to the exact losses.

The loss to employes in the establishments in which strikes occurred for the period of thirteen and one-half years was $162,807,566; the loss to employes through lockouts for the same period was $25,683,816, or a total loss to employes by reason of these two classes of industrial disturbances of $188,491,382. The number of establishments involved in strikes during this period was 69,161, making an average loss of $2,725 to employes in each establishment in which strikes occurred. The number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes was 1,711,164, making an average loss of $94 to each person involved. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 6667, making an average loss of $3,850 to employes in each establishment in which lockouts occurred, while the number of employes locked out was 268,899, making an average loss of $77 to each person involved. Combining the figures for strikes and lockouts, it is seen that the wage loss to employes as above stated was $188,491,382 and the number of establishments involved 75,828, while 1,979,063 persons were thrown out of employment. These figures show an average loss of $2,486 to the employes in each establishment and an average loss of $95 to each person involved.

MEAGER ASSISTANCE.

The assistance given to strikers during the thirteen and one-half years, so far as ascertainable, was $18,514,406 to those involved in lockouts, $2,534,230, or a total sum of $21,048,704. This sum represents but 7.06 per cent of the total wage loss incurred in strikes and lockouts, and is probably too low. In addition to this sum, which includes only assistance from labor organizations, much assistance was furnished by outside sympathizers. The amount of which the department had no means of ascertaining.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

TOMEBOY, Ohio.—It is reported here the Lightning from Adrian struck the Sand Creek dike near Ravenswood and sank together with eleven barges of coal. No lives lost.

BALTIMORE—Robert Janson fell into a vat of nitrate acid. He managed to crawl out and was taken to the Johns Hopkins hospital, but died in awful agony a few minutes after his arrival.

DETROIT, Mich.—Professor Heath, an aquatic performer at Wonderland Theater, accomplished the feat of staying under water in his diving dress for eight seconds which he claims breaks all previous records in that line.

BOSTON—A party of Eastern capitalists will leave this city Wednesday next for a trip through the Central and South Western Texas. Immediately they will inspect different localities with a view of locating a plant for the manufacture of cars.

WAMEGO, Kan.—Albert Brinman was found dead between Wamego and Louisville, to which place he had attempted to walk in the night. He was a West Point cadet, but had been in the hospital at St. Louis for several weeks and was not expected home. His heart was affected.

TIMELY INFORMATION.

Answers to Pertinent Questions Put by Farmers.

Will you please tell how to polish and fix up horns and such things? What is used and how used? W. Les Hobbs, Lagarto, Texas.

First boil the horn to remove the pith, if it has been freshly taken from the animal. If it is an old, dry horn, the pith may be dried out, and boiling is not necessary, but it may be laid in hot water for a short time to make it soft. Then scrape off all the roughness with a coarse file, a knife or a piece of glass. When the horn is smooth rub around the base of the horn with coarse sandpaper, that is with a finer kind. After this, rub the horn lengthwise with a flannel cloth which has been dipped in powdered pumice stone or rotten stone, and moistened in linseed oil. This rubbing should continue till all the sandpaper marks are removed, then give a final rubbing with a clean flannel cloth, and, lastly, with a piece of tissue paper.

Can common red cedar be grown from the seed? B. L. Duff, Villa Nova, Miss.

The common red cedar, as you call it (it is the American juniper, and not a cedar), is very easily raised from seed. Make a smooth bed in partial shade, gather the seed and sow thereon before Christmas. Trample the ground effectually after they are sown and cover carefully and evenly with fine earth, and after a due course of thawing and freezing they will come up. Observe to get the seed from the trees where also the male trees are; otherwise, if the trees are all females, the seed won't come up.

What is the best method of keeping rust off of tools in this climate? H. S. Jones.

In the first place they should be kept under cover, and then the metal should be protected from the atmosphere as well. A compound approved by instrument makers and machinists is made of unsalted lard and resin. Melt together with gentle heat a pound of lard that is free from salt, and add a half pound of resin. Remove from the fire and stir constantly until cold. Keep in a clean, covered vessel, and apply to all metal surfaces with a woolen cloth, first wiping such surfaces clean from dust, rust or moisture.

What is the cause of warts or sores on chickens' heads? The wings and body of one are in the same fix. What shall I do to cure and prevent it? J. P. Beale, Opelousas, La.

This is probably chicken pox. The causes are claimed to be unfavorable atmospheric conditions, as changeable, cold or wet weather. Treatment: First wash with castile soap and then with a strong solution of chlorate of potash; also mix a little powdered charcoal and sulphur in lard or soft food, about a teaspoonful of each to a pint of food. Then anoint the head with "carbolate of cosmoline" until cured—common cosmoline containing a few drops of carbolic acid.

Can you tell me how to make an ordinary piece of cloth waterproof? Mrs. M. E. Mersey, Jefferson, Texas.

In a pail of soft water put a half pound of sugar of lead and a half pound of alum. Stir this at intervals until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another pail and put the garments therein and let them stand for twenty-four hours. Then hang up to dry without wringing. Garments treated thus can be worn in the wildest storms of wind or rain without the wearer ever getting wet. The rain will roll in globules upon the cloth, and cloth that is waterproof is better and much more healthy than rubber goods.

Will nitric acid applied with a mop or sponge do for branding cattle as well as branding iron? B. W. Forest, El Paso, Texas.

Nitric acid will not do as well as the iron. The acid is more cruel than the hot iron. After applying the iron cover with hot tar, so as to keep the air off and thereby avoid causing the animal to suffer.

Old Fashioned Delicacies.

English Cheese Cakes—One pound of curd, from slightly scalded sour milk, drained and pressed dry.

Three-fourths pound of white sugar.

Three-fourths pound of butter.

Eight eggs.

Juice and grated rind of two lemons.

Beat the eggs well and mix the ingredients thoroughly.

Bake in tart shells or as small pies with an under crust only.

French Sandwich—One-half pound of butter.

One-half pound sugar.

One-half pound flour.

Five eggs.

Mix as for sponge cake. This makes a very soft mixture. Bake in a tin with straight sides, flaring edges; something in which the cake can be left until it is wanted for use, or at least until it is thoroughly cold. Spread a thin layer of the cake mixture on the bottom of the baking tin, and upon this place a layer—about an inch thick—of fruit, washed and dried currants, seeded and chopped raisins, shaved citron, etc., all well mixed together. Pour the remainder of the cake mixture over this as evenly as possible and bake in a moderately hot oven. The layer part of the mixture should be put upon the top as it runs down into the fruit. This cake is so rich that it must be handled with great care. It should not be removed from the tin until the day after baking, and should then be placed on a piece of board, or other flat surface.

Batafias—One-half pound of bitter almond kernels, blanched.

One pound of sweet almond kernels, blanched.

One pound of fine white sugar.

Put these articles into a mortar and beat them until they are fine and smooth. Then beat in gradually the whites of eggs, about one dozen will be required, until the mixture forms a smooth paste; this enough to be squeezed through a cornucopia.

Make a cornucopia of writing paper, or of any other firm, white paper, cut off the point at the bottom, leaving a hole about half an inch, or a little less, in diameter.

Fill the mixture into the cornucopia and squeeze it through the hole at the end into little round cakes, which should be dropped on to buttered tins or firm, well glazed white paper. Dust them with sugar and bake for a few minutes only, in a moderate oven.

The almonds may be blanched by pouring boiling water over them, when, after each has been in a minute, the skins may be easily removed with a coarse cloth or with the fingers.

Similar to batafias and prepared the same way are:

Rout Cakes—Two pounds sweet almonds, blanched and beaten with two pounds of white sugar, in a mortar, 24 hours to a stiff paste by the week of an egg.

Drop through a cornucopia on to tins or paper, the same as batafias; may be made round or the same shape as the little cakes known as lady fingers.

Almond Cakes—One-half pound of sweet almonds, blanched and beaten one in a mortar, one pound of fine white sugar, one pound of eggs—eight, unless very large, when six or nine—a teaspoonful of flour. Beat the eggs and sugar over a stove until slightly warm, just enough to drop from the beater almost like molasses. Then beat until cold; it will then be stiff. Beat in the almonds gradually. Beat in the sifted flour lightly, handling or stirring it as little as possible after the flour is added. Bake in a mould, the same as sponge cake, or in separately (put about one quite so hot as for bread. The cake should not be moved, after being put into the oven, until it is done—which may be determined by running a straw through it to ascertain if it is sticky or not. If sticky adheres to the straw, the cake is done. A number of cakes may be formed, if desired, and should be used while fresh.

Lemon Cakes—Three pound of fine white sugar, one pound of eggs, one and one-fourth pounds of sifted flour, caraway seeds. Mix as almond cake. Form not the mixture into a cornucopia and drop in small round cakes onto oiled tins, drop four or five currants on the top of each cake, and bake five or six minutes in a moderately hot oven. Six minutes is a moderately hot oven. This is found good enough for American teas.

Plant Trees.

The planting of trees on farms adds very much to their value, and should by made a principal part of the farmer's work until he has an abundance for both man and beast.

Waldo F. Brown, an Ohio farmer, says: "As I look back over the thirty years which I have spent on Eastmoor farm, as work that I have done has paid me better than that spent in planting trees, and my greatest mistake was that I did not plant more."

One of the studies our farmers can take up with profit is that of forestry. It seems to be an established fact that abundant tree growth attracts moisture, and makes rainfall more certain than in "treeless" Western regions where tree growth is scarce.

At any rate, the farmer should plant to increase the value of the farm, if for no other reason. The growing of timber is a very valuable for many reasons. The cost of a grove of ten to twenty acres is hardly to be considered when, in the coming years, the value of the same grove in posts, the first cost is returned many times each year. No American tree has such value to the farmer as the Texas thin shell pecan, which can be grown as universally as the hickory and black walnut and give grand incomes annually.

Beginning to bear in six years from the nut, they earn good money at eight, increasing for twenty years, until the thirty years old and continuing for generations. Compared to the cost of planting oranges, the planting of pecans is a trifle.

To plant an orange grove costs from $60 to $200 per acre, and $15 to $20 an acre per annum to care for it, yet groves have been profitable; but you can plant a grove of pecans at a cost of from $2 to $3, or $2 per acre, and they require little or no care.

For their cost, there is no product of any tree that pays so much clear profit. The nut meats sell at 20 cents a pound and finds ready market. Growing only on this continent, and nowhere as abundant as in Texas, we have the world for our market, without competition.

For a foreign tree we have none so valuable as the Japan mammoth chestnut, one of the best products from Japan. They begin to bear at three years of age, the nuts are very large, reaching a circumference of four to six inches, and weigh one and two ounces each, often producing three in a burr.

Harvesting Sweet Potatoes.

I notice in your issue of November 21 an article taken from the Denver Field and Farm on harvesting sweet potatoes. I agree with the writer where he speaks of keeping them warm and digging before severe frosts.

I now wish to give my plan for harvesting and keeping through the winter in Mississippi. It may be interesting to sweet potato growers:

I bought my first sweet potato seed nineteen years ago, and still have the same potato—the yellow yam. I make it a rule to gather after the first frost, "in the dry." Begin on the afternoon of the first day, and continue the evening in storing away. I used a close-built house eighteen years. I first place cotton seed between the wall of the house and the potatoes, say from three to four inches thick. Commence with the first basketful. Mind you do not put any seed under them when you get your crop housed.

I have never lost when the first freeze comes in November. Be on the alert; cover the whole pile with cotton seed. Later on, as you require more cover for your bed, your potatoes need the same.

I do fully say that I can keep potatoes too warm. These warm fellows' potatoes were frost hurt before they were gathered. I can make a sound potato sweat any time during the winter by giving it more covering.

I can make my potatoes sprout in the middle of winter when I get the temperature to the same point as when they sprout in May