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—BY THE—

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To Traveling Texans.

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SPREADING THE NET IN SIGHT OF THE BIRDS.

The Southern Industrial convention in its sessions heretofore has seemed disposed to do what it could in the way of lending its assistance to some of the more prominent republican policies. The notorious ship subsidy grab has been indorsed, and now the convention is apparently ready to aid in a contemplated republican trick of "taking the tariff out of politics."

It is becoming manifest to the politicians of the dominant party that their tariff position is in danger of successful attack by the democrats in the coming elections. A large portion of the republican press has not hesitated to say that the present high tariff is an unnecessary burden upon our own people in view of our present industrial and commercial ability to compete with the world. In the Western and Middle States the masses are likely to repudiate the trust promoting Dingley tariff when the issue is squarely raised.

With the cunning, therefore, of old campaigners, a respectable section of the republicans are seeking to forestall the democratic assault by starting an alleged "reform" of the tariff, either within the party, or as a "non-partisan," "business" movement. This plan the Southern Industrial convention promptly indorsed. "Tariff revision," says a leading republican daily of Philadelphia, "is the common ground upon which men of all parties and all sections can meet and do meet." This is the meaning, it declares, of the following resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Southern industrial convention held in Philadelphia:

Whereas, the Industrial Commission is looking into existing tariff plans, with the idea of suggesting the revision of the same without political agitation to the detriment of business; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention indorse the action of the Industrial Commission as looking to the good of the whole country through a scientific solution of the whole question by this non-partisan business body.

As a matter of fact, tariff revision has never been and is not now "a common ground on which the men of all parties and all sections can meet." It is a live and important issue both between parties and sections. "Protection" is a tenet tenaciously held to by the controlling men of the republican party and combated with equal vigor by the democratic party. A high tariff is popular in the Eastern States, as a rule, and not liked by the agricultural States of the South and West. One party is for favoring the classes, the other is for equal privileges to all and bonuses to none.

Only the other day the Ohio republican platform declared:

The principle of protection has achieved its most signal triumph in the results of the Dingley tariff law. It has given us marked prosperity and a rapid growing export trade which are the envy of the world. The republican tariff policy has made more labor and more prosperity than ever before and no legislation should be permitted which will imperil the interests of either. Tariff schedules which will protect American labor against the low wages paid foreign labor must be maintained.

This is claptrap and buncombe, of course, so far as its claims go, but it voices the republican position on the tariff. Tariff revision of the right kind can only be effected through the democratic party, and the Southern Industrial convention should have known that fact. To talk of "non-partisan" tariff revision is idle and chimerical ,and can only have the effect of weakening the democracy's certain assault upon the republican position. The party in power may spread its nets, but there it no imperative necessity for the South walking into them.

A SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

There is an eminently practical side to the instruction given at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of this State, followed by practical results of immediate value to the graduates, that has not heretofore received the popular attention it deserves.

At the commencement this year the president announced that the graduating class had already arranged for employment in the several pursuits for which they had qualified themselves. While this would ordinarily be an unusual annnouncement on such an occasion, it is said to be nothing new at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Members of the graduating class for several years past have found ready employment in agricultural, mechanical and engineering pursuits, and the demand for them during the past year has far exceeded the supply.

During the past three years there have been graduated from the college in the agricultural course twenty-two, in the mechanical course twenty-four, and in the civil engineering course nineteen. These men, together with a large number of undergraduates, are now bringing to bear science and skill in developing the material resources of the State. An education of this kind is not only a benefit to the individual, in that it enables its possessor to enter at once into profitable employment, but is an inestimable benefit to society as well.

This is a practical utilitarian age and results are what the patrons of schools expect. They are not more concerned in the progress their sons may make in obtaining knowledge from text books than in having them qualified to do something after they have finished their course of study. The strength of the system of instruction followed at the Agricultural and Mechanical College lies in the fact that students are taught to know a thing by having to do it, whether it be in agriculture, chemistry, veterinary science, carpentry, blacksmithing or in the machine shops. No matter what business a young man intends to follow, a practical education will be of great value when combined with literary instruction, as it done at the college.

An important feature of the work of the institution is the opportunity given poor but worthy young men to earn part of their expenses by work. Many avail themselves of the privilege, and some of the most distinguished graduates of the institution paid their expenses, mainly, by work at the college. And be it said to the credit of the institution that the college spirit is of such a high character that students of all financial conditions and circumstances stand on an equal footing. Every student is respected according to his moral worth and willingness to make the most of his opportunities, and not on account of any accident of fortune.

These are facts not only indicating the great excellence of this State school as a school, but also the important part it must continually play hereafter, in constantly increasing measure, in the industrial life of Texas.

THE COMING "FOURTH" AT CUERO.

The progressive little city of Cuero intends to have a big celebration of the Fourth of July this week, in which patriotism will be combined with a notable exhibition of local public spirit and a popular indorsement of local industrial enterprise.

The National holiday will be utilized for the formal laying of the corner stone of the Cuero cotton mill. It is intended that the ceremonies shall be of an impressive character and the governor of the State is expected to assist in making the occasion a memorable one. The railroads will run excursion trains and the managers of the celebration confidently look for as many as 10,000 people in Cuero on the "glorious Fourth."

It was a happy as well as a practical thought to combine, in this way, the celebration of the inauguration of a great industrial enterprise with the popular festivities of the National holiday. A larger crowd will be present than would have otherwise gathered, possibly, either for the celebration of the Fourth alone, or the laying of the corner stone at any other time. The occasion will therefore better advertise and popularize the cotton mill movement.

What we want in Texas now is a greater popular agitation of industrial enterprises. The papers have talked the industrial movement for years. Intelligent citizens have admitted the necessity for a greater number of industrial plants in all parts of the State, but the movement among the people, as a whole, has even yet to be started. There is yet lacking in Texas that popular enthusiasm in the direction of industrial development without which progress at best must drag.

Occasions, therefore, like this one contemplated at Cuero, have a practical as well as a sentimental value. The Post trusts that the "greatest expectations" may be fully realized and that other Texas communities will note the example and take measures to arouse local popular interest in some striking way in local enterprises.

A SHORT time since the British government determined that the British army should eat only British beef, and now the admiralty is going to furnish British beef as far as possible to the British navy. This will compel only the greater number of Britons in private life to eat American beef. It matters little to us what class of Britons consume our regular supply of meat to the islands, so it is consumed.

YES! In fact, it's too hot for us.

THE president's cabinet Friday devoted its entire time to the consideration of the work of the agricultural department. This is something remarkable for an off year in politics. Or is the situation in Ohio alarming?

TO THE Sour Lake prospectors: Keep out of the mud.

A CHICAGO multi-millionaire has decided to live as his employes do. If he would so adjust their incomes that they might live as a millionaire does he would become more popular.

IF BAKER is granted a new trial he wants to get a change of venue to Texas.

MRS. EDDY'S lawyers, who have been challenged to a debate on Mrs. Eddy's life, character, teachings, etc., have very consistently determined to give the challenge absent treatment.

OUR fireboys may stand for a lost game or two, but they won't stand for lost money.

THE New York banks are disposed to stand by each other when danger threatens. Speculation and fictitious conditions can be sustained in this way for a considerable time.

OH, FOR a cold wave! Already doth Texas' sweet girl graduates look like wilted begonias.

USE up a small part of your day in feeling sorry for those luckless humans who, living in Virginia and other places outside of Texas, are dying by flood and sunstroke.

PRINCE EDWARD of York has been presented with a bicycle and is now in line for some royal bumps.

THE suburbs ought to be given all the public improvements and conveniences it is possible to give them. It is in that direction that Houston will have to grow.

THE Transvaal is just as big a blame fool as the United States. They don't know when they're whipped.

IF EUROPE must really get her food supplies from America, we would respectfully suggest that England get some of our beef into Kitchener's forces at once.

IT IS said that when a shipload of immigrants arrive at Ellis island the kissing sounds like a salvo of musketry.

TWO FRENCH automobilists were severely injured in a recent collision. The life of an automobilist is too strenuous; the French should go back to dueling.

THE sultan has contracted for a swift cruiser and will on its completion be able to outrun the swiftest of ultimatums.

THAT drunken man who was picked up in New York harbor while laboring under the impression that he was a schooner was only a "jolly" boat.

THE number of bills the husband of Queen Wilhelmina brought with him to Holland certainly does beat the Dutch.

WHEN the Filipinos discover what possibilities there are in an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration they will be ready to relinquish war.

IF THE Boers wish to get recruits among the natives of Texas let them advertise the fact that it is now winter in Africa.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown." Edward is hereby advised to get all the sleep he can before his coronation next June.

CHINA has agreed to pay 35,000,000 taels more than were demanded. The powers will feel terribly embarrassed if she insists.

NOW HAY is endeavoring to pacify Russia by tendering an apology. This is the real road to success in life; apologize to the big fellows and swat the little ones.

THE sporting note which says "Chicago wheels are active" seems to overlook the fact that Chicago has always been noted for the activity of its wheels.

LONE WOLF is more than ever inclined to think that he has a howl coming.

EXCHANGE INTERVIEWS.

Richard Croker has turned author. He's compiled a book which consists entirely of cartoons in which he is the central figure. The book promises to have a big sale and Richard will make a snug sum out of it. This sounds very much like the story of the old farmer who trained his dog to run and bark at freight trains so the fireman would throw coal at it, and thus the farmer got his yearly supply.—Rockwall Success.

Or like throwing a hoopskirt at a billy goat and having him turn round and eat it.

* * * *

When Joaquin Miller gets rich off Texas oil his verse will no doubt run smoother than ever.—Honey Grove Citizen.

When a poet strikes oil it will be breaking away from the traditions of the ages with a vengeance.

* * * *

Lulu Kennedy has gained sufficient notoriety in a recent sensational murder trial to make her feel that she has a mission to elevate the stage.—Gainesville Messenger.

Yielding, however, to the advice of twelve of her countrymen, she has decided to devote the next ten years exclusively to the pen.

* * * *

Unfurl the flag, the glorious flag,
The fairest flag e'er seen,
Though it may be a tattered rag—
The cold wave flag, we mean.
—McKinney Courier.

Yea, fling it from the outer walls! and let each rooter root, for just one frigid Borean breeze; for zero, absolute! Instead of warm, insipid drinks, in which our snouts are sunk, bring in a cocktail frozen hard, and break us off a chunk! We're tired of juleps sizzling hot, that fairly singe the straw; oh, bring us in a frozen drink! a drink that we can chaw!—Alkali Eye.

Aye, bring the cayote in a drink! and let him poke his snout into a drink with mint in it, and sundry bits of fruit; a nice, cracked-icy sort of drink. Let him, at our expense, draw inspiration through a straw; he may absorb some sense! But we don't know, perhaps 'tis vain—to run a sheet like that would never satisfy a man with brains beneath his hat.—Lamb County Clipper.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite," but somehow we should think the thing for editors to do is just sail in and drink! And let your drinks be what they will, nice, red-hot, sizzling dope, or juleps frozen solid like some frigid northern slope; we'll drink with you and stay with you, while we can stand, at least, and we will organize, us three, a jolly drinkenfest.—Deaf Smith County Ear Trumpet.

Oh, can't we come out and drink with you? Can't we come out and drink? It is just the one thing in the world to do! Can't we, now, don't you think? We'll drink anything that you all can drink—liquid or frozen hard! And as long as you have anything to drink we are your solid pard! It never matters a jot to us if we guzzle it through a straw, or we'll suck it like kids suck taffy, too, if it's frozen too hard to chaw.

* * * *

In passing down the Santa Fe the other day we tried hard to see Moody, but there was a box car on the side track, and our efforts were in vain.—McGregor Herald.

Gee! but that's a jolt for Moody.

* * * *

Farmer Shaw said last night: "Mr. Wooten in today's Times-Herald refers to a conversation he says I had with him at Austin in which, he alleges, I discussed the party standing of The Houston Post. I wish to say that I never talked of The Houston Post to Mr. Wooten in my life."—Dallas Times-Herald.

One feature about the above is that the Waco Times-Herald never copied it.

* * * *

Some people up North were unkind enough to say Senator Bailey would change the late ruling of the supreme court when congress meets. He may not be able to do this, but he will make it warm for many, from the lowest to the highest.—Lockhart Register.

They will find after awhile that ridicule of Senator Bailey is a poor investment.

* * * *

Russia, according to our esteemed republican contemporary, the New York Sun, is "too good a friend and customer to turn down." But Mr. Gage thinks not, and the administration agrees with him. The Sun says:

"In our dealings with the Russian empire during the last completed fiscal year, ending on June 30, 1900, the balance of trade was heavily on our side. Russia was our customer to the extent of $10,470,440 of American products exported to the empire. Our imports from Russia amounted to $7,246,941. The balance in our favor was accordingly more than $3,000,000. We sold to Russia nearly half as much again as we bought of her.

"To measure the swift development of this advantageous trade with one of our oldest and best of friends among the great powers, it is necessary only to go back five years—that is to say, to the fiscal year preceding the advent of McKinley. Since 1895 our exports of merchandise to all parts of the czar's dominion have increased in round figures from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, while our imports have increased only from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000.

"A still more impressive exhibit is afforded by considering the growth of our trade with Siberia specially—that enormous and potentially limitless market for American goods in the future. Five years ago we imported from Asiatic Russia $441,013, and exported to Asiatic Russia $202,852 worth of merchandise. Last year our exports had risen to $3,046,067, and our imports had fallen to less than $1000!

"Behind the dollar marks that figure in the trade statistics is the inestimable value to us, and to the peace and civilization of the world, of unvexed relations with the Nation that has never been our enemy, never our rival or obstructor, but always and cordially and continuously our helpful friend and well-wisher."

These are facts, and they are honest and reasonable; but they make for nothing with the sugar trust when its ox is gored.

State Text Board Not Responsible.

To the Editor of The Post.

Crockett, Texas, June 27.—Last Sunday's issue of The Post contained an article from Fort Worth, Texas, over the signature of "C. C. Cummings et al, Committee," purporting to be the report of a committee appointed by the Lee camp, United Confederate Veterans, bearing upon the use of "Montgomery's Beginners' History of the United States" in the public free schools of Texas. The report makes it appear that this book was adopted by the State text book board in 1898. As a member of that board at the time the book was adopted, I desire to say that this is erroneous. The only United States history adopted was "Our Country," which is a work by Texas authors, all of whom, I believe, are Southern men, and, so far as I have been able to learn, the book has given general satisfaction. No "Beginners' History" of any kind was adopted, and if one is being used in the Fort Worth public schools the State text book board is not responsible for it. Fort Worth, having a population of over 10,000, is not subject to the State text book law, and if such a book as the one condemned by the camp is in use there, such use can doubtless be explained by the local school authorities.

So anxious was the board to adopt a history that would do justice to the South that more time and thought and care were given to the selection of a United States history than to that of any other book that was adopted, and it is due the board that this explanation be made.

J. W. MADDEN.

The Famous Sun-Do-Move Sermon.

Leslie's Monthly.

One Sunday, about fifteen or twenty years ago, after a long series of his typical sermons, John Jasper arose in his pulpit, looked significantly about him, and took his text from the book of Exodus, chapter xv, verse 3: "The Lord is a man of war: the Lord is his name."

Beginning with Genesis and going through to Revelations, he collected together all the verses that seemed to teach that the sun moved and that the earth was not a ball. He felt absolutely certain that the Bible was true, and he could not see why anybody could disagree with its plain teachings. "Bredren," he said, "ef de Bible say de sun rise an' set, den it do rise an' set! An' how ken it rise an' set ef hit don't move?

"In de tenth chapter o' de book o' Joshwy, an' de twelf, thirteenth an' fo'teenth verses, dar is proof strong ernuff fer us all. De Lawd said, 'Sun, stand thou still on Gideon, and thou moon in the valley of Ajalon. And the sun stood still and the moon stayed until the people avenged themselves upon their enemies. And there was no day like that before or after it.'" The old preached stopped there and paused a long time. Finally he said:

"Bredren, ef de sun stood still once when 'twas a-movin' an' den stahted to movin' ergin, hit is a-movin' now!

"Dey say de earth is roun'. Dat ain' so, bredren; it can' be so, for de book o' Revelations, chapter vii, verse 1, read, 'And I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth.' An' now, bredren an' sisters, we is livin' on a fo'-corndered earth; an' ef de earth is got fo' cornders, how in de name o' Gawd ken it be roun'?

"Ef de worl' is roun' and' turn over ev'y night, how we hol' on? Is we got claws on our feet like pecker-woods?

"Dey say 'tis so many billions an' squillions o' miles fum hyar to de sun. How dey know? Is anybody been dar? How dey know it take a cannon ball a mont' to go dar? Ken a cannon ball carry a cookin' stove an' victuals ter a'port a man on de way dar? Gawd, folks, is dat any argyment?"

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A group of politicians were discussing the Virginia constitutional convention at a hotel last night, and the conversation finally drifted to the personality of Judge John Goode, chairman of that body.

"Did you ever see Judge Goode's purse?" asked one of the party. "Well, next time you see him get him to show it to you. He owns the longest purse string of any man in this country. When he goes to pay for anything it takes him about a minute to unwind the long black string, which resembles an enormous shoe lace. I once asked the judge why he carried such a long bandage for his pocketbook, and he informed me that he had always done so. He said that he learned the value of the string from a man who had grown rich operating one just like it. The idea is that if you keep your money handy you are more likely to waste it and to spend more time in repenting than in unwinding the string. The untying and unwinding gives time to ponder before making a purchase. At the same time the judge is one of the most hospitable of Southerners, and many of his friends measure time and space with the expression 'As long as Goode's purse string.'"

* * * *

The department clerk who has "just returned from the Buffalo exposition" is envied by his fellows who have been unable to make the trip. It is not so much because they desire to see the sights at the Pan-American show, but the envy of the unlucky ones is aroused by the strange slang imported from the Exposition city. To the returned visitor to the fair there is nothing new or up-to-date. All is covered by the phrase "twencent." It is more than probable that "twencent" will become as big a nuisance as the other slang phrases brought out this season. "Twencent" is simply an abbreviation of twentieth century, but it is used in many ways never dreamed of by its authors. As an instance, a good horse is "twencent." A handsome girl is also "twencent." In fact, there is no further use for adjectives of praise or admiration, "twencent" covering the ground fully.

Another thing brought back from Buffalo, and one to be avoided by those who have not visited the city this summer, is the Port Jarvis cocktail. The wise one who has been to the exposition is patronizing the local saloons with bartenders who know the joke. The wise one will order a drink and advise his friends to try the Port Jarvis cocktail, "the latest drink at the Pan-American exposition." The unsuspecting friends are usually willing to try any new drink at the expense of some one else, and at once order up a Port Jarvis. The drinks are always on the friends when the bartender sets up the cocktail, which is simply a glass of plain water with a cork floating on top.

* * * *

"The president has set a noble example for Mr. Bryan," said Mr. George D. Ralston of Chicago, at the Arlington yesterday. Mr. Ralston is an attorney and a warm supporter of the claims of Mayor Carter Harrison to democratic National recognition. "If a man who has won two great political battles can afford to renounce further honors at the hands of his party, it seems to me that a man who has twice led his followers to defeat, the second time I truly believe because of his obstinacy, could do no less than retire and leave the field for the other men of the party who have followed him through party loyalty, but still have the confidence and will have the support of the conservative democrats.

"Carter Harrison is the candidate of the democrats of Chicago and of Illinois. Where will you find a better in the West or in the East either, but you mark my words, the next president will be elected by the democratic party and will be a Western man."

* * * *

Representative William Richardson of Alabama is spending several days in Washington and is at the Raleigh. He is attending to matters pertaining to his district before the departments, and is also interested in the consideration of the rivers and harbors bill by the next congress.

"We have taken active measures to insure the early consideration of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill next session," said Mr. Richardson last night. "Our people in Alabama were not interested in the bill which failed to become a law in the last session, but we want an appropriation for the Tennessee river. By deepening it at the mouth, Colbert Shoals, it will be rendered navigable to Florence, Ala., about 200 miles. This is the only stream in the State which can be made deep enough for the passage of vessels of any size, and $600,000 has been spent upon the deepening of the mouth of the river already."

* * * *

"The planters and others interested in the sugar industry in Louisiana," said Alfred Aldidge of New Orleans, at the Ebbitt, last night, "are not much concerned over the movement of Representative Babcock and his adherents for the reduction of the tariff. They do not believe that sugar will be one of the products upon which the import tax will be scaled down. It is not one which would properly come in the class which Mr. Babcock believes to be over-protected. In Louisiana, sugar-making is an artificial industry. The cane has to be planted every year, and there is always risk of loss of most of the crop by freezes. In the tropics the cane grows naturally, and is cut three or four times a year. It is never necessary to plant it more than once. We could not successfully compete with the sugar-makers of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without tariff protection.

"There is another consideration which should influence any projected action against the sugar tariff, and that is the promise of a great industry which the making of beet sugar is becoming. To reduce the tariff on sugar is to kill beet sugar manufacture in the United States. That this government recognizes the importance of this industry is shown by the action of Secretary Gage recently in proclaiming a countervailing tariff against Russian sugars. Unless the interest were most important, such action would never have been taken."

Hope for Consumptives.

A New York official has recently made a report showing what is being done for consumptives by the different States and nations. He says that in Germany nearly 100 sanitariums have been established in the last few years for the treatment of consumptives, with a combined capacity of 5000.

England has probably 3000 beds for consumptives in her various sanitariums for their benefit.

In France about 2800 beds for tuberculosis subjects existed when the present movement began, and sanitariums in nine of the cities of France have been built or are being built, while the French government is about completing a sanitarium at Agincourt at an outlay of a million francs.

Five sanitariums have been established in Russia, under the leadership of the czar, and a number are under way.

In Italy, in Norway, in Denmark, in Sweden, in Switzerland, in Austria, in Hungary, in Poland, in Spain, in Portugal, in Holland and in Canada sanitariums for the treatment of consumptives have been established.

In the United States the National government has established sanitariums in New Mexico for the treatment of tubercular marine hospital patients, and for consumptives of its army.

The State of New York has at present ten sanitariums for consumptives under private management, and one projected sanitarium to be supported by the State. They have an aggregate of 600 beds.

Of the above named ten, three are situated in the city of New York.

The board of estimate and apportionment appropriated for these three institutions in 1901 $10,016. Of this amount the Seton hospital, Spuyten Duyvil, received $30,000; St. Joseph's hospital, One Hundred and Forty-third street and St. Ann's avenue, $344,010, and the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, $6000.

The State of New York appropriated $50,000 during the last session of the legislature for the hospital site, and is asked to appropriate $100,000 during the present session of the legislature for buildings and maintenance.

"Vat It Iss?"

Navasota Review.

The Houston Post seems to have a Chicago paragrapher on its editorial page.

TAMPERING WITH TRIFLES.

LONGING.

How I long to hear a whisper,
Telling tales that once I knew;
How I long to go a-swimmin'
Where th' graceful cattails grew.

How the uplands caught the whisper
Of the breezes wet with dew,
And th' ripples hushed to hear it
Where th' wavin' cattails grew.

Buds may bloom, and blush in beauty,
Summer skies be deep and blue,
But I'd like ter go a-swimmin'
Where th' graceful cattails grew.

* * * *

Harvard university has decided to confer a degree on Secretary Hay. He seems to be getting an education a lawyer goes to heaven—by degrees.

* * * *

A man was given six years for assault in Long Island. His name was Blood, and the jury seems to have been for him.

* * * *

Oh, the lilt o 'the mockbird's wooing
And the murmuring, tremulous sea,
Seem planning my soul's undoing
Till I'm thinking again of thee.

There's pleasure in wild birds' singing,
There's rest in the murmuring sea,
And back through the years comes swinging
The lilt of your song to me.

* * * *

A Chicago balloonatic fell 250 feet recently, and the thing he did upon striking the ground was to rush for a telegraph office and wire the makers of the balloon that he would hold them responsible. We don't blame him.

* * * *

"What did papa say when you told him to put on his hat and come with us to see auntie?" He said that if it had been for the number of antes he'd seen he'd have money in the bank."

* * * *

Bats measuring five feet from tip to tip have been found in Africa. The American bat measures from Saturday to Monday, and we don't believe in tips.

* * * *

A caterpillar can eat 600 times its own weight of food a month. There is where a caterpillar resembles a boarding man.

* * * *

That papoose whose parents named him "Man Under the Bed" will find as he grows older that he fills a long felt want.

* * * *

THE TEXAS PEACH.

Oh, the Delaware peach may fail,
And may fall from the parent stem,
And the hopes of the grower may fade and wilt,
And never come back again;
But the Texas peach is a peach!
When she has turned sixteen,
And the dude's not built that can make her wilt,
My peachy! My own! My queen!

* * * *

The Iowa young man who was to marry a Miss Iona Plank, but committed suicide on the night set for the nuptials, perhaps argued that the hope of happiness whose resting place was an I. C. Plank was bound to slip.

* * * *

The San Antonio Light tells of a Mr. Gettinger of that city having recently wed the lady of his choice. We presume that the bride is well worth the effort expended in getting.

* * * *

THE FOURTH.

Lives there a man with soul so dead that never to his wife he's said: "My son, put your hat on your head and come with me! I bring you tidings of great joy; your dad was once a shirt waist boy; come, throw aside each painted toy and let us flee!

"We'll go where nigger-chasers lurk, where smiles a native, skinny clerk, in hopes to sell the firework; ah, how sweet! We'll be two chummy little lads, and I will blow sundry scads—yes, c'en the dollars of our dads, lift up perfect!

"I'll show you how, when I was young, my gladsome voice hath rung, until I nearly split a lung, made Rome howl!. We'll wake this town up once at least. Come, let your straddle be increased! Oh! won't we have schuetzenfest? Well, I should smile!

"Well, if we don't we'll almost try! I think I see you in your eye. Oh, we'll make this one more July! as sure as I live. When day is done, plum satisfied, we'll sit midst remains scattered wide, with sundry holes blown in our hide, just sit and grin!"

J. M. LEWIS.

More Votes to Elect President.

Leslie's Weekly.

It will take fifteen more votes to elect the next president than were required at the last election of McKinley. Under the reapportionment act which goes into operation on March 4, 1903, the membership of the house of representatives and the electoral college is increased to the extent of twenty-one. There were 447 members in the electoral college which chose President McKinley. There will be 476 in the body which will choose his successor in 1904, and this number will be further increased if any of the Territories should be admitted to Statehood in the interval. The States of the North Atlantic seaboard gain nine votes in the electoral college by the new allotment (three of which go to New York, the Keystone State), the ex-slave States gain ten, and the middle West and far West also gain ten.

As the States increase and the electoral college expands the chance for the dominance of any particular State grows less and less. New York was "pivotal" in 1824, 1868, 1884 and 1888, but Cleveland in 1892 and McKinley in 1896 and 1900 would have been elected if New York, which they carried, had gone against them. In 1876, however, the election—may be said to have been "pivotal." The electoral college had 369 members in 1876. It had 447 in 1900. It will have 476 in 1904, while if Oklahoma or any other territory be admitted to Statehood before then the number will be greater. Manifestly, as the electoral college increases in size, the margins for the successful candidates for president will have a tendency to broaden, and no single State, however large, will ordinarily be able to claim for itself any especial dominance in dictating the result.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

New York Press.

The man is never old who, the longer he lives, lives the more.

Women are such a puzzle to men because they are so much of a puzzle to themselves.

There is a certain way a girl fixes a lamp when a man is coming to call on her which she calls "just enough life."

It makes a girl awfully mad to catch her yawning and realizes that she has caught it from a man that she hates.

When a man hates another man the worst, it is for the least reason; when a woman loves a man the best it is when he is the least worthy.

Eve probably made the snake mighty mad, only he didn't let on, by telling him she knew he had a good heart, even though he pretended to be such a cynic.

Thanks.

Navasota Examiner.

Walt Whitman has been declared to be the only great American poet, which must be tantalizing to the others.—E. L.

What's the matter with Frank L. Stanton and J. M. Lewis?—Brenham Press.

Stanton and Lewis are men who make mirth "jingle to bore into tuffest crusted sour souls, and the cullings from their newspaper columns of poetical infusions will soon be prominent in libraries among the English speaking people.