

Waco Evening News

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Entered at the post office at Waco, Texas, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION FIFTY CENTS A MONTH.

WACO, TEXAS, OCTOBER 1, 1888.

The street car companies of Baltimore have adopted a rule to stop only at street corners to take on passengers.

James Wallack, a distinguished engineer of Sydney, New South Wales, is engaged in working at a patent which he is confident will fairly revolutionize ocean travel. It is a steamship that will make sixty miles an hour. When this is accomplished a trip across the Atlantic will be made in a little over two days.

Mrs. Matilda Schick, of Philadelphia, into whose eye Dr. L. Webster Fox inserted the cornea of a rabbit's eye, a few months ago, has so far recovered her sight again as to be able to do embroidery on bright days. Her sight is constantly improving, and she thinks she will be as well as ever in a few weeks.

John K. Lemon, an aged, wealthy and respected citizen of Allegheny, Pa., was swindled out of \$10,000 in money by bunko sharps in Pittsburg, on Tuesday last. The same old tactics were pursued, and the old gentleman fell into the trap easily. At the critical moment he drew his revolver, but the thieves escaped through a door which they locked behind them.

The will of the late William A. Stewart, the rich New Yorker, who is supposed to have been lost on his yacht Cythera while on a voyage to the West Indies, has been offered for probate. By the terms of the will, which was executed June 3, 1885, all Mr. Stewart's property is left to his wife, Frances Gray Stewart, who is made executrix.

Twenty-one little girls, ranging in age from nine to fourteen years, who arrived at New York from Liverpool on the steamship Wisconsin, on Tuesday last, under the charge of two Mormon elders en route to Utah, will be sent back to Europe by order of Collector of the Port, Magone. Some of the girls said they had the permission of their parents to go to Salt Lake, while others said they did not know where they were being taken.

Patti has turned her back upon her old manager, Abbey, and placid herself in the hands of a Brazilian impresario, who is to pay her out of hand \$6000 a night for a South American tour. She received \$5000 a night from Abbey and he offered her \$5500 for next season. The Brazilian offered \$500 more a night and got her. Madame Patti will pass Christmas at Craig's-Nes, and then go to Paris, Nice and Morocco, and thence to Spain and Portugal, when again she will sail from Lisbon in March for South America.

Mr. Blaine is at home enjoying a few days with his family and resting, says an Augusta, Me., dispatch. He is seldom seen on the streets and spends a good part of his time preparing material for speeches to come. Emmons Blaine is expected home shortly. Walker and James G. Jr., are here and a sort of family reunion is in progress. It was last but a few days, however. Next Wednesday or Thursday he starts for New York to deliver his speech in that city Sept. 29. He will spend Sunday there and on Monday leave for the west, making no other speeches in New York until his return.

It is his plan now to go to Michigan first, but he may conclude to pay his respects to Gen. Harrison at Indianapolis before going north. At all events he will speak in both Michigan and Indiana, and he will not arrive home until November. His son Walker will accompany him, and Gen. A. E. King, of Maryland, is to be one of the speakers with him in several of the cities.

He is continually importuned to appear at fairs and other money-making arrangements to draw crowds. This week John D. Long and two gentlemen from Massachusetts came to town and made a stirring appeal to the "great leader" to show himself at the Attleboro fair. Their errand was fruitless.

A number of young ladies living in an interior New York town raised a little over \$100 for the purpose of having a carriage from Mark Twain, and wrote to him asking his terms. He replied, giving his figures at \$500. They were in despair and wrote him that they were very sorry, and would have to give it up, as they could not raise so much. He then wrote that he would come for \$150. This, too, was too much; and they wrote that they had only \$100. He then replied that he was much astonished that they had mistaken his figures so widely, as he wrote them he would come for \$50 and his second figures were \$150 and as those were two large he would come for nothing. He went and asked the carriage fare and hotel bill, and would let them. Mark had more than he ever did before, and the young ladies.

A Lesson in Grammar.

Careless habits of speech are among the prominent faults of our young people, even those young people who have advantages of schools and intelligent home surroundings. Recognizing this, the professor of English literature at Wellesley college has prepared a list of "words, phrases, and expressions to be avoided," from which the young (and old) readers will receive many serviceable hints: Guess, for suppose or think. Fix, for arrange or prepare. Ride and drive, interchangeably. (Americanism.) Real, as an adverb, in expressions real good for really or very good, etc. Some or any, in an adverbial sense; e. g., "I have studied some," for somewhat. "I have not studied any," for at all. Some ten days, for about ten days. Not as I know, for not that I know. Storms, for it rains or snows moderately. Try an experiment, for make an experiment. Singular subject with contracted plural verb; e. g., "She don't skate well." Plural pronoun with singular antecedent: "Every man or woman should do their duty." "If you look any one straight in the face they will flinch." Expect, for suspect. First rate as an adverb. Nice, indiscriminately. (Real nice, may be doubly faulty.) Had rather, for would rather. Had better, for would better. Right away, for immediately. Party, for person. Promise, for assure. Posted, for informed. Post graduate, for graduate. Depot, for station. Stopping, for staying. Try and do, for try to do. Try and go, for try to go. Cunning, for small, dainty. Cute, for acute. Funny, for odd or unusual. Above, for foregoing, more than or beyond. Does it look good enough, for well enough. Somebody else's, for somebody's else. Like I do, for as I do. Not as good as, for not so good as. Feel badly, for feel bad. Feel good, for feel well. Between seven, for among seven. Seldom or ever, for seldom if ever, or seldom or never. Taste and smell of, when used transitively. Illustration: We taste a dish which tastes of pepper. More than you think for, for more than you think. These kind, for this kind. Nicely, in response to an inquiry for health. Healthy, for wholesome. Just as soon, for just as lief. Kind of, to indicate a moderate degree. The matter of, for the matter with.—Boston Transcript.

A Scout in Active Service.

The scout of the novel and the show is a very picturesque, kind fellow, thoroughly reckless, a dead shot, the proprietor of a varied selection of scalps, and showing in his moral character that combination of "half angel and half Lucifer" of which Jouquin Miller delights to sing. Like Samson of old, his strength is in hair, and his long flowing locks are the admiration of frontier women and the envy of frontier men. He is always clad in buckskin, fringed and stamped with grotesque designs, while his flowing locks are surmounted with a sombrero that it would take three days to walk round the brim. Such is the eastern conception; now for southwestern reality. The United States scout in active service wears his hair cut short, in soldier fashion, because he has to sleep on the ground for weeks at a time, and if he wore long and flowing locks they would give him considerable trouble by affording a choice variety of insects a refuge and a dwelling place. He has no collection of scalps. In five years' experience, during which I met nearly every scout of note in New Mexico and in Arizona, I never found one of them with a single scalp except his own. Then, again, outside of some town in which they wanted with a pardonable vanity to show off, I never saw one of them in a buckskin suit. It is too warm in summer and not warm enough in winter. The scout is a good shot, but that is a virtue he shares in common with nearly every man and boy on the frontier.—Con A. Mahony in Inter Ocean.

The Policeman of Mexico.

While returning in the evening to my hotel I stopped at the beautiful park called the Plaza de Zaragoza, which is spread out in almost tropical beauty before the new cathedral. It is filled with orange trees and pecan trees, and is sweet with the odor of pomegranates and acacia blossoms. There I found hosts of children playing along the graveled walks. Their chief amusement seemed to consist in throwing twigs and pebbles slyly at the policeman, who, however, did not deign to notice them. The Mexican policeman is usually dressed all in white, with a blue cap, and instead of an ugly club he carries a bright saber. He does not walk about at night from block to block, seeing that all is secure, as our policemen are supposed to do, but after a certain hour of the night he seats himself flat upon the pavement at a street corner, and with his saber drawn and his lantern between his knees patiently waits the Mexican cry of "Watch!" which notifies him when he is needed. The Mexican policeman is therefore a harmless, good natured man, and consequently a favorite with the children.—"R. M. Y." in St. Louis Republic.

Mechanical Art in Poetry.

Poetry is a more mechanical art than most people believe. Fred Latham, who is a cousin of Lord Tennyson, has told me that when the laureate is writing a poem he constructs a rhyming dictionary of his own, thus: A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. Then he has written a line, say: When Charbel low leek— He starts down the alphabet hunting for a rhyme, going "layeth," "crieth," "dith," "leth," "sigheth," "ueth," "tryeth," "veth," and so on, out of which of course it is the easiest possible thing to get the line— The oak tree, thick leaved, ambrosial sigheth, when the proper time comes to introduce that verse into the poem. Usually Lord Tennyson conceals the art by which he gets to his rhymes by putting the manufactured line first and letting the second one carry the real burden of the thought, as any one who will read "Locksley Hall" critically will see.—Henry Dees in Chicago News.

The Nightingale's Song

The nightingale, it is said, has sixteen different beginnings and closes, with many intermediate notes, while other birds have but four or five changes.—Once a Week.

Young Women of Peru.

The young women of Lima are as famous for their beauty of form as for their beauty of face. They are always slender, generally short of stature and as graceful as sylphs. Peruvian women never wear colors in the street, and this custom is observed by the aristocracy as well as by the peasantry. The manta is worn by every woman when she appears on the street, but in their homes at the opera and at afternoon receptions and evening balls the ladies adopt Parisian styles and dress with a great deal of taste. The manta is square in shape and about two yards in size. It is folded so as to be triangular and the center of the fold is placed upon the forehead, where there is usually a bit of lace that hangs down to the eyes. One end falls down the front of the dress, while the other is thrown around the shoulders and fastened at the breast with an ornamental pin.

There is a romantic story about the manta that explains why it is always black. The Inca women wore colors until their King Atahualpa was killed by the Spaniards. Then every woman in the great empire, which stretched from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan, abandoned colors and put on a black manta, and it has since been worn as perpetual mourning for the last of the Incas.—William Eeroy Curtis.

Better Than "Planked" Shad.

Speaking of the proper way to cook shad, Superintendent Henry T. Fenton, agent of the Connecticut state fish commissioners, says he has eaten them in every known style, from those that came from the country housewife's frying pan to the world famous Philadelphia planked shad, but the way in which shad should be cooked in order to get the full flavor and deliciousness of the fish is to follow the plan of the old Housatonic river fishermen, who used to catch them as high up as New Milford before the Birmingham was built.

This is it: Take a five or six pounder and split it open on the belly. Have a good fire of hard wood, in order to produce plenty of live coals. Place inside the shad as much butter as the belly will hold, sew it up, wrap it in several thicknesses of heavy annular paper, wet through; dig a hole in the hot ashes, bury the shad, and after fifteen minutes take it out, and you have a dish fit for the gods, and if you can't appreciate it you don't deserve to eat another shad as long as you live. It is well to state that what Mr. Fenton doesn't know about shad is hardly worth learning.—New York Sun.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Jack Carvitt, of McGregor, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Dan Ford this evening, on the charge of murdering W. R. Ray, who was killed at McGregor two nights ago. The lateness of the hour prevents us giving any of the details, but Mr. Carvitt's friends are positive that he can establish his innocence.

Mission grapes received daily at Early & Pink.

If you want a good meal or a good bed, go to the Brunswick on Franklin street. Everything is neat as a pin and first-class.

For first class Photos in all styles, call on Deane, Waco's best priced Photographer. No cheap shoddy work done.

The latest barber shop in town is that of Jeff Williams, the old "O. K." stand, Austin street, near the square. He has four tonsorial artists unsurpassed in the state, and a nice cool room. Everything kept nice and in the best of order.

Go to Mrs. B. J. Doss millinery store, Fourth street, for best and cheapest hats, bonnets and other goods.

The finest beef, mutton, veal, and fish are always to be found at J. C. Crippen's market, corner Fifth and Franklin.

Insure your property with Meek & Fitzhugh, office in Pacific Express office, 5th St.

Great bargains in unredeemed pledges at Uncle Duff Domnaus' opposite the McLelland hotel.

When you need money or have money to spend go to Uncle Duff Domnaus'.

Lacy keeps the best red ash anthracite coal.

Sash weights and ventilators of all sizes, for sale at the Riverside Foundry, First street.

Go to your Uncle Duff, the pawnbroker, opposite the McLelland hotel, if you need any money or want to spend any.

The finest are those Mission grapes at Kophal's.

The celebrated McAllister coal will be sold only by W. B. Lacy for the present.

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Fresh arrival of barrel pickles at Early & Pink.

For fine watch, clock and jewelry repairing go to the old reliable Levinski & Lewine.

The Woolen Mill wants about twenty-five women to run sewing machines.

Persons desiring plain or fancy numbers for their houses should call on L. Sternkorb. Plain numbers 25 cents—21-1w.

McAllister coal is the best, hardest and cleanest of all the semi-anthracite varieties in this market.

Parties should have letter and mail boxes put up at their houses and offices at once. Orders should be left for them at H. E. Ambold's gun store and they will be promptly executed.

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