

FOLLOWS BELLAMY'S PLAN.

Unique Community on Socialistic Lines in New Hampshire.

[Special Correspondence.]
 NASHUA, N. H., July 22.—Many men have many minds, the old saying goes, and without doubt this is one of the things that keep the world moving, keep alive the soul of the world. Many men, too, have many Bibles. One follows the Christian Bible, another the Koran, still another the gospel of Buddha. The Bible of George H. Webster of this place is "Looking Backward," Edward Bellamy's socialistic work, and Mr. Webster proposes to practice as well as believe the doctrines therein contained. Mr. Webster knows his Bible thoroughly. His conversation teems with the socialistic terms this famous volume first used. He is heart and soul with the tenets advanced by Bellamy and is firmly convinced that in time they will be followed by all mankind. So firmly does he believe this that he proposes to be a pioneer in the work of practically spreading the faith. He has retired from business and intends founding near here a communistic settlement on the basis of the Bellamy views, carrying out to the uttermost the altruistic teachings of the author of "Looking Backward."

It is two years now since Mr. Webster sold out his business, and ever since then he has been maturing plans for the settlement. A Massachusetts committee took the matter up when he first announced his idea, and months were spent looking over a number of farms in the Bay State, but something or other always came up to prevent the consummation of a deal. Finally, however, a farm at Merrimac, on the banks of the Skowhegan river, was purchased, and Mr. Webster then began to answer hundreds of letters which had come to him as a result of the first announcement of his project. He began, too, to draw up a code of laws which should cover the objects of the colony and regulate its life.

So far everything is in embryo, but Mr. Webster is convinced that in time the community will make itself felt in the world. According to him, the colonists will have no use for money, as labor checks, good at the colony store, will suffice for the needs of the people. The colony will be incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, and each member of the community will own one share of stock, his holdings being strictly limited to this one share. The articles of agreement drawn up by Mr. Webster provide for the election of a trustee by the stockholders. In the name of this trustee will all property be purchased, and through him will all business be transacted.

Mr. Webster in his answers to the many letters of inquiry regarding the



GEORGE H. WEBSTER.

scheme has been at great care to explain fully the plans and purposes of the colony. Inquirers are told that every intending colonist will be charged a fee of \$300, the money to go toward building the community's houses. Everybody is welcome, he says, with the exception of ministers and lawyers. Both can come if they are willing to go in for manual labor, but he declares the colony will have no use for them as professional men. He adds that while he has no objection to men worshipping God according to the dictates of their conscience the colonists will have to do their worshipping outside the community. Lawyers, he declares, would only be drones in the Bellamy hive.

Schoolteachers, however, will find a hearty welcome, according to Mr. Webster, especially those who can teach according to Bellamy. They would be expected to give the children training in the principles of the brotherhood of man. Says the founder of this New Hampshire community:

"Too many lies are taught to children now, I think. In our school we would have nothing of the Santa Claus or any other myth, but much of the underlying socialistic idea on which the colony is run."

Doctors will also be cordially greeted and women capable of nursing the sick. But it is to the man able to work with his hands that the heartiest welcome will be extended, for the underlying idea of the colony is the glorification of manual labor.

Everything that will be used by the community the colonists themselves are expected to produce in time. The first industry to be established will be a sawmill, for which there is excellent water power on the farm. The founder's idea is to have his people become self-supporting in every sense of the word, and from the small beginning of the sawmill he expects to see great industrial progress. Farming will be carried on on a large scale.

Thus Mr. Webster ponders and plans, endeavoring to anticipate every emergency that may arise in the colony, to overcome every objection that may be urged against his pet idea, and all the time he fondly cherishes the belief that in 50 years not only his little flock, but the whole country, will be living under the Bellamy system.

GEORGE W. WHITFORD.

MISSISSIPPI TRAFFIC

PROSPECTIVE REVIVAL OF STEAMBOATING ON THE GREAT RIVER.

Father of Waters and Tributaries May Again Be Arteries of Commercial Activity—Reminiscences of One Familiar With Early Scenes.

[Special Correspondence.]
 QUINCY, Ill., July 23.—There is talk that the building of the Nicaragua or another isthmian canal, the conversion of the Chicago drainage canal into a ship canal and other contributing causes are going to revive the river traffic on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Welcome the day when on the bosom of the great Father of Waters there will be witnessed again the busy scenes that the old timers in the river towns recall with expressions on their homely faces that no other recollections can induce.

In most of the magazines and syndicate stories where this subject is treated



TYPICAL MISSISSIPPI RIVER PACKET.

little is said about any other part of the great river than that which lies between St. Louis and Pittsburg on the north and New Orleans on the south—the lower Mississippi and the Ohio. The old residents in the towns on the banks of the upper Mississippi and the Missouri, as far north as St. Paul on the former and Yankton on the latter, resent this neglect of what to them and to many other lovers of the picturesque past were the halcyon fields of old time steamboating.

The country tributary to the Missouri was still comparatively unsettled when steamboating was at its zenith, and the Missouri's turbid waters never knew the extent of their loss when the railways rushed across the land and gobbled up the traffic that theretofore had been dependent upon boating, but nevertheless the writer has looked upon busy scenes at landings along the Big Muddy where now the freightboat rarely touches and the passenger steamer never. Council Bluffs, Jefferson City, Leavenworth and St. Joe are now tied to the rest of the world by iron bands, and the long, deep whistle of the high pressure stern wheeler is only a memory. Kansas City in those days was only a bank of red mud and a score of rolling hills.

But the upper Mississippi, the beautiful, winding, broad ribbon of pure, sweet water, with high banks covered with refulgent forests and beaches dotted here and there by cities and towns, to it the invasion of the railways that parallel it on both sides in many instances was a terrible blow. There are old river rats in this town and at other points on the river who will tell you in all seriousness that the grand old stream shrunk back in dismay at the first unearthly shrieking of the invading robber locomotive and that it has never been so broad, so clear and so cheerful since. Of course the twentieth century business man smiles at this bit of sentiment and ships his goods and takes passage to St. Louis by rail. There are those among the thinking business men who say that steamboating need not have been so hard hit by the railways. They express the opinion that the boatmen gave up too easily, that much could have been saved had more spirit and enterprise been shown, and among men of this kind I find considerable enthusiasm over the prospect of a revival of steamboating. They say that there will be capital in abundance and enterprise behind the industry when it is rejuvenated, that modern business methods will occupy the places that old fogysm and good fellowship held in the old days and that while there will not be so much that is picturesque there will be stability.

So the busy, bustling days may come again, when the wharfs at Burlington, Quincy, Keokuk, Hannibal, Louisiana, Alton and a score or more of other towns between St. Paul and St. Louis will be filled high with goods awaiting the arrival of the freight steamer, and men, women and children in holiday attire will trip gayly up the gangplanks of magnificent passenger boats. But Gileg and its somber old warehouse are gone, lost, as is the key to the mystery of which John Hay wrote about the old landing, and the once familiar whistles of the Lucy Bertram, the Tom Jasper and the Molly McKike are silenced forever, and the grizzly old rheumatic wharf rat refuses to be consoled by promises of revived, modernized steamboating. RAY BUCHANAN.

The Name Oklahoma.

Colonel Richard T. Van Horn says that the name Oklahoma was first applied to the territory in a public document in the bill which he introduced in congress in 1869 for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and the organization of a government for Indian Territory. The name was suggested by Colonel Elias S. Bondnot, the noted Cherokee, who explained to the congressional committee in charge of the bill referred to that "Oklahoma" meant "Red Man's Land," or the country of the red man.

LONDON WORKING WOMEN.

They Are Both Attractive and Well Bred.

The prettiest, most graceful women in London are its working girls. Their refined manner and low musical voices, even though they misplace their h's and say "lydy" when they mean lady, are a pleasant contrast to the voice and manner of many of the girls in their walk of life in the United States. The shopgirls are slender and delicate looking, far too much so, and pale, as if they did not get enough of red blood making food. They do not. Thousands of them live largely on bread and tea.

In a handsome lodging house in which I was for a time the maid was a very pretty girl. In the morning she went about in a neat cotton wash dress doing the rooms. In the afternoon she appeared in a black woolen dress, starched white apron and cuffs, with a tiny cap upon her dark hair. Yet she looked white and not strong. Her wages were 75 cents a week. It was regularly expected by her mistress that she would receive 25 cents a week more in gratuities from the lodgers, and thus she clothed herself and otherwise lived, heaven knows how. One day she confided to me that she was going to leave the place, although her mistress was fond of her. The reason was she did not get enough to eat. Her food was bread and tea, with a little oatmeal porridge in the morning, year in and year out. Sometimes on Sundays and holidays she had a taste of meat and pudding, not too often or too much.

To prove the working women of London are prettier than the ladies one has only to visit Hyde park in the season when the families of millionaire business men, of nobility—yes, of royalty itself—are out for an airing. They drive around and around Hyde park on dress parade, a panorama of beautiful horses, clumsy though costly carriages and a set of women so plain that you think Providence was very kind to them in making them rich. If the London shopgirls could change places with the carriage ladies, then the Hyde park dress parade would be worth seeing.

The great army of wage earning women in London outside of domestic servants consists largely of shopgirls, those who in the United States euphonically describe themselves as "sales-ladies." Many of the great English department stores have at the top of their establishment lodging rooms for the saleswomen, and there on the premises they are kept and boarded. It is a sys-



PRETTY NURSES.

tem at which the independent American girl would rebel owing to the lack of liberty, but the shop proprietors of London believe they can get the most out of the women in that way. Their wages are smaller than saleswomen receive in America. Then come the sewing women and the restaurant and bakeshop waitresses. In London as in America girl waitresses are taking the place of the hawk eyed masculine despot who stands behind your chair watching every mouthful you eat.

London is trailed across with a chain of restaurants established by various baking companies. These supply wholesome and simple food and employ nice looking girl waiters. The sign is displayed, "No Fees Allowed." At the pay desk, however, like a charity contribution box, is a receptacle with a slot, and above it is the inscription, "The Contents of This Box Are Equally Divided Among the Employees." The patron of the shop is not exactly comfortable in his mind unless he contributes something for the pale, graceful girls, who are wretchedly paid from the American standpoint.

Girl stenographers are not very common, it not being thought that the fragile feminine brain can compass the shorthand. Feminine hotel clerks and cashiers are, however, more frequent than in America, and there are thousands of women in the branch post-offices.

The best fed looking and most attractive appearing of all the women workers of London are the nurses in their pretty uniforms. These consist of dress, cloak and bonnet all off the same piece—black, blue, brown or gray. The bonnet is a neat imitation of a widow's cap, and the veil, thrown back always, matches the color of the gown. These fair women are one of the pleasantest features of London streets. ALEXANDRA COSMO.

Peach Ice Cream.

Beat the yolks of six eggs with three cups of sugar, add by degrees one quart of scalding milk, then the whites of the eggs, beaten to a froth. Pour the mixture into a stewpan and cook until thick and smooth, stirring all the time. When perfectly cold, add one quart of cream, freeze five minutes, then add one pint of peaches cut fine and freeze hard.

A WONDERFUL COFFIN.

Remarkable Reproduction of an Ancient Sarcophagus.

Every now and then the world hears of the reopening, often by accident, of some ancient tomb or of the discovery of some long buried city and of the various relics, from great sarcophagi, or coffins, to pottery and other objects of daily use or adornment, which are thus brought to light to become the prizes of important museums. American museums must usually be content with reproductions of these treasures, so that it is the more worthy of note that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently added to its collections a reproduction of one of these famous originals which—in one respect, at least—will probably become in time more valuable than the original itself.

This unique acquisition is a copy of the famous Sidon sarcophagus which was found some 14 years ago in the course of excavations on the site of Sidon, the capital city of ancient Phoenicia, situated between Mount Lebanon and the Mediterranean. It is now in the Turkish museum at Constantinople. It was at first supposed to be the very coffin that Alexander the Great had brought from Greece for his own burial, but this is no longer believed, although there are authentic portraits of the great conqueror in each of the six carved and beautifully colored panels with which it is decorated. Moreover, it represents the work of the Greeks when their famous sculpture was almost at its best, and it has helped to prove the modern theory that the Greek sculptors made habitual use of color on their statuary. The color of the Sidon sarcophagus, however, unless it proves an exception to all other examples of Greek statuary that have come down to us, is bound to fade despite every precaution—is already beginning to do so, indeed—while the color of the American reproduction, which was painted with the utmost exactness by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith for the Boston museum by special permission of the sultan, is practically imperishable.

Mr. Smith made a painting of the two larger sides of the sarcophagus, each full size. The first represents a battle presumably between the Greeks and Persians and the second a hunting scene in which Alexander the Great, who, as has been said, figures in all the decorations of the original, is an easily recognizable figure and in which another important character is supposed to be Darius, the great Persian general. These two canvases, placed back to back and some little distance apart, have been skillfully framed in a reproduction of the carved marble that surrounds the sculptured and painted panels of the original, so that the visitor approaching from either direction seems to see not a painting, but a real part of the great sarcophagus itself. In a few years, as the freshness of the original fades away, it is expected that these lifelike copies will become an important object of study for archaeologists from all over the world.

The Mad King Otto.

According to reports from Munich, the condition of the insane King Otto, who some days ago celebrated his fifty-third birthday, has again become somewhat critical, the royal disease from which he suffers making all the more rapid progress as the unhappy monarch, who is exceedingly strong, will not let himself be examined or treated. As he cannot be induced to take the necessary diet and baths which would increase the activity of the heart, efforts are made to introduce secretly into his food medicaments to prevent chronic inflammation of the arteries and dropsy. Sometimes, in order to rouse him, he is allowed to see persons whom he once knew and whose features he remembers from his boyhood. These he at once recognizes, calling them by their names.

If his physicians want him to do anything, they have to resort to strategy, for if he can be made to believe that he can outwit his doctors and make fools of them he does what is wanted. In order to get him into the carriage to take a drive the following maneuver is resorted to: The carriage drives up to the gate of the garden and is apparently left alone there. As soon as the king thinks he is not watched he jumps into the carriage and calls for the coachman without being in the least astonished at seeing his doctor follow him into it.

John Learns Fast.

About a year ago the Hawaiian government undertook to burn up some plague infected buildings and in so doing set fire to the local Chinatown, thus sowing the seed of a crop of claims now nearly ready for harvesting. A million and a half was appropriated to meet them, but they already exceed \$5,000,000 and are still coming in. It is a new role for John Chinaman to appear in, but as a debutant it is not to be denied that he shows considerable talent.

Hat Fishing.

Philadelphia opens up to a regular business in hat fishing during the excursion season. Every evening sun-burned men and boys come up from the water front of the city laden with straw hats, felt hats, silk hats, caps and bonnets. Most of these articles of headgear are in a condition to be readily sold to secondhand dealers, having been rescued soon after being blown overboard from the excursion boats.

Morelli Still in Harness.

The awakening of Italian art is said to be due to Domenico Morelli. He was the founder of a new school which has made giant strides since he initiated it. His name means the progress and glory of art of the present period. Even now, though old and suffering, he still has strength between one attack and the other to seek comfort and relief in work.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

Schedule of Trains.

No. 3.	No. 1.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.
11 34 PM		Lv. CHICAGO	Ar. 6 55 AM	
3 30 AM		Danville	Ar. 2 33 PM	
2 23 PM		THEBES	Ar. 3 45 PM	
8 00 AM	4 37 PM	Lv. ST. LOUIS	Ar. 7 00 AM	7 15 PM
12 01 PM	11 59 PM	Bismarck	Ar. 4 00 PM	4 10 PM
3 40 PM	3 35 AM	Delta	Ar. 12 15 AM	12 12 PM
5 45 PM	5 55 AM	MALDEN	Ar. 10 50 PM	10 54 AM
			Ar. 10 10 PM	10 15 AM
2 45 PM		Lv. CAIRO	Ar. 1 30 PM	
5 50 PM		New Madrid	Ar. 10 15 AM	
4 10 PM		MALDEN	Ar. 10 15 AM	
6 33 PM	6 05 AM	Ar. CAMPBELL	Ar. 8 55 PM	9 45 AM
6 53 PM	6 33 PM	Piggott	Ar. 9 20 PM	9 20 AM
7 17 PM	6 58 PM	Rector	Ar. 9 55 PM	8 55 AM
7 50 PM	7 40 PM	Fargould	Ar. 10 12 PM	10 12 AM
8 50 PM	8 45 AM	Jonesboro	Ar. 7 20 PM	7 30 AM
9 35 PM		Weiner	Ar. 6 30 PM	6 30 AM
9 30 PM	8 50 AM	Lv. MEMPHIS	Ar. 7 30 PM	7 50 AM
11 05 PM	11 15 AM	Fair Oaks	Ar. 4 30 PM	5 15 AM
11 54 PM	12 08 PM	Brinkley	Ar. 4 10 PM	4 24 AM
12 25 AM	12 34 PM	Clarendon	Ar. 3 55 PM	4 05 AM
1 05 AM	1 15 PM	Stuttgart	Ar. 3 40 PM	3 50 AM
1 55 AM	2 07 PM	Altheimer	Ar. 3 25 PM	3 35 AM
2 40 AM	2 50 PM	Pine Bluff	Ar. 3 10 PM	3 20 AM
3 25 AM	3 35 PM	Rison	Ar. 2 55 PM	3 05 AM
4 05 AM	4 15 PM	Kingsland	Ar. 2 40 PM	2 50 AM
4 50 AM	5 00 PM	Fordyce	Ar. 2 25 PM	2 35 AM
5 09 AM	5 19 PM	Camden	Ar. 2 10 PM	2 20 AM
6 23 AM	6 33 PM	McNell	Ar. 1 55 PM	2 05 AM
7 03 AM	7 13 PM	Stamps	Ar. 1 40 PM	1 50 AM
7 14 AM	7 24 PM	Lewisville	Ar. 1 25 PM	1 35 AM
11 30 AM	4 45 PM	Ar. Shreveport	Ar. 11 30 AM	4 45 PM
8 40 AM	8 50 PM	Lv. Shreveport	Ar. 7 20 AM	7 55 PM
2 50 PM	3 42 AM	Texarkana	Ar. 1 15 AM	1 17 PM
4 55 PM	5 45 AM	Greenville	Ar. 12 10 PM	12 10 AM
6 25 PM	7 15 AM	Sherman	Ar. 10 10 PM	10 45 AM
8 25 PM	9 15 AM	Dallas	Ar. 8 55 PM	9 55 AM
9 45 PM	10 35 AM	Fort Worth	Ar. 8 30 PM	9 20 AM
		Tyler	Ar. 8 15 PM	9 05 AM
		Corinth	Ar. 8 00 PM	8 50 AM
		WACO	Ar. 7 45 PM	8 35 AM

THE SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2.—Chair Car between Fair Oaks and St. Louis; Pullman Sleeper between Waco and St. Louis; Chair Car between Waco and Memphis and between Fort Worth and Memphis and between Texarkana and Dallas; Parlor Cafe Car between Texarkana and Memphis; Pullman Sleepers between Texarkana and Dallas and Fort Worth.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4.—Through Chair Car between Fort Worth and Chicago; Chair Car between Dallas and Memphis; Pullman Sleeper between Texarkana and Memphis; Parlor Cafe Car between Texarkana and Waco.

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AMENDED ORDINANCE.

At the session of the Police Jury held July 18, the following was adopted: That the ordinance ordering election in Ward Three for wire fence be amended so as to read: "That only resident real estate owners can vote at said election," and the date for holding the same is hereby fixed for August 24, 1901.

P. P. KEITH, President. J. A. L. DUINGER, Clerk. July 24, 1901.