

Brownsville Daily Herald.

VOL. TEN.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1902.

NUMBER 251

CONSOLIDATED IN JULY 1893, WITH THE DAILY COSMOPOLITAN, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED HERE FOR SIXTEEN YEARS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Do not go through life suffering because you have been told that your disease is incurable. I can prove that my knowledge of Physic Science and Alkoidal Dometric Medication will be a boon to you. If I cannot cure you I can at least relieve your sufferings and make life a little sweeter to you. My reputation is based upon my success. I will visit any part of the county day or night to attend the sick. Consultation confidential. Calls left at the Botica del Leon will be promptly answered.

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Nutmegs and Spice.

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Good Goods for the money.
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Vermicelli, Canned Fruit.
Everything that's nice.
Reasonable Prices.
Never Fails to Suit.
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White Eagle " " 12 00
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Our Gem, " " 8 00
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LARD.
Compound Fairbank's, by the tierce, per lb. 18 1/2c
In Cans per lb. 18 1/2c

COFFEE.
Mexican Peaberry, lb. 25c
Rio Coffee, lb. 16 1/2 to 19 1/2c
According to class.

SUGAR.
Standard Granulated, 13 1-2
White Sugar lb. 11 1-3 to 12
Brown Sugar per lb. 9 1/2

RICE.
8 1-2 cents Mexican per pound.

CRACKERS.
Soda per pound 13c
Nic-Nac per pound 13c

VERMICELLI
No. 12 lbs. per box. mention

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How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Kidney Pills cure all kidney ailments. Free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

THE TWO-CENT STAMP.

The Most Potent Factor in the Business of the World.

Reviewing the improvements in the manufactures, arts and sciences during the century last past, it is well worth the time to study the change the business methods wrought by the 2-cent stamp.

It is only necessary to go back twenty years, to a time when no person would buy and pay for any thing until it had been examined, and few business men would allow a dollar's worth of goods to go out until they had the coin in their pockets.

Mark the change.

To-day eighty millions of people are buying and selling goods by mail in every city, town and hamlet in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and all it takes is a two-cent slapped on the corner of an envelope (and if President McKinley and the senate heed the voice of the business people, we'll soon have Cuba).

The business house that formerly hired a dozen traveling men to sell goods, and half as many more to buy goods, has called these men from the road and employs them filling mail orders brought in from all parts of the American world at 2 cents apiece.

The busy workman, unable to spare the time from his labor, orders his groceries, clothing, fuel, by mail. It costs him 2 cents for a stamp, and he makes 30, 40 or 50 cents in the time it would take him to go to the stores in business hours.

The stores that kept open from 6:30 until 10 o'clock to accommodate working people, now get their orders by mail, open their stores at 8, and let their tired clerks go home at 6 o'clock.

The busy farmer—the housewife—the school boy, the school girl, removed a few miles from their favorite store, instead of waiting a week for a favorable opportunity to go to town, just drop a note to the storekeeper, and at an expense of 2 cents, save the waiting and cost of travel.

And all this can be done with safety, too, for Uncle Samuel is mighty careful of his people.

The tradesman who attempts to defraud his customers by mail is caught and jailed in a jiffy. The fakir who gets into print and fails to deliver according to promise, has his wings clipped so quick that it makes his head swim.

The business people of the United States are now so thoroughly educated in "business by mail" that from any part of the country people can have perfectly truthful catalogues delivered to them free of charge, and from these can buy any article from a needle to a steamship, and as long as the business is done by the use of Uncle Sam's postage stamps the buyer is perfectly safe, by reason of the P. O. protection, and the seller is satisfied to take his chance with the references which are given where the sale is large, and with the natural honesty of the American people in small sales.

The mail order thief is gradually losing his grip. Uncle Sam we believe, has notified the postmasters

to keep their eyes on the "gentleman" ordering goods, that uses a fictitious name. Quite a number have been sent to the pen for defrauding the mails. These purloiners of goods have been making a good living by selling "same below cost."—Ex.

Who Is Who In The Hero Department.

The War Department has issued a general order defining the gradations in the army. The list runs as follows:

1. Lieutenant General.
2. Major General.
3. Brigadier General.
4. Colonel.
5. Lieutenant Colonel.
6. Major.
7. Captain.
8. First Lieutenant.
9. Second Lieutenant.
10. Veterinarian, cavalry and artillery.
11. Cadet.
12. Sergeant Major, regimental; Sergeant Major, senior grade, artillery.
13. Ordnance Sergeant, Post Commissary Sergeant, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, Electrician Sergeant, hospital steward, First class Signal Sergeant.
14. Quartermaster Sergeant and Commissary Sergeant regimental; chief musician.
15. Sergeant Major, squadron and battalion; Sergeant Major, junior grade, artillery; Color Sergeant; chief trumpeter, principal musician; Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant, engineers.
16. First Sergeant, drum major.
17. Sergeant; Quartermaster Sergeant, company; Stable Sergeant, company; Stable Sergeant, battery; acting hospital steward.
18. Corporal.

The Washington Post objects to this arrangement. It would lift up the veterinary surgeon, and insists that he is as important as his brother of the medical corps. Nobody has yet invented a substitute for the horse as an adjunct of the army, and the horse, therefore, remains as important as the individual man. Indeed, he represents more utility in the scheme of war than does the human unit. The efficiency of a hundred soldiers may depend upon the condition of a single horse or mule. Moreover, the veterinary surgeon is an almost indispensable coadjutor of the commissary. He knows whether butchered meat is wholesome, and he knows—better than any one else—whether cattle on the hoof are fit to butcher. He plays, in brief, a star part in the modern army intelligently organized. To rate him after the Second Lieutenant of the line, in usefulness and real importance, is almost pathetic in its fatuity.

Even this is not all. The company cook is left out, and, as the Post says, with the complaints and lamentations of 1898 still ringing in their ears, the department authorities have ignored the very official who has more to do with the energy, the military effectiveness, and the morals of the fighting force than the department itself. It is all very well to educate a lot of gallant, prancing young subalterns, and formulate the most beautiful and impressive codes of tactics and regulations; but Bay-

ard himself, not to mention Boabdil and The Cid, could not win victories with an army of dyspeptics. One may fight the armed and panoplied hosts of Europe or the Orient, but he can not fight—successfully, at least—the mysterious battalions of ptomaines and bacteria that emanate from the frying pans and skillets of our native land.

The News is inclined to agree with the Post. A kingdom was offered for a horse, and many a battle had been lost because of the sloppy method of some pepperless discouraged and desperate cook. There is no reason why the chief trumpeter should be kept down either; unless the Lieutenant General is expected and permitted to blow his own horn.—Galveston News.

GOING TO SEE THE WONDERS

New York, May 11.—The steam yacht Aquilo, belonging to William P. Eno of New York, is now on her way with her owner and a large party of guests bound for Martinique and St. Vincent to witness the volcanic eruptions having left this port on Saturday afternoon. The indications are that she will be followed by a number of larger steam yachts, including some of those now out of commission. At the New York Yacht Club today several of the guests discussed the feasibility of making the trip at once.

BUTTONING A COLLAR.

New York Times: "You button your collar the wrong way," said the salesman as he was selling neckwear to a customer.

"How is that?"

"You have buttoned the right side last. Now, when you take it off you will have to tug at the end of the collar and crumble it, because you can't get proper hold of it, but if you had the left end on top you could get it off easily, then loosen the collar behind and the right end could be easily detached. That's why men have so much trouble taking off well laundered collars. Remember to fasten the right side first, and then the left, and you will save your collar and your temper."

"I never supposed there was a right and a wrong way of putting on collars."

"Try both ways and you will see."

JOHNNY'S LARGE ORDER.

My little nephew John aged 22 months, was sitting by the window one day, and as the sun shone in his eyes he turned to his mother and said:

"Mama, put out the sun."—Little Chronicle.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

"I understand that Miss Specie caught a Duke while fishing in Europe."

"Yes, but she declares that she hooked two Princes and they got away just as she was about to land them."—Town and Country.

60,000 Acres of Rice and Sugar and is Hidalgo county, for sale, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre. For particulars write. JOHN CLOSER, Hidalgo, Texas.