

AN EARLY TEXAN INDUSTRY.

How Cattlemen Laid the Foundation of Their Fortunes.

"The foundation of the fortune of many of the great Texas cattlemen was laid in the years immediately following the civil war," said a man from the Lone Star State.

"During the four years in which the drafts for the Confederate army practically depopulated the country of its able-bodied men, the cattle on the ranges, running unherded and unbranded, increased enormously in numbers. Bearing no brand of ownership, these cattle, which at the close of the war had become practically wild, were subject to be taken by any man who could sustain his attempt by force of arms against other claims of ownership.

"There was a good commercial demand for hides, and these were the times when so many got their start in life by riding, pistol in hand, up to the cattle wherever found unherded, shooting them down and taking their skins. The adult cattle then running at large were too wild to be disposed of in any other way, and so the hide-taking industry flourished; but when, in time, through the catching and branding of calves, herds had been collected on ranges, the shooting of mavericks fell into disrepute and came under the ban of 'rustling.' Those men who, through the practice, had become well-to-do cattle owners, now were foremost in suppressing it, through the instrumentality of the courts and, more effectually, by informal hangings."

Was a Forehanded Boy.

The wisdom of a philosopher is not to be placed over the foresight displayed the other day by one of the rising generation of the thinkers and rulers of the country, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. It was the son of a family well known in the city, possessed of the desire for a jack-knife that seizes youths of his age. He laid plans to secure one. It was against the wishes of his mother, however, who, motherlike, warned him of the danger of possessing the dreadful implement, and expatiated upon the resulting cuts and consequent sticking plaster. The son was satisfied for a day, but having given to him a quarter, there was of course no better way to dispose of his wealth than to buy the coveted knife. This he did, and, being in no way a deceiving youth, he made the fact known at his home.

"What!" said his mother, "you have bought a knife? And how much did you pay for it?"

"Twenty cents," was the answer.

"Well, and what did you do with the rest of your quarter?"

"Oh, I bought sticking plaster with that."

Old Soldiers in China.

Nowhere are old soldiers so distinguished as in China. In 1890 the Emperor Kiang Su issued a proclamation which read in part as follows: "To thank heaven that it has allowed us to reach the age of 20 years, we herewith raise all active soldiers of the eight banners of Manchuria and Mongolia to the rank of the nobility. To those who have passed the fiftieth, we give in addition a piece of silk, ten measures of rice, and ten pounds of meat. Those who have passed their 60th birthday are to receive double measure in each case." When the crack regiments of the Chinese army contain men almost a century old, it is not so difficult to understand the successes of the brave Japanese.

SERVED IN THE WAR.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED.

Our Sympathies Always Extended in the Infirmitates of the Veteran.

(From the Herald, Woodstock, Va.)

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturf. He passed through both those wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look upon the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk, too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days' time. The blood found its way to his fingers, and his hands, which had been palsied, assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift up a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praise of the medicine that had given him so great relief. He purchased another box and took it home with him. Mr. McInturf is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

The proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills state that they are not a patent medicine, but a prescription used for many years by an eminent practitioner, who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the trouble peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good and without the slightest danger. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE CANINE HOSPITAL.

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION IN NEW YORK.

Doctoring Dogs for All Kinds of Diseases--As in Other Swell Places the Doctors' Fee are Heavy.

There are babies' hospitals, women's hospitals, city hospitals and hospitals for almost every human need in this great city, writes a New York correspondent. But lately the hospital service has been extended so as to take in and provide for dogs, and on Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, there is a flourishing dog hospital.

If your hundred dollar pet dog has a slight cold, or has been exposed to grip, you can come between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock any afternoon with the patient and have him examined and prescribed for in the most skillful and scientific manner. If the cold is serious, and there are complications of cough and fever, you will have to enter him as a house patient and leave him to be treated in the hospital.

The hospital occupies a number of bright, cheery, sunny rooms over a long row of beautifully built and kept terra cotta and red pressed brick stables. There are separate rooms for the several diseases to which dog flesh is heir, and these rooms are subdivided into wards, just as in a real hospital. There are flowering plants in the windows, snowy white draperies and hangings and tiny little white enameled iron beds, all railed round, and soft wool blankets, which are kept spotlessly clean and sweet. It usually falls to the lot of the footman or coachman to bring the sick dog to the hospital, but it often happens, especially if the pet is unusually valuable, or very sick, that the mistress herself drives up to the door, mounts the short flight of steps with the little patient snugly folded in her arms.

These little animals are so wise and so loving that they seem almost human to their owners, and to see them suffer affects them as the suffering of a little, helpless child does most women. Many are the real groans and the tears shed when the owner is informed that the patient is really ill and must remain for ten days or a week to be regularly and systematically treated. The sick dogs are usually the tiny little pet dogs, and their usual trouble is a bad attack of indigestion from too many grilled bones or too much cream on their porridge.

The little Japanese spaniels and the Mexican hairless dogs often suffer from pneumonia, and sometimes die of consumption. Coming from a warmer climate, they cannot stand the severe winter. These little patients are brought in their silk lined ribbed baskets, and their owner pleads hard to have them continue to sleep and rest in their luxurious little nests, but the superintendent is firm, and doggie is relieved of all superfluous wraps and trimmings and given a good warm bath as soon as he is entered on the books as a full-fledged patient.

The doctor makes a thorough examination and then the men who serve as nurses put the little patient in one of the iron bedsteads and tuck him in securely. A ticket fastened to the head of the bed tells the name, owner, date of admission and diagnosis, so that never by any possibility could there be a mixture of pets, many of whom are so much alike that the precaution of labeling them is a very wise one.

At regular intervals the dogs are carefully fed with milk and gruel, and their medicine is administered from a slender china feeding tube or from a spoon, whichever is most agreeable to the cranky patients, for the dogs resent having strange hands laid upon them, for the majority are badly spoiled by their indulgent mistresses. From 3 until 5 o'clock are the visiting hours, and most of the owners drop in to see and cheer the little sufferers and to bring them some dainty bit which they are accustomed to have at home.

There is great rejoicing when the patient is pronounced cured and is put back into the little basket and borne home in triumph; but, on the other hand, when one has to go to the land where all good dogs go there is lamentation and weeping and mourning. Two dollars is the fee for prescribing for a dog which is brought as an out of door patient to the hospital; the medicines, of course, are extra; \$10 will pay for a week at the hospital with the very best care and attention which it would be possible even for a baby to have. Some cases, where the trouble is a broken foot or a dislocated limb, are taken at \$6 or \$8, varying as to the amount of care which must be given them.

How to Treat a Cold.

We are now in that time when we may call the season for colds, and a well known French scientific writer, M. Henri de Parville, has been writing some notes on their prevention and cure. He points out that as soon as there is the slightest symptom of a cold the sufferer should rinse the mouth frequently with some antiseptic fluid, such as a solution of carbolic acid, and should inhale through the nose the smell of this fluid. This treatment serves to keep off the germs which are likely to cause a cold.

But the most curious part of his notes is that which treats of catching cold through getting one's feet wet. In this case, in addition to the treatment of the mouth and nose by disinfectants, he advocates plunging the

feet into cold water. Usually, he says, people have the water as hot as they can bear it, but that is a mistake. It is likely to make the cold worse. When our feet have become chilled by the wet, obviously the first thing to be done is to make the blood circulate properly in them.

Now, warm water certainly brings the blood back to the chilled feet while they are in the hot water, but as soon as they are taken out and the temperature becomes much lower the blood again leaves the feet and returns to the inner organs, which are warmer, with the result that the cold often becomes worse.

The feet should be plunged into cold water, even into snow, for the space of forty to fifty seconds, not more. This sends the blood flying into the inner organs, where the temperature is very high, and, as a consequence, it gradually goes back to the feet and stops there. The circulation being thus restored, a little energetic rubbing of the feet will maintain it. M. de Parville recommends this treatment to all who are sufferers from anemia and bad circulation.

ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS.

Converting Coal Directly Into Electricity.

"What will be the next great discovery, in electricity?" Edison was asked by a Philadelphia Press interviewer.

"Well that," he replied, "would be a little difficult to reply to. There are so many lines and so many of us pursuing our investigations on these lines that it leaves a wide field to choose from. The fellow who solves his particular problem first can answer it, but not until the problem is solved. There are more possibilities in some lines than in others. The experimenters who are striving after high speed on railroads will, if they succeed in their object, become real epoch makers. The desire to cover distance at a remarkable speed and 'get there in no time' is strong, but I think the general public looks upon it in a wrong light. There is practically no limit to the speed that can be attained on a railroad. It is wrong to assume that there is. The only limit there could be would be at the point at which the engine and cars would break up or fly to pieces. Viewing it from the commercial standpoint it will depend on various external influences. But I think that great speed will finally be attained and it will be when we are able to obtain electricity direct from coal.

"The discovery of a way of converting coal directly into electricity will be the turning point of all our methods of propulsion. Naturally steam will be entirely superseded by the current. There will be no boilers nor any of the necessary externals which go with steam engines. We are rapidly approaching the time of the steam engine's end. The large Atlantic liners are slowly reducing their time on their trips, but that must soon stop. Then we shall have to wait until coal is turned directly into electricity. I believe it will come and then we will cross the Atlantic in four days or less. We can get 90 per cent. of the efficacy of a dynamo against 6 to 10 per cent. of an engine. The difference will be as great or greater in results under the looked for regime. We got fifteen thousand horse power or thereabouts from the liner's engine now. When we get 80,000 horse power, as we will, perhaps, we will be nearer what I look for.

"It is one thing to solve. Let some fellow follow out this line of research and get the right reaction and we shall have a wonderful revolution in many things. It will lead to treating metals by electrical reduction, and an enormous number of accomplishments. We now go to the melting point of nickel, for instance, but under the new regime we will get all reactions not now obtainable and go to the melting point of anything on earth."

The Owl Blew Out the Gas.

Mr. Dewar, of Ravenswood, is very fond of pets and he is also somewhat peculiar in his choice of them. He objects to dogs. He has four beautiful children, and he thinks the combination might be dangerous on dog days. So he tried an owl as something hitherto untried, and altogether likely from its well known habits to be just the sort of a pet that would not annoy him. For a few months he dismissed the pet question from his mind as settled forever. One night, after carefully tucking the children in bed, he went out with the older members of his family to spend the evening. The owl, misled by the quiet of the house, began his nightly wanderings in quest of adventure.

Perhaps the light from turned down gas jets prevented him from enjoying the darkness he loved so well, or perhaps it was by accident that his flapping wings blew them out one after another. Be that as it may, when Mr. Dewar opened his front door on his return home late that night he was almost overpowered by the fumes of escaping gas. He rushed in and found his little daughter nearly suffocated. During the time he was helping to restore her—opening windows and wondering how in the world this affair had taken place—he stumbled over his pet owl lying on the floor limp and lifeless. The situation was explained, and he is now looking forward with anxiety for his monthly gas bill.

In Paris women are wearing a long black velvet strip that has the effect of the clergyman's stole.

Richard III. in Citizen's Dress.

"Tom Keene played Richard III. in street clothes in Macon, Ga., two years ago," said C. R. Reeves at the Emery. "All of the company's trunks were carried past Macon on the Central Road in some way, and could not be brought back in time for the performance. The house had been pretty well sold up, and it would not do to disappoint the people. Not even a sword could be procured, and a large cleaver was borrowed from the hotel. In citizen's clothes and with the cleaver as a sword Keene and his company went upon the stage. During the first act there was a great deal of merriment in the audience, but Keene played as he never played before, and made his hearers 'forget the incongruities. It was the greatest success of the tragedian's life.'—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Wrong Way.

There is a way of looking at a thing that is curious and wrong. The old adage, "proof of the pudding is in eating it," is sound sense. And another "never condemn before trial." In the treatment of anything, treat it in good faith, so when infirmities beset us, beset them with good will and force. Thousands have in this way overcome the worst forms of rheumatism by using St. Jacobs Oil. Never shrink from what is known to be by thousands a positive cure for this dread complaint, and that is the thing to remove the trouble and solve the doubt.

Texas live stock men say that the loss of cattle by the cold spell was twenty-five per cent.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

The idea of a tunnel under the English Channel has been finally abandoned.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. HENRY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Five billion June bugs were destroyed in 519 Austrian communities last year.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Washington City has a soup kitchen which is feeding some 2000 poor a day.

The Average Man who suffers from headache and biliousness needs a medicine to keep his stomach and liver in good working order. For such people Ripans Tablets fill the bill. One tablet gives relief.

Bicicling is becoming very popular in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

After a man passes 50, he sometimes falls in love with his wife a second time.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address H. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 251, and one will be sent you free.

Influenza has again secured a hold in Berlin.

Poo's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CAW, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Olive crops have failed both in France and Spain.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00.

Salmon is selling for \$1.25 per pound in London.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Gold is being withdrawn from the banks in San Francisco.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Lack of desire is one of the greatest riches.

W. L. DOUGLAS IS THE BEST. \$3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

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\$4.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE. \$2.17 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES' BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money.

Their equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Styrins are used in any of our preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

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Consumptives always find great relief by taking it, and consumption is often cured. No other nourishment restores strength so quickly and effectively.

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