

THE HENRIETTA INDEPENDENT.

Vol. 10, No. 17.

Henrietta, Clay County, Texas, Friday, Dec. 15, 1893.

\$1.50 Per Annum.

HENRIETTA NORMAL COLLEGE.



Fall term began September 4. The courses and studies have been so arranged that students of any grade may enter at any time without embarrassment to either the teachers or themselves. Everything has been so arranged that a student may take any course without making pretension to others. We have an English department where you can study Grammar, Geography, United States History, etc.; we have a Collocate department where you can prepare for the highest university course; we have a Normal course where teachers may prepare for state and county certificates; we have a Business department where book keeping and all the studies of a commercial college may be taken. Besides, we have Music, Art, Elocution and Phonography. The government of the school is parental. If you wish to get as good an education as you can get anywhere else and do not want to pay more for it than is necessary, we solicit your patronage. But if you are committed to some high priced school and think you can afford to give it from fifty to two hundred dollars a year more for the same thing that we offer you, and not one bit better, of course we do not insist. It is your privilege, but we insist that you will have no better education, no more friends and no better opportunities for success in life, because the question will not be, "where were you educated," but "are you educated and can you do the work we want done." While you will have no better education in attending a high priced school you will have less money. For further particulars address

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Cash Paid for Corn and Wheat.

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LEGAL BLANKS.

The Following Legal Blanks are on Sale at THE INDEPENDENT Office:
Warranty Deed, Release of Vendor's and Mortgage Lien,
Vendor's Lien Note, Chattel Mortgage,
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Stray Notice.

Taken up by J. F. Allen and estrayed before the undersigned authority one yellow horse about nine years old, with saddle marks on back, and branded thus: Appraised at \$25.
Done at office in Henrietta, Texas, this 27th day of November, 1893.
JOS. F. JOHNS,
Justice of the Peace.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician, successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies, is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.
Send Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Henrietta by all responsible druggists.

B. TOBOLOWSKY

RED STORE,

Has Just Received a Large Stock of

DRY : GOODS,
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

As I have more goods than the times require, I will sell my entire stock, consisting of a large line of

Men's Youth's Boys' and Children's Clothing

and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Also a Large Stock of Hats, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Etc.,

and a Nice Line of Overcoats, Blankets, Quilts, Etc.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

—My Stock Thus Far Is—

Larger and Better Assorted Than Ever Before.

And if you are in need of anything in my line, you have now an opportunity to buy these goods at prices according to the times. All I ask is to call around, examine my goods and get my prices and see for yourself.

B. Tobolowsky,

Formerly the Red Store.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

"Farmer Hatch" has a scheme of taxation that bids fair to add to the troubles of the majority of the house ways and means committee in preparing the bill for internal revenue taxation, the latest estimate being that at least \$60,000,000 must be so raised. "Farmer Hatch" is the gentleman who as chairman of the house committee on agriculture was, during the fifty-second congress, in charge of the anti-option bill, which came so near becoming a law. "Farmer Hatch" is still chairman of the house committee on agriculture and he has not given up hope of seeing the anti-option bill become a law, but his new schemes will stir up the bulls and bears of the various stock exchanges to a much greater extent than did that measure, and if it meets with as much favor from the members of the ways and means committee as it already has from congressmen outside that committee, it may find a place in the internal revenue bill. Mr. Hatch proposes that in lieu of an income tax, say one-twentieth of one per cent, be put upon the transactions of the great speculative exchanges of the country. He argues that such a tax would bring a larger revenue than any of the propositions for an income tax; that it would be easily collected, because all the transactions of the exchanges are recorded, and that it would not be burdensome to either producers or consumers. The lobby sent here to fight the anti-option bill furnished some fat pickings for the impetuous, but if the proposition of Mr. Hatch should be adopted the wealthy exchanges would probably send the strongest lobby that was ever in Washington to secure its defeat. To those who have never been able to see that speculative exchanges are of the slightest benefit to the country, either materially or morally, the proposition to tax their transactions appeals strongly.

Representative Bland of Missouri, lost no time in showing his critics that he meant business, and not a bluff, about his proposition to re-enact the silver law of 1837, which was repealed in 1873. He has introduced a bill to that effect, and that bill is now before the coinage committee, of which Mr.

Bland is chairman, and he is confident that it will be reported to the house, notwithstanding President Cleveland's official request that financial matters be let alone at this session. Mr. Bland says there has been a reaction in favor of silver since the people have seen that it was not responsible for the financial depression and that the sentiment in favor of restoring silver to a parity with gold is on the increase. It is not Mr. Bland's purpose to antagonize the tariff bill, but as soon as that measure is out of the way he will do his best to push his silver bill through.

Let us be thankful for "small favors." The fight on the tariff, although it will be red hot, will not be unnecessarily prolonged, the senatorial caucus having decided that no bushwhacking is to be resorted to for the purpose of delaying the vote. It is, unless present indications are at fault, to be short, sharp and decisive fight, and the side with the most votes will win. The Republicans of the senate have a new steering committee, of which Allison of Iowa, is chairman, and Dubois of Idaho, secretary. They will enter the tariff fight with a thoroughly united party and will in that respect have the advantage of the Democrats, but the dissatisfied Democrats are not apparently numerous enough to change the result. In fact there are reasons to believe that their talk has no other object than that of securing some modifications of the tariff bill as it now is, and that it will end in talk whether they get the modifications or not.

It is now stated that the tariff bill will not be reported to the house until about the 13th, and that the internal revenue bill will be ready about the same time. The delay is not altogether to allow the Republicans of the ways and means committee to prepare their report against the bill; the report of the majority has not been completed.

The sharpshooters in congress have already begun to fire bills and resolutions at the policy of the administration on pensions and on the Hawaiian question. A rumor is current here that President Cleveland has concluded not to make any further efforts for the restoration of the queen, and that he will, in a special message, fur-

nish congress with all the information in his possession and leave to it the straightening out of the present tangle. Had that been done in the first place it would have been better for all concerned, and the tangle would probably never have existed.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Royal Baking Powder has all the honors--In Strength and Value 20 Per Cent above its Nearest Competitors.

The Royal Baking Powder has the enviable record of having received the highest award for articles of its class--greatest strength, purest ingredients, most perfectly combined--wherever exhibited in competition with others. In the exhibitions of former years, at the Centennial, at Paris, Vienna and at the various state and industrial fairs, where it has been exhibited, judges have invariably awarded the Royal Baking Powder the highest honors.

At the recent world's fair the examiners for the baking powder awards were made by the experts of the chemical division of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The official report of the tests of the baking powders which were made by this department for the specific purpose of ascertaining which was the best, and which has been made public, shows the leavening strength of the Royal to be 160 cubic inches of carbonic gas per ounce of powder. Of the cream of tartar baking powders exhibited at the fair, the next highest in strength thus tested contained but 133 cubic inches of leavening gas. The other powders gave an average of 111. The Royal, therefore, was found 20 per cent greater leavening strength than its nearest competitor, and 44 per cent above the average of all the other tests. Its superiority in other respects, however, in the quantity of the food it makes as to fineness, delicacy and wholesomeness, could not be measured by figures.

It is these high qualities, known and appreciated by the women of the country for so many years, that have caused the sales of the Royal Baking Powder, as shown by statistics, to exceed the sales of all other baking powders combined.

THE INDEPENDENT.

G. W. COLEMAN & SONS, Publishers.
G. W. COLEMAN, Business Manager.
CYRUS COLEMAN, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Year, \$4.50
Six Months, 2.75
Three months, 1.40

Office of publication, east side public square,
over R. P. Stone's grocery store.

THE Dallas News takes upon itself the task of mapping out political conquests for Governor Hogg. Last week it published an interview that the governor would run for the senate, and Senator Coke would offer for governor. This bit of grapevine information was denied by both the governor and senator. This week the News tries to make us believe that the term "vice-president" charms the governor. Now there may be some plausibility in this.

IT SEEMS to be the prevailing opinion that President Cleveland wants to resort to force to restore the throne to the queen of Hawaii, if it cannot be done peaceably, though nothing has emanated from his excellency to confirm or dispel the opinion. To resort to arms to enthrone the queen would not mend matters much, unless this country establishes a protectorate over the kingdom, and the probability of a republica government establishing a protectorate over a monarchy is extremely remote. It is, therefore, probable that the provisional government will be choused around some, but will hold the fort.

BELLEVUE.

Mrs. Palmyra Wilson of Fort Worth, is visiting her son, Dr. R. J. Wilson.

William Granbury and family moved to Mound City Monday, where Mr. Granbury will begin business.

Lon Bobo of Enid, O. T., is here on a visit to relatives and friends.

County Commissioner Farmer was circulating among his many friends in town Tuesday.

J. H. Mathews of Bowie, paid our city a business trip this week.

Mrs. Ida Ford and little daughter, of Henrietta, are spending the week at her father's, J. R. Ford.

Mr. Kerr, of the firm of Nichols & Kerr, has been sick for some time, but we are glad to note he is able to be at his place of business again.

Col. J. B. Young of Buffalo Springs, was in town Tuesday, shaking hands with his host of friends here.

Roe Houston and wife, who have been in the Indian Territory all summer and fall, have returned to Bellevue.

Our merchants are all doing a rushing business, and the cry of hard times is no longer heard on our streets.

There has been more fruit trees delivered here this fall than ever before. We have a fine fruit country, and realizing this fact our farmers are all planting large orchards of peaches, apples, etc.

Sam Young of Stoneburg, member of the firm of Young & Teel, was in our burg Monday. Mr. Young is an old time Bellevueite and has a host of friends here who would be glad to see him return to his first love. BULLETIN.
Dec. 14.

M. L. Haddock has the exclusive agency for the galvanized iron tanks, cisterns, etc., no leaks or mudholes, pure water and a clear conscience.

Finest display of Christmas goods in town at East Side drug store, go and see something nice.

Fire works and Blank Bros. candy at D. T. Davis' in endless variety. 16 3



DOWN TO BUSINESS.

She Wanted to See More Real Love and Less Description.

She was a pretty country girl, rustic but sweet and innocent as a flower.

He was an artist from the city, and a poet, and he loved the rustic maiden.

It is so sweet to love in the pristine prettiness of the provinces.

He had found it so, and this soft night in September, when the moon was touching the earth and the air with its silver fingers, he had chosen to tell his love and claim the heart he felt was throbbing in unison with his own.

As she sat by him there in the gloaming, with the soft breezes making harp strings of her golden hair, there was a tender music in his heart he had never known before.

"Dear one," he murmured as he held her hand tightly in his, "I love you, love you with all the energy of my passionate nature, and here this night, in the presence of the stars and yonder lambent Luna, I ask you to give me that place in your young affections every true man should be given at the hand of the woman he would make his own forever."

He was slightly rattled, but she held to his hand.

"Charlie," she whispered as she nestled her head on his manly bosom, "if that means a proposal, I'm your huckleberry, but if you mean it for a description of the scenery you'd better look out for the dog."

And Charles revised his language.—Detroit Free Press.

An Apt Story.

Men who have hunted woodchucks know that they never climb trees. That is, it is not their nature to do so, and no one familiar with their habits would believe that one ever did unless he saw it himself. The pastor of a little Baptist church in Kentucky knew this characteristic of the animal, and on it based a story. The congregation was in debt \$400 for its new church, and one Sunday was set for making an appeal for subscriptions. In the course of his exhortation that the members of his flock be liberal, the minister said:

"This congregation is like a woodchuck a man once told me about. He was hunting the woodchuck with dogs, he said, and they pressed it so closely that it finally climbed a tree.

"But," I said to my friend, "woodchucks can't climb trees, and you know it."

"This woodchuck had to climb a tree," replied my friend, "and that's the way it is with this congregation. You say you can't raise \$400, but you've got to do it."

The congregation saw the point, and \$350 was raised on the spot, and the rest was secured that week.—New York Tribune.

All But.

"Dear Mabel, do you love me?"

"O-h, George!"

"Don't you, Mabel? Just a little tiny bit?"

"W-e-l-l, y-e-s, George."

"And if I married you, would your father give us a separate establishment?"

"Yes, George."

"And take me into partnership?"

"Yes, George."

"And would your mother keep away from us, except when I invited her?"

"She would, George."

"And your brothers and sisters too?"

"Why, certainly, George."

"And of course the old gent would settle my debts?"

"Of course, George."

"Darling, will you marry me?"

"No, George!"—Truth.

A Familiar Weapon.

An Irishman in France was challenged by a Frenchman to fight a duel, to which he readily consented, and suggested shillelachs.

"That won't do," said the second. "As the challenged party, you have the right to choose the arms, but equality demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar."

"Is that so," returned the Irishman.

"Then, begorra, we'll foight wid guillottes."—Brooklyn Life.

The Requisite Qualifications.

"Sis, I think you had better shine my shoes and wash the dishes," said a wealthy New Yorker to his sister, who moves in aristocratic circles.

"What do you mean by such nonsense?" she asked.

"No nonsense about it. I see you are flirting with an Italian count. If you are going to marry him you ought to be fitting yourself for the position."—Texas Sittings.

THE SCIENTIST.

Danish lighthouses are supplied with oil to pump on the waves during a storm.

The tromometer is a mechanical device of Dr. Quintard, a Frenchman, for gauging the trembling of nervous people.

A scientist claims to have discovered that the eye of man is luminous to the extent that one can in total darkness see the movement of his arm by the light of his own eyes.

A doctor of Corpus Christi, Tex., recently grafted a piece of a rabbit's eye upon the injured optic of a 10-year-old boy, and the operation bids fair to be a complete success.

DEATH.

BINK KENDALL.

Bink Kendall, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kendall of Cambridge, died at six o'clock Tuesday morning of slow fever and pneumonia. He was buried the following day in Cambridge cemetery.

Theory and Practice of Teaching.

1. The teachers' habits, (a) as to study (b) personal appearance.

2. Right Views of Education.

(a) Some errors. (b) The tendency of educational thought.

3. Difference between Learning and Education.

4. Define the following terms: Perceptive Faculties, Conceptive Faculties, Intuition Appreciation.

5. The difference between teaching and training.

6. What three kinds of knowledge should the teacher possess?

Teachers will study the above topics for the Institute, Jan. 5 and 6, 1894.

J. T. JOHNSON, Instructor.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

The finest Christmas candies in town at R. P. Stone's.

Go to M. J. Denning for cheapest millinery goods.

M. L. Haddock is in the ring again with a car of Bain wagons. 11

Baling wire at M. L. Haddock's.

Bastine's extracts at D. T. Davis'.

Greely potatoes at J. W. Borum's.

See those nice wine sets at C. A. Minton's.

Pure apple vinegar at J. W. Borum's.

M. L. Haddock sells barb wire and staples.

Blank Bros' hand made candies at D. T. Davis'.

Baling wire and barbed wire at M. L. Haddock's.

B4 buying groceries it will pay you to see D. T. Davis.

See that nice line of handsome goods at the East Side drug store.

For hay ties, buggies and road scrapers, call on M. L. Haddock.

You can buy preserves and jellies, new crop, cheap, at J. W. Borum's.

Haddock has the farm implements from A to Z. Whatever you want he has it.

If you want the best thing on earth buy the Superior steel frame drill from M. L. Haddock. 41

M. L. Haddock has just received a car load of Canton Clipper Sulky, gang and walk plows, disc and lever harrows.

Finest display of serviceable Christmas goods that has ever been shown in Henrietta at C. A. Minton's.

Buy your wood and coal from the Henrietta Elevator Company. Leave orders at L. B. Upham's.

W. A. RENO, Agent.

The East Side drug store has received its supply of Christmas goods. Look at them before you buy.

See M. L. Haddock's buggies, carts and wagons before you buy a new vehicle. He will offer you some bargains.

Christmas goods at the City drug store, south side square, cheap, very cheap.

Two Bad Breaks.



Hobson—What did your fiancée say when you told her you were dead broke?
Dobson (sadly)—She said she was fond of consistency in all things; so she broke the engagement.—Puck.

THE MURDEROUS CRANK.

Something should be done to protect individuals and society from these dangerous men. There is no such thing as a harmless lunatic.—Chicago Herald.

It doesn't necessarily follow that because a man is a crank he should be killed, but the public patience may be tried a trifle too far.—Rochester Post-Express.

Such incidents as the assassination of Carter H. Harrison give us pause in our rejoicings over the rich fruits of advancing civilization.—Philadelphia Times.

It is a proposition of the simplest justice that a man should cultivate idiosyncrasies which may affect the comfort and welfare of his fellow men entirely at his own risk.—Washington Star.

It is said that the assassin of Mayor Harrison of Chicago is crazy. He's sane enough to suffer for his crime at the end of 14 feet of good three-quarter inch manilla hemp.—Philadelphia Press.

Recent events in this country justify the assertion that the best remedy for some of these assassinations is to assassinate the assassins before they can carry out their plans.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Our public men and millionaires are in hourly danger from these unbalanced free lances. Many a valuable life would be saved if we had sensible lunacy laws sensibly executed.—Atlanta Constitution.

Homicide mania seems to be a contagious disease. The epidemic can be checked, however, by lifelong isolation of the patients, a little stricter quarantine on our Atlantic coast and a scientific study of the germs.—Boston Globe.

As a wet blanket on the murderous crank epidemic, the most effective thing would be the act of some plucky and well prepared citizen, who, being confronted with a Prendergast, should kill him on the spot.—New York Recorder.

The deplorable assassination of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago has no political significance. It appears to have been solely the act of a madman of the Guiteau and Norcross type whose unbalanced mind harbored fanatic grievance.—New York Press.

Sane or insane, Prendergast should be put to death. If sane, he deserves the gallows; if insane, he is deserving of no different treatment than that bestowed upon a ferocious tigress that sates her thirst for blood at the expense of the human race.—St. Paul Globe.

THE TIMER.

Ladas is favorite for the next English Derby at 5 to 2.

Gil Curry says the only living horse that can beat Directum is Domino.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has only about 2,000,000 horses.

Spain has about one horse to every 60 people. Most of the "cavaliers" ride on donkeys.

An aged mule, Old Kate, died on Tom Hanna's ranch near Lemore, Cal., a few months ago at 45 years of age.

The 2,000 mile journey from Bolyava to Paris was once performed by a Russian lieutenant of dragoons in 39 days.

The sultan of Turkey is a monomaniac on the subject of carriages, and now has nearly 500 of all makes and kinds.

Alix and Directum have made several honest efforts to eclipse 2:08 1/2 to the old style sulky and failed lamentably.

Riley is being trained over the jumps. He takes kindly to the same and may prove a better steeplechaser than Cicero.

The 2:06 1/2 by the pacer Johnston in 1884 to the old style sulky is a record later day sidewheelers would find difficult to erase.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Tompkins has been very successful as a turf writer, and her English racing sketches have made her famous.

Jumbo, owned by Norman McLeod of Upper Clarendon, N. B., is about 19 hands high behind and not more than 14 hands high forward.

Gwynne R. Tompkins, the well known horseman, several years ago created a sensation at Saratoga, when he ran a \$10 bill up to \$40,000 in a few days.

Miss Mary Hamilton, an adventurous English equestrienne, recently started to ride from Paris to St. Petersburg, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles.

An English writer declares that American riders are less graceful in their seat than the English, less secure than the Australian. A western cowboy could outpoint both in each specialty.

THE INVENTOR.

An apparatus for heating air by steam has been invented.

Skin grafting to cure blemishes on horses has been tried successfully in Lancaster, Pa.

France, it is reported is going to try the plan of printing postal cards in blocks, with stubs like a check book, so that the writer can keep notes of his correspondence.

A fireproof building wall, combining with the frame a corrugated sheet metal sheathing, sheet metal siding secured thereto, and a noncombustible filling, has been evolved.

An English firm claims that with its outfit of casemaking machines a cask has been made from beginning to end—staves, heads and hoops—and put together in about five minutes.

THE BOTANIST.

Pansies should be covered in winter with nothing heavier than leaves, as they need a free circulation of air.

Not only do the forms and character of the blossom of the chrysanthemum vary greatly, but there is a wider variation in the color than in any other flower.

The British scientific expedition to the Philippine islands is said to have discovered 2,500 feet above sea level, on the sides of the extinct volcano Apo, a flower 5 1/2 feet in diameter.

One extra good winter blooming fuchsia is speciosa. Given a large pot, light fibrous soil of leaf mold and sand, good drainage and plenty of water at the roots and overhead, it will make rapid growth and flower abundantly from January to April without cessation.

THE PROUD CHICAGOAN.

Chicago is a lucky beneficiary as well as a champion of enterprise and progress.—Galveston News.

In the face of the grand success of the exhibition as a whole, the mistakes attending it fade into comparative insignificance. Boston Herald.

The spirit of Chicago is a good one to cultivate, for it means the brilliant success of everything to which the people put their hands.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Since Chicago has made such a grand success of the fair, she is rather glad the undertaking was beset with impediments and difficulties.—Kansas City Journal.

Let us give Chicago her full due. No other city in all this broad world would have approached her noble triumph of daring and of achievement.—Philadelphia Press.

Chicago triumphed. She raised the money and within her own borders she built an art city such as had never been so much as thought of by any other people since the world began.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Chicago is a great, widespread city. It is not a narrow provincial town. It has grown by leaps and bounds to its present splendid proportions. It will grow greater and greater in the years to come.—New York World.

It is right that Chicago should have profited. Its energy and enterprise wrought the crowning triumph of the century—the Columbian fair—and it deserved the reward that promptly came.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Chicago people may not frappe their wine to suit the New Yorkers, and they may be the least bit shy on family pedigrees, but it must be conceded that they understand how to make a great success of a national show. Chicago and Chicago people are all right.—Washington Post.

It would be unworthy of any western city to refrain now from congratulating Chicago on her achievement. It has been marvelous. She has done what jealous rivals declared she could not do, and which they did almost everything in their power to prevent her from doing. She has made a success of the fair.—Sioux City Journal.

THE BARNSTORMER.

Leopold Jordan is writing a new musical extravaganza for Henry E. Dixey.

It is said that Fanny Davenport has decided not to play any matinees this season.

Miss Carrie Turner is rehearsing "Chained Hearts" and "The Edge of Society" in New York.

"Charley's Aunt" is destined to be a fixture at the Standard theater, New York, for some time.

Mrs. Louise Thorndyke Boucault has been engaged by the Coghilans for "A Woman of No Importance."

Mr. Wilfred Clarke has engaged Miss Martha Ford, daughter of Mr. John T. Ford of Baltimore, for his leading lady.

C. A. Byrne and Louis Harrison are to write another extravaganza for E. E. Rice, to be called "The Cavalier on the Amazon."

Alexander Salvini's new play is called "Lamar, the Vagabond King." The scenes are laid in Spain during the reign of Philip II.

Carmencita will shortly make her appearance at the Boston theater, Mr. Tompkins having engaged her to dance in "The Black Crook."

Pretty Anna O'Keefe, who recently retired from De Wolf Hopper's company, will soon make her appearance in a regular dramatic production.

Henry Guy Carleton's plays are in demand. He has practically completed two—one for Tim Murphy and the other for Charles Frohman, and he has agreed to furnish Nat Goodwin and Stuart Robson with pieces for next season.

The Baroness de Wartegg (Minnie Hank) lives with her husband in Wagner's old house, Tribtschen, on the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. This is the house occupied by Wagner when he was a political exile in Switzerland, and there he composed "Siegfried."

THE TRACK LAYER.

The Illinois Central railway handled more than 14,000,000 World's fair passengers.

The street railways of San Francisco have combined. The Southern Pacific controls 75 per cent of all the stock.

The proposed building of the Sioux City, Chicago and Baltimore has been abandoned. It was to have run between Sioux City and Hannibal.

Irish railways carry a great many more first class passengers than any other country in the United Kingdom, and England heads the list in third class passengers.

About 600 to 1,000 bolts are used in a single freight car, and about 1,000 are required for a first class passenger car in addition to the 800 required in two good six wheel trucks.

The report of the superintendent of the railway mail service for the past four years shows that the percentage of killed and injured in railway accidents is pretty high among the postal clerks. There were 34 killed and 553 injured.

THE DUNCE.

Five women are now on the school commissioners' board in New York state.

The increase of schools in every country has generally been attended by a decrease of crime.

It costs but \$220 a year for each man, woman and child to support the public schools of the country.

Children in the Isle of Man study spelling by singing the component letters of a word in concert to a monotonous chant of two notes.

According to official statistics, the total number of schools in the whole German empire is 56,562; pupils, 7,925,688; teachers, 120,082, of whom 13,750 are women.

Professor Henry Drummond, the Glasgow teacher, says the universities in the United States are something the country has reason to be proud of, and their chairs of philosophy are, as a rule, worthy the admiration of Europe.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Will Upham of Ryan, is in the city.

W. A. Brown of Loop, was in town Monday.

S. W. Anderson of Belcherville, visited at N. M. Peters' Sunday.

D. T. Davis was in the Indian Territory a couple of days this week.

A. H. Douglass of Bellevue, was a caller at THE INDEPENDENT office Thursday.

D. A. Kane left for El Reno, O. T., Monday, where he will engage in business, likely furniture.

Mrs. Robert Ward of Beaver creek country, returned on Saturday from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Stocking of Amarillo.

P. H. Vance of Childress, stopped off Wednesday with G. W. Garrett, an old friend. Mr. Vance was returning home from St. Louis.

Rev. G. S. Sexton, who is the new pastor of the Methodist church is in the city. The church tendered himself and wife a reception.

Since George Ford returned from Hennessey he has spent one Sunday in Bellevue and that was the grandest Sunday of all—so George says.

W. E. Thrash of Grandview, teacher of violin, cornet and clarinet, is in the city. Prof. Thrash is organizing a class and will remain all winter.

Rev. F. B. Carroll and family, with the exception of his son C. G. Carroll, left on Wednesday for Greenville to which charge he was assigned. During his residence of one year in Henrietta, Rev. Carroll's health improved greatly.

Thos. Hutton of Garden City, Mo., and J. A. Holly of Saline county, passed through the city Saturday on their way to Knox county to see Mr. Hutton's son and Mr. Holley's daughter, who are husband and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hutton have been married eight years and have seven children, all of whom are as fat and saucy kids as commonly grow on Texas prairies.

Homer V. Bird of Bellevue, was in the city yesterday.

L. E. Davis returned on Wednesday from Chicago, where he has been since the close of the fair. He says the people of Texas know nothing about hard times. There are 1500 men who have nothing to do and nowhere to sleep who lodge in the city hall every night. Henry T. Davis and wife returned with him.

Notice.

Owing to the fact that a great many people failed to see my notice that the time would expire for photos at \$2 per dozen on the 11th I have extended the time till the 1st of January, after which time they will go to their regular price. All who call and get a negative before that date will get photos at reduced prices. Resp.,

E. L. GOBEN.

Two doors east of Shlosberg's.

Fresh lard at Cunningham & Heck's.

Fine china souvenir cups and saucers at C. A. Minton's.

For the nicest line of winter millinery goods go to Mrs. Harl.

The largest stock of candy in Henrietta at D. T. Davis'. 163

Just received a nice new lot of picture frames at D. C. Patton & Co's.

Mrs. Harl is showing the hand-somest stock of millinery goods in the city.

Twelve head of Jersey and Holstein cows and heifers for sale or trade. N. JOHNSTON.

For farm implements and machinery, wagons, buggies, and everything in that line, call on M. L. Haddock.

Louisiana Syrup.

I have in a shipment of new crop Louisiana syrup—the pure, original ribbon cane molasses; buy some of it. J. W. BORUM.

Cowboy Lecture.

Rev. A. J. Harris of Gainesville, delivered his noted lecture, "What I was, what I am, and what I hope to be, or, twenty years among the cattlemen of Texas," to an appreciative audience at the court house on Tuesday night. The lecture is but a recital of the incidents of the lecturer's life, which have been varied and interesting much beyond that of an ordinary mortal's. He is a fine speaker and his audience could have listened two hours longer.

The lecture is full of fun and pathos, and the speaker easily draws you into sympathy with him in his situations. "Beef or blood," a breezy cattle-trail joke in which an Indian chief plays a part is especially interesting. The liquor traffic comes in for a share of censure.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned would through these columns, extend their heartfelt thanks to the many friends who expressed so much interest in our welfare during the long and tedious illness of Robert, and especially to the physicians for their efficient and faithful practice, and the nurses for their noble and highly appreciated services.

Respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. G. W. BASHAM.

Literary Society.

The pupils of the Henrietta Normal college have organized a literary society. The following named persons have been elected as officers: A. M. Wagner, president; Miss Gertie Snearly, vice-president; Miss Myrta Upham, secretary; D. E. Barrett, treasurer.

A program of exercises for Monday, December 18, has been prepared and is given below:

Music, Misses Myrta Upham, Lura Brown, Messrs. Carroll and Weldon.

Recitation—Thad Mosier.

Recitation—Miss Myrta Upham.

Select reading—Willie Hicks.

An oration—Dee Barrett.

An essay—Miss Eva Eagle.

Select reading—Sam Wedmore.

Recitation—Miss Helen Hurn.

Debate—Question: "Resolved that the white man has more right to America than the Indian." Affirmative—Finley Weldon, Walter Parrish. Negative—John Clary, Eugene Matlock.

Music.

Died in Jail.

On last Friday night a negro by the name of Elbert Andersson died in the county jail of pneumonia. Anderson was confined on a charge of breaking into an M. K. & T. car at Denison in which he beat his way to Henrietta.

I. O. O. F. Election.

At last meeting Henrietta lodge I. O. O. F. the following officers were elected: B. H. Butts, N. G.; J. M. Rushing, V. G.; Chas L. Upham, Sec.; S. J. Harris, Por. Sec.; I. H. Hurd, Treas.; F. J. Barrett, representative to grand lodge; Lee Ellis, alternate.

How to Make Home Pleasant.

Call on H. R. Eppler and buy one of those fine Chicago Cottage organs or a fine piano. You will find six makes of organs and twenty-four makes of pianos to select from. Sold on easy terms. H. R. EPPER. Ansley building, Henrietta, Tex.

The nicest hats and bonnets, the prettiest trimmings and the most artistic workmanship is what you get when you deal with Mrs. Harl.

Where Did You Get That Hat?

At the Famous millinery store where they keep the latest styles, the nicest and cheapest goods in town. CAN SELL WILL SELL cheaper than any one in town. Come and see M. J. DENNING.

Local Holiday Excursions.

On Dec. 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, and Jan. 1st the Ft. W. & D. C. Ry. will sell round trip tickets to points on this line within 200 miles of selling station at rate of one and one third fares, good to return to and including January 3d, 1894. O. J. WATROUS, Agent.



BANKS AND BANKING.

The oldest existing bank is the Barcelona bank, founded in 1401.

There are over 200 references to money lending in the Old Testament.

The number of national banks in this country on Sept. 1, 1892, was 3,701.

The national banking system of this country was organized Feb. 25, 1863.

In 1892 the German banks had \$425,000,000 capital and \$730,000,000 deposits.

The earliest known bank was one at Babylon, B. C. 700, managed by Egibe. It received deposits and issued drafts.

New Ilium, or Troy, had a state bank in the second century B. C. that borrowed money for the state and paid 10 per cent.

In the 10 years from 1801 to 1811, forged notes of the nominal value of £101,661 were presented to the Bank of England.

A very ingenious machine for numbering bank notes was invented by Brahm in 1809 and adopted by the Bank of England and many other institutions.

There are in this country 4,781,625 depositors in savings banks, who have on deposit the enormous sum of \$1,712,769,026, an average of \$358.20 to each depositor.

The Bank of Venice conducted its dealings for 600 years with such honor that in all that time no hostile criticism or condemnation of its methods was found.

In 1828 great excitement was produced in London by the defalcation and flight of Rowland Stephenson, a banker and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital. He abstracted not less than £200,000.

In 1862 great alarm was caused in financial circles in London by the discovery that a large quantity of Bank of England note paper had been stolen. Forged notes soon appeared, but were easily detected.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STAGE GLINTS.

"Malaria" did not succeed in Berlin.

Jessie Nordica, niece of Lillian, recently joined "The Algerian" company.

Reginald de Koven had to give up going to concerts. The lights hurt his eyes.

The farce comedy called "Peck's Bad Boy" is now perpetrated by two companies.

"School of Acting, Children a Specialty," is a sign exhibited on a building in Brooklyn.

Will S. Rising, who did not commit suicide, is making a collection of obituary notices of himself.

Rosina Vokes' company, without Rosina Vokes, has been playing in the west as the London Theater Comedy company.

Marie Sinnott, who was a member of Augustin Daly's company, announces that she has joined that of the New York lyceum.

Julia Arthur has a sister, Nettie Martin, in the "Prodigal Daughter" company, where she is the understudy for three people.

Minnie Maddern Fiske recently appeared in Boston in the play written for her by Harrison Grey Fiske and called "Hester Crewe."

The latest thing in theatrical advertising is the appending medallions to the necks of stray cats. The medallions bear the name of a current comedy.

"Becket," that Henry Irving has been playing, was to have been produced by Lawrence Barrett, who bought the American rights to it before his death.

Richard Strauss' new symphony in F takes 50 minutes in the performance. It is about as exasperating in that respect as Rubinstein's "Dramatic" symphony.

ATCHISON PHILOSOPHY.

About the wisest thing a man does is to die.

The only thing certain about a sure thing is that it is not a sure thing.

What in the world is more trivial than the reason people have for disliking you?

There seems to have been famines of all kinds in the world except a famine of words.

Your friends are often afraid to do you a favor, fearing it would displease your enemy.

Actions speak louder than words. They have to in order to be heard above the boasting.

Most people like concerts better than lectures because it gives them a chance to talk themselves.

The way in which a scandal grows is enough to make a snowball rolling down hill explode with envy.

Seven women and three men out of every ten who buy a stove expect the dealer to throw in a zinc mat, but he never does.—Atchison Globe.

BRAINY MEN LIVE LONG.

Neal Dow is 89; Kossuth, 91; Dr. Holmes, 84.

Cassius M. Clay, 83 years old, is still in excellent health.

A majority of the College of Cardinals are over 70 years old. Eight are over 80.

FEATHERBONE CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Correct Shapes. Best Materials. Latest Styles. Most Comfortable.

Recommended by Ladies who wear them.



TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

Dress-Makers say: "They are the best fitting corset on the market." Merchants cheerfully refund the money after a week's trial if not satisfactory. Call for them at the stores.

FEATHERBONE CORSET CO.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

FOR SALE BY

Mesdames Galloway & McDuffie, MILLINERS,

Henrietta, : : : : : Texas.

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

Miss Katy, daughter of G. W. Campbell, who lives near town, is quite sick with slow fever.

Charles Donley of Cambridge, who has been very sick with slow fever and bronchitis, is improving.

Gustav Peitsch, a German Baptist minister, will preach at the Baptist church on the first Sunday in January.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a basket supper at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Welborne to-night.

Mrs. F. H. Bartles' Sunday school class will give a social and entertainment for the benefit of the church at her residence to-night.

Marriage licences have been issued to C. A. Leath and Miss M. E. Stratton; J. A. Leath and Miss Mattie Bell Featherston; J. D. Sparks and Miss L. S. Simmons.

On Sunday night a freight train ran onto a pile of ties on the track near Alvord. It is thought by some that the intention was to wreck and rob the passenger which was late and behind the freight.

On Christmas eve night beginning at 7:30, the ladies missionary society, and the children's band, will give a literary entertainment in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The program will be both interesting and instructive. No door fees. Come one come all. G. W. BASHAM, Pastor.

MARRIED.

BIBLE-OUTHOUSE.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., Henry Bible of this city, and Miss Callie Outhouse of Bells, Texas, were married at the residence of the bride's parents in the latter city. Mr. Bible's many friends congratulate him and welcome his bride to our city. Mr. and Mrs. Bible arrived in Henrietta Sunday and will reside here.

On the same date Miss Parmelia Outhouse, a sister of Mrs. Bible, and B. Aston of Guthrie, Oklahoma, were married.

ASH-M'WHIRTER.

W. J. Ash and Miss Susie McWhirter were married on the 10th by Rev. S. C. Bradshaw.

CLARK-RAWLES.

From the Tipton, Mo., Times of date Dec. 7, we clip the following which is of interest to Henrietta people:

Married at the residence of the bride's father in this city on Tuesday evening, Mr. Arthur Clark and Miss Ida Rowles, Rev. Tate officiating. The groom is the son of a well-known citizen of Clarksburg and the bride is a popular young milliner of this city. The attendants were Mr. Boone Vaughn and Miss Lillie Rowles. We extend heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Martin of this city and visited here during 1891.



How Are You Fixed For Something to Read. For \$1.50 "Cash in hand," we will send you The Independent and any ONE of the following papers (weekly) one year.

Fort Worth Gazette.

[This is the twice-a-week edition. The Gazette is the acknowledged leading expounder of Democracy in Texas and stands squarely on the Chicago platform. We have a few sample copies; call and get one.]

Texas Farm and Ranch.

[The best agricultural paper in the South, and especially devoted to farming and stock-farming in Texas.]

Rocky Mountain News.

[A Populist paper, the owners of which publish the only great Populist daily in America.]

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

[A wild and woolly Republican paper.]



Christmas Holiday Excursions.

Take the M. K. & T. to St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Hannibal, Louisville and Cincinnati, and to points in Alabama, Florida,

Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

On December 19th, 20th and 21st, the "KATY" will sell tickets to points in the North and Southeast at rate of one fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be limited to continuous passage in each direction, with extreme limit of 30 days from date of sale. All inquiries regarding routes, rates, maps, time etc., cheerfully forwarded on application to W. N. KING, Agent, Henrietta, Texas.

THURSDAY'S NEWS.

WANTS PROTECTION.

Washington, Dec. 7.—There is excellent authority for saying that Minister Willis' present orders are to employ no force of arms. It is probable that the instructions by Corwin are for him to proceed in his effort to persuade the provisional government to allow Liliuokalani to be restored. It is intimated from a responsible source that the ex-queen declines to go back on the throne unless by consent of the provisional government leaders and on a guarantee of the protection of the United States government.

STATE SILVER CONVENTION.

Denver, Col., Dec. 7.—The second annual convention of the Colorado state silver league opened in this city to-day, with about 150 delegates in attendance. President Merrick in his opening address said:

"As an organization we demand the restoration to all people of the United States of the law in relation to coinage as it existed before the adoption of the federal constitution and down to 1873. This, we believe, to be the one and only important question before the American people to-day. It is not only an American question, but it is a world question upon a final and just solution of which depends the welfare of the millions of wealth producers now, and the millions who will come after us in the future."

IMMIGRANTS COMING.

Texas, Ark., Dec. 7.—The first rush of emigrants for Texas during the present season, 600 in number, passed through over the Cotton Belt this morning. Three hundred and ten of these got off at Fort Worth, the others will settle at other points. They are all from Tennessee and Alabama and 1000 more from the same quarter are due to pass through to-morrow for the same destination.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 7.—A gentleman from Austin, who is a close friend of Gov. Hogg, said to-day that the United States supreme court was expected to pass upon the validity of the Texas railway commission within a few weeks, and that if the decision was adverse to the commission Gov. Hogg would call the legislature together in January.

FRIDAY'S NEWS.

CHILIAN CLAIMS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Chilean government has filed with the Chilean claims commission a claim for damages in the well known Itata case. The South American Steamship company officers in Valparaiso are claimants, and want \$227,000 damages. This is the only claim presented by the Chilean government. The committee has overruled by a vote of two to two the demurrer of the Chilean government of the claim of the North and South American Construction company. This was on a contract to construct a railroad 600 miles long from Santiago into the mining districts, for which the company was to receive \$17,000,000 in gold. The claim is for \$6,500,000. The demurrer of the Chilean government to the claim of Charles G. Wilson of Iqueque for damages during the war, was sustained on the ground that Wilson was not a citizen of the United States. Today is the last day on which claims can be filed.

FIRE AT SEYMOUR.

Seymour, Tex., Dec. 8.—Last night at 11 o'clock the Seymour Monitor office was destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to about \$2500, insured for \$1500. The Monitor was owned by J. W. Bailoy and F. W. Pierce. The building was also completely destroyed. It was worth \$1000 and belonged to J. R. McLain. No insurance.

A LUCY YOUNG MAN.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 8.—Charley Howard, a young painter who has been working in this city at his trade for three years, left yesterday for Kansas City to take charge

of a \$40,000 fortune which was left him by an uncle, James Howard, who recently died. The fortune consists of \$20,000 worth of property and a like amount of cash.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

STATE BANK CURRENCY.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 7.—The Georgia legislature is for state banks. To-day the house by a vote of 121 to 15 passed a bill providing for the issue of currency notes by state banks and, if present indications prevail, the state will provide means and methods for testing the constitutionality of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issue. But three Democrats voted against the bill, the opposition coming from the Third party and Republicans.

The members of the senate and house in interviews criticise the president for alleged animosity to state banks as evidenced by the message, and passage of this bill at this time is taken as an expression of their views on this important subject.

WILL IMPEACH WAITE.

Denver, Col., Dec. 9.—The News to-day said: "If Gov. Waite calls an extra session of the legislature to forward his silver scheme impeachment proceedings will be begun. The governor's action in the penitentiary muddle would furnish grounds for his impeachment."

BANK ROBBERY.

Plano, Tex., Dec. 9.—The Plano National bank was robbed between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. The thieves effecting an entrance, blew open the safe with dynamite or giant powder. The tools for the robbery with the exception of a jackplane, were stolen from Richardson's blacksmith shop at Plano. There is absolutely no clue except the jack-plane. Two weeks ago, it was published that the Dalton gang intended to make a raid on banks in the vicinity of Dallas and the warning was considered a joke. The amount obtained was \$19,442.30.

DUELING AT QUANAH.

Quanah, Tex., Dec. 9.—Capt. W. J. McDonald, company B, Texas rangers, lies at his residence in this city badly wounded and John C. Matthews, sheriff of Childress county, lies at the Carter hotel shot three times. Both men are shot through the lungs. For several months bad feeling has existed between these two officers which culminated to-day in the tragedy. Sheriff Matthews in company with a constable and two other men from Childress came down this morning and the trouble has been expected all day. About the time the west bound passenger train came in both parties happened to be at the depot and friends attempted to reconcile them, bringing them together for that purpose. Only a few words were passed when the shooting began with the result as stated.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

SAYS SHE'S NOT CRAZY.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9.—A sensational story has been developed in this city. The parties involved are some of the most prominent people in Kentucky. Mrs. Bettie Stockdale, a wealthy widow of of Texas, was released from a private institution in St. Louis a few days ago as cured. This was done without notification to relatives. She went direct to Louisville Thursday en route to Russellville, Ky. She charges Eckstein Stockdale, her brother-in-law, with trying to send her back to the asylum, though she declares she is perfectly sane. Stockdale upon learning that his sister-in-law was in town, hurried to the depot and detained her. She was taken to Louisville hotel and kept a prisoner all night, but escaped in the morning and finally left for Russellville to join her mother. She says she never was insane. Stockdale claims she was taken to St. Louis by her brother. Stockdale is a brother of the late Eckstein Norton.

SCHOOL HOUSE BURNED.

Ennis, Tex., Dec. 9.—The handsome public high school building, one of the handsomest structures in Ennis, and which was comparatively new, was totally destroyed

by fire at 10 o'clock to-night. The loss is estimated at \$18,000, while the insurance is only \$10,000. There had been a large attendance at the high school during the present scholastic season, and its destruction just at this time is most unfortunate. It was one of the finest high school buildings in the state.

MICHIGAN GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Rhodes, Mich., Dec. 9.—It is believed there is more in the gold excitement in the Bentley township than was at first supposed. There are finds made almost daily, the last being within this village, but a short distance from the station. Large prices have been offered for village property and the lands along Little molasses river, near here, and been refused. Excitement is at a high pitch and every one is prospecting for the yellow metal. Rhodes is beginning to present the appearance of a typical mining town. Prospectors are coming in in large numbers.

FORT WORTH APPLIED.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 9.—The final session of the national live stock exchange was held to-day. The convention adopted resolutions calling for the ante-mortem inspection of hogs at scales instead of packing houses. A telegram from J. H. Campbell of Fort Worth, Texas, asking for admission for Ft. Worth in the exchange was received last night but no action was taken in the matter. It was agreed the next convention should be held in St. Louis next year.

LAWYER PATRICK.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 9.—Albert T. Patrick, who recently appeared before the United States circuit court as an amicus curiae seeking the disbarment of the Hon. J. C. Hutcheson, filed in the United States circuit clerk's office to-day his exceptions and answer to the petition filed for his disbarment for conduct unbecoming an honorable lawyer. He emphatically denies that the charges against Hutcheson received a full and fair inquiry. The evidence was not fully heard and the depositions of thirteen witnesses on file in the cause of Joel A. Sperry vs. J. C. Hutcheson et al., were improperly and unjustly ruled out; that the allegation that he was hired or employed to present the charges against Hutcheson in the United States circuit court is false and untrue; also, that he attempted to deceive the court is absolutely false.

MONDAY'S NEWS.

HODGES FOR GOVERNOR.

Paris, Tex., Dec. 11.—Col. Jake Hodges of this city, one of the presidential electors for the state-at-large on the Cleveland ticket last year, authorizes the statement to-day that he will be a candidate for governor next year unless some man not now considered as available offers for the place. Col. Hodges was a warm supporter of Gov. Hogg and did him much service, but his friends here believe him to be more conservative than the governor and believe he will draw many Clark adherents to him in the event of his candidacy. They regard him as a happy medium upon which all elements can unite without the sacrifice of a single principle.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Longview, Tex., Dec. 11.—The International and Great Northern north-bound cannon ball which left Austin at 11:30 last night was held up by six masked robbers last night at Duvall's, a siding twelve miles this side of Austin. The following was obtained from the train crew and passengers who arrived here at 10 a. m. to-day. The switch lock was broken and the switch thrown so the train would run in on the siding which would have caused a dangerous wreck but the engineer slowed up when he saw the switch was turned and stopped before the train had passed entirely on the siding. Engineer Ruthledge was preparing to back out when a volley of bullets hit his engine and cab, and he was ordered down and told to get the express messenger to open the express car door. In this they were successful and soon had the train-

men standing in line near the door with all hands up. The express car was carefully searched and the messenger roundly cursed and threatened against hiding anything from them. The passengers were also relieved of money and valuables.

BARRY IS MAYOR.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 11.—To-day the state supreme court at Austin overruled the motion for a rehearing in the Barry-Connor contest case.

THE SENATE'S PRECAUTIONS.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The officials of the United States senate are taking every precaution to prevent an attack by any murderous bomb thrower from the galleries similar to that in the French chamber on the 9th. No person is permitted to enter the galleries carrying any sort of extra package, and suspicious looking characters are closely scrutinized when about the senate chamber or in the corridors.

No better preparation for the hair has ever been invented than Ayer's hair vigor. It restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness, everyone so much admires. Its reputation is world-wide.

STRONG WITNESSES.

STATEMENTS THAT ARE WORTH REMEMBERING.

Words That Ought to Be Burned into the Conscience of Every American Citizen. Let the Reader Consider Who Says These Things.

I would as soon vote to repeal the constitutional amendment that made slavery forever impossible in America as I would to repeal the prohibitory law and establish a license law in this state. The present law may fail; it may not be executed; it may be stricken from the statute book. But, whatever may come, in God's name spare Massachusetts from a license law! Spare us the guilt and shame of authorizing by a Massachusetts law any man to put a bottle to the lips of his neighbor.—Hon. Henry Wilson in 1867.

A law which assumes that a thing is wrong, and yet tolerates it; which attempts only to check and regulate it, without utterly prohibiting it; which aims to derive a revenue from it for the purpose of government; which makes that which if morally wrong legal, is one of those things in human affairs with which the throne of God can have no fellowship.—Rev. Dr. Albert Barnes in a Sermon on "The Throne of Iniquity."

Under all forms of license the people have every facility to get drunk, and the young every temptation to drink. License is practical "free rum." Prohibition unenforced could be no worse. But it properly defines the business and keep our hands clear of the price of blood.—Dr. J. M. Buckley in The Christian Advocate, Oct. 4, 1883.

It is true, I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowing poison. Gain-seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes, but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people.—Emperor of China in Response to a Request to License the Opium Traffic.

If men will engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law book as a pillow, nor quiet conscience with the opiate of a court license.—Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen in 1833.

Gentlemen, I cannot permit a question of mere revenue to be considered alongside of a question of morals. But give me a sober population, not wasting their earnings on strong drink, and I will know where to get my revenue.—Gladstone to the Brewers of London.

My judgment unqualifiedly condemns, and my heart and my manhood rebel against any system that would permit the great source of all wrong and misery and crime to exist by authority of the commonwealth.—Thomas Talbot of Massachusetts, While Governor.

Licensed liquor is just as disastrous now as it was when King Ahasuerus and his guests had a disgraceful, drunken time at a banquet, though, as we are told, "the drinking was according to law."—Dr. William M. Thayer.

If the traffic in ardent spirits is immoral, then of necessity are the laws which authorize the traffic immoral. And if the laws are immoral, then we must be immoral if we do not protest against them.—Gerritt Smith.

To sell rum for a livelihood is bad enough, but for a whole community to share the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve and Judas.—Horace Greeley in 1853.

The cause of temperance has nothing to hope but much to fear from a license system.—Dr. Daniel Dorchester in "The Liquor Problem In All Ages."

LYON & GRIBBLE,

DEALERS IN

Lumber,

Sash, Doors, Paints, Lime,

Barbed Wire.

And All Kinds of Builders' Hardware.

N. M. PETERS,

Manager.

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 Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
 Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
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\$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP. Do you wear them? When next in need a pair. Best in the world.

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 FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES FOR BOYS FOR MISSES

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay \$6 to \$8, try my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by M. Shlosberg & Co.

SILVER'S CHAMPION.

THE Rocky Mountain NEWS.

THE DAILY—By Mail.

Subscription price reduced as follows:
 One year.....\$6.00
 Six months..... 3.00
 Three months..... 1.50
 One month..... .50

THE WEEKLY—By Mail.

One year, in advance.....\$1.00

The News is the only great daily in the United States that is identified with the Populist free coinage movement, and should be in the hands of every voter, north, south, east and west. Send your subscription at once. Address, THE NEWS, Denver, Colo.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," spoke up a little girl, whose mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

Land for Sale.

School section 390, Childress county, 2½ miles east from Kirkland, 200 acres broke, two pastures with good grass, good well of water, cistern, wind mill, four room house and plenty of wood. F. W. & D. Ry runs through section, for \$3500; one-half trade stock or good property or a good farm.

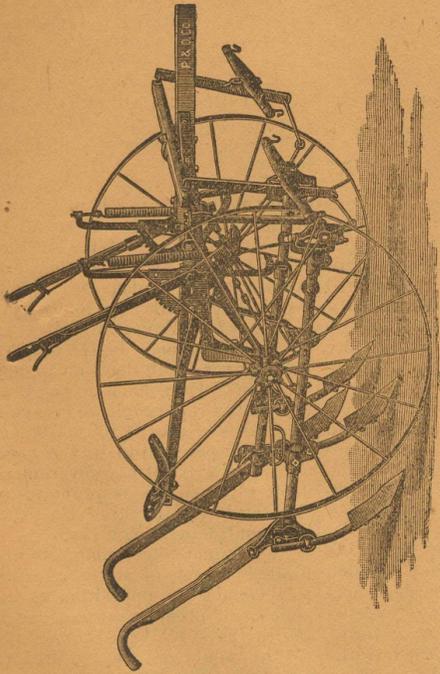
H. J. E. WILLIAMS, Kirkland, Texas.

If you are thinking of making any provisions for your family in the way of life insurance, call on H. H. Rice and see what inducements are offered by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

M. L. HADDOCK,

Carries the largest and best selected stock of

Implements ^{AND} Farm Machinery In Northwest Texas.



Clipper
Riding and Walking
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The celebrated Tricycle sulky plows, Canton Clipper walking and gang plows, Canton disc harrows, superior grain drills, Imperial chills, blows, wind mills, pumps, fittings, etc. In fact you can get anything you need from a garden plow to a gin outfit. Call and examine; no trouble to answer questions. Prices as low as the lowest.

Superior
Grain Drills
Hacks,
Buggies,
Carts
and
Spring
Wagons.
Henrietta,
Texas.

GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

Cotton Belt Route

December 19, 20 and 21,

1 Fare for Round Trip

From all stations in Texas to
Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati
and points in—

Tennessee, Kentucky,
Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia
and the Carolinas.

Tickets good for return 35 days from date of sale.

The "Cotton Belt Route" will for this occasion run special excursion trains with

Through Coaches,
Pullman Buffet Sleepers

Free Reclining Chair Cars

From all points on its lines through without change to
Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta,

and other points, crossing the Mississippi on the magnificent cantilever bridge at Memphis. This being the only bridge across the Mississippi south of St. Louis, definitely settles it as the quickest and safest route to and from the entire southeast. Your ticket agent can give you all the particulars, and will arrange your trip via Memphis (and the Cotton Belt Route) at no greater cost than the "ferry transfer" gateways.

All Lines Sell Tickets Via—
"Cotton Belt Route" TO THE SOUTHEAST.

Remember this—that no matter what route you take going you return on regular trains, and the "Cotton Belt Route" is the only line with trains starting east of the Mississippi river and running through to Waco, Fort Worth, Sherman and intermediate points without change twice each day.
For rates, maps, time tables and schedule of through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or
A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.
S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by H. A. Selby and estrayed before the undersigned authority, one bay horse about 15-12 hands high, about 15 years old, branded 4 on left shoulder. One dun mare about seven years old, branded O V on left thigh, the two appraised at \$25. Done at office in Henrietta, Texas, this 2nd day of November, 1892.
JOS. F. JOHNS,
Justice of the Peace.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by J. R. Duncan and estrayed before the undersigned authority, one gray horse 5 years old, 14-2 hands high, branded V on left shoulder and A on left side, appraised at \$30. Done at office in Blue Grove, Texas, this 25th day of November, 1892.
J. M. WATTS,
Justice of the Peace.

I have for sale 4000 acres of land in Clay county all good grazing or farm land, price low and terms easy; also 20 improved farms. Will sell on good terms. Call on or address
H. L. KOONTZ,
Henrietta, Clay Co., Texas.

OUR ANNEXATIONS.

Something About the Extent and Cost of Additions to the United States.

Our earliest acquisitions of territory was made in 1803, during the first term of Jefferson in the presidency. This is what is called the "Louisiana purchase." When Jefferson began negotiations with France for the purchase of the Louisiana province, fortune was on our side. First Bonaparte asked 100,000,000 francs for the province, which was about \$20,000,000 in American money, but at length he agreed to accept 60,000,000 on the stipulation that the United States should assume certain monetary claims which our citizens had against France, which were assumed to be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 in amount. The Territory of Louisiana, therefore, cost us in all about \$15,000,000. There was some opposition to the purchase among the Federalist party, and a few of Jefferson's own friends said that he had not the constitutional authority to make it. Jefferson himself conceded that he bent the constitution almost to the breaking point. Scruples were silenced, however, in view of the importance of the acquisition. The senate ratified the treaty, and both house and senate provided for the appropriation of the purchase money. It was a memorable achievement. None grander or mightier in its consequences for this country figures in our history. In the tract thus acquired from France is comprised all, or nearly all, of the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and a part of Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. This tract covers nearly 1,200,000 square miles, or a much larger area than was comprised in the national domain previous to that acquisition.

Our second annexation of territory came in 1819, when Spain ceded Florida to the United States on condition that this country should assume the claims of its citizens against Spain, amounting to about \$5,000,000. By this treaty the United States agreed to recognize the Sabine River as the eastern boundary of Mexico, then a Spanish province, and the forty-second degree of latitude was agreed upon as the northerly boundary of Spanish territory west of the Rocky Mountains. By the Florida annexation 59,268 square miles of territory were added to the national domain.

Texas was our next acquisition of territory. This took place about a quarter of a century later than the Florida annexation, or in 1845. Mexico gained its independence from Spain shortly after Spain's cession of Florida to the United States, and Texas was a part of Mexican territory. Texas had been settled by emigrants from the United States, and it was closely allied to this country in trade interests as well as in ethnologic and social ties. The Americans who peopled Texas became even more dissatisfied with government by Mexicans than the Mexicans previously became with government by Spain, and after a short war achieved their independence and set up a republic. This was in 1836, and the United States recognized the republic the next year. The Texans then sought admission to the Union, but this was opposed by many of the people of the country, and the scheme failed for the time being. A large part of the South wanted annexation, but a large part of the North opposed it. Most of the friends of annexation were Democrats and most of its foes were Whigs. "Annexation and war with Mexico are identical," said Henry Clay, the great Whig statesman. Annexation became an issue in politics, and when the Democrats, who comprised the great bulk of annexationists, won the presidency in 1844, electing James K. Polk, whose sympathies were strongly in that direction, annexation followed. It came, indeed, during the Whig administration which was then retiring, as the Whigs considered the victory of the Democracy an evidence that the country wanted Texas admitted to the Union, and many of voted for admission.

As had been expected, the admission of Texas caused war between the United States and Mexico, as the United States set out to enforce

Texas' claim to the territory bounded by the Rio Grande on the west and southwest, while Mexico attempted to fix that boundary at the Nueces River. The war began in 1847 and ended with the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, in February, 1848, by the representatives of the two nations.

By the annexation of Texas, and the war which followed, we gained territory to the extent of about 921,000 square miles, including, in addition to Texas, the tract now comprised in the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, and the states of Nevada and California and part of Colorado and Wyoming. The United States, by the provisions of this treaty, however, paid \$15,000,000 to Mexico, and assumed a debt due from Mexico to our citizens amounting to about \$3,250,000.

Another cession of territory from Mexico to the United States occurred between five and six years after the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A region south of the Gila River, belonging now to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, was in dispute at the close of the war, both sides claiming it. At last, however, the controversy was amicably settled by the payment of \$10,000,000 by our government to Mexico, by which the disputed tract was acquired by us. This was in 1853. This transaction figures in political history as the Gadsden purchase, James Gadsden, the United States minister to Mexico, negotiating the treaty under which the cession was made. In this affair 45,000 square miles of territory were added to the country's domain. These annexations, beginning with the Louisiana purchase in 1803, advanced our national domain from the eastern bank of the Mississippi, which had been our western boundary, to the Pacific Ocean. A dispute as to the northern boundary of Oregon and the southern boundary of the British possessions in that quarter took place between the United States and England in the '40's, which at one time threatened to lead to war between the two countries. At last the controversy was peaceably adjusted by fixing the boundary at its present line, each side conceding something in the interest of peace.

The acquisition of Alaska occurred in 1867. We bought this territory from Russia in that year, paying \$7,200,000 for it. It added about \$77,000 square miles to the country's domain. This is the latest territorial acquisition by us. It is the only one made since the war, and is the only one made by any other party than the Democracy. The Democrats were at the front in national affairs when the province of Louisiana was purchased, when Florida was obtained, and when all our Mexican territory was acquired except that which came to us by the annexation of Texas. Texas was admitted to the Union when a Whig administration was still in power, but the Whigs had previously opposed it, and only turned in favor of it after the Democracy had carried the country for president chiefly on that issue. The credit for Texas annexation really belongs, therefore, to the Democratic party. Alaska was a Republican acquisition.—From Frederick S. Schilling in Globe-Democrat.

THE ROYAL CONSORT.

Cesar was epileptic, of feeble constitution, with pallid skin and subject to headaches.

The Prince of Wales is very fond of wearing old clothes, probably because he doesn't have to.

Lobengula, the African chief who has given England so much concern, smokes constantly, smoking great quantities of Boer tobacco. In fact, he may be said to live on beef, beer and tobacco.

Christina, queen regent of Spain, is a great advocate of tobacco. She consumes a large quantity of Egyptian cigarettes, and his little majesty, Alphonso XIII, enjoys lighting them for her.

The little queen of Holland is punished when she is naughty. She evidently thinks her lot a hard one, for she was overheard scolding her doll, and in order to terrify it, threatened to turn it into a queen if it did not behave better.

King Oscar of Sweden is once more coming to the front as an author, copies of a stirring poem entitled "Memories of the Swedish Fleet," composed by him, having just been placed upon the market by his Stockholm publishers.

Princess Maud of Wales collects ivory, and has an extensive museum of tusks of elephants shot by her father and uncles, teeth of walrus, seals, sharks, lions and alligators, and of wild boars shot and sent by the emperor of Russia to enrich her collection.



S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 150 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Cures others, will cure you

Prohibition is the only issue that will settle at one time the saloon, labor and race problems.

Can You Answer?

Every bloated, miserable, wretched, loathsome drunkard was once as pure a boy as yours. Without the saloons he could never have been what he is today. Saloons could not have been here except by the will of the voters, and they cannot remain to make more drunkards except by the votes of the people. How can men who love humanity vote with either of the old license parties for the perpetuation of this condition of things?

There is one dreadful evil overspreading the whole land which makes havoc of our workingmen—the evil of intemperance. Unless you make distinct and positive efforts against it, you will be neglecting an evil which is eating out the very heart of society, destroying domestic life among our working classes and perhaps doing greater injury than any other cause that could be named in this age.—Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Young man, swear off. If you are in the habit of taking a glass of intoxicants, swear off! He who is a total abstainer will never be a drunkard. He who drinks may be one. Take the safe course. Quit!

The devil sets no traps for the man who expects to get to heaven by being religious a couple of hours a week.

The Lord is calling in trumpet tones to the church membership to arise and banish the drink traffic. Every voter is a king and can with others declare what the law shall be.

Touch the goblet no more.
It will make thy heart sore
To its very core.
Its perfume is the breath
Of the angel of death,
And the light that within it lies
Is the flash of his evil eyes,
For sorrow, sickness and care
Are all there.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

Words of Wisdom.

And we know that if the saloon system as now existing in New York could be abolished it would prove the grandest help to the laborer and sure defeat to the capitalists, his agents and slave overseer, the barroom keeper, as he could not deliver the goods on election day as heretofore.—St. Louis National Reformer (Farmers' Alliance).

To talk about a respectable saloon is sheer nonsense. You might as well talk of an honest thief or an innocent criminal.

The friends of personal liberty seem to undervalue the danger threatening them. The enormous strides which Prohibition has made, especially in Democratic states, ought to awaken them.—Washington Sentinel (brewers' national organ).

He who drinks when he's hot
To keep himself cool
Adds the vice of the sot
To the deed of a fool.
He who drinks when he is cool
To keep himself hot
Adds the deed of a fool
To the vice of a sot.

—G. W. Bungay.

She Served Lemonade.
A certain New York clubman became desperately enamored of a charming country widow. She was not unmindful of his passion and invited him down to dine at her place. He was something of a gourmet, and as she was richly endowed with the accumulations of her first husband's trade in some patent medicines, the suitor anticipated a delicious little dinner which should make him appear at his very best when it came to putting the momentous question. But when they were at the table, and she served him only cold ham, jelly, tea and lemonade, his heart felt. He had never made love after a dinner like that, and he could not rekindle the flame. It was no go, and he gave it up. As he was making his adieu the widow asked with seeming simplicity, "My dear Mr. W., how does one get into New York society?" His opportunity had come. It was a mean advantage, but he took it as he replied, "By not serving lemonade at dinner!" And he hurried to the station.—New York Recorder.

Funeral Waxen Effigies.
Toward the end of the fourteenth century arose the practice of carrying a waxen effigy of the deceased either on or before the coffin in the funeral procession. The earliest instance of this practice is in the case of King Henry V, whose effigy formed the first of those figures which are still preserved in Westminster abbey. This custom was only observed in the case of royalty and persons of high position. The expense of a waxen representation of the deceased would prevent poor people from following it. The waxen effigy of Oliver Cromwell lay in state while the body itself was being embalmed, so that most probably the actual corpse was never exposed to public view. The practice appears to have been discontinued shortly after the Restoration.—Westminster Gazette.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"



To Young Mothers
Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor,
Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Don't Lose Heart.

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS this year, and make up for lost time. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 will give you many valuable hints about what to raise and how to raise it. It contains information to be had from no other source. Free to all.
D. M. Ferry & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

CARLISLE ANSWERED.

Senator Stewart Replies to His Late Speech to New York Bankers.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22, '93.
Hon. John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury: Sir:—My regard for you personally, and the high estimation I entertain for your ability as a statesman and a lawyer induces me to call your attention to the unfortunate predicament in which the bankers of New York City are placing you.

The newspapers reported that you were about to commence the coining of the silver bullion in the treasury as authorized by the statutes. The people recognized in such proposed action a decent respect for law which was the more gratifying, because unusual in your department. Unfortunately for your good intentions, you visited New York before putting them into execution. The result of your visit is stated in the *Financier* of November, 1893, as follows:

"One good result of Secretary Carlisle's recent visit to New York was the understanding then arrived at between him and the bankers that he would abandon the idea of attempting to increase the coining of silver dollars in order to secure some profit on seigniorage."

It was well known before your visit to New York that the London and New York syndicate, which has been so successful in destroying silver to enhance gold, which they have cornered, intended that the silver bullion in the treasury should be held as a threat to deter other countries from a more liberal use of silver as money, through fear of a glut in the market by an untimely sale of so large an amount of silver bullion. But it was not known that you sympathized with the syndicate's scheme to prevent the use of silver money in any part of the world.

You were not satisfied in quietly carrying out the understanding with the bankers, as reported in *Financier*, but you again visited New York and, in a speech at a banquet given by bankers at Delmonico's, on the 21st inst., you undertook to assign better reasons than the bankers themselves could give for their scheme of gold contraction. But you failed. Your speech only shows that the least said is a bad cause the better for its advocates. You say:

"The value of our trade with the people of other countries during the last fiscal year was more than \$1,700,000,000."

In other words, we bought of the products of other countries between eight and nine hundred millions and sold them substantially an equal amount. You seem to regard the convenience of foreign trade amounting to \$1,700,000,000 of more consequence than the domestic trade of the country, estimated by the best authorities at about fifty thousand millions. You argue that this country cannot maintain its present conspicuous position as a great commercial nation "unless we preserve a monetary system substantially, at least, in accord with the monetary systems of the other principal nations." Why do you regard a conspicuous position abroad of so much more importance than a prosperous condition at home?

Suppose the monetary systems of other nations which you maintain is necessary to the convenience of \$1,700,000,000 of foreign trade, should be injurious to our \$50,000,000,000 of domestic trade, would you advise the adoption of a foreign system suited to our foreign trade which would destroy our domestic prosperity?

Suppose England makes money dear, because we owe her a large amount of money, and she wants us to pay her more than we agreed to, and get our wheat and cotton for less than the cost of production, do you think we ought to adopt England's plan to rob ourselves?

Are you quite sure that we need English money to buy foreign commodities? Is it not barely possible that nearly all our purchases are exchanges for the commodities we sell? Did it ever occur to you that few countries ever had the same kind of money, and that all the nations of the world have frequently suspended specie payment and used only paper, and that more than half of the people of the world now use silver while others use gold, and that trade has

always been maintained between commercial nations?

Are you aware of the fact that gold standard countries are at a disadvantage in trading with silver standard countries; that the commerce of India expanded under a silver currency, while that of England with the Orient fell off on the gold standard, and that free coinage was suspended in India to break up Indian manufacturers and prevent India from superseding England in supplying China and Japan with manufactured commodities?

Are you aware of the fact that the exports of India have fallen off about 50 per cent since the coining of silver was suspended in that country? You say there can be no international legal tender without international agreement. Suppose there cannot, what of it? Was there ever any international legal tender, except in the Latin Union, where a common coinage was adopted in 1865 between France and her near neighbors, Italy, Greece, Belgium and Switzerland? You say:

"The stamp on a coin attests its weight and fineness, but it adds nothing whatever to its intrinsic value in the markets of the world."

Are you aware that "value" is not "intrinsic," but what a thing will sell for, and is always comparative? Do you not know that value, so far from being "intrinsic," does not attach to any one thing, but is the comparative worth of the property exchanged, as estimated by the buyer and seller in the consummation of a contract of purchase and sale? You say that the stamp adds nothing to the exchangeable value of silver in the markets of the world. Are you sure of that? Do you mean to say that silver coin, with the stamp of the United States upon it, is not worth more than silver bullion in a foreign country? Do you doubt that a million silver dollars in London would be worth as much as a million gold dollars, less the cost of transporting them to New York? You say:

"We must either relinquish a large part of our share in the commerce of the world or conduct our international trade upon such basis as the general judgment of the commercial nations may establish."

Why can we not produce wheat and cotton and sell them abroad without the use of English money at home? Can you point to an instance where the foreign trade of a country was injured or diminished by plenty of money at home to stimulate business, whether it was the same kind of money which foreign nations used or not? Was there ever a time in the history of Great Britain when her foreign trade increased as rapidly as during the twenty-two years of suspension, when the country was involved in the Napoleonic wars, or a time in the history of India when her foreign trade developed as it did in the 20 years preceding the suspension of coinage last summer?

Was our foreign trade decreased by our greenback currency between 1862 and 1879? Why do you think it more important that John Doe and Richard Roe, who buy more foreign goods than can be paid for in products of the United States, should be enabled to ship our money abroad and produce contraction at home, than it is to have money enough in this country to maintain stability of prices and do equity between debtor and creditor? Are you sure that your plea for foreign trade is not, after all, an attempt to justify the wickedness of the gold syndicate of London and New York, who want to enhance the value of gold which they control, and reduce the price of property which the laborers and artisans of this country produce?

Your contention that the option given by law to the debtor to pay in any kind of legal tender money does not apply to the government as a debtor, is in harmony with your recent associations. Why has not the government a right to pay its debts according to contract as much as an individual? Why have not the people in the aggregate the same rights as individuals? Why should the bonds of the United States, which cost originally 50 cents on the dollar, and upon which the government has paid more than their face value in interest, not be paid in the money stipulated in the contract? They were expressly made payable in either gold or silver dollars at the option

of the government. At the time the contract was made that option was, and still is, valuable. What right has the secretary of the treasury to give that option away without consideration, and tax the people to make up the difference? You say:

"The private citizen may very properly avail himself of the lawful right to discharge his private obligations held by voluntary creditors in any kind of legal tender money, because he has only his own personal interest to protect and owes no public duty in the premises."

Does not a government officer owe a public duty to protect the United States? How does it happen that what is honest for a private citizen to do is dishonest for the government? Did you ever reflect that an agent for a private citizen who should give away a valuable option to a creditor would commit a breach of trust if not a crime?

How can a public officer give away a valuable option of the government without betraying the trust of all the people of the United States?

Did you remember, when you were making your speech to the bankers, that you were occupying the same banquet hall that your predecessor occupied on the 17th day of November, 1891, when he told the bankers he would not obey the third section of the act of 1890, which declares that he (the secretary of the treasury) "shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for," but that he would pay such notes in gold alone? Why did you follow his bad example and continue that practice? Why did you send gold out of the country when it was your duty to retain it and pay in silver? Was it for the purpose of creating a scare and producing a panic?

Are you not aware that France and Germany, with laws similar to ours, giving the government the right to pay gold or silver, exercised the option in favor of the people of those countries and refused to pay out gold for export? Who ever suggested that those governments were dishonest, or their credit impaired by complying with their contracts? Why do you give preference to exporters of gold and investors in bonds over other people? Are they not as well able to take care of themselves in contracts with the government as anybody else? You say:

"The country has recently heard a great deal about bimetalism and a double standard," and that you are unable to understand what is meant by the double standard. You are right in that respect, for no one who understands the question advocates the double standard. It is an absurdity.

But you ought to know what bimetalism means. You have argued that question very well in several speeches which you have made in congress, but since you persist in confusing bimetalism with the double standard, let me explain: Bimetalism means the right, which existed for thousands of years previous to 1873, to coin standard money out of either gold or silver. The standard money so coined is but one standard. It makes no difference out of which metal the dollar is coined, and you will hardly contend that when standard money could be made out of both gold and silver there was too much material for that purpose. You said in the house of representatives in 1878:

"I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none to large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry."

Have you changed your mind? If so, please tell us why. Our complaint is that when standard money can only be made out of gold there is not enough gold for that purpose. You say:

"If, for instance, the silver dollar and gold dollar were of precisely the same value, and could be kept so at all times, there would be, in fact, but one standard, one unit for the measurement of values."

Do you know that the silver dollar and the gold dollar were kept for thousands of years of the same

value, while both gold and silver could be converted into dollars or other units of money at the mint, and that the gold and silver dollar in the United States are of the same value? Is it not true that when a given amount of coin can be obtained at the mint for either a given quantity of silver or another quantity of gold, that the quantities of silver and the quantities of gold which can be exchanged for the same amount of coin, will always be equal in value to each other?

Do you know how parity between the two metals was preserved under free coinage? Was it not because if one metal became more plentiful than the other, and more easily obtained, that everybody would use it, and by the increased demand restore the parity? You say:

"The question, whether the obligations of the United States will be paid in coin, current in all the markets of the world, has already been settled, and it has, in my opinion, been settled for all time to come."

Do you really believe the crime, which you so justly denounced in 1878, has been consummated for all time? You said, before you association with the New York bankers became so intimate as it now is, that:

"According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world, is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money of the world."

You say:

"That gold is the international money, and that all trade balances are settled in gold, or which is the same thing, on a gold basis; all other forms of currency being adjusted to that standard it is useless for the advocates of a different system to insist that this ought not to be so. It is so, and we cannot change the fact."

Did you not use all the influence of the treasury department to force the passage of the repealing act of the extra session, for the purpose of producing the results you described? How do you reconcile such a course of action with your declarations when you represented the people of Kentucky, and before your intimate association with the bankers of New York?

Besides, if you mean to say that the repealing act of the extra session has changed all the obligations of the United States which were payable in either gold or silver into obligations payable in gold alone, the act was a gross and fraudulent piece of class legislation. It was legislation to increase taxation for the sole and single purpose of paying to domestic and foreign creditors more than it was agreed to pay. You said that "this was done by the deliberate judgment of the American people, and the declared purpose of those who have been entrusted with the execution of the laws."

I admit that it was done by the declared purpose of those entrusted with the execution of the laws; the purpose of the treasury officials to pay bondholders in gold, when it was stipulated in the bond that they should take silver, has been uniform and consistent. They have acted all along as if the people had no rights which the bondholders were compelled to respect. But when you say this was done by the deliberate judgment of the American people I take issue with you.

Both political parties for the last twenty years have declared in favor of bimetalism and the use of silver for all purposes for which gold is used. Such was substantially the declaration upon which the Democratic party came into power. There was no suggestion

in the platform of either party that the words "gold and silver coin" should be stricken out of those obligations, and the word "gold" alone be substituted therefor. If such be the effects of the repealing act it was obtained without the consent or approval of the American people. The contracts and obligations of the government, if changed by that act, were changed by the influence of money and federal power, contrary to the will of the people, and contrary to equity and fair dealing. You say:

"We have already on hand a stock of silver coined and uncoined, sufficient to meet all the requirements of the country for years to come."

What use is there for the uncoined bullion if the bankers will not let you coin it? What use is there for any part of the stock of silver on hand, whether coined or not, if you are denied by the gold syndicate the privilege of using it as money? Why is the silver in the treasury any better than so much paper if it has no money function? How much do you propose to tax the people to buy gold for a basis of the \$1,100,000,000 of silver and paper to do duty as money? You will not pay government debts with silver as provided by the statute at the time the debts were contracted. You say:

"We cannot alone maintain unlimited coinage of silver as a full legal tender in opposition to the policies of other great nations of the earth."

Why would we be required to maintain unlimited coinage alone when more than half of the people of the world are doing that very thing?

How do you know that we can not do it with the help we have until we try it? Why can we not coin and use all the silver we can get? If we cannot do that pray suggest how the people are to be supplied with money, if you think it of any consequence that they should be supplied? Will you supply them with gold? We cannot get the \$550,000,000 of gold in Russia—she holds that for war purposes. We cannot get it from Austria, because she will not pay out gold for the redemption of her paper. We cannot get it from Germany or France, because they will give us silver if we demand gold for export from those countries. We may get some of the \$450,000,000 in the British empire, but if we do she will call it back in interest on the debt we owe her at the rate of from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year. The value of gold has already advanced about 50 per cent, as compared with other commodities, and our farmers and planters are about exhausted in producing wheat and cotton and selling them at ruinously low prices to buy dear foreign gold to pay debts which were payable in silver when contracted. Is the ever increasing scramble for dear gold the only prospect that you can hold out to the struggling masses?

Mr. Carlisle, your new role ill becomes you. Mr. Gladstone advocates the gold standard because he says the world outside of the United Kingdom of Great Britain owes the bondholders of the United Kingdom \$10,000,000,000, and that it would be folly to remonetize silver. He advocates the gold standard solely on the ground that it is beneficial to the English bondholders, to make foreigners pay in dear gold. He does not disguise the fact that he favors the English bondholder against the American debtors.

How can you, Mr. Carlisle, join Mr. Gladstone in robbing American debtors to enrich a foreign syndicate of bondholders? You were raised an American in a state proud of its American independence and manhood. Your speeches in the house of representatives when you were fresh from the people, abound in the vigor of honest American sentiment. No one denounced in more forcible or emphatic language than you did the bondholders' crime of 1873 demonetizing silver. You certainly can not be comfortable in your new role defending that crime.

Take my advice; stay away from New York; protect the rights of the United States as faithfully as you would the rights of an individual who employed you and paid you a good salary. Be guided by the laws of congress, and not the advice or dictation of the gold syndicates of London and New York. Regain, if possible, the confidence

of a confiding people who are grieved at your frequent visits and associations with the bankers of New York. Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM M. STEWART.

CONGRESS.

In the senate on Thursday several minor bills were passed. The senate then went into executive session. After the doors were reopened the senate adjourned till Monday.

In the house during the morning hour the resolution authorizing an additional clerical force for house aroused some opposition from Messrs. Sayers and Kilgore and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, took occasion to chide and reproach the Democratic side with backsliding in their pledges of retrenchment and reform. The resolution, however, passed. Discussion of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed.

In the house on Friday an effort was made to pass a bill admitting Utah as a state, but it failed. On a vote the bankruptcy bill was defeated 142 to 111. The house then adjourned until Monday.

In the senate on Monday discussion of the Hawaiian affair consumed the day.

In the house the session was brief and uninteresting. Several bills of minor importance were passed. District of Columbia matters occupied the remainder of the day.

In the senate on Tuesday the bill to repeal the federal election laws was discussed.

The house discussed the bill to admit Utah as a state.

In the senate on Wednesday the Hawaiian and tariff questions were discussed.

In the house the bill admitting Utah to statehood passed without a division at the conclusion of an unimportant debate. The only amendments of importance incorporated in the enabling act were by Powers of Vermont, prohibiting polygamy forever, and another by Wheeler of Alabama, reducing to one-half the land granted the state for common school purposes.

Finest selection of Christmas goods and lowest prices at City drug store.

JOLLY NEWS.

Farm work has about come to an end for the winter.

Coal is going. Mr. Rodgers has sold two car loads already.

Mr. Chilson was up from Henrietta Monday.

M. J. Millard stocked up in shingles this week.

Mrs. Robison returned from Taylor last Saturday and reports her sister on the improve.

Why is Jolly left out by the Alliance lecturer, T. R. Boasman? We can warrant a crowded hall and good attention to any speaker—Democrat, Republican, Populist or Prohibitionist who will come in our midst.

Dr. H. D. Jenkins has completed a large chicken coop and coal shed. He now starts the erection of a barn. Mr. Crews of Henrietta, has the work.

We suppose by this time the conversion of Castle Garden into an aquarium has been accomplished. The roof that rang with Jenny Lind's voice and shook with the booming of the guns that welcomed Lafayette as he walked up the carpeted way into the fortress, will hear no sound more interesting than the grunt of the sea lion, the splashing of waters and the exclamations of the many visitors.

C. N. Reed, a piano finisher, said at a meeting of unemployed in Chicago lately, "I haven't eaten a bite for two days, and my wife lies at home sick and starving. I've looked for work until I'm worn out, and where is it to end?" He was about to say more, but tears streamed down his cheeks, and he choked with the words on his lips, "I'm hungry."

"Too proud to beg,
Too home to steal,
He knew what it was
To be wantin' a meal."

"And where is it to end?" is a startling question. Our country is replete with the cry of the poor, yes starving! Armies of men turned into tramps. How long will this continue? Just as long as patriotism and intelligence does not rise up and rebuke the greed, wickedness and folly of those in high places.
M. J. M.
Dec. 13.

TUESDAY'S NEWS.

Austin, Dec. 12.—Dick Wallace and Lum Deaton were arrested today on suspicion of being two of the four men implicated in the robbery of the International train at Duval. Wallace lives near Austin. Deaton is a hack driver and has been about Austin some years. Lewis Shelton has also been arrested on the same charge. Bill Bronson or "Broncho Bill" was shot and perhaps fatally wounded, five miles below town on the Colorado river, by Officer Sam Platt, while resisting arrest for the same robbery. Bronson shot at Platt first. He was brought to town. His wounds are not fatal. He has confessed to the robbery and implicates the other three.

BOND MUDDLE.

Fort Worth, Dec. 12.—At a session of the council held a week ago the council adopted a resolution authorizing the investment of a portion of the sinking fund in outstanding bonds, which, it had been ascertained, could be purchased. Messrs. Blair & Co., the city's fiscal agents in New York, were instructed to buy the bonds, and to send them here, with draft attached, which they have done. Upon presentation of the draft Treasurer Elser refused to pay it, alleging the resolution was contrary to law. The draft, amounting to \$43,333.07 has gone to protest and the council is somewhat embarrassed.

COMPTROLLER'S CIRCULAR.

Austin, Tex., Dec. 12.—It transpired that on the 27th of November the comptroller issued a lengthy circular letter to the collectors over the state urging them to send up their collections to the state treasury immediately, as the cash balance was running down low and likely to run dry altogether unless something besides asking creditors to hold off was done at once. The collectors were notified that if they would send in the collections without waiting until the first of December it would tide over for that month, but they must keep up the rush for the month of December or the bottom would drop out. If they came promptly to the help of the treasury it would be no hardship, though the law contemplates they shall not remit till the end of the month and their action would meet with the universal applause from the people. A copy of the circular was not procured, but the foregoing is declared to be its substance by one of a party visiting Austin from the Alamo city who read it.

Ried Bros' Lard.

I have received a lot of the famous Ried Bros' lard. There are numerous brands of lard on the market, but there is none that can be compared with Ried Bros'. Give your order for it.

J. W. BORUM.

For notions in ladies' outfits see Mrs. Harl before you make your purchases.

Grain sacks at J. W. Borum's.

Riding and walking plows and seeders at M. L. Haddock's.

Holiday Excursions to the Southeast.

On Dec. 19th, 20th and 21st the F. W. & D. C. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at one lowest first-class fare good for 30 days from date of sale, to points in southeastern states, also to St. Louis, Kansas City and Hannibal. Full and complete information cheerfully given by.

O. J. WATROUS,
Agent.

Mrs. Harl is receiving her fall stock of millinery good. Call and see them.

Fresh kraut at D. T. Davis'.

Millinery.

Mrs. Harl, the milliner invites you to call and see her new goods. There may be other stocks but hers is the finest, the best and the largest. There may be stylish goods but hers are the latest. Go and see the goods and she will be certain to suit you.

Christmas is Coming.

C. A. Minton is headquarters for Christmas goods this year, and they are now arriving. All kinds of chinaware, plush goods, woodenware and toys.

WEDNESDAY'S NEWS.

HEAD CUT OFF.

Cleburne, Tex., Dec. 12.—A most horrible accident happened here at 7:35 o'clock this evening, when Dr. John Wagley, a well known physician who has been practicing medicine at Cleburne for thirty years, was run over by a Santa Fe train. His head was severed from his body, which was badly mangled all over. He had gone to the depot with his wife and son, who were going away. He attempted to cross the track in front of the train when the cow-catcher knocked him down and threw him on the track and the engine passed over his body.

SILVER MEN.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Prominent silver leaders of the country will meet here Friday for a two day's conference. It is proposed to raise a large fund and devise means for electing a silver majority of the fifty-fourth congress.

THEY WILL FIGHT.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The following dispatch was received by the navy department to-day:

Honolulu, Dec. 4.—The provisional government has a thousand men under arms; the palace is prepared for defence.

(Signed.) IRVIN.

No information can be secured from the white house or the state department as to the probable time of sending to the senate the Hawaiian papers called for.

CONNOR-BARRY CASE.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 13.—The attorneys of Mayor Connor will carry the fight to the supreme court of the United States. Jerome C. Kearby, J. W. McCormick, Cowart & Ellison, A. Wafencraft and several other lawyers are attorneys for Connor. A motion for a rehearing was pleaded to-day in the Fifth district court of appeals. The papers from Austin did not arrive in time, hence the case went over until Wednesday of next week. In the motion for a rehearing the right of the court to disfranchise voters because the ballots were not numbered is denied, and other points of interest are raised.

Where Seeds Come From.

First among the seed producing houses of the world stands the old establishment of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Established in 1856, this firm has been for years the largest and best known seed house in the world. In 1893 over one hundred thousand dealers handled Ferry's seeds, and the number of people who planted them runs far into the millions. For 1894 this firm has made preparation to supply at least 50,000 bushels of garden beans alone. Something more than shrewd business methods is required to place and keep such a business in the lead. It is something that deserves the thought of every one who plants a seed. If every sower could go on a tour of inspection through this great establishment and see what is behind the name of Ferry's seeds, see with what care they have been developed and tested, see with what precision they are sorted and packed, ready for planting, there would be less disappointment and fewer losses from the use of inferior seeds.

Every year D. M. Ferry & Co. issue an Annual for the convenience and instruction of those who plant seeds. It is prepared by the most competent authors, and is rightly looked upon as a standard authority on the most profitable things to plant and the best way to cultivate them. This book is sent free of charge to all who send their name and address to the above mentioned firm.

Charles Macklin, the great actor, lived to be 107; Macready, 80; Roger Kemble, 82.

Wordsworth lived to be 80; Von Ranke, the historian, 101; Guizot, 86; Bancroft, 90.

Humboldt lived to be 90; Herschel, 88; Mary Somerville, 92; Chevreul, the chemist, 102; Peter Cooper, 92; Simon Cameron, 90.

Reformers are frequently long lived. Lucy Stone died at 75; Mrs. Stanton is 77; Mrs. Livermore, 72; Garrison lived to be 75; Julia Ward Howe is 74.

County Court.

State vs. Jerome Houston, carrying pistol; plead guilty and fined \$25 and costs.

State vs. F. C. Scheer, killing cattle; not guilty.

State vs. Jerome Houston, aggravated assault; plead guilty and fined \$75 and costs.

State vs. R. J. Block, aggravated assault; plead guilty and fined \$100 and costs.

H. B. McCenzie vs. A. W. High, debt; dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

H. B. McKenzie vs. Phoenix Insurance Co., garnishee debt; dismissed at cost of plaintiff.

An order was made setting aside certain property of the estate of John Manton, deceased, for the maintenance of his family. A report of the administrator was also filed.

The will of E. E. Spangler was filed for probate by Cora B. Spangler.

E. W. Coleman was appointed temporary administrator of the estate of J. H. Dunn, deceased.

Wm. Tate vs. W. A. Squires, debt; dismissed at cost of defendant.

A. M. Burch et al, vs. W. A. Squires, debt; judgment for plaintiffs for \$421.09.

For choice apples, bananas, oranges and cranberries go to R. P. Stone's.

The latest and prettiest hats put up at M. J. DENNING'S.

The best candy in Henrietta at D. T. Davis' 16 3

Fort Sill Move.

Whether the Fort Sill country opens or not, you can get first-class groceries cheap for cash at D. T. Davis'.

For first-class groceries and rock bottom prices go to D. T. Davis.

For groceries go to D. T. Davis.

Condensed mince meat at J. W. Borum's.

Mrs. Harl has moved her millinery business into the Ansley building in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Denning.

New crop ribbon cane molasses at D. T. Davis'.

Santa Claus' headquarters is at the City drug store, south side square.

PROGRAM

of the fifth Sunday mass meeting of Montague association to be held with Bellevue church Friday before the fifth Sunday in December at 10 o'clock a. m.

Introductory sermon by Eld. A. Newsom, alternate, J. L. Roach.

Should all regenerate members of the Baptist church partake of the Lord's supper? J. N. Standifer, G. A. C. Roy.

Is obedience essential to salvation? J. H. Biddy, J. L. Roach.

Give reasons for divinity and humanity existing in Christ. F. M. McConnell and J. F. Young.

What is the full meaning of the latter clause of the 10th verse of the 12th chapter of Paul to the Romans. Eld. Newsom and Eld. Sutherland.

All are invited to come.
S. REEVES,
A. S. COX,
T. P. MILLER,
Program Committee.

B4 buying your Christmas fruits go to R. P. Stone's, they are fresh and nice.

Road Notice to Land Owners.

We the undersigned freeholders and residents of the county of Clay and state of Texas duly appointed a jury by the commissioners court of said county at the August term thereof, A. D. 1893, as appears by the records of said court, to lay out, survey and describe a certain road designated in the petition of G. Gillespie and others for a public road, having first been duly sworn according to law, will meet at J. W. Robinson's farm on the 15th day of December, 1893, and proceed to view, survey and lay out a public road of the first class, 40 feet in width, be established in said county, having its points of beginning and termination, course and intermediate points as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the Henrietta and Newport and Henrietta and Jacksboro roads, at or near the N W corner of survey No. 3228, T. E. & L. Co.; thence north to the southwest corner of No. 3226; thence west to the southeast corner of the Henry Dixon survey, thence north with the east line of same, and G. F. Lawrence and to the intersection with the Blue Grove and Bellevue road on the west line of the John T. Collingsworth survey.

J. C. GOWAN,
P. F. CHILDERS,
J. P. HARMAN,
JOHN CURTIS,
O. S. HITCHCOCKS,
Jury.

TURF TOPICS.

Horses in warm countries never have distemper.

A trotting association has been formed at Geneva, O.

C. J. Hamlin thinks Arion can beat Directum in a race.

The hard roadways in cities soon knock a trotting roadster's feet to pieces.

Trotting horse drivers in New England are endeavoring to form an association.

Ed Geers says Robert J is the fastest horse in the world at either way of going.

American trotters or their descendants win nine out of ten races on European tracks.

Electricity, 2:17 1/2, by Electioneer, has been sold to Colonel John E. Thayer of Boston.

Good saddlers and fast roadsters are in great demand in New York city and are hard to get.

The European 2-year-old trotting record is 3:02, by Adria, by Eagle Bird, imported to Austria.

The big trotting tracks all made money this year. The financial depression had little effect on racing.

The Louisville Jockey club goes out of existence next June, and a new association will control Churchill Downs.

The 6-year-old stallion High Commissioner has been presented by Colonel North to the sons of the late E. A. Buck.

The Russians always buckle their harness girths and straps on the off side, just the opposite to our American horsemen.

A smooth going pacer can stand the wear and tear of city pavements longer than a trotter and is therefore the better horse in a city.

Prince Menchikoff, owner of the American trotters, Mattie H, 2:14; Tillie Brown, Birdie B, Louise and others, died recently at Baden-Baden.—Horseman.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Lord Tenynson is busily engaged writing the life of his father.

Baron Albert Rothschild is one of the best chess players in Vienna.

The Earl of Mountcashell was lately married to Miss Cornelius, daughter of a Queen's county (Ireland) farmer. The peer is 67, the peer 26.

There are two colored officers in the regular army, Lieutenants J. H. Alexander and Charles Young of the Ninth cavalry, which is composed of colored troops.

Senator Sherman's real estate holdings at Washington are rated on this year's tax list at \$400,000. He is about the heaviest individual taxpayer at the capital.

Gorham D. Abbott of Winsted, Conn., who became deaf and dumb when a child through an attack of scarlet fever, is just now beginning to talk again after being mute for over 30 years.

The first Canadian city to erect a monument to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald, the distinguished statesman, is Hamilton, Ont. The statue is of bronze and was made by George C. Wade, a London sculptor.

The late Francis Parkman, the historian, was a man who had always about him an air of distinction that made the passerby turn to look at him. He was tall, stately and courtly, with old school dignity of manner.

The Chinese brother is becoming acclimated. Young Knai, a Chinaman, and a Yale graduate, who took an active part in the recent parliament of religions, is engaged to marry Miss Mary Burnham, a pretty girl of Springfield, Mass.

Expressing It Delicately.

Ned—I hardly know how I'm situated as regards this world's goods.

Bob—How's that?

Ned—When I look at my bank account I think I'm poor, and when I look at my wife's clothes I think I must be rich.—Chicago Record.

R. F. STAPLE
LOGAN and FANCY
Grocer.
South Main Street,
Henrietta, Texas.

DRS. FERRISS & JOHNSTON,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Office at
East Side Drug Store,
HENRIETTA - - TEXAS

Dr. J. W. Smith,
Physician & Surgeon,
Henrietta, Texas.
Office at Central Drug Store.

A. D. GOODENOUGH & CO.,
General Land Agents,
HENRIETTA, TEXAS.

Office: Southwest corner public square. Money loaned at low rate of interest. Cattle sold on commission. Cattle or horses taken in part payment on lands.

