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IMPERIALISTS MAY YIELD TO DEMANDS

ASSEMBLY AND ARMY LEAGUE SEEMS TO HAVE WON.

EDICT IS EXPECTED SHORTLY

Powers of Throne Would Be Greatly Reduced Under the Proposed Changes.

Pekin, Oct. 30.—The demands of the Chinese revolutionists include: Parliament must have full power to revise the Constitution. The army and navy must not be used in internal troubles without consent of Parliament. The Emperor must no longer have absolute power of life and death, and political exiles must be pardoned. A responsible Cabinet with a Premier must be chosen by Parliament. Royalty must forever be ineligible to the Cabinet. Parliament must share treaty-making power and must have full power over the budget. The throne must have no power over taxation unless authorized by Parliament. There must be no appointive members in the upper house of Parliament until the reforms are completed and the army and navy must have a full voice in their shaping. Conferences now going on indicate the intention of the government to concede all that is demanded, which would close the internal conflict now raging.

LONGVIEW MOB HANGS NEGRO

Crowd of About 500 Men Make Short Shrift of Black Man.

Marshall: Will Ollie, a negro, was taken from a posse by a mob early Sunday morning and hanged from the limb of a tree. Ollie was charged with making an attack on Mrs. Bud Green of this county last Friday morning, but made his escape. Saturday night he was located at Longview and a posse in an automobile went from this place and captured him. After the capture Ollie was taken to the home of Mrs. Green and there identified by her sons. At that place a mob, said to number about 500 men, was quickly formed. Taking the negro from the posse, they carried him down the road about a mile from the scene of the crime and strung him from a limb.

Big Dry Goods Company Formed.

Dallas: Dallas will soon have a \$1,000,000 wholesale dry goods company. The promoters of this big company for Dallas are John R. Cavanaugh, who is to be president and treasurer, W. A. Skinner, who is to be vice-president, and R. W. Skinner, who will be secretary. The plans for the company, as outlined by Mr. Cavanaugh, call for the erection of an eight-story building to house the big firm. It is estimated that this building will cost \$250,000, and a prominent site will be chosen for its location. "The Dallas Dry Goods Company proposes to do a general wholesale dry goods business. They also propose to manufacture such lines as can be manufactured profitably in Dallas."

Raising Baylor Endowment.

Waco: President Brooks has just returned from the Panhandle country, where he has been at work in the interest of the Rockefeller endowment proposition for Baylor University. Up to the present date \$235,000 of the \$400,000 required has been raised. Dr. Brooks has until June to secure the remaining \$165,000, by which time he is confident of getting the amount. The Baptist convention meets in Waco in November and it is expected that this body will take up the endowment proposition and make up a large part of it.

Old Pike Goes Dry.

Louisiana, Mo.: In an election upon the question of local option held in Pike County, the citizens voted overwhelmingly against the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county. Pike County is the birthplace and the present home of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives and possible candidate for President of the United States.

Frisco Track Reaches May.

May: The Frisco Railroad, which is building a short line to this place from Brownwood, is rushing work for completion. The track laying crew is one and one-half miles from May and is expected to complete the line into town soon.

Working Up Renters Meeting in Waco.

Athen: A large crowd of renters met Saturday here in conference. There was no formal meeting held, though there was some speaking on the street. A. J. Rasco of Malakoff, who called the meeting, was the principal speaker. The main object seems to have been to work up an interest along the lines under discussion and get as many as possible to attend the State meeting of renters at Waco on Oct. 3.

JACOB F. WOLTERS ANNOUNCES FOR BAILEY'S SEAT

Houston, October 7.—Hon. Jacob F. Wolters today announced his candidacy for the seat in the United States Senate to be vacated by Senator Joseph W. Bailey. His statement follows:

To the Democrats of Texas: I am a candidate for the office of senator of the United States from Texas, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

I respectfully submit the following views:

1. I am a Democrat. Party organization is essential to the ultimate procurement of legislation through which correct principles may be applied to the administration of public affairs. To make such organization effective it is the duty of every Democrat to abide the judgment of the majority on all public questions as expressed in the party platform. The public servant, elected through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, is in honor bound by all honorable means to endeavor to procure the enactment of laws and policies to which the party is expressly committed. If elected, I shall to the best of my ability endeavor to carry out the instructions, demands and pledges made by the Democratic party, regardless of any individual views I may entertain on any given subject. If at any time the party should declare for a fundamental principle which in good conscience I could not support, I would at once return the commission to the people, in order that another might be selected. In my opinion, it is the highest duty of the public servant to obey the direct instructions of his constituency upon any question. This right has been recognized by the Democratic caucus in congress in more than one instance, even though such instruction is contrary to the views expressed in the national platform. I shall deem it my duty to obey the direct instructions of the Democrats of this State upon any given question so long as my State leaves me under such instruction.

The views hereinafter expressed, as well as any other I may entertain upon public questions, will be subordinated to the judgment of the party as expressed in its platform.

Favors Tariff for Revenue Only.

2. I favor a tariff for revenue only, sufficient to meet the economical administration of public affairs, so levied as to apply in equitable proportions to the raw material and the finished product. When public policy, for any good reason, demands the absolute free competition on any particular article, raw or manufactured, the same should be placed upon the free list.

3. Monopolies in trade are destructive of that free and open competition essential to the enjoyment of prosperity which is the natural right of every citizen.

To the preservation and strengthening of our federal anti-trust laws I pledge my earnest support by act and vote. With all due respect to the learned judges who constitute the supreme court, a majority of which held that the present federal statute in restraint of trade was intended to apply only to "unreasonable restraints" of trade, I am unable to differentiate between "unreasonable" and "reasonable" restraints. Therefore I shall vote to write plainly into the law that combinations in restraint of trade include combinations in restraint of trade of any and every character.

I favor the enactment of stringent statutes denouncing those engaged in such unlawful combinations in interstate trade as guilty of felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary.

4. I do not underestimate the importance of the proper solution of the many economic problems of general interest to the people of the nation, but I do most earnestly contend that we have reached that period in the affairs of our country when our public servants, both in the legislature of the State and in the congress of the nation, should give more attention to practical work for the material advancement of our people than to politics.

Waterway Improvements.

The comparatively near approach of the time when the Panama canal will be affording an outlet through ports of Texas for the products of all the great Southwest to the markets of the East emphasizes the importance of the speedy development and improvement of our deep water harbors, to the end that not only the people of our own State, but of the entire Southwest, may reap the benefits to which they are entitled by reason of their natural and superior location.

Each and every port on the Texas coast, including the port at Houston, is capable of being deepened by the

proper expenditure of sufficient funds so as to admit ocean-going steamers.

The intercoastal canal now under construction with a depth of five feet and forty feet in width, and in instances a depth of seven feet, should be speedily completed, and the depth increased to nine feet and the width to 100 feet, thus connecting the Mississippi and Rio Grande with a tributary through which freight may be carried on barges in unbroken cargoes from Pittsburg and intermediate points down the Ohio and Mississippi to all points on the Texas coast.

The rivers and other natural waterways of the State should be speedily developed and improved by straightening the streams, dredging them, and by the installation of a system of locks and dams, so that such freight could be carried in barges in unbroken cargo to points inland, as far as they are practicable for navigation, to the territory tributary to the Red, Sabine, Trinity, Neches, San Jacinto, Brazos, Colorado, Trespacios, Nueces, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Nueces and the Rio Grande rivers, aside from other minor waterways possibly available for navigation by the expenditure of a reasonable sum of money.

With the completion of the intercoastal canal, and the making of these rivers navigable, Texas will be afforded an inland waterway system, such as no other country on the face of the globe possesses.

That the creation of this system is practicable, no man who has given the matter investigation and study will question for a moment. That it will come to us in time can not be questioned, but it is of the utmost importance to the living generation that the work of procuring sufficient appropriations to carry on the work be entirely done, thus bringing the projects to a speedy completion.

Benefits of Intercoastal Canal.

As an illustration of the benefits that will come to us by the completion of this inland waterway scheme, I call attention to one instance. The rate by rail on cotton from Corpus Christi to Galveston is 50 per cent per 100 pounds. Two years ago, a limited steamship service was installed, and has since been operated between the two points. The rate on cotton by this method of transportation is 25 cents per 100 pounds. This is a saving of \$1.25 per bale, and if it could be applied to every bale of cotton raised in the State, it would, on an average crop of 3,000,000 bales, save the farmers of Texas \$3,750,000, or a little less than \$1 per capita for every man, woman and child living within the State.

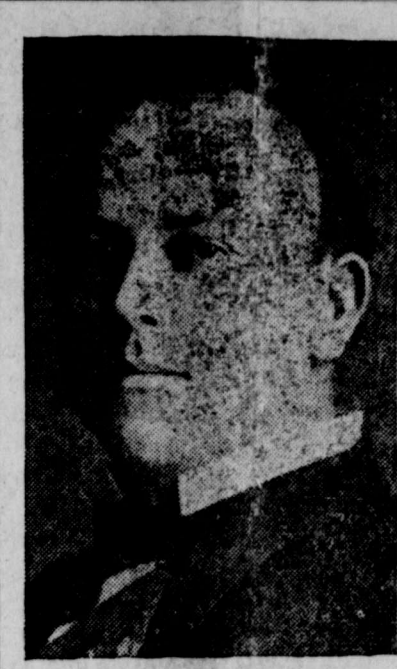
The completion of the intercoastal canal through which freight may be carried by barges drawn by steam tugs, the perils of navigation now present are eliminated, and the expense is reduced to a minimum, still further lowering the rates.

The intercoastal canal is now completed from Corpus Christi to Matagorda bay, with an average depth of five feet, and with a width of forty feet at bottom. Appropriations have been made to complete the work of connecting up Matagorda bay with the mouth of the Brazos river. This work should be finished within fifteen months, thus opening this section of the canal for navigation between Corpus Christi, Galveston and Houston, and intermediate points.

With the canal completed and the rivers and other natural waterways connecting with it made navigable as far inland as practicable, the water transportation will be available to a great portion of Texas and require only a short haul by rail from other sections of the State to reach the water transportation. With the possibility of procuring cheap fuel by carrying it on barges through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, thence through the canal to points on the coast and points inland, either by short haul, by rail or by the rivers made navigable, the cost of transportation will be increased, affording to our people, both the producers and the manufacturers, profit, and giving additional employment to many people and increasing our property values.

Many sections of Texas are still without railroads. One of the principal reasons why railroads have not been constructed through such territory is because in order to enjoy a profitable business railroads must be enabled over their own or connecting lines to deliver their tonnage to tide water. In many instances, in order for a railroad constructed through such undeveloped territory to reach one of the existing Texas ports or connecting carrier, it is necessary to construct many miles of road through territory already well supplied with railroads, from which no new tonnage can be developed, thus making the construction and operation thereof entirely too expensive to realize sufficient profits to earn interest on investment and expense of operation. With the completion of the intercoastal canal, railroads may be built from any direction through any territory to any point on the canal as a terminal, by barges deliver its tonnage either to the shipside or to any connecting line of railroad accessible through the canal at any of the present ports or any other line similarly terminating at the canal.

I pledge my earnest and energetic efforts toward the procurement, in connection with the other senator from Texas and the representatives in the lower house, of sufficient appropriations to complete the intercoastal canal to a depth and width now advocated by the Inland Intercoastal Canal League of Louisiana and Texas; the speedy improvement of the inland rivers and waterways, and the early completion of all the deep water ports on the Texas coast, including the deep-



JACOB F. WOLTERS.

ening of the Houston ship channel to the required depth.

Advocates Income Tax.

5. I favor an income tax to be imposed upon the income of individuals as well as corporations to the end that an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation and the bringing about of the reduction of all tariff schedules may be accomplished.

6. I am in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people, just as our present State officers are elected.

7. I hold that the natural resources belong primarily to the whole people and should not be alienated by municipal, State or national grant or franchise to individuals or corporations for a limited period, and under proper restrictions.

The right of a people in the waters is inherent and inalienable; I believe that the federal government has no right and should not alienate or convey water by granting franchises or the use thereof for commercial purposes in perpetuity without just compensation in the interest of the people.

The conservatism of forests and waters is essential to the welfare of all our States and I endorse the work of the federal government to aid in the conservation of these great resources, and believe they should have adequate support.

Recognizing that the farming industry is the greatest industry in this State, much can be done to require the federal government to aid in the way of conserving its industries and such aid should be rendered especially to the agricultural department, agricultural schools and colleges by the federal government furnishing soil experts for the study of the best methods of conserving same.

For Local Self-Government.

8. I stand for the Democratic principle of local self-government and the application thereof to the relations existing between the federal and State governments. The autonomy of the State and its right through its courts to adjudicate matters involving the control and regulation of the intrastate business of all character, especially those involving the rights of labor, as well as all other rights that belong to the State.

9. The right of laborers, skilled or unskilled, organized for mutual protection, is an inherent one. Labor, organized or unorganized, is entitled to the benefit of proper legislation, especially applying to their respective crafts. Capital is likewise entitled to the protection of the law safeguarding its investments. In the apparent continuous struggle between capital and labor, each striving for an advantage, we should be just so that each may not suffer wrong at the hands of the government, and that each may be afforded just and constitutional protection. But ultimately, both of these classes of our citizens—the capitalist and the laborer—depend upon the great mass of average citizens that constitutes the producing masses of raw material and the consuming masses of the finished product for their support. The capitalist, directly by the laborer through the wage he is enabled to earn from the capitalist because of his dealings with the producer and consumer. In our efforts to defend and maintain the rights of capitalists and laborers, we must be guided by wisdom and prudence so that the original producers and the ultimate consumers are not crushed between the upper and nether millstones. I think I may be permitted to say that my life record should be a sufficient guarantee to the laborers in this State of my friendship for them. I have never played the demagogue. When I thought their demands for remedial legislation were just, I have aided them to the extent of my ability. When I thought these demands were unjust and not for the general public good I have had the courage to tell them so. Adopting as my guide the fundamental principle expressed in the declaration, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," I am constrained to believe that I possess judgment sufficient to conceive the rights of all concerned and the courage in the performance of the duty of a public servant to apply them in the enactment of proper and suitable legislation upon the subject.

Opposes Initiative and Recall.

10. I am opposed to the initiative, referendum and recall as same is advocated to be applied to our State and national government.

So important a proposed change in our form of government should receive our most careful and calm consideration. Into the discussion of its merits and demerits no collateral issue should be permitted to enter. In a paper of this character it is not possible to discuss so important a subject in all its details. Briefly, however, I submit some of the reasons that impel me as a Democrat and citizen to most earnestly protest against the partial, if not the entire, abandonment of representative government by the adoption of this system, new in our republic, though so old in the world's history that the ancient Grecians by the application of practically the same system their republic finally found themselves converted into a despotism.

The term "initiative" as here used involves a scheme of initiation and direct legislation as follows:

A specified per cent of the voters of a State may submit a measure directly to the voters and if a majority of those voting vote for its adoption, it shall become the law without reference to the legislature or governor.

The term "referendum" as here used involves the following scheme: When a specified per cent of voters oppose a law which the legislature has passed, by presenting a petition praying that the measure be referred to a vote of the people, the law shall be suspended until the next general election, when the voters shall pass upon it. If a majority voting upon said measure votes "yes" the law becomes the law; if a majority votes "no" it has the effect of repealing the act of the legislature and does not become a law.

The Oregon law is usually cited as a model. That provides that 8 per cent of the voters of the State may submit a measure, a certain per cent would, or provides that if 8 per cent of the voters are opposed to an act enacted by the legislature, upon filing petition the act is suspended until the next general election, when the people pass upon it.

The matter of the number of voters who may initiate or who may upon petition procure the suspension of an act passed by the legislature and with reference to the voters, is of course a detail which various States may vary in so far as applied to their State government; as applied to the federal government, a certain per cent would, or have to be fixed. In any event, the proposition is that a comparatively small minority of the voters of the State or nation may in the one instance submit to the voters any law that the judgment may think wise, or their fancies may dictate, and on the other hand suspend for at least two years the operation of any law enacted by the legislature and until the people have passed upon it at the next general election. Under the initiative, any person may write a law upon any conceivable subject, regardless of constitutional inhibitions, procure the specified number of signers to a petition and this law would have to be voted upon by the people. Under the referendum a vast majority should finally oppose it. Under that system there would be no assurance of stability of government. People in conducting their ordinary affairs under existing conditions make investments of capital, skill or labor would find themselves continually harassed by proposed legislation seriously affecting their welfare. No practical man would venture to make investments of any permanent nature and these conditions in order that our people may enjoy the ordinary prosperity to which they are entitled, there must be some measure of assurance that existing conditions, whatever they may be, are stable. It is the danger of concealing conditions that withholds investments and retards development and progress. It would afford no cessation from continued agitation attendant with a usual strife and turmoil brought about by the campaigns incident to the submission of proposed legislation. Laws thus enacted would not be met with the check of the executive vote, but would become the law and remain in force until their validity could be passed upon by the courts. A law might be enacted unconstitutional and not plainly so that no executive would approve it, and still it would remain in force regardless of its injurious results until the courts had an opportunity to declare it invalid.

Evils of the Referendum.

On the other hand, under the referendum, the most wholesome law passed by the legislature after consideration and deliberation and approval of the executive, might be suspended for a period of two years, at least until it could be passed upon by the voters at the next succeeding general election. This applies, of course, to any law, local or general, in its application. It would apply to any appropriation bill and could be used to suspend the putting into operation of a general appropriation bill providing means for the maintenance of the government, and thus leave our State officials without the necessary funds to carry on the necessary expenses of the maintenance of our government and eleemosynary and educational institutions.

At a recent election held in South Dakota under the initiative and referendum a ballot was used seven feet long and fourteen inches wide, containing six legislative acts printed in nonpareil type. At an election held in Oregon there was submitted under the system thirty-two acts, the titles of which only were printed upon the ballots. The number of acts which might be submitted under the initiative would be limited only to the number for the submission of which signers could be procured to petitions, and under the referendum the number could be limited only to the number of acts enacted by the legislature for the suspension and reference of which to a vote of the people the requisite petitions might be procured. We all understand how easy it is to procure signers to any petition. Under that system a ballot might be created many times larger than the one referred to in South Dakota or in Oregon. Let us imagine, for instance, that such an act as our anti-trust law, election law, drainage act, appropriation bill, representative district reapportionment bill or national guard act, each of which necessarily contains many thousand words and hundreds of sections, should be either submitted under the initiative or, having been enacted by the legislature, referred to the referendum. The result would be a ballot containing so much matter that but few people, if any, could afford to take the time to read the same, much less do so understandingly. It must be remembered that under this system the law as submitted must either be adopted or rejected in whole. No amendments can be referred to them.

If any number of people should undertake to try to read these ballots in the election booths it would be impossible to have all of the qualified voters to vote!

This involves no criticism of the intelligence of the voters and their capacity for self-government. I believe the American people have demonstrated in more than 125 years of republican form of government their capacity for intelligent self-government under the existing system. But I ask every man who reads these lines, regardless of his avocation or profession, to answer for himself whether he would feel that he could, under the proposed system of the initiative and referendum, so thoroughly familiarize himself with even any reasonable number of laws upon which he, as a voter, might be called upon to pass, as to be sure of the wisdom of his vote, either for or against such measure. Theories are all well enough, but when it comes to the practical application of them we must take a practical view of matters. I dare say that few men would spare the time from their ordinary affairs to study such laws before the day of the election sufficiently to be able intelligently to pass not only upon the principle involved, but upon the details of the legislation submitted. A citizen may easily reach the conclusion that a certain principle or policy proposed to the application of government is good or bad, but the methods of wording and framing proper legislation to carry such a principle or policy into a statute is quite another thing. Under our present system we, as a people, initiate laws by the agitation of a principle or policy through the press or forum, by the election of representatives to our legislative bodies favoring such legislation and by a political system of direct instruction to our representatives and demands for specific legislation through a political party, primary system and expressions in party platforms, or by petitions, directed to our representatives. Under our system we reach the conclusion for or against a certain principle or policy and we elect men to serve us in the legislature who are presumed to be able to carry this principle into a statute properly and correctly drawn. Under our system a bill provided for the principle or policy which we desire enacted into law is introduced by members of the legislative bodies and there referred to a committee for careful consideration and study.

If the bill as drawn contains a "joker" or language that is susceptible to misconstruction of provisions that are objectionable, these representatives of ours may make the necessary changes and submit the measure to the body of the legislature in proper form. There ample time is given for its careful consideration and for the adoption of such amendments as wisdom may dictate are essential to it. In other words, under our present system legislation is initiated by the people and enacted after careful study, deliberation and consideration, while under the initiative and referendum such opportunities are not afforded. No opportunity is had for amendment and the possibilities of drawing a bill "concealing a joker" are many, which even if discovered by some of the voters can not be met after such agitation and a campaign of great magnitude, which could only be avoided by the rejection of the entire measure. Without in the slightest degree questioning the intelligence or the patriotism of the people at large, I want to ask: Suppose that a general appropriation bill was referred to the body of the legislature, how many of them would have the information at hand to afford them an opportunity to reach an intelligent conclusion as to the necessity or non-necessity for the appropriation of sundry funds for the various departments and institutions of our State? Under our present system, the legislature creates a finance committee who make a thorough investigation into the needs and requirements of the various departments, and then, after considering the amount of revenues that will be derived from all sources, make suitable and necessary appropriations, and after the committee has drawn the bill, it is submitted to the entire body, which then, after many days and sometimes weeks of careful consideration, finally enact it. It then reaches the executive, who, under the constitution, is empowered to veto the measure in its entirety or veto certain appropriations while approving others. The legislature and executive are afforded ample opportunity to investigate the needs and requirements of the different departments so as to intelligently understand what appropriations are necessary. Again, let us presume that a bill providing for the redistricting of the State into congressional, judicial, senatorial and representative districts is submitted to a vote of the people, how many men, regardless of their intelligence, will take a man and a census report in order to ascertain whether such measure complies with the constitutional requirements and rightfully and justly apportions the State. How many men, regardless of their learning, will be able to pass in detail upon such a measure as our present election law? I mean, read it and understand it sufficiently to form a conclusion as to the correctness of its details. The present law itself is very voluminous and any law upon this subject must be. There are examples of extreme cases, I admit, but this criticism applies to practically every law that might be enacted and submitted.

I believe that the people of Texas should and will carefully consider this subject before they change the present system which has proven so satisfactory in the administration of our government.

The reasons here assigned will be elaborated upon during the oncoming campaign.

Present System Good Enough.

Under the present system we have grown from thirteen colonies into forty-eight magnificent States; our population has increased from 3,000,000 to 40,000,000 people, from a struggling people who achieved their independence from foreign rule we have be-

come the greatest nation on earth. We have prospered as a nation and enjoyed the blessings of free government. I can not conceive it wise that we should change from this representative system to a pure democracy. I am confident that when the people of Texas and the country at large have given this subject the earnest and careful consideration which it deserves, they will conclude that it is wiser to adhere to the judgment of those who originally created our present system of government, the wisdom of which was demonstrated so clearly in the running of time that it has been adhered to by the long line of illustrious statesmen of our nation and State who have been gathered to their rewards, not to speak of those living ones whose conspicuous ability in statesmanship of the nation and State have distinguished them as men of prudence, patriotism and wisdom, rather than adopt the teachings of modern statesmen who are prone to send us fanciful theories, unsupported by practical experience.

Coupled with the initiative and the referendum is the recall, which, in my opinion, is as objectionable as the other.

The recall is this: Upon the petition of a specified per cent or number of voters demanding the recall of a public official, at the same time nominating a candidate to be elected to fill the vacancy, an election is ordered and held to determine whether the official shall be recalled and the nominee of the petitioners elected to take his place.

Under our present system opportunity is afforded to recall a recreant public official at the expiration of his term by the use of a freeman's ballot. At the same time ample provision is made and power vested in our constitution in the courts for the removal of county and precinct officials guilty of corruption, malfeasance or who are incompetent, while the legislature is invested with the power to arraign and remove from office members or State officers and members of the judiciary for corruption, malfeasance or incompetency.

Recall a Strife Producer.

The proposed system of the recall will produce constant strife and agitation and multiply our elections to an interminable number. A minority of voters dissatisfied for any reason with the actions of any public official can, under this proposed system, file a petition and bring on an election at any time. It is seldom that in the administration of our public officials of high or small degree that are not for the time being criticized severely by some of the people and sometimes by a majority of the people, which acts, upon second thought and further consideration, are found to have been not only prompted by the highest order of patriotism, but wise in their beneficial effects. In moments of public excitement and passion such an officer would be subjected to the recall, the people involved in a campaign and possibly suffer harm rather than good to the public. It would tend to make of our public officials cowards and demagogues. What we need more than anything else in this country is men in the public service of high character, lofty ideals, with the moral courage to do right to the end that the general good may be preserved without being influenced by either the clamor of the crowd or the appeals of selfish interests. This is essentially a country of laws and not men, and in order to preserve the integrity of the republic, both the constitutional rights preserved by the citizens from their government and the statutory laws enacted thereunder must be rigidly adhered to, regardless of consequences. If a law is wrong, ample remedy is provided for its repeal. If the people desire to surrender any rights they have under the constitution reserved to them, provision is made whereby the constitution may be amended, but public officials must adhere to the letter and spirit of the constitution and to the laws as they are written. If, under the present system, they violate either the constitution or the laws, there is ample remedy to remove them from public office, but by a system where they have their hearing, are confronted with their witnesses and their acts are judged calmly and deliberately by their peers. Under the proposed system, our public officials instead of being tried before a tribunal of law, would be tried through the newspapers, street-corner gossip and the frenzied oratory of the forum only too often tinged with particular zeal and prejudice.

Will Make Active Campaign.

I shall undertake to make an active campaign upon the issues as they are presented. I shall not hesitate to frankly state my views upon any public question.

Pledging my continued fidelity to the constitution of our State and Union, and the application of Democratic principles to public affairs as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and refined by the crucible of time and adversity, I am proud to claim my loyalty of a native son of Texas, whose parents are themselves Texans born, in the best interests of all the people of our State to the end that we may continue to enjoy the blessings of a free government, the rights of the pursuit of happiness and the acquisition of property as our inherent and inalienable right, I submit my candidacy to the Democracy of Texas.

J. F. WOLTERS.

W. F. Kellis, Editor and Proprietor.

Entered Nov. 10, 1902, at the Sterling City postoffice as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

Subscribers failing to get their paper on time, will confer a favor by reporting same to us.

Thirty thousand dollars for investigation, and two thousand for the University was the legislature's idea of good statesmanship at its last meeting.

At the coming election of the new state of Arizona, the ballots will be seven feet long—provided the state officials can get them printed. It is said that there are few presses in the United States that will feed a piece of paper seven feet long. Wonder if old man Terrell was ever at large in Arizona? It looks a little suspicious. Those Arizonians will learn some day that a little common sense and simplicity mixed with state affairs are good things.

The length of Arizona's ballot may look absurd, but Texas need not laugh, for she has had, and has election laws which thinking men suspicion were enacted at the bug-house instead of the legislature.

If that \$30,000, which the legislature spent on that idiotic investigation, had been spent on buildings for the Agricultural & Mechanical College, our boys who are trying to fit themselves for future citizenship would not have to sleep in tents and board shacks. Of all the monumental asses and durn fools that ever assembled at Austin, those who promoted that farce by which \$30,000 of the people's money was squandered, have the world skinned a quarter-section for idiotic and crazy stunts. Their names should be engraved upon black mud, so that when the first rain fell from the clouds it would wash them to oblivion, so that the memory of man might never be burdened with them again:

A drunken man staggered into church one Sunday and sat down in the pew of one of the deacons. The preacher was discoursing about prevalent popular vices. Soon he exclaimed: "Where is the drunkard?" The man was just far enough gone to think the call personal, so rising heavily replied: "Here I am," and remained standing while the drunkard's character and fate were eloquently portrayed. A few minutes later the preacher reached another head of his discourse and asked, "where is the hypocrite?" Gently nudging his neighbor, the drunkard said in an audible whisper, "stand up, deacon, he means you this time. Stand up and take it like a man. It will do you good." Ram's Horn.

WHY SHE IS CALLED MISS.

A teacher in one of the Indian schools relates the following incident of an Indian boy's quick thought. He had asked the meaning of the word "miss."

"To miss," I told him, "is the same as to fail. You shoot at a bird or at a mark, and do not hit it—you miss it. You go to a tailor for a coat, and your coat fits badly—it is a miss. You hope to enter the middle class next year, but you cannot pass the examinations, and so you miss the promotion."

Overzealous Officers.

New York customs officials are in a row over the detention of the luggage of women arriving at that port from Europe, on the ground that it is the property of dressmakers, and that the elaborate costumes contained therein are not articles of personal belonging or apparel, but merchandise, intended for sale. In not a few instances the owners of the luggage thus detained have proved to the ultimate satisfaction of the customs officials that they are not dressmakers, and that their wardrobes are no more extensive than any lady of fashion finds necessary for her use and adornment.

A BIG RANCH DEAL

L. C. Dupree Enters into Contract for Sale of Kiowa Ranch

This week, L. C. Dupree contracted for the sale of his Kiowa ranch, in this county, to W. L. Low, of Colorado, for an approximate consideration of \$50,000.

This ranch consists of 23 sections of land lying on Kiowa creek and the waters of the Middle Concho river, in the south and southwest part of this county. It is considered a fine grazing and farming proposition.

SCHOOL NOTES

We have three more new pupils enrolled this week. Hubert Neal enrolled in the sixth grade, Blant Neal in the third, and Miss Carrie Jolly entered the high school.

Miss Bernice Crawford will be reporter for next month.

We have been having conferences among the high school pupils this last week to see what we have learned.

We are working for a ball game Thanksgiving.

Our second months examinations will be held Thursday and Friday.

Buryl Austin is back in school again after a week's absence.

Mr. Roles has added two bottles and another string to our physics laboratory.

Miss Fay Foster, after two weeks' absence at the Dallas Fair, is back in school.

A class in spelling has been organized for the eighth and ninth grades.

ROFUS FOSTER, Reporter

A CARD

Those who know themselves indebted to me will confer a favor by calling and settling up their accounts. I have traded out my interest here, and expect to move soon, and I need what is due me.

I also take this method of expressing my sincere gratitude to the people of Sterling City and vicinity for the uniform good treatment and support they have given me in the past nine years; for it is through them that I have had a business and a living. All in all, I am leaving Sterling City with a good will toward everybody, and earnestly wish that success and prosperity may be their portion.

E. M. STAGGS

Peaches From May to Nov.

J. A. Cannon brought to this office, last Saturday, six large peaches which had withstood the recent cold spell. They were not ripe, but were due to ripen in this month. They were very large, and would make a beautiful picture in a show window had they been allowed to ripen. Mr. Cannon has been having ripe peaches in his orchard since last May, or nearly six months.

Mr. Cannon says anyone can have all the peaches here that is needed for family use six months in the year if they will only plant and care for a few trees. He has certainly proved this assertion for the past ten years.

Santa Fe May Extend Soon

Pecos, Tex., Oct. 24.—Persistent rumors have been circulated here that the Santa Fe system is contemplating an extension of their line from Sterling City, Sterling county, via Pecos, where connection will be made with their Pecos valley lines to El Paso, a distance of about 380 miles. Such a line would go through a new country which is developing rapidly, especially that part which is being put under irrigation.—El Paso Times.

SIXTY--SECOND WEDDING ANIVERSARY

There are few married couples who live to celebrate their sixty-second wedding anniversary. Captain and Mrs. J. N. Kellis are exceptions to the rule, for last Wednesday they celebrated the anniversary of the three-score and two years of their married life. Surrounded by a party of more than a score of sons and daughters, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, they sat down to a sumptuous dinner that had been prepared, unbeknown to the old folks, by their daughters, daughters-in-law and grandchildren for the occasion.

Those who sat at the table, beginning with the eldest, were: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kellis and son, Pat; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Slaton, their sons, Lowe and Mike, and daughters, Miss Era and Eula; Mr. and Mrs. H. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kellis; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Glass and sons, Roy and David, and daughter, little Miss Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sparkman and son, Master W. H., Jr. If all their living descendants had been present, there would have been a goodly crowd, for their are six children, 29 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

These old people were married in Shelby county, Texas, on the first day of November, 1849, and passed most of their days on the frontiers of Texas, and have helped to make Texas what it is today.

Captain J. N. Kellis was born in Abbeville District, North Carolina, on April 20th, 1826, and came to Texas in 1848. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Captain Johnson's company, of Titus county, as a Confederate volunteer, and was elected first lieutenant of that company. He was detailed as trainmaster to haul supplies from Mexico for the Confederacy. Afterward, he was commissioned as captain in Quail's division of the frontier battalion, in which capacity he served to the close of the war. He came to this part of the state in 1887, and has been a part of all the joys and sorrows of Sterling county. At the age of 85, he is still hale, hearty and cheerful, and does as much work as most men at half that age.

Grandma Kellis was born in Meriwether county, Georgia, in 1830, and came to Texas in 1848, and has seen many of the things that go to make Texas history. At the age of 81, she is hale, hearty and cheerful; milks her cow, tends the garden, looks after the chickens, does her own laundry and house work, and sees that Grandpa feeds the pig and chops the wood, just the same as she ever did.

Surrounded by their children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and a numerous retinue of friends,

these old timers are enjoying the fruits of their honest toil, and look back over a life of which honest, upright and God-fearing people are not ashamed.

Their many friends wish them all the good things which ripe old age brings, and hope that they may live to see many more such celebrations.

A "Nature Fakir"

A Philadelphia professor makes the assertion that the centipede is so harmless that they are perfectly safe for even a child to play with. Perhaps the professor never saw a big red and green Texas centipede, or he would be of a different opinion. We have in mind three persons who radically disagree with him on this question—one of them is called "Pegleg," on account of being bitten or stung by this "harmless insect." He had as well tell them that fire won't burn, or a rattlesnake won't bite, as to tell them that this hundred-footed animal is non-poisonous.

The centipede is so called from the two latin words, "centum," meaning a hundred, and "pedes," meaning foot—a hundred-footed. It is a native of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. It is from 4 to 12 inches in length, and of the thickness of a large lead pencil. Its back is a dark metallic green; while its sides are usually of a red, orange color, and has about 50 legs on each side of its body, each leg being armed with a sting. Its home is under rocks and chunks of wood. He likes to crawl under the cover of the camper at night; and woe to the sleeper when he takes a trip across the naked skin, for, if disturbed, he will sink his fangs into the naked flesh, and the victim had as well have a hundred red-hot needles stuck into him, while it takes weeks and months to recover from the venom of the little monster. Don't let anybody fool you into believing that a centipede won't hurt you.

Rain Made With Explosives

Post, Garza Co., Tex., Oct. 29.—At the rain making experiment here yesterday by C. W. Post, 1,500 two-pound charges of dynamite were fired along a two-mile line in about one hour.

Clouds gathered thick within five hours and rain began falling, continuing all night and most of the day, covering a space of about twenty miles square.

This makes three rains produced this season, two when badly needed and that practically saved the crops. Each rain cost about \$800, and this is considered a fine investment. It is declared that this means much for Texas.—El Paso Times.

Advertisement for COTTEN & DAVIS CASH STORE. Text: AT THE CASH STORE You get Groceries and Grain at cash prices. COTTEN & DAVIS new GOODS at LYLES'

NOTICE TO SHEEPMEN

I hereby forbid any and all sheepmen to drive, herd or otherwise trespass on any lands owned or controlled by me. I have been imposed upon, and I take this method of informing the public that I will bear it no longer. 2tpd—R. W. Foster

NOTICE TO SHEEPMEN

Notice is hereby given that I forbid, and will not allow any sheep herded on or driven across any lands owned or controlled by me, under pain of prosecution. Take notice and keep out. 4mpd F. M. ASKEY

STALLION FOR SALE

I have a fine, coal-black, half Steeldust and half Percheron stallion which I am offering for sale at a bargain. He is in prime condition, well broken, coming six years old and a sure breeder. Those wishing a good horse at the right price will phone or write A. F. JONES, Sterling City, Texas

TRESPASS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that any person who shall hunt, fish, or haul wood, or otherwise trespass on any of the lands owned or controlled by me will be prosecuted by the full extent of the law. 4-5-07 A. F. JONES

TRESPASS NOTICE

Any person hauling wood, fishing, hunting, or in any way trespassing on any lands owned or controlled by us, will be Prosecuted. W. R. MCENTIRE & SON

IS SURE SIGN OF POPULARITY.

Princeton Professors Whom the Students Admire All Are Spoken of in Most Familiar Terms.

Every professor at Princeton gets a nickname sooner or later with the chances leaning strongly toward sooner. Some of these appellations are impertinent but complimentary, and some are just impertinent, but when a man is called simply by his first name it doesn't take any master mind to figure out that he has that popularity thing fastened to him. Hence a student invariably remarks: "I've got Henry at ten o'clock," when he means that he is expected at Dr. Henry Van Dyke's lecture at ten; he says "Jerry put some hot ones over this morning" when he is speaking of some particularly learned bits waited by Prof. Ormond. He would never think of referring to Prof. Anson as anything but Stockton, or to Prof. Paul Van Dyke of English history fame in any other way than as Paul. And so it is a mark of the way in which President Wilson is respected and admired that he is never spoken of except as just plain Woodrow.—Bohemian.

NEW GERMAN WARSHIP.

Germany has a warship, strengthened with aluminum, with two roomy cars each 20 feet long, inclosed and connected by a gangway. For its armament it carries four cradles for launching the Unge aerial torpedo, which is a steel shell carrying four pounds of high explosive, and driven through the air by a turbine at the rear, which is rotated by the smoke of a slow burning compound within the shell. Maj. Unge, the Swedish inventor, first offered the weapon to the British war office, but after successful tests they refused to purchase it. Going to Germany, Maj. Unge was offered a huge sum for his invention, which will be accepted.

KEEPING IN PRACTICE.

"You are in splendid form," said the leader of the band to the bass drummer. "I must compliment you that after a summer of idleness you have lost none of your technique. Have you practiced all the time?" "Haven't touched my drumstick since we closed the season," was the answer. "But you must have done something to retain your ability unimpaired as you have." "Well, I put in most of the summer beating carpets."

THE WORST.

"Doctor," the patient begged, "let me know the worst. I insist on it." "Well, if you will have it, I suppose I may as well tell you. It is my opinion that you will live to have to explain to your wife how it happened that you were in an automobile with three chorus girls 27 miles from home at four o'clock in the morning."—Chicago Record-Herald.

New Furniture

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, VARIETY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, ETC.

GLASS, TIN AND ENAMEL WARES

S. R. WILLIAMS

J. P. CARNES,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

AGENT FOR WALL PAPER. SEE ME ABOUT IT

1845--Baylor College For Women--1911

Four Years Academy Course Four Years College Course Best school of fine Arts in the South; new sanitary plumbing, new athletic field, campus of fifty acres, artesian water, steam heat, electric lights. Address Executive Secretary, Belton, Texas

San Angelo Business College

Trains young men and women thoroughly for business. Civil Service and all Commercial Branches. Positions paying \$50 or more GUARANTEED to Graduates of complete Commercial Course Write for catalog and terms.

THE GAME OF LIFE

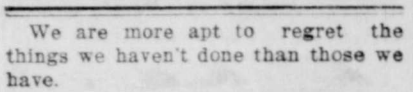
(This poem, handed us by B. F. Bennett, Superintendent of our public schools, was written by T. Hollinsworth, a friend of Mr. Bennett's, went the rounds of the press as anonymous. It became very popular and many wondered who was its author.)

This life is but a game of cards, Which mortals have to learn; Each shuffles, cuts, and deals the pack, And each a trump doth turn. Some bring a high card to the top, And others bring a low, Some hold a hand quite flush of trumps, While others none can show. Some shuffle with a practiced hand, And pack the cards with care, So they know they are dealt Where all the leaders are. Thus fools are made the dupes of rogues, While rogues each other cheat, And he is very wise, indeed, Who never meets defeat. When playing some throw out the ace, The counting cards to save. Some play the deuce and some the ten, But many play the knave. Some play for money, some play for fun, And some play for worldly fame; But not until the game's played out, Can they count upon their gain. When hearts are trumps, we play for love And pleasure rules the hour— No thoughts of sorrow check our joy, In beauty's rosy bower. We sing, we dance, sweet verses make, Our cards at random play; And while one trump remains at top, Our game's a holiday. When diamonds chance to crown the top, The players stake their gold, And heavy sums are bet and won By gamblers, young and old. Intent upon winning each his game, Doth watch with eager eye, How he may see his neighbors' cards, And beat them on the sly. When clubs are trumps, look out for war On ocean and on land, For bloody horror always come When clubs are held in hand. Then lives are staked instead of gold; The dogs of war are freed In our dear country, and we see That clubs have got the lead. Last game of all, is when the spade Is turned by the hand of time— He always deals the closing game In every age and clime. No matter how much each man wins, Or how much each may save, The spade will finish up the game And dig the gambler's grave.

ARE YOU FREE FROM

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a desertspoonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package.



We are more apt to regret the things we haven't done than those we have.

Some people never go ahead because they wait too long to make sure they are right.

Mrs. Whitlow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle.

He that is taught to live upon little owes more to his father's wisdom than he that has a great deal left him does to his father's care.—Penn.

Thousands of country people know the value of Hamlin's Wizard Oil, the best family medicine in case of accident or sudden illness. For the safety of your family buy a bottle now.

Torture. "I wonder how Tantalus felt," said Tuesday by fire. Adjoining buildings were saved. The estimated loss is \$25,000.

The Mart Lumber Company's building and lumber was totally destroyed Tuesday by fire. Adjoining buildings were saved. The estimated loss is \$25,000.

While a string of elephants belonging to a circus were being driven along the street at Lampasas, the family horse belonging to Mrs. W. R. Williamson, took fright at them, breaking a blood vessel, which caused his death.

At Gregory, S. D., Mary J. Kennedy of Rapid City, S. D., drew number one at the opening of the drawing for the four thousand prizes in the Rosebud land allotment. Number one is estimated to be worth \$10,000.

Robert Mather, chairman of the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and director of many railroads and banks, died Tuesday at his home in New York.

The battleships Florida and Utah of the Atlantic fleet will, if practicable, put into Galveston harbor for the Christmas holidays, Governor Colquitt is so advised by George Von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

"Uncle" Jonathan Blevins, aged 95 years, said to be the oldest resident of Tarrant County, died Monday at his home on Bear Creek, near Grapevine. For thirty-eight years he had resided on his Tarrant County farm.

J. W. Bridges, a worker at the Texas Portland Cement plant in West Dallas, was struck and fatally injured Tuesday morning. He never regained consciousness after the accident, and died a few hours later.

John W. Addis, formerly superintendent of transportation on the Texas & Pacific railway, inventor a tire filler and an automatic headlight for automobiles, will establish a factory for his inventions in Dallas.

Information came Tuesday that Chinese rebels had captured Kiu Kiang, a considerable city in the province of Kiang Si.

New main and branch canals near Mercedes have just been completed to the extent of 20 miles to water 60,000 acres of new land.

Governor Colquitt has appointed the entire delegation in Congress and one hundred of the leading citizens of Texas as delegates to the coming meeting of the trans-Mississippi Congress, to be held at Kansas City on November 14-17.

The County Commissioners have let to Flannigan & Pritchett, Waco contractors, the contract to build \$100,000 worth of gravel roads in the McGreggor community. Work begins immediately.

Frank Gantrell, who lived at Poyner, on the Anderson-Henderson County line, was killed by a runaway stage.

J. Henry Miller, a Waxahachie athlete, struck a strength tester at the State Fair so hard that he sent the "bobber" out of the guides and dislocated his shoulder so much that he had to go to a local sanitarium for treatment.

A site of 83 acres for the Harris County demonstration farm has been selected and approved by the Commissioners' Court.

Louis P. Boles, a car inspector for the Denver road, was run down in the yards at Fort Worth Tuesday morning and killed.

Promoted by the Young Men's Business Club of Temple, the Temple Aero Club, to be incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, which will be used in the purchase of an airplane, the latter having already been contracted for.

Eddie Raby, five miles west of De Leon, is 7 years of age, and picked 201 pounds of the fleecy staple one day last week. Gordon Timms is 6 years of age, his weight is thirty-eight pounds, and he picked 120 pounds one day last week.

Unknown to the family with whom he lived twenty-two years, C. F. Schultze, a German soldier, 76 years old, had \$13,536 hidden in clothing, chests and crevices of the room at Enid, Okla., where he lived eleven years a recluse. His death revealed his wealth.

GOOD ITEMS OF NEWS

ENTIRE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS THAT ARE WORTH PASSING NOTICE.

WHOLE WORLD THE FIELD

Current Domestic and Foreign News Boiled Down to Readable and Small Space.

Texas State Conference of Bricklayers met at Waco Monday. It is estimated that 125,000 bales of cotton will be exported from Texas to Japan this year.

Waco business men visited the State Fair last Tuesday, occupying a special train of eight cars.

The Pecos Valley & Southern railroad is planning to pipe mountain water to Balmorhea.

Goliad Commissioners are planning to launch a road bond campaign calling for \$250,000 of bonds.

The present forest area of Texas is about 30,000,000 acres and the estimated merchantable timber is about 27,000,000.

Boston advertising men have arranged to bring a special train to Dallas at the meeting of the National Advertising League meeting next May.

State Registrar of Vital Statistics R. P. Babcock has issued his vital statistics report for September, showing 5,733 births and 2,102 deaths during the month.

Besides expenditures for permanent improvements paid for by bond issues and water department, Dallas city government cost \$937,000, or about \$9.37 per inhabitant.

The Lockhart Bar Association has passed a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Judges Brown and Dibble for re-election to the State Supreme Court.

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Dr. Cook of North Pole fame, was met at Copenhagen by a mob, on his arrival there to lecture, which required the police to control.

A Katy train struck a team of valuable mules in Dallas Sunday night, killing one of the animals instantly and injuring the other so it was necessary to kill it.

D. W. Welsh, 30 years of age, a hamburger man, was cut with a knife near the State Fair grounds main entrance and so badly injured that a St. Paul's Sanitarium his chances of recovery were said to be slight.

John R. Walsh, former banker, publisher and railroad owner of Chicago, released a week before from the Leavenworth Federal penitentiary, died Monday of heart disease.

Upon receiving a telegram at Gulfport, Miss., that his little daughter was ill in New Orleans, B. W. Thompson, aged 24, made a dash for a departing train, fell beneath the wheels, sustaining injuries from which he died in a few minutes.

W. J. Hudson, superintendent of the Home for Confederate Veterans at Atlanta, Ga., jumped from a moving street car and received injuries from which he died at a hospital several hours later. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Frank Cantrell, a well-to-do farmer in the northern part of Anderson County, was killed Monday morning when his team ran away. Cantrell was thrown from his wagon and his neck was broken.

Nine men were killed, ten gravely injured were carried up by rescuers and fifteen more were imprisoned by a cave-in, as a result of the explosion of a keg of powder which ignited black damp Monday in O'Garra mine No. 9, a mile south of Harrisburg, Ill.

Negotiations are under way for a ten-round bout between Packey McFarland of Chicago and Matt Wells, the lightweight champion of England, to be held at the Fairmount A. C., New York City, early next month.

Solon Shaw, night porter at the Cotton Belt Depot at Mt. Pleasant, was caught between two cars in the yards and crushed so seriously that he died two hours later.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has denied the reports that he was soon to resign. The Secretary is seventy-six years old, and has been in the cabinet continuously since 1897, breaking all previous records.

One hundred and ninety-five individual suppers were served Sunday night at the Dallas County jail. This breaks all records for the serving of meals at the jail.

A. A. Warder, district insurance agent of Hillsboro, Ill., used to patronize about 100 saloons before he died. His widow has sued them all for \$55,000, charging they killed her husband.

Mrs. Nan Reilly, the wife of Thomas F. Reilly, a railroad man of Fort Worth, is dead from carbolic acid poisoning. She is survived by her husband, her father, Mr. Winn of Ennis, and a brother.

Will Bryan, a cotton seed buyer at Manor, died in a hospital at Austin of bichloride of mercury poisoning.

Senator Bailey says that the story of his having bought the horse Electric Todd for \$10,000 is not true, as he has not bought him at any price.

Robinson Quits River Flight. Davenport, Iowa: Aviator Hugh Robinson, who was to have flown in his hydro-aeroplane from Minneapolis to New Orleans, ended his flight at Rock Island, Ill., and Sunday packed up his machine and left for Enid, Okla., to fill exhibition dates. Failure of cities along the river to raise funds necessary to pay expenses was given as the cause.

A State experimental farm is to be conducted near Spur this year.

Not a Killing Frost. Fort Worth: While there was a heavy frost in the vicinity of Fort Worth Saturday night and Sunday morning, and frost again last night, it is the opinion of Weather Observer Landis that cotton was not all killed. Cotton was saved by the fact that the frost did not last long and by the further fact that interposing clouds also afforded some protection.

Palestine is to hold a poultry show Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

Humane Still Rejecting. "And are you still rejecting in that splendid cook, Mrs. Malaprop?" inquired the caller. "Well, we are and we ain't," said Mrs. Malaprop. "The fact is Mary was so completely prostrated by the work of my household that I've given her a three weeks' vacation. I was afraid if I didn't she would be invalidated permanently."—Harper's Weekly.

Arthur Lott, a San Antonio negro, attempting to board a rapidly moving street car Sunday night, was thrown into a gutter and killed.

"My lot is a hard one," he muttered, and his face wore a look of despair; too true were the words that he uttered, as he paused with his spade in the air. He'd thought to make garden that day and his pulses with pleasure had fluttered; but he struck solid rock, and "I say, my lot is a hard one," he muttered.



SPRING FAG, Stretchy, Drowsy, stupid, tired, head-achy—not sick, but don't feel good.

Just a few signs that you need that most effective tonic, liver-stirring Spring Remedy—**OXIDINE**—a bottle proves.

The Specific for Malaria, Chills and Fever, and a reliable remedy for all diseases due to a torpid liver and sluggish bowels and kidney.

50c. At Your Druggists THE BERRERS DRUG CO., WACO, TEXAS.

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in **MALARIAL REGIONS**, will find **Tutt's Pills** the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

A LIVING IMAGE.



Mrs. Fondman—There! Isn't baby the image of his father? Oldehumme—Sure! Same lack of expression, same red nose, no teeth to speak of—and, by George! prematurely bald head, too!

A SERIOUS ERROR.

Many a case of kidney disease has proven fatal because the symptoms were not recognized. If you suffer with backache or bladder irregularities, follow the advice of Mrs. H. S. Woods, 619 11th St., Aurora, Neb. Says Mrs. Woods: "I was in a critical condition. My feet and ankles were so swollen with dropsy, I could not wear my shoes. Fourteen weeks prior to taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I was confined to bed practically helpless. They made me feel like a new woman and soon I was doing my work the same as ever."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c a box at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Involution. Photographer—Say, pardon me! But that's the third time you've covered your face with your handkerchief just as I was ready. Subject—I know, but I can't help it. I've been indicted a good deal lately, and I got the habit trying to dodge newspaper photographers.—Puck.

PIMPLES, BOLES AND DANDRUFF disappear by using Tetterine, a sure, safe and speedy cure for Eczema, Tetter, Infant's Sores, Head, Chubbiness and itching Piles. Endorsed by physicians; praised by thousands who have used it.

"I feel like I owe to my fellowman this much: For seven years I had eczema on my ankle. I have tried many doctors and numerous remedies which only temporarily relieved. I decided to give your Tetterine a trial. I did so and after eight weeks am entirely free from the terrible eczema."

Tetterine, 1c. Per box. Your Druggist or J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Overdoing it. "This is the fourth season I have met you at this watering place, Miss Brown, and every time you appear ten years younger!"—Flegende Blaetter.

Why Do We Die? Vital statistics classified show the respiratory organs to be the feeble point in man. Diseases of the lungs are out of all proportion in fatality. Take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen for coughs, colds and consumption, and Whooping Cough.

At druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle.

Nearer. "I see where some folks are going to the ocean to get gold from water." "The ocean? Why so far? Why not go to Wall Street?"

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM. Use the Standard GUYTON'S EAST-LESLIE CHILL TONIC. This formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing its Malaria-Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children, 50 cents.

A Cross-Reference. Mistress—Have you a reference? Bridget—Foine; O! held the poker over her till I got it.—Harper's Bazar.

THERE WITH A REPUTATION

Doubtful and Humiliated Hubby Now Probably Believes Wife Can Keep a Secret.

"The late William Rotch Wister, the father of American cricket, might also be said to have been a godfather of the feminist movement," said a woman writer at the Acorn club in Philadelphia.

"Mr. Wister," she continued, "abominated that type of husband who treats his wife like a child, refusing to take her into his confidence. I once heard Mr. Wister tell a story about a German woman who was at the Acorn club in Philadelphia.

"The man came back from a business meeting wherein the future welfare of himself and his family was vitally involved, but he declined to tell his wife what had been the meeting's outcome.

"Oh, no," he sneered, "I can't tell you anything. You'd repeat it if I did. You, being a woman, are constitutionally unable to keep a secret."

"But the wife, with a quiet smile, retorted: 'George, did I ever tell the secret of how you were led astray that summer the church conference met in Chicago and got arrested in a saloon for biting off the bartender's ear?'"

Synonyms. The French Canadian always has trouble with the aspirate "th." At a debating club in the Province of Quebec members were required to draw a slip from a hat and debate upon the subject they received. A young countryman arose.

"I have drew the word 'bat.' I must told you dere is two, tree different kind of bat. Dere is de bat wot you play de baseball wit, de bat wot fly in de air at night and also de bat where you take de swim."—Success Magazine.

Luck. Brags—Bah! Luck is but the product of care and diligence. Wags—Yes. An old friend of mine had a swamp which he couldn't get rid of, and, by a great deal of care and diligence, a railroad was run right through the middle of it and now my friend is a rich man.—Life.

Up to Date. "I notice that young Doctor Curen uses autohypnosis in his practice." "Of course he does. Didn't you know he specializes in motor nerves?"

For a Cold. the doctor prescribes a gentle purgative, or bowel and liver cleanser, to free your blood from the poisons that cause the trouble. He realizes that cleanliness, inside the body, is necessary for health, and prescribes a laxative the first thing.

At the start of any sort of an ailment, from a common cold to the more dangerous diseases and fevers, a safe and reliable treatment, always, is Thedford's Black-Draught. There are really very few diseases that would not be benefited or relieved by the use of this great liver medicine—

THE DRAUGHT'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Mrs. G. Nussbaum, of New Orleans, La., says: "In the winter, I had the measles and then the grip, which left me in a bad state. I could not rest, day or night, and could not eat much, as I could not keep it on my stomach. I was almost crazy. They thought I was going to die. At last I took Thedford's Black-Draught, and now I weigh more than I ever did before, and feel like a new woman." Pleasant and simple to take. Gentle but certain in action. Try it. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

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THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS. The assurance that goes with an established reputation is your assurance in buying W. L. Douglas shoes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION: The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct TWO PAIRS of excellent W. L. Douglas shoes for \$10.00. One pair of \$5.00. One pair of \$3.50. One pair of \$2.50. One pair of \$1.50. One pair of \$1.00. One pair of \$0.50. One pair of \$0.25. One pair of \$0.10. One pair of \$0.05. One pair of \$0.02. One pair of \$0.01.

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You get any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MORROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

Some men are so small that a five-cent cigar looks big to them.

CHRISTMAS POST CARDS FREE. Send for five samples of my very choicest Gold Embossed Christmas and New Year Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 71 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas.

Too many homes have all the modern conveniences.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

Where there's a will there's a way for the lawyers to fool the heirs.

NOT EVEN ON HIMSELF.

First Hobo—There's one thing to my credit.

Second Hobo—What's that?

First Hobo—Nobody can say that I ever threw cold water on anything.

A Regular One. She—And don't you go in for sport of any kind?

He—Oh, yaas, don't yer know. I'm ha—passionately fond of dominos.—Everybody's Weekly.

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alternative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

The ingredients, as attested under oath, are Stone root (Collinsonia Canadensis), Bloodroot (Sanguinaria Canadensis), Golden Seal root (Hydrastis Canadensis), Queen's root (Sellingia Sibirica), Black Cherry bark (Prunus Virginiana), Mandrake root (Podophyllum Peltatum), with triple refined glycerine, prepared in a scientific laboratory in a way that no druggist could imitate.

This tonic contains no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Stick to this safe and sane remedy, and refuse all "just as good" medicines offered by the druggist who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

Obeyed Orders. Percy—What are you doing about your doctor's advice to take physical exercise, dear boy? Cholly—I'm carrying a heavier walking stick, and I wear a larger button-hole boquet.

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