

GRAHAM LEADER.

J. W. GRAVES, Editor.

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VOL. 23.

GRAHAM, TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

NO. 11

GRAND OPENING!!!

On Tuesday, September 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the D. C. Brown Mercantile Company will open the doors of their immense building to the public, showing the greatest stock of general Dry Goods ever brought to Northwest Texas. We solicit the inspection of all buyers in the various lines here represented. The stock in part will consist of the latest novelties in

Dry Goods,	Linens,
Dress Goods,	Damasks,
Clothing,	Carpets,
Boots, Shoes,	Oil Cloths,
Hats, Caps,	Mattings,
Ladies' and Gents'	Linoleum,
Furnishing Goods,	Millinery,
Wraps, Ladies' Suits,	Ladies' Trimmed &
Skirts, Underwear, &c.,	Untrimmed Hats
Laces, Embroideries, &c.,	Trunks and
Handkerchiefs,	Valises.

You will find the stock immense and complete in all the departments, everything entirely new, bought at the head of the market, at manufacturer's prices. You will find the latest novelties in all the lines, the prices as low as the same goods can be bought in Texas. We solicit your cash trade as we are determined to make prices so as to induce the people of Young, Archer and Jack counties to trade at the nearest railroad town where they now have all the facilities and advantages of any of the larger railroad towns in Texas.

Later you will see our large ad. in the Jacksboro and Graham papers.

Yours truly,
D. C. BROWN MER. CO.,
Jacksboro, Texas.

LILLARD & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Mitchell and Studebaker Wagons,
Buggies, Harness and Saddles,
Hancock Disc Plows, Challenge
And Monitor Wind Mills.

Farm Implements and Machinery of all Kinds, Baker PERFECT
Barbed Wire, Stoves, Tinware and Queensware.

THE GREAT WESTERN COOK STOVES,
Sunbeam and Eagle Cultivators.

LILLARD & CO.

Bank Building, JACKSBORO, TEXAS.

E. B. Norman, President. W. D. Craig, Cashier.
R. F. Arnold First Vice President. J. P. Norman, Ass't. Cashier.
J. B. Norris, Second Vice President.

The Beckham National Bank.
Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, 25,000.

D. M. HOWARD,

Of Mineral Wells, Texas, Carries the Largest
and Best Assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Millinery, Etc.

In This Section of the County.

I will sell you goods as cheap as any house in North
west Texas. Will buy Cotton and Wheat. Give me a
call, I will treat you right.

D. M. HOWARD.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." See G. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The richest and proudest, the oldest and youngest, the proudest and humblest, the largest and smallest, all use Chestham's Chili Tonic. Guaranteed Put up in both Tasteless and bitter styles. Tasteless 50cts.

An exchange says that a Kansas hog-raiser in giving his experience in feeding hogs, stated that five acres of sweet potatoes would fatten more hogs than 25 acres of corn. He had six hogs that would yield him 1800 pounds of pork, and he estimates the cost of their feed to be not more than \$26 in actual cash for labor and expensés in his sweet potatoe patch. He also claims that this food imparts a flavor to the meat that far surpasses corn for the animals.—Register.

Great Improvement.

"I suffered from a severe rheumatic affliction. My right shoulder and arm were so lame at times that I could not remove my clothing. Since I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have improved in every way. My whole system is invigorated and every organ in a healthy condition." TANNER JOHNSON, Floral Ark.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

A donkey stepped into a store and asked for the proprietor, who walked out of his private office to meet him, surprised to see a donkey in his store. "Why are you here?" he asked, "you know this is no place for a donkey." "I am here," said the donkey, "because I saw your advertisement on the fence that surrounds my pasture and I knew that you too must be a donkey or you would have placed your advertisement in a live newspaper where it would be read by people, not donkeys. Being lonesome today, I thought I would be neighborly and call on you."—Exchange.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only Hood's.

Ex-Senator Blackburn, of Ky, now in Washington, said: "The political outlook in Kentucky is as satisfactory as democrats could wish. Of the eleven congressional districts they will carry nine certainly, and of the remaining two there is more than an even chance of carrying one the Louisville district. It seems to me that there is every reason to regard the condition of the democracy throughout the Nation with complacency, and I believe that the gains made by the party in November, will be large in a majority of the states."

General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, who ran away from the presidency on the goldbug ticket two years ago, has unequivocally announced his intention of voting the democratic ticket this fall. One by one the wanderers are returning and by 1900 we hope to have a reunited and happy democratic fold.

Red Top Ripples.

A brisk norther blew up last Sunday.

Brother W. B. Ford filled his regular appointment here last Sunday. There was a good attendance considering the unpleasant weather.

Some sickness among the children in our neighborhood. W. T. McBee has two little girls on the sick list; colds and fever seems to be the complaint.

J. L. Steen and Zearl Steen attended the Dallas Fair last week.

W. B. Ford and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Harman Saturday night.

Mrs. Johnson and daughter of Salt Creek, were visiting at F. W. Knight's last Sunday.

Will Mayes had a pleasant smile on his face last Sunday.

The last report we had from Jacksboro cotton was selling at 4.50 to 4.75. Graham will lose lots of cotton and a good deal of trade if she don't bid up on cotton.

J. E. Cochran and family will start for Arkansas Wednesday, the 19th. We regret to lose them as they are good and kind neighbors. We hope they will soon return.

J. A. Baker went to Graham with cotton Tuesday.

B. F. Harman is sowing wheat. W. T. McBee and sons have quite a number of hands picking cotton this week.

Ten wagons loaded with cotton passed through our community going to Jacksboro.

TEXAS GREEN HORN.

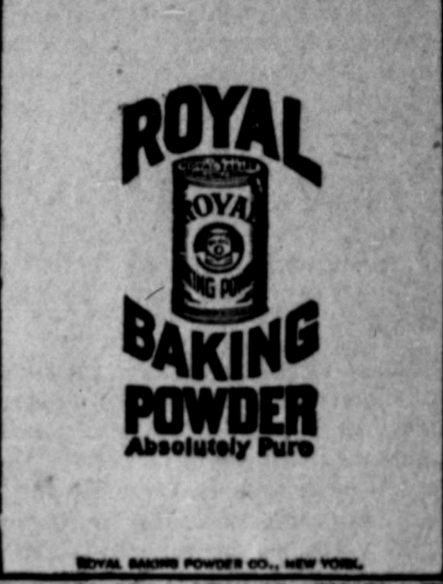
Rev. Sam Jones is conducting a meeting in Palestine, Texas. At the opening service \$908.00 was subscribed in a few moments to compensate Mr. Jones and his assistants for a ten days' meeting. The News doesn't care a whit if it had been a million instead of a thousand dollars, but really don't you think that the army of faithful ministers in Texas who toil year after year to prepare the way for such high-priced evangelists, should receive compensation sufficient to keep them and their families above want? We do, anyhow.—Morgan News.

Revolts against Aguinaldo are growing more numerous. It is probable he would have to retire once more to Hongkong if the American army was withdrawn. The United States authorities have wisely preserved a cool demeanor while the other fellows have stirred, agitated and declaimed.

The new senator from Oregon says he is in favor of a Nicaragua canal, a Pacific cable and a bigger army and navy. The senator fairly represents the great, expanding northwest.

The government having failed to provide proper rations for his men, a captain of Missouri troops marched them outside the barracks and told them to go to their homes. A sort of round robin with a vengeance, insubordination, defiance and all that. But it would be interesting to know how army regulations were so flagrantly violated as to fail to provide proper rations.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



The Next House.

Mark Hanna has sounded an alarm. He frankly tells his fellow-republicans that the next house of representatives is likely to be democratic.

This is true, and no wonder. With the Dingley bill producing less revenue than enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the government; with the scandals of the war on the republican party's head; with the president's shameful abuse of his appointing power in filling the vital departments of the army with incompetents who had a pull; with the records of sickness and death in all the camps, attributable solely to incapable administration; with Alger still holding office and controlling the army; with an exasperating war revenue measure which even with the aid of the commerce-crippling Dingley bill produces a deficit of nearly \$60,000,000 during the first three months of the fiscal year—with all these facts in evidence it will surely be astonishing if the next congress is not democratic.—N. Y. World.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on D. R. Akin & Co., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

A Young Man's War.

The average age of the volunteers who have enlisted for this war is only 24. The army sent against Spain is, perhaps, the youngest that ever went to battle. The youthfulness of the volunteers from the north and west has been a subject of much remark. The enthusiasm and valor of youth are of great value in war. Our boys went out with light hearts and with the flush of confidence on their cheeks. They gained experience rapidly, and many of them distinguished themselves. The youth of the country responded nobly to the call for troops, as American youth always has. In every one of her wars young men have won glorious names and brightened the pages of American history.

The Spanish flag no longer floats over Porto Rico.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES

Rockdale has received a little over 12,000 bales of cotton.

H. F. Deneson, county judge of Nacogdoches county, died the other day.

Wheat and cotton were damaged to some extent by a heavy hail and rain at Comanche.

Henry Colms hanged himself in the Presidio county jail. He was charged with the theft of \$13.

Houston's cotton receipts in one day amounted to 46000 bales. This is a record breaker.

In Kaufman county seven barns have been burned in two weeks, and it is causing a good deal of worry and trouble among citizens and officers.

Near McKinney, during an electric storm lightning struck a cotton gin and set it on fire. The building, machinery and 40 bales of cotton were consumed by the flames.

The Fort Worth grand jury has returned twelve indictments against Jere Van Renssellar, charging him with embezzling funds from the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railroad company, while its treasurer. The aggregate sum alleged to have been embezzled is something like \$7000.

The Methodist parsonage of Madisonville has been destroyed by fire. The house at the time was occupied by the pastor, W. W. Horner. Nearly all of the contents were saved, but there was no insurance, and the house was a total loss. Origin of the fire not known.

It is said that hundreds of Mexican laborers are making their way from Laredo to the cotton districts of Brazos and adjoining counties. One lot of 104 Mexicans passed through Austin on their way to Bryan, where they enter the employ of planters as cotton pickers.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

COUNTY TAX ROLLS.

Fayette county total valuation \$8,327,220, increase \$62,150.

McLennan county, total valuation \$22,163,255, a decrease of \$993,978.

CHARTERED.

Kneply Jewelry company of Dallas, capital stock, 50,000.

A Port Arthur Trust company of Port Arthur, capital stock \$50,000.

Central Christian church of Greenville, Texas, with no capital stock, but personal property to the value of \$5000.

R. L. Heflin company of Galveston, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Purpose, the dealing in cotton seed and seed cotton and all the products thereof, including its oil, etc.

King's Daughters Hospital association of Temple, Bell county; no capital.

BONDS APPROVED.

An issue of \$10,000 court house and jail refunding bonds of Tom Green county were approved.

The attorney general's department approved an issue of \$9500 Wharton county bridge refunding bonds and 27,500 court house and jail bonds.

School Land Department Rushed.

The school land department of the state treasury is rushed just at present with work attendant upon the payment of interest and what is known as first payments on purchases of school lands.

Under the act of 1895 interest on school land must be paid by the 1st of November of each year under penalty of the land commissioner forfeiting the lands, the supreme court in the case of Leon & H. Blum against Frisbie having held the commissioner had such power. This is the heaviest month in the school land department on account of the near approach of the time limit Nov. 1, within which to pay interest.

PHILIPPINE BEAUTIES.

Dark-Eyed Women. Graceful in Movement and Coquettish.

The native women of the Philippines are, as a rule, excessively pretty and engaging creatures, with supple figures, accentuated by the thinness of their garments, beautiful, languishing eyes, shaded with long lashes and luxuriant blue-black hair. This last is the chief glory of the Philippine beauty, says a writer in the Chicago Record.

It is long, rich, thick, made glossy both by the care bestowed on it and its frequent anointings with coconut oil. Often, too, it is cleaned and washed with lemon juice and oil, which has been made fragrant by infusions of odoriferous flowers. Some of the women wear it hanging down their backs, entirely unadorned, while others, especially the matrons, build it up in a kind of coil or knot, held by a golden comb and ornamented by pins, or very frequently adorned by a bright, fragrant flower.

They scorn bonnets or hats, but often throw a handkerchief over their heads, and, if the heat of the sun is very intense, carry a parasol for protection.

Another admirable feature nearly all the women possess are liquid and languishing eyes, which are used with telling effect, and their third vanity is their finely-shaped feet, that never knew a stocking, but which are thrust into slippers, without heels, tastefully and elaborately embroidered with gold or silver thread.

The walk of the women is graceful, but rather coquettish, and when the clog is donned on wet days they move with a very peculiar swing, which is quite distinct from the Japanese totter.

The thumb nail of the right hand is allowed to grow very long, which assists them in playing the guitar, their favorite instrument.

The dress of the Tagal women consists of a little skirt made of the famous pina cloth, having wide, short sleeves.

This is worn loose, quite unbound to the figure, and reaches to the waist. Around it is girt a petticoat called saya, made of silk, either striped or checked, but always of gay colors. Sometimes it is also of pina cloth; the quality and coloring frequently very beautiful and sometimes cheap and common.

Out of doors another article of dress, a tapis, or shawl, is wrapped tightly around the loins and waist above the saya, and generally it is black or dark blue with narrow white stripes. A profusion of bracelets and chains and earrings, all of beautifully worked gold or silver, usually complete the toilet of a Tagal beauty. The more opulent possess very valuable jewels and often are seen with necklaces and bracelets of diamonds and pearls.

Over her neatly folded neckerchief the Tagal woman wears a crucifix, or a little bag of relics, suspended by a chain. Sometimes she will have a rosary of coral or pearls, and medals of copper or gold, bearing the figure of Our Lady of Mexico or of Guadalupe. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the Philippine Islands, discovered by Magellan in 1521, were controlled by the monks and friars, who literally took possession of the islands and islanders, and have had an enormous influence for more than three centuries. They even imported the inquisition from Spain, with other delicacies of the same attractive nature.

The Philippine women of all ages—children and old women, as well as young girls and matrons—smoke long cigars, chew the betel nut, dance, swim and ride; but the great ambition of every woman is to possess a dress, a scarf, or at least a handkerchief of the famous pina cloth. There is no more beautiful fabric manufactured in any part of the world than this, which is made from the fiber of the pineapple leaf, and is quit expensive; a common skirt costs from \$4 to \$10, a whole dress costs at

least \$20, and no less a sum than \$15 has been paid for a single garment. A good average scarf or handkerchief brings from \$25 to \$30. When embroidered a scarf of pina sometimes costs as much as \$150.

The most important industry that the women of the Philippines are engaged in is tobacco. In the making of cheroots none but women are employed, and there are no less than 4,000 busy in the factories of Manila alone. Men make the cigarillos, or small cigars, which are smoked by the natives; but women only are allowed to prepare and roll the cigars. It is estimated that 21,000 women find employment in this business and only 1,500 men. Each room in the enormous factories contains from 800 to 1,000 women, all of whom are seated, or, rather, squatted, on the floor.

At intervals little round tables are placed, and at every one of these an elderly matron is stationed to keep watch over the dozen or so younger women and girls. The noise is absolutely maddening, as stones are used for beating out the leaf. A cigarmaker earns from \$6 to \$10 a month, which is quite sufficient to provide her with necessary comforts, and leaves a balance for dress.

The married women, whose husbands earn their living for them in the field or factory, keep house in a primitive fashion. The patriarchal custom of making the lover serve in the house of his intended bride's father is universal in the Philippines. When the marriage takes place there is usually a feast for several days, and the bride of 15 years is then taken to the little house which her husband has built with his own hands.

Apart Forty-four Years.

Dallas.—Here is an incident of the Texas State Fair, now in progress in this city, that possesses elements that make it appear as if borrowed from the field of romance:

In 1854, two brothers, Henry N. Haskell and Horace H. Haskell, left their old home in Kentucky. One sought the Pacific Coast and the other came to Texas. Both were intent on seeking fortune in the new fields of the West and Southwest. They soon lost trace of each other, and for 44 years neither knew of other's fate or whereabouts. For years H. N. Haskell has been an honored citizen of Dallas, and lives in an elegant home at Elm street and Haskell avenue.

Recently Horace H. Haskell, who had moved from the Pacific Coast to Houston, Texas, saw the name H. N. Haskell of Dallas in the newspapers. Investigation established the relationship of the two men, and the other day, among a party of State Fair excursionists from Houston, arrived H. H. Haskell to meet his brother, H. N. Haskell. The reunion was a happy one. Both men are well fixed, as far as worldly means of comfort are concerned, and enjoying good health as men 69 and 72 years old, respectively, could expect. They have determined to know each other better the balance of their lives than they have for nearly a half century.

Organized to Keep Clean.

New York.—A church society whose members are bound by the rules to take a bath every day was organized by the Rev. Mr. Moir, assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, this city. It is known officially as the Order of Silver Cross of Our Master and Cleanness.

Mr. Moir was surprised to-day that the order should attract any special attention. It has carried on its unobtrusive work, and the results are highly satisfactory. He did not claim any especial originality for the principles on which the society was founded. Mr. Moir is himself an advocate of the cold tub, and says that after 13 years, daily experience he is able to testify to its many advantages. The rules of the order regard the bath as a necessity, and nobody can be excused from availing himself of it on the plea that a less rigid construction of the rule would fit his especial case, except in case of illness.

As given in the manual and catechism of the order, the one requisite for membership is "to be a clean man one's self, and to help others to be clean." The condition of cleanliness is also applied



"No use for a duster — there's no dust on

Battle Ax PLUG It sells too fast!"

Every dealer who has handled Battle Ax knows this to be a fact. There is no old stock of Battle Ax anywhere:—nothing but fresh goods, as Battle Ax sells five times more than any other brand in the world.

All who chew it never change.

Remember the name when you buy again.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic



CURES Chills, Malaria and Biliousness

DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE. WARRANTED.

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

Is just as good for Adults as for Children.

Faris Medicine Co., Galatia, Ill., Nov. 16, 1893. Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours Truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

in the moral and intellectual sense. It is not unlikely that the members of the organization may occasionally neglect to remember the main rule and the corollaries. Mr. Moir has, therefore, asked them to report any neglect of the observance on their part. Every month he receives reports telling of neglected cold tubs and other derelictions of duty. Mr. Moir gives these persons such counsel as he deems necessary. The initiation into the order follows a prescribed form, and the person who has become a member receives a small cross of silver, which he is expected to wear constantly.

Lieutenants Merriam and Wheelock, who created much disturbance at Honolulu by declaring martial law for one night, much to the discomfort of officers as well as civilians, are to be court martialed.

Charles Kenn, a soldier of the second Missouri volunteer infantry, which has been stationed at Lexington, Ky., got a few days leave of absence and returned to St. Louis to see his family, to whom he had been sending all his earnings and writing tender, loving letters. He found his wife unfaithful—she was living with a negro. The enraged soldier killed

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STRIKERS' BLOODY RIOT.

Importation of Negroes into Illinois Brings on the Trouble.

TEN DEAD. TWENTY WOUNDED.

Gov. Tanner Declares Mine Owners Responsible for the Bloodshed.

Virgen, Ill., Oct. 14.—Ten dead, one fatally wounded and twenty-five carrying gunshot injuries of a more or less serious character, is the result of Manager Fred Luken's determination to run the Chicago-Virgen coal mine in his own way, and the counter determination of the strikers not to permit non-union men to operate the plant.

In a battle, fierce and sharp, and attended by an unusual number of casualties, the miners came into contact with the men who are supporting the operators and drove them from the town, but at a cost which makes the victory a bitter one.

Six of the strikers were killed by the superior weapons of the armed guards, while three of the guards, two on the train which conveyed them there, and one within the stockade, lost their lives.

One innocent man, a Chicago detective, who came here to guard the Chicago and Alton switch, was shot down at the first fire, and a man who was mistaken for Manager Luken, was shot and stamped almost to death.

Late to-night another death was added to the list, when ex-Lieut. Tom Preston of the Chicago police force, who was acting as a guard at the stockade, was shot and killed by a striker just as the militia companies arrived.

Preston was within the stockade and as the train bearing the troops pulled in he open one of the big gates and stepped out. As he did so the sharp report of a revolver was heard. It was followed quickly by another shot and the ex-policeman fell mortally wounded. He was carried within the stockade where he died.

The outbreak was precipitated by the arrival of a Chicago and Alton special train from the South, bearing 200 negro miners.

For the past two weeks rumors have reached Virgen daily that a train having negroes from Alabama would reach the city and the Chicago and Alton depot has been surrounded day and night by the vigilant miners, determinedly awaiting their arrival.

To-day the Chicago and Alton limited, due to pass here at 10 o'clock, shot through enroute to Chicago an hour late, displaying flags on the rear, indicating that a special was following.

Immediately the word was spread and a dense crowd of miners lined the station platform, while another crowd collected at the entrance of the stockade a half mile north of the station. D. B. Kiley, a Chicago and Alton detective, stood guard at a switch at the south end of the station platform to see that it was not tampered with. At 12:40 the special train passed the station and signal shots were fired from the south end of the train announcing the special's arrival.

Immediately shots were fired from the moving train and outside, and the battle was on. A few moments after the train had passed the switch where Kiley was stationed and while he was talking with two citizens he threw up his arms and dropped dead with a bullet through his brain. He was the first man killed.

The train continued to the stockade, the miners firing into it all along the route, and the negro passengers returning the fire. The moment the train reached the stockade the miners opened a desperate fire with Winchesters, re-

volvers and firearms of all descriptions.

The negroes on the train answered with a steady fire. Engineer Burt Tigar, received a bullet in his arm and dropped from his seat. The fireman seized the throttle, pulled it wide open and with a jerk the train was under speed carrying a load of wounded negro passengers to Springfield.

GOV. TANNER TALKS.

Says the Mine Owners are Morally Responsible for the Bloodshed.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—In an interview relative to the riot at Virgen, Gov. Tanner said:

Mr. T. C. Louck, president, and Mr. Lutkin, superintendent of the Virgen Coal company made good their threats to land a train load of negro laborers from the south and started to put them to work in the mines at the point of the bayonet, the muzzle of the winchesters; such laborers being drawn largely, if not entirely from the criminal class, ex-convicts, who learned their trade while doing time in the penitentiaries of Alabama, after having been fully advised and having full knowledge that the landing of such imported laborers, would precipitate a riot. I had wired them that if they brought these imported laborers, they did so at their own peril, and under the circumstances they would be morally responsible and criminally liable for any thing that might happen.

The killed and wounded are largely idle miners, who were on the outside. The others were the hired guards who were brought along by the railroad company. Most, if not all, of the latter were non-residents of Illinois. There is no means of learning their names or whereabouts, for the reason that they decline to give them out, knowing, perhaps, that they are criminally liable for murder, as they had no permission from my office in Illinois authorizing or deputizing them to act as deputy marshals or deputy sheriffs.

Instantly, on learning of the trouble, I directed Adj. Gen. Reece to order Capt. Craig of the Galesburg battery and one company of the sons of veterans, now stationed at Pana, to proceed at once by the quickest route to the scene of the trouble. I have instructed Gen. Reece to select a camping ground most suitable for the occasion to quell the riot and maintain order, protect life and property, to disarm all persons bearing arms and not to allow imported laborers to unload from any train within the limits of the city nor to march in a body.

These various mine owners have so forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this blot upon the fair name of our state; have gone far enough, yes, too far, as they had fair warning from me, by wire and telephone, that the importation of labor which brings to our state an undesirable class of citizens had to stop. And I say now to such, and all others, that is a thing of the past, that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am governor. These men, the president and officers of this company participated in this riot by bringing in these imported laborers, and are guilty of murder and should be, and I believe will be, indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin county and tried and convicted of the heinous offense.

MINE OWNERS STATEMENT.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—President C. W. Backs of the Chicago-Virgen Coal company says:

As to our future action, we propose to follow in the future, as we have in the past, legal procedure in the obtaining of our legal rights and shall take proper steps to secure redress against all who prompted, aided, abetted or participated in the riots to-day, whether they are miners, miners' officials, state officials or others. We shall determine before we are through whether the governor of the state can class our colored population as ex-convicts, scallawags, etc., with impunity and whether colored citizens of the country can have their rights under the constitution set aside by the whim and pleasure of the governor of Illinois. We shall determine for ourselves and others in the state just how far a governor can annul and evade the duties placed upon him by the constitution and statutes of the state.

PENSIONS FOR CONFEDERATES.

An Appeal for a Fall Vote on the Amendment.

Fort Worth.—The local camp of Confederate veterans has issued an appeal to the voters of Texas asking a fall vote on the amendment granting pensions to indigent Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows. The last session of the State legislature passed a joint resolution to amend the State constitution authorizing the payment of \$8 per month to indigent Confederate soldiers and sailors and their widows. On Tuesday, November 1, the election on the question will be had, one week in advance of the regular State election. Under this beneficiaries will have the choice of going to the home at Austin and being supported there as now, or accepting \$8 per month and remaining at home. At present Confederates thus cared for are obliged to leave their families while the widows of such are denied aid. While it is claimed \$8 per month is but poor recompense for the sacrifice made by these veterans, and while none but the indigent can get the benefit of the amendment, it will distribute the burden in caring for them, hence, as a matter of economy, the local committee recommends that all old Confederates should support the amendment. They claim this is not a political question, but an act of justice indorsed by democrats, republicans and populists of the State. All Union soldiers, Confederates and friends of the measure are appealed to for their votes on the question.

The committee closes with the following appeal:

"Friends of the measure, don't forget the day and the cause. If carried it will gladden the hearts of many indigent ones and their friends now suffering in silence. If defeated, many noble men and women may die of starvation and find a resting place in the potter's field."

Fifteen Years in Morro Castle.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 17.—Samuel Ensign, an engineer of the old-time Racine and Mississippi railway, a resident of this city many years, has returned, old and broken in health, with a sad story of imprisonment and suffering in Cuba.

When Ensign left Rockford he went to Cuba, where he obtained a situation as an engineer in a sugar refinery. One night Ensign, with two fellowworkmen resisted an assault being made upon a native woman by Spanish soldiers. The next morning Ensign says all three were taken prisoners to Havana, where they were placed in Morro Castle. One of the men died in seven months and the other lived two and a half years. For thirteen years and five months Ensign alleges he was confined in the castle, allowed to speak to no one, and only to walk through a corridor 240 feet long for recreation. At the expiration of that time Ensign says he was taken out and set to work with a ball and chain on his ankle, at constructing a plaza. At that he worked for five years. He became friendly with priests and attendants in a neighboring monastery, and one night was spirited away and placed on a man-of-war that finally landed him in Mexico. When placed in prison Ensign claims he had certificates of deposit to the amount of \$8000 and \$1000 in money, none of which was returned to him.

Printer Farmers at Work.

Fifteen printer farmers were sent to Pelham Bay Park yesterday by Typographical Union No. 6 to dig the potato crop on the union farm there. They will be followed by other relays as fast as crops are ready for harvesting. The land committee of the union has fixed the selling price of the potatoes at \$2.75 a barrel. It is thought that the sixty-four printer farmers will have about \$5000 to divide among them in proportion to the crops raised on their respective plots.

This revenue will not interfere with the regular out-of-work benefit of the union. The experiment of truck farming, however, is expected to make the unemployed, or a number of them, self-supporting

for at least a part of the year. This will lessen the expenses of providing for the unemployed, on whom from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year has hitherto been expended.—New York Sun.

Soldier Driven off by Comrades.

Ardmore, I. T.—A sensational incident occurred here in military circles. The star performer in the affair was a soldier in battery G, United States army, which is at present located here. On the spur of the moment, the man got married to a "woman of the town." This enraged certain members of the battery, who captured him at a house where his wife staid. They took him to a lonely spot, stripped him of his uniform, and after giving him a pair of overalls and a jumper, they made him leave the city under severe penalty. He took the warning and skipped, leaving the woman, who is heart-broken. The uniform of the disgraced soldier was burned in the presence of many civilians.

Knights Templars.

Pittsburg, Pa.—At the meeting of the grand encampment of Knights Templars Louisville, Ky., was selected as the place where the next conclave is to be held—and officers were elected as follows:

Grand master, Reuben H. Lloyd of San Francisco; deputy grand master H. B. Stoddard of Texas; grand generalissimo, G. M. Moulton of Chicago; grand captain general, H. W. Rigg of Providence R. I.; grand senior warden, W. B. Melish of Ohio; grand junior warden, Joseph A. Locke of Portland, Me.; H. Wales Lines of Meriden, Conn., and Wm. Henry Mayo of St. Louis were re-elected grand treasurer and grand recorder respectively.

"Should Marry Indians."

Wichita, Kas.—A meeting of Indian missionaries of Oklahoma, held at Geary, has closed. Mrs. Mary Lyons, matron for the Cheyennes, read a paper on "Companionship of the Indians." She thinks more white women should marry Indians, and mix more freely with the race. Mrs. Lyons has been among Indians eight years, and has assisted many Indian bucks to marry white women.

Keeping it in the Family.

Perry, Ok.—Father, mother, wife and son are running against each other for office in Pawnee county. The Democratic-Populist candidate for public weigher is W. M. Obanan, the Republican candidate for the same office is W. T. Obanan, son of the Democratic-Populist candidate, and now the Middle-of-the-Roaders have nominated Mrs. Obanan, wife of the Democratic-Populist candidate, for Public Weigher.

Bailey's Kentucky Stock Farm.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17.—The May stock farm near this city has been leased by Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, to be used for breeding trotting horses. Electric Bell, a full brother to Bow Bells, by Electioneer, out of Beautiful Bells, stands at the head of the stud, with twenty good blood mares. It is expected that Mr. Bailey will make his permanent home here.

Record Pub. Co., Ready Prints.

MORPHINE Optum. Co. key habits cured at home. Remedy \$5. Cure Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobacco, the tobacco cure. Est. 1892. G. WILSON CHEMICAL CO. Dublin, Texas.

Pictures Enlarged.

LIFE SIZE (Without Frame) \$1.98.

I do first-class portrait work and sell elegant frames at low prices. Mail orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference, 3000 customers and Record Pub. Co. in Dallas. Write for prices.

T. E. LEWIS.

125 Kentucky St., Dallas, Tex.

WANTED Reliable Agents to handle Acetylene Gas Machines and High Grade Specialties. Big money to energetic men. Enclose stamp for particulars. International Acetylene Gas Company, 309 Cookwell Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

OUR RAPIDLY GROWING NAVY.

Will Soon Rank Third Among Naval Powers of the World.

Says a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune:

The remarkable rapidity with which the naval power of the United States is being increased at the present time may be realized when it is stated that 55 war vessels are now under contract for the government and that their aggregate tonnage far exceeds that of the vessels building at any one time in the civil war. The vast construction programme, which has excited more comment abroad than at home, has been authorized gradually by congress until the vessels soon to be completed will place the United States third in rank among the sea powers. In addition to the enormous fleet, including auxiliaries, actually in commission at the present time, 20 vessels are in various stages of readiness and the ship builders are hurriedly gathering the material for 35 others. Of the 55 vessels 8 are first-class, heavily armored, sea going battleships, 38 are torpedo boats, 4 are monitors, and 1 is a powerful cruiser.

Chief Constructor Hiebhorn has completed a tabulated statement showing the degree of completion of the 20 vessels now nearly ready for commission or rapidly approaching that condition, from which it appears that 17 of these vessels have already been launched and that the others will be afloat before the end of the year. Of the 5 battleships, the Kearsarge, Kentucky and the Illinois, building at New Port News, are respectively 68, 66 and 55 per cent complete.

The Alabama, at the Cramp yards, Philadelphia, has advanced to 63 per cent, and the Wisconsin, which is to be launched at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, is exactly half finished. Of the 10 torpedo boats, the 26 knot Rowan (No. 8), at Seattle, is rated at 99 per cent and will have her trial trip before the end of this week. The 30 knot Farragut (No. 11), the first of the destroyers to be finished by the government, has already been tried by the Scotts at San Francisco, and although readily making her guaranteed speed, has had the misfortune to sustain minor injuries, which may be easily remedied. The Dahlgren (No. 9) and the T. A. M. Craven (No. 10), 30 knot boats building at Bath, Me., are listed 90 and 81 per cent complete, but will not be deliverable to the government before spring. The two 22½ knot boats, the Davis (No. 12) and the Fox (No. 13), at Portland, Ore., are practically ready for trial, and the Davis may have her speed run next week. The MacKenzie (No. 17) has just been completed by Hillman & Co., of Philadelphia, and her trial has been ordered for the first of next week. This little vessel is almost a year behind contract. The statutes of the remaining three 30 knot destroyers are as follows: The Stringham (No. 19) at Wilmington, Del., 48 per cent; the Goldsborough (No. 20), at Portland, Ore., 28 per cent, and the Bailey (No. 21), at the works of the Gas Engine and Power company of New York, 37 per cent.

The submarine torpedo boat Plunger is also within 15 per cent of completion and will probably be put into service next month. The twelve knot tug boats which are now being built at the navy yards have made rapid progress in the last month. The Penarock, at New York, being rated at 65 per cent. The sailing ship Chesapeake, building at the Bath Iron works for use as a training vessel at the naval academy, is 30 per cent ready. She has the distinction of being the first sheathed vessel designed for the American navy and the first sailing vessel laid down for naval purposes in over 20 years. The last ship under construction, except those whose keels have not been laid, is the cruiser Albany, building at Armstrong's Elswick, England. She was only 40 per cent completed when purchased, together with the cruiser New Orleans, from the Brazilian government just before war was declared with Spain, and work was only begun on her two weeks ago. The contractors have all material ready and have promised to deliver her within six months.

The Leader.

—PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY—
J. W. GRAVES,
 GRAHAM, TEXAS.
 Entered at the postoffice at Graham, Texas,
 as second class mail matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 One copy one year, \$1.00.
 Six months, .50.

Democratic Ticket.

- For Governor
Joseph D. Sayers.
- For Lieutenant Governor
J. N. Browning.
- For Attorney General
Thos. S. Smith.
- For State Comptroller
R. W. Finley.
- For State Treasurer
John W. Robbins.
- For Land Commissioner
Geo. W. Finger.
- For Supt. Public Instruction
J. S. Kendall.
- For Railway Commissioner
Allison Mayfield.
- For Asso. Justice Supreme Court
Thomas J. Brown.
- For Judge of Court Crim. App.
M. M. Brooks.
- For Chief Justice Ct. Civil Appeal
T. H. Conner.
- For Congress—13th District
J. H. Stephens.
- For Representative
T. H. C. Peery.

Senator Bayard left an estate valued at \$75,000, including all that he inherited. He was a public man who did not shake plum trees.

The abuse of Secretary Alger has not been borne out by the testimony taken by the War Investigation Commission at Washington. On the contrary, more favorable testimony could not have been asked for by Secretary Alger's best friends.

The Nicaraguan Canal project is forging to the front in a manner that foreshadows an aggressive campaign during the short session of Congress next winter. The necessity of a water way across the isthmus is now recognized in every quarter.

The people of the south who understand the negro and the negro question and who have proven themselves the best friends of the colored people, are not at all surprised at the bitter race war in various portions of Illinois. Gov. Tanner and his sort are great abolitionists who were quite ready to give the negro his civil rights in the south, but who refuse to concede to him even the right to land in their own states.—Dallas News.

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Experiences.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of "The American Volunteers," is writing out her experiences in American prisons, and in the slums of New York, for The Ladies Home Journal. Mrs. Booth has perhaps come closer to the lives and confidences of the men and women in prisons, and to know the poor better, than any woman living. She will not only tell what she has seen, but she will point out what her experience has shown her to be the most effective way in dealing with the people of the prisons and the slums.

The old fellows are just a little bit envious of the attention received by the young chaps who tell of what they saw and did in the war with Spain.

The Irrigation Times, published at Barstow, Ward county, Texas, expresses its opinion and states its mode of procedure in regard to printing advertised delinquent tax rolls, citations by publication in tax suits, etc., all of which we heartily endorse. It says:

"We received the information this week that we could get no pay for advertising delinquent tax rolls, citations by publication in tax suits, etc., if the property advertised is bought in by the state for the taxes and costs. We have a contract in the statutes of this state authorizing said advertising and allowing certain specified compensation for same, and we propose to get our pay, having done the work. The land is good for its taxes, penalties and costs, and we propose to levy on it for our part of the costs if the state don't plank them down in pretty lively manner. The state of Texas, through its legislature, is one of the biggest frauds in existence and we propose, with the aid of the various Press associations of Texas, to hold up this bunco player and make it come to law. We have no more respect for a gang of legal thieves than we have for a common sneak thief.

Every newspaper in the state of Texas is interested in this action, and by combining through the Press associations or otherwise can, at a trifling assessment to each, obtain the thousands of dollars of which they are now being defrauded. Let us hear from our exchanges. Remember, the land is good for its debts and if the state has a right to take them for a debt which includes our fee, for its costs, we can compel her to pay on the contracts she made with us."

The household remedy is Hunt's Lightning Oil. All aches and pains quickly relieved. Satisfaction or money refunded.

A 50-cent Iron Tonic. Pure soluble, iron concentrated, and pure Amorphous Quinine is contained in Cheatham's Tasteless Chill Tonic, making it the most desirable Iron Tonic on the market. It is a true tonic, strengthener, appetizer, toner up of the system, and blood purifier. Only 50 cents.

James Craig has withdrawn from the race for sheriff in favor of W. L. Wheat. This leaves Lewis Wheat almost a certain walk-over and he will make a good officer, too. He is kind and obliging and at the same time firm and always willing and ready to do his duty.—Memphis Herald.

A Texas Wonder! Hall's Great Discovery

For Kidney and Bladder Troubles One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, removes Gravel, cures Diabetes, Seminal Emissions, weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and all irregularities of the Kidneys and Bladder in both men and women. Regulates Bladder Troubles in children. If not sold by your Druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. HALL, Sole Mfr., P. O. Box 218, Waco, Tex. Waco, Texas, July 27, 1897.—We, the undersigned, of Waco, have used Hall's Great Discovery for Kidney and Bladder trouble, and can cheerfully recommend it. Jno. H. Harrison, A. S. Foster, Sam. J. Lackland, P. J. Bahl, Payne Dixon, J. W. Baugh, W. J. Cottrill, Bill Harris, Esq.—Sberiff.

If you ask what is the quickest, best and safest Chill Tonic, the answer will invariably be, My friend, use Cheatham's, it is pleasant and guaranteed. Put up in both Tasteless and bitter styles. Tasteless 50 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. R. Akin & Co.

A woman realizes that she is growing old when you tell her how young she is looking.

Strong, steady nerves
 Are needed for success
 Everywhere. Nerves
 Depend simply, solely,
 Upon the blood.
 Pure, rich, nourishing
 Blood feeds the nerves
 And makes them strong.
 The great nerve tonic is
 Hood's Sarsaparilla,
 Because it makes
 The blood rich and
 Pure, giving it power
 To feed the nerves.
 Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Cures nervousness,
 Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
 Catarrh, scrofula,
 And all forms of
 Impure blood.

A Clever Trick.
 It certainly looks like it, but there is really a trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a Blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at D. R. Akin & Co's Drug Store.

They have a curfew law in Savanna and yet it does not appear to keep the kids off the streets nights. The Times says: "Many giggling young maidens seen on our streets day and evening need some good advice, and an application of old-time remedies. They may be seen going to and from school and as a rule allow their mothers to slave at home while the girls have their minds on some dudish upstart of a boy, whose height of ambition is to make what he calls love, and grin at the girls who ought to be washing dishes or tending the baby. Our curfew law ought to include these 16 year-old children and keep them home after dark. Mothers, too, are to blame. This isn't the case alone in Savanna but you will find it so in every town of whatever size throughout the country. Girls crave attention from the other sex, as I am well aware and the men are only too glad to tender it

Cleveland theatrical managers are abandoning posters and resorting entirely to newspaper advertising. This is good from every point of view—good for the managers, good for the public, good for the newspapers and particularly good for the landscape.

Over in China when an official is suspected of plotting against the throne his head is cut off. Six underwent this rigorous treatment the other day. The dispatch adds, naively, "there is no excitement." Evidently the Chinese do not go into hysterics over trifles.

The Kansas City Star says: "When the governor of Minnesota wired his compliments to the war department, with the information that it could take its conflicting orders and timid uncertainty and go to the devil, he expressed what the people felt, during the late war, when the troops were hurried to and fro and kept in a state of bewilderment by contradictory commands.

Hobson seems to be about as good at raising ships as sinking them.

The death of Thomas F. Bayard recalls the fact that he and his father were the two senators from Delaware just after the close of the civil war. This is a political fact without a parallel.

The largest tin plate factory in the world is to be moved from Wales to the United States. Formerly this country imported annually about \$35,000,000 worth of tin plate.

The Houston Post says: "Governor Hogg's interview with reference to 'that fee contract' reduced Barney Gibbs' peanut campaign to the mustard-seed class."

Don't Neglect Your Liver.
 Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality always follow its use. For sale by All Dealers.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.
 The great watering place of Texas, is reached only via the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway. Excursion tickets are on sale with the principal roads of the State. All Santa Fe and Texas & Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford, for Mineral Wells.

TIME TABLE.
 Leaves Weatherford 10:20 a. m. & 5:50 p. m.
 Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:42 a. m. & 6:50 p. m.
 Leaves Mineral Wells 7:00 a. m. & 1:35 p. m.
 Arrives at Weatherford 8:40 a. m. & 2:35 p. m.
SUNDAY ONLY.
 Leaves Weatherford 10:20 a. m. & 5:50 p. m.
 Arrive Mineral Wells 11:20 a. m. & 6:50 p. m.
 Leave " " 7:40 a. m. & 1:35 p. m.
 Arrives at Weatherford 8:45 a. m. & 2:35 p. m.
 For further particulars, address:
 W. C. FORBESS,
 G. F. & P. A., Weatherford, Texas.

Whenever a California million-air dies, every lawyer in the state goes to work with a will.

FREE! FREE!
 ABSOLUTELY FREE.
A Life-Size Portrait!
 Having established a branch of our Studio in Dallas, Texas, we will, in order to introduce our excellent work, make free to anybody sending us their photo, a life-size crayon or pastel portrait. Send your photo at once to
 C. L. MARECHAL ART Co.,
 S. W. Branch, North Tex. B'ld'g.
 Dallas, Texas.

THE NEW YORK WORLD,
 THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.
 The Best Paper at the Lowest Price.

156 Papers
A YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

As good as a daily at the price of a weekly.

During the Spanish-American war THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD proved its great value by the promptness, thoroughness and accuracy of its reports from all the scenes of important events. It was as useful as a daily to the reader, and it will be of equal value in reporting the great and complicated questions which are now before the American people. It prints the news of all the world, having special correspondence from all important news points on the globe. It has brilliant illustrations, stories by great authors, a capital humor page, complete markets, departments for the household and women's work and other special departments of unusual interest. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GRAHAM LEADER together one year for \$1.50. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

When in Jacksboro,
 CALL ON
M. A. WILLS,
 The Leading Druggist of North West Texas.
 Carries everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS Drug Store.
 Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day and Night.
 Yours to please,
H. A. WILLS.

THE Drug Store,
 North Side Square
 Jacksboro, Texas
 Jno. T. Robinson,
 M. D.,
 Proprietor
 Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

LYONS & MATTHEWS,
 DEALERS IN
Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Windows,
 BLINDS, MOULDINGS, LATHES, LIME, PLASTER, PORTLAND,
 Quana and Rosendale Cement,
 Hair, Paint Brushes, Window Glass,
 Jones and Sherwin-Williams Mixed Paints.
 Jacksboro, Texas.

M. H. CHISM,
Dentist and Photographer,
 GRAHAM, TEXAS.
 West Side Public Square, First Door South of Shumaker & Timmons.

THE LEADER.

Published Weekly by J. W. Graves.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year.

Announcements.

For Representative of 104th District.
T. H. C. PEERY.
For District Judge 30th District.
A. H. CARRIGAN.
P. M. STINE.
For District Attorney, 30th Dist.
P. A. MARTIN.
For County Judge.
O. E. FINLAY.
For County Attorney.
J. E. SIMPSON.
For Sheriff.
H. C. WILLIAMS.
For District and County Clerk.
CHAS. GAY.
For County Treasurer.
J. A. DIXON.
For Tax Assessor.
W. P. BECKHAM.
For Commissioner Precinct No. 1.
A. J. WHEAT.

Independent Ticket.

FOR ASSESSOR,
F. W. KNIGHT.

A WORD TO YOU.

THE LEADER must ask all its subscribers who are in arrears to pay their subscriptions promptly. We are much in need of all that is due us, and the amount due from each subscriber is so small that it can be easily paid.

Medicrean Seed Wheat For Sale.

Good clean wheat, free from Johnson grass seed, at 75 cents per bushel.
J. N. BOOZER,
South Bend, Texas.

R. E. Sherrell and family of Haskell, are visiting relatives here this week.

FOR SALE.

500 Stock Cattle. Apply to
J. G. WHITLOW,
Weatherford, Texas.

P. A. Martin left last Monday for Archer, Clay and Wichita counties.

Call and examine our stock. We have the most complete line of Groceries in the West.
MATTHEWS, TIDWELL & NORMAN.

Robert Fields, who has been in bad health for some time, died very suddenly Saturday night. The remains were interred in Oak Grove Cemetery Sunday evening. THE LEADER extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

THE ONLY

Is now receiving its Queensware, Glassware and Tinware.

Clint Rutherford, of Curtis, O. T., is visiting his father, C. R. Rutherford, of South Bend. He gave THE LEADER a substantial call Tuesday.

Street Commissioner Taylor has had his force on the streets this week.

You will always find good bargains in furniture by calling on C. O. Hess, Jacksboro.

Elegant Bedroom suit in oak, beveled glass 18x40, \$25; all steel wire springs \$2.00; nice Lounge \$8.00; good bed \$1.75. Everything else in proportion.

The following subscribers have paid their subscriptions since last issue:

H. S. McCready, J. R. Holcomb, H. L. Leberman, Clint Rutherford, G. W. Terrell, J. A. Woolfolk, J. G. Whitlow, Floyd Gwin, Warren Cunningham, W. H. Daily.

The majority of prominent democrats who visit Washington these days are of the opinion that the democrats will carry the next house.

There will be more wheat sown in this county this fall than ever before.

Rev. W. M. Goode of South Bend, gave THE LEADER a pleasant call Tuesday.

T. E. Dowdle has been sick for several days with an affection of the stomach. He will go to Fort Worth for treatment as soon as he is able to travel.

Mr. Dowdle left Thursday for Fort Worth via Jacksboro. His son, Sam, accompanied him.

Teachers' Institute.

The first Teachers' Institute for Young county for the current scholastic year, will be held at the Court House in Graham, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1898.

Every teacher in the county will be required to attend same, whether his or her school has begun or not. Trustees of schools are cordially invited and requested to attend. This institute will be of more importance to teachers and trustees than any heretofore held.
O. E. FINLAY,
Co. Judge Young Co.

Office of County Judge Young Co., Tex. }
Graham, Texas, Oct. 18, 1898. }

NOTICE is hereby given that bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Young county, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Nov. 14th, 1898, to take care of Paupers of Young county for the next year. For particulars apply at County Judge's office. By order of the Commissioners' Court.
O. E. FINLAY, County Judge.

W. S. McJimsey has been receiving furniture for a week. He has his building and warehouses packed to overflowing. He has everything in the furniture, glass or queensware line, and he is selling lower than ever before. Call and see him.

R. P. Baker of Weatherford, was in Graham Wednesday on business.

W. L. Graves left Thursday for Pecos City.

Hotel Property For Sale.

I offer for sale my hotel property, known as the Woods House. Price \$1000.
A. G. WOODS.

A stiff norther blew up Sunday and the weather has been quite cool since. Tuesday morning there was a light frost.

Rev. O. B. Caldwell left yesterday for Gordon to attend the Presbytery.

The Great Rock Island Route.

TIME-TABLE—JACKSBORO LINE.
Going East, No. 102
Lv. Jacksboro daily except Sunday 6:00 a. m.
Lv. Bridgeport 7:23 a. m.
Ar. Fort Worth (Union Depot) 10:10 a. m.
Going West No. 101
Lv. Fort Worth (Union Depot) 8:50 p. m.
Lv. Bridgeport 6:42 p. m.
Ar. Jacksboro 8:15 p. m.
No. 102 connects with No. 4 leaving Bridgeport at 10:50 a. m. for Kansas City, Chicago and all points East.
No. 101 connects with No. 3 arriving at Bridgeport at 4:25. T. F. SHORT, Agent.

Young County Values.

There was rendered this year in Young county by resident owners the following values:

Acres,	239,000.	Value	\$854,247
Horses,	8,083.	"	124,569
Cattle,	19,119.	"	196,100
Jacks & Jen't	58.	"	3,289
Sheep,	6,580.	"	9,873
Goats,	344.	"	516
Hogs,	3,325.	"	4,526
Dogs,	891.	"	940
Wagons,	1,094.	"	25,418
Goods, Wares & Merchandise	66,377		
Implements & Machinery	19,501		
Steam Engines,	3,100		
Total assessed property,	1,671,740		
Increase over last year,	17,680.		

If you want Lumber, Shingles, &c., call on Lyons & Matthews, at Jacksboro, and you can get just what you want at the lowest figures.

The Commissioners' Court was in session Monday and Tuesday examining the assessor's tax rolls but adjourned until next Tuesday to give the assessor time to complete his work.

C. O. Hess carries a complete line of good Furniture, bought direct from the factory. Quality of goods and prices speak for themselves. When in Jacksboro call at the new stone building, S. E. corner square.

Call at THE LEADER office and get 100 good envelopes with your name and address printed on them for 50 cents.

If you want good Bread try Electric Loaf Patent, manufactured by Jacksboro Mill and Elevator Co. Sold by Matthews, Tidwell & Norman, Graham.

The mail on the Murray and Proffitt lines will now be in the hands of an accommodating carrier, and persons living on those routes can rest assured that their mail or packages entrusted to his care will be safely delivered. I have a trusty man on both lines.
W. M. GOODE.

Lyons & Matthews, of Jacksboro, will sell you Lumber as cheap as you can get it. They keep the best quality

Take Warning.

Having sold my blacksmith shop I respectfully ask all persons indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts. Please attend to this at once, as I expect to leave the county soon and must collect. I mean what I say.
I. H. CARMICHAEL.

Babbitt Metal.

In any quantity, for sale at this office at 10 cents per pound.

THE ONLY

Carries in stock all grades of Graham and Jacksboro Flour.

Call and see us before buying your bill. We will save you money.
MATTHEWS, TIDWELL & NORMAN.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS

MARKLEY.

Weather cool and pleasant. A brisk norther came down Sunday and Jack Frost put in his appearance Monday night.

Most of the cotton in this section is picked. The people are getting their cotton crop gathered much earlier than usual.

Dr. Pickens has bought a patch of cotton from Jim Hyatt, and is trying his hand at cotton picking.

Mallie Wallace and wife have returned from the territory. They will move to that country. He has accepted a position on a ranch. His many friends are glad that he has a good place and wish him success.

H. B. Whittenburg and family passed through this place last Thursday enroute for Oklahoma. Bro. Whittenburg has preached a great deal for our people and we regret to have him leave us.

Some one has said that Young county is going to be depopulated; but when one goes out another soon takes his place; and about next fall the old ones will be coming back, then old Young will be on a boom.

George Stinnett is preparing to build a residence in Markley.
A. GUMP.

The fact that the south contributes \$500,000,000 annually to pensions, only \$9,000,000 of which comes back helps four cent cotton to keep southern people hard pressed.

The first missionary movement to the Philippines is the exportation to these islands of 480,000 bottles of Milkwauka beer. The only native brew there just now is trouble.

THE GRAHAM LEADER FREE.

As a special inducement to those not now taking the LEADER, we offer to send the paper absolutely free from now until January 1, 1899, provided the \$1.00 is paid in ADVANCE for the year from Jan 1st.; that is, we will send the LEADER from now until Jan. 1, 1900, for \$1.00 in advance. All old subscribers are extended the same offer if they will pay the amount now due, and one year in advance. In no case will this offer be good except where the CASH IS PAID IN ADVANCE.

There is a Kansas man who is charged by his neighbors with thinking more of his bull pup than of his twelve-year-old boy. The pup is carefully housed at night and the boy is allowed to run the streets at all hours. Kansas is not the only state where such an impeachment would safely lie.

Just Arrived.

Cranberries,
Oranges,
Bananas,
Fresh Grapes,
Green Apples,
Cheese,
Mackerel,
Saur Kraut,
All kinds of Fresh California Goods. In fact, a full line of everything ordinarily kept in a first class Grocery House.
MATTHEWS, TIDWELL & NORMAN.

Money to Loan

On well improved farm and ranch lands.
R. D. BELL,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksboro, Texas.

When in Jacksboro call on Lillard & Co., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Wagons, Buggies, Hardware, Farm Implements, Saddlery, Harness, and everything in the Hardware and Saddlery line, and they will give you astonishingly low prices. Bank Building.

Mrs. Noble Beattie of Hershaw, W. Va., is visiting her brother and sister, Mr. F. M. Burkett and Mrs. R. G. Graham of this place.

Stray Notices.

REPORTED by W. H. Ardis, Com'r Prec. No. 2, and left with Abe Rogers, one bay horse, 14 hands high, 15 years old, star in forehead, branded DC on right jaw, and diamond bar on right hip and V LA on left hip.
CHAS. GAY, C. C. C. T. C. T.

MEAT MARKET.

Fresh Meat Always on Hand.

W. J. Henry.

North East Corner Square.

DENMAN & SONS,

—DEALERS IN—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wind Mills & Pumps. Disc Plows & Grain Drills.

Bain and Canton Wagons,
SUPERIOR SINGLE DISC GRAIN DRILLS,
Continental Changeable Speed and Chain Geer Mowers, Canton Ball-Bearing Disc (Dry Land) Plows.

Disc Harrows and Seeders.

HAY RAKES and PRESSES,

Famous Huffman Buggies & Carriages.

Honest Goods and Low Prices.

EASY TERMS.

Yours for Trade.

DENMAN & SONS.

Jacksboro, Texas.

Goods Declining WITH Cotton!

Don't Content Yourself with Old High Prices.

Spend the same effort in buying Goods that you do in selling Cotton. You will find the time well spent.

Reduction! Reduction!

Good L. L. Domestic. 30 yards for \$1.00.
Calicoes ranging in price from 2 1-2 to 5 cts per yard.
Good Cotton Checks 35 yards for \$1.00.
Good Bleached Domestic. 25 yards for \$1.00.
20 yards Canton Flannel for \$1.00.
Good Blankets 75 cents per pair.

See our Goods and get our Prices.

JNO. E. MORRISON & CO.

HEIRESS TO MANY MILLIONS.

Mrs. Claudine Weed Would Rival Mrs. Hetty Green.

Just outside the suburbs of Plainfield N. J., lives a woman busy with the routine of farm life, who, but for some legal technicalities, would be almost a rival to Hetty Green. She is heiress to a fortune left her by an uncle some sixteen years ago, which has been accumulating ever since, but which she has been unable to get possession of on account of her failure to find a witness who was a close friend of her deceased uncle.

She is Mrs. Claudine Weed, and her home is a neat but unpretentious farm-house, where she spends her time caring for her domestic pets and superintending farm work. She is a descendant of the Mongodins of Fontainebleau, France where a castle of the name still stands. Her maiden name was Claudine Blanche de Mongodin Scott. Her father was Charles Scott, a southerner, the son of a wealthy planter, whose possessions were in South Carolina, and his city home in Charleston.

In the palmy days before the war the young man, with nothing more to do than enjoy the money which came easy to his father, made a tour of Europe, and, stopping in France for a time, made the acquaintance of a beautiful young girl of the Mongodin family, and shortly afterward married her. After taking in all the sights of Europe the young couple sailed for home, and were welcomed in the Scott family in Charleston, where the bride made many friends.

One of these was an uncle of her husband, who had no children of his own, and who, when the young Claudine was born, was as proud of her as her own parents could have been. He was rich, and when Claudine grew up to girlhood she was looked upon as his heir, from remarks which he made from time to time to his confidential friend, for whom search is now being made.

The young girl's father died shortly after the war, and the widow returned to France with her young daughter. When the girl was in her teens she was sought in marriage, as her mother had been by an American, and, marrying, returned to this country.

About sixteen years ago her mother's uncle died, and a will was found among his effects bequeathing to her property in France worth \$1,000,000. The will was signed with his hand, but was not witnessed, and the only person who could add any information to clear up the question has dropped out of sight. So the fortune remains, and every effort has been made to trace him. It has so far been unsuccessful. There are other heirs, but they, too, are barred from participating in the wealth, which is lying on interest, the will preventing them from dividing it, and also keeping the one for whom the money was evidently intended from getting any of it.—New York Herald.

Masonic Warning.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 13.—Grand Secretary Hempstead of the Arkansas grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., has made public a circular letter sent out to the Masonic fraternity by the Masonic lodge at Honolulu, Hawaiian islands. The Masons decided to make the letter public for the benefit of all concerned. It says in part:

To Our Masonic Brethren, Greeting: In view of the fact that the recent annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States has drawn the attention of the public, more especially the people of the Pacific coast to this group, and in view also of the fact that many people know but little of Hawaii, except the information from sensational newspaper articles, it is reasonable to suppose that large numbers of the unemployed will desire to rush to what they believe to be a new country with a fine climate, a rich soil, a sparse civilized population, and large tracts of land lying idle and only awaiting ownership by possession of the first comer.

The influx of stragglers has already begun, and while no doubt the experience of many disappointed seekers of employment will find expression in the newspapers of the east and elsewhere at an early

date, and perhaps later keep some intending emigrant from "making the leap in the dark," still the several fraternal societies of Honolulu deem it a duty to sound a note of warning to their brethren in the hope that much suffering and disappointment may be avoided.

To that end Hawaiian lodge No. 21, A. F. and A. M., have appointed a committee to communicate with the Masonic grand lodges, respectfully petitioning them to advise the brethren of their jurisdiction through their local lodges of the present state of affairs in the islands, and warn them that there is little or no opportunity for those unemployed who are seeking a livelihood.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

Foreigners Must Declare Intent Six Months Before Election.

Auston, Texas: Hon. F. E. Adams, county judge of Johnson county, has in a letter to Mr. Wilmot Odell of the attorney general's office, called attention to the circulations by a number of publishing houses among the county officials, of an alleged digest of the election laws, which, owing to the errors it contains, is liable to cause trouble and lead to illegal voting. Judge Adams points out especially that said digest under the heading, "Who Can and Who Can Not Vote," gives article 1688 of the Statutes of 1870 as governing the vote of citizens of foreign birth, which article provides that unnaturalized persons need but to declare their intention of becoming citizens at any time before offering to vote to acquire the right of suffrage. In the Revised Statutes of 1895, article 1688 appears as article 1731, there being no change beyond that of number. But the twenty-fourth legislature, which adopted the Revised Statutes of 1895, submitted an amendment to article 6, section 2 of the constitution, of which article 1731 of said statutes is a copy, which amendment carried at the election of November 3 1896. As amended the constitution now reads as follows with regard to citizens of foreign birth:

"Every male person subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector. And every male person of foreign birth subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who not less than six months before any election at which he offers to vote, shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States in accordance with the Federal naturalization laws, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding such election, and the last six months in the county in which he offers to vote, shall also be deemed a qualified elector; and all electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence. Provided that electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes."

The above having been voted upon and adopted at an election held after the adoption and printing of the Revised Statute of 1895 it, of course, does not appear therein, hence the error into which the publishing houses which are flooding the State with digests of the election laws at this time have fallen. The absence of the amended article from Sayles' and Botts' statutes, as well as from the official edition, may have further served to confuse the publishing houses, as it was natural for them to suppose that the Sayles' and Botts' editions were up-to-date. However, it is in order for the election officers, regardless of what printed stuff they may receive to the contrary, to take notice that a foreign born person must have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States not less than six months before any election at which he offers to vote before he may be deemed a qualified elector.

Citizens of Oregon will present Captain Clark of the battleship Oregon with a sword. They have raised \$1000 for this purpose.

BRYAN AND HIS REGIMENT.

The Third Nebraska and First Texas Encamped Side by Side

Jacksonville, Fla.—Colonel William Jennings Bryan returned from Washington yesterday. On my way to the Windsor to see him I met the colonel and Mrs. Bryan emerging from the hotel. Being in my uniform, I saluted his eagles and received a graceful left hand salute in return. After speaking to one or two cabmen he engaged one and was driven away. Having learned that the carriage was bound for Fairfield and return, I boarded a street car for that point.

As I stepped off the car I heard a lusty cheer and knew Mr. Bryan had mixed with the Texas boys. His regiment, the Third Nebraska, will be quartered immediately next to the First Texas, in the camp vacated by the Second Texas. I found Colonel Bryan the center of a group of soldiers, Texans, who were again giving three cheers for Colonel Bryan. Pushing my way through the crowd I introduced myself to Colonel Bryan, saying that I represented the Post and that I felt sure the people of Texas would be delighted to learn he and his regiment were to be neighbors to the First Texas. He recognized me as I came and greeted me cordially. (I have a suspicion he can identify newspaper reporters by instinct.)

He said he appreciated the compliment to his boys and that he was sure his regiment and the First Texas would get along quite well together. I inquired about his reported rescue of a drowning Virginia soldier at Pablo Beach and he modestly denied being instrumental in the rescue, saying that he merely sent down a rope to the place. There were two men in the water. One drowned; the other was rescued, the colonel said, before the rope could be used. He turned then to his officers standing in the group and inquired anxiously after the condition of the camp and the effects of the recent storm. Following up these inquiries I left him, for he impressed me as an officer solicitous for the welfare of his men rather than a man who had time to talk to newspaper correspondents.

Colonel Bryan is not the picture of health he was when he visited Texas two years ago. He doesn't wear the same open, free-from-care, rosy countenance I saw in 1897. When he was shaking hands with thousands, his praises on everybody's lips and his utterances so eagerly sought and attentively listened to. His face is somewhat pinched, is tanned and has a worried look. On one occasion in the course of a short talk from the speaker's stand in the Texas house of representatives, Mr. Bryan said that he had some experience practicing the law, had also participated in making the law, but that, as yet (with a humorous twinkle in his eye), he had not quite succeeded in breaking into the executive department of the government. As I noted the wan, careworn face of the man the reflection forced itself upon me that his executive experience as commanding officer of the Third Nebraska volunteers must indeed have been a trying one. Serving his political enemies (for we cannot close our eyes and believe party lines have been abolished,) as an humble and submissive officer, doing his full duty, and keeping his mouth tightly closed under the trying circumstances his position has been no mean task for Colonel William Jennings Bryan. Here is a man born to point out the wrong and endowed to set it right, the implacable enemy of trusts and combines against the common people. To such the task of silence must be terrible. He will not be Colonel Bryan always and some day he will break that Sphinx-like silence.

The Third Nebraska went into camp this afternoon next to the First Texas. The old camp of the Second Texas presents a lively scene, tents being stretched over the frame shacks left by Colonel

Openheimer's boys and tents pitched in lines of companies, with here and there piles of guns and ordnance stores.

Colonel Bryan received a message from the governor of Nebraska inquiring as to the sentiment of the regiment on the muster-out question, a similar request having been cabled to the First Nebraska in the Philippines. The men were called up and Colonel Bryan stated the case to them briefly and simply. He asked them to vote individually and secretly whether they wished to go home to Nebraska or stay in and go to Cuba. He formed them into companies without their officers and then into single line. The men passed one by one between Lieutenant Colonel Bifgrain and Major McClay of the Third Nebraska regiment and each man announced to these two officers his preference. Two officers stood further down the line to preserve order and facilitate the voting, but they spoke no word to the men. A book was held by each of the two recording officers; in one was tallied the votes to go home, in the other the votes to go to Cuba. No one but the recording officers heard the votes and no prompting could be seen. Colonel Bryan sat slightly apart from the recording officers but beyond hearing. I approached him to inquire if he would give out the result of the vote. He rose to his feet as I approached, greeted me cordially, but emphatically and promptly said no to my request.

He said he would not give out the result until the object for which it was taken had been productive of result, until the governor had rendered his decision, either to request the retention of the regiment or ask its muster out.

Colonel Bryan had chosen this method in order to get at the true sense of the enlisted men and to avoid any criticism of either faction. Broadly speaking, no man knows how his neighbor voted. Certainly there was no chance for influencing the voters one way or the other.

When this ballot had been completed the colonel told me he would get the sentiment of the absent men, two companies at Pablo Beach and a detachment at Panama, also about sixty men on the wagons.

A bugler was sent for and instructed to blow "officers' call" double quick. Three or four officers close by assembled at double quick. With the exception of a cotton-tail rabbit which came scampering through the camp at this juncture these three or four were the only "double quickers" I saw. The commissioned officers of the regiment were then polled.

From a distance of fifty yards I watched them pass before Colonel Bryan. Three or four, or perhaps half a dozen shook their heads. I learned afterward they refused to vote, because it was unmilitary to vote on a question of this kind. It was impossible to get the results. I questioned several officers; they would not talk. From hearsay about 80 per cent of the enlisted men wished to go home; most, if not all, the officers desire to remain in the service. The country knows too well how the colonel feels about the question. He stood apart after the vote for a few minutes apparently thinking seriously. I imagined he was wondering what they would do next for him; then he walked off to his quarters. Asked about Colonel Bryan one of the privates said to me: "That man does more work than anybody in the regiment. He needn't have been sick if he hadn't worked so hard riding and looking after things." I believe the man reflected the feeling of the Third Nebraska for Col. William Jennings Bryan.—Guy MacLaughlin, in Houston Post.

A Rich Kick.

Leadville, Col., Oct. 17.—While kicking some dirt at the city dump Frank Burkhardt unearthed a cave in which he found some very rich ore exposed. The officers were at once notified and upon investigation found a cache, from which they extracted 50 sacks of gold and silver ore.

The stuff had evidently been hidden away during the last 10 days and has been stolen from different mines, as it was of a different character. From samples assayed the ore is shown to be enormously rich and will probably prove to be worth \$110,000.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Name Has Been Adopted in all Parts of the Country.

As it is well known that the first president died childless, it may be a surprise to many to learn of the great number of living men throughout the country named George Washington. Had there been a George, junior, the name might have been perpetuated in direct lines of the family until innumerable, but as it is, to-day the great general's name has been adopted broadcast.

A young man who recently met in the capital a Mr. Gerge Washingtons seemed to think that naturally he must have been in some way or other a relative of the great general. "You will find that it is a common honor to have that name down here," he said, "and a number of them you will find are colored. You see, in slavery days, they usually were designated by the name of the family or plantation to which they belonged, and thus many colored George Washingtons are also found scattered throughout the country."

"Becoming interested, the young man looked up some of the Washingtons of the great cities. The capital seemed to be the home of George Washington, as there are no less than forty-one living there to-day. Curiously, not one of these recorded as being colored, although this can not be altogether correct, especially as the number includes twenty-one laborers. Four are drivers, there is a painter, a coachman, a bricklayer, a porter, a confectioner, and one clerk—not even a professional man, much less a "president."

Baltimore came next in the list of cities, there being thirty-two named after the father of his country; then he found twenty-six in New Orleans, sixteen in St. Louis, fifteen in Richmond, sixteen in Philadelphia fifteen in Savannah, thirteen in Charleston, S. C., ten in Louisville, ten in Kansas City, nine in Chicago and in Pittsburg. But strange to say, New Jersey city records but four. And within an hour's investigation fully 300 George Washingtons were recorded in some thirty old cities. This number would probably be doubled if all the cities of the country had been included, and with the addition of those living outside of city limits, it is safe to say that we have nearly 1000 George Washingtons in the United States to-day.

The occupations of those recorded shows that with few exceptions they are among the working classes. There were drivers, janitors, barbers, conductors, cooks, lumbermen, carpenters, blacksmiths, ice-men, shoemakers, porters, laundrymen, restaurateurs, coachmen, rivermen, brickmakers, a clothes cleaner, a leather decorator, a clockmaker, a bookkeeper and one real estate dealer. Scarcely any of those recorded had a middle initial.

One of New York's colored George Washingtons keeps a barber shop. He is getting old (he entertains his customers while his men do the work), has lost his sight. When asked about his name, he said: "I know a good many George Washingtons, and some of them tell queer stories about tracing their family name, but I tell the straight truth about mine. My great grandfather was in Washington's army. He adopted the name, and there have been three George Washingtons in our family since. Yes, there are a good many more men of that name than are recorded in the cities. Why, I know of half a dozen right around here; one of them died recently."

It occurred to the investigator that there was probably a like number of Abraham Lincoln springing up throughout the country, but this was not the case, there being none in most of the cities, and not more than two or three in any one.—Savannah News.

Howard Gould, son of the late Jay Gould and brother to George Gould, married an actress the other day. His family disapprove, and it is said he may lose his \$5,000,000, under the provisions of his father's will—which was that none of the children should marry without the approval of all the others.

SHAFTER'S RETREAT.

Breckinridge Said No American Army Must Retreat on the Fourth of July.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16.—The following story is given out by an eye-witness to the peculiar interview described between Gens. Shafter and Breckinridge, which took place on the morning Shafter had practically decided on a retreat. Gen. Breckinridge's friends say it fully bears out the general in his article in the North American Review where he hints that the war department is alone responsible for the wholesale and unnecessary destruction of patriotic lives, for Gen. Shafter himself says in the interview that the department ought not to have sent a man like him wholly unfit for the duties, to a sickly country to command an army of invasion. It is the most powerful criticism, so Gen. Breckinridge's friends think, that has yet been made on the war department.

The story follows: On the morning of July 3 Shafter sent for Gen. Breckinridge to come to his tent. Shafter was calling to his servant to put cooling cloths on his head and to bring him mineral water to drink, urging his servant on with much vocal energy.

After some complaint as to his pitiable condition and the folly of the war department sending what he called 300 pounds of sick flesh to command an army fighting an enemy in a sickly country, Shafter rose on his couch and said: "Breckinridge, you must take charge of my army."

Breckinridge replied, "What for, Shafter?" "I am sick," was the answer. "Look at the ulcers on my leg; look at my head. My brain is upset. I'm not fit to lead the army. You must take it."

To this surprising request, or rather demand, Breckinridge replied: "Shafter, I'd take it in fifteen minutes, but you must listen to me first. You have made ready to retreat; I will not retreat. To-morrow is the Fourth of July. No army under me retreats on the Fourth of July. I will take your army, but when I do I will order it not to retreat on the Fourth of July, but to move on Santiago, and I will lead my men. I know they will go. I may die in the at-

tempt, but I am an old man and had as well die here as later. But," and Breckinridge paused to allow Shafter to get the full meaning of the words, "I am not the man to take this command, even though you are not fit to retain it. You know that nothing that I do will please the war department; you know that, whether I win or lose, I would be found fault with. You ought not to give up the command, but if you insist on so doing, you have men here besides me abundantly able to take your place."

Presently Shafter said, "Who is there fit to take my place except you?"

Breckinridge began to name the commanding officers, beginning with Joe Wheeler, and as each name was called Shafter would break out with violent objections to Wheeler, Lawton and the rest of them.

At last Breckinridge said: "Shafter, you must for your own sake stay at the head of this army and you must not retreat."

Shafter asked for twenty-four hours to think about it. That was not necessary, for Cervera made his attempt to escape and the surrender at Santiago followed as an easy consequence.

CUBAN NOTES.

HANANA.

The Spanish mail steamer Seina Maria Cristina has sailed for Spain with 1073 officers and troops, 651 cases of military archives and a heavy cargo of ammunition—the exact quantity not being ascertained.

The colonial government continues issuing decrees as usual, which is very amusing in view of the fact that there are so many American commissioners here which in the course of a few days, will change the entire face of affairs. The Americans pay not the slightest attention to these recent orders, decisions and decrees.

At the last meeting of the colonial cabinet, however, the secretaries did decide upon a measure of real interest to the island, submitting to Gen. Blanco for signature a decree allowing free entry at all ports of the island to cattle destined for restocking cattle farms, to working of oxen and milch cows.

The customs receipts for the month of September at the ports of Sagua, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Carbarien and Havana amounted to \$1,320,870, which was \$655,220 in excess of the receipts of September, 1897.

It is understood that General Gomez has already been elected president of the Cuban government, but his nomination, it is added, will not be made public until after his arrival at Santa Cruz del Sur on October 20.

Gomez had previously declined the nomination, but it is expected will now except.

SANTIAGO.

A question has cropped up that is causing General Wood, who, in the absence of General Lawton, is in command of the military department of Santiago, not a little perplexity. A majority of the officers of the immune regiments for the Southern states objected to eating at the same restaurants with colored officers, most of whom are from the northern states. Some of the colored men, apparently desirous of bringing the matter to an issue, informally reported that they could not get served at the principal Spanish restaurant under existing Spanish law, whereas the American law compelled the proprietor of any house of public entertainment to serve all who pay. The restaurant proprietor involved complained that if he served the colored officers he would lose almost of his patronage, as the majority of his customers were southerners. General Wood has appealed to the common sense of the colored officers, and advises that the restaurant be turned into a club.

Quintin Bandera, the famous negro general of the Cuban army, will soon be appointed assistant chief of police of Santiago.

Colonel Hood's second immune regiment (white) now at Alto Senego, is under orders to be ready at eight hours' notice to proceed to Holgun, this province, which the Spaniards are about to evacuate. The peculiar condition of the surrounding country calls for the presence of United States troops as soon as the Spanish leave.

SCISSORS AND OTHERWISE.

Speaking of the proposed Pacific cable, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: The United States is in the best position of all governments to cross the Pacific with a cable. Such communication between Hawaii and the Pacific coast must be had. The present Hawaiian commission will probably set forth in its report the absolute necessity of a cable line between these islands and the main land. Steps have already been taken in this direction at Washington and at Honolulu. The cable will have to be largely a government enterprise. It might be wise to make it wholly a government enterprise.

Joe Goldsmith, a machinist, and G. H. McEwin, an electrician of the Oregon are in Omaha as the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Fannie Goldsmith. They enlisted last May in the Illinois naval reserves and were so fortunate as to be selected for duty on the Oregon. In an interview, Goldsmith gave several interesting facts with regard to that naval pride of the Union, which never have been published. One of these is the fact that the Oregon really passed through the Spanish fleet while making her memorable voyage around the continent to help Uncle Sam whip the Spaniards. This occurred in the Caribbean Sea in the vicinity of the Windward islands. One night the Oregon was steaming along in total darkness to avoid being seen, when lights were discovered on both sides of her. Soon it was found that these lights were ships signaling to each other, and as these signals were not from the American code, Capt. Clark supposed they were Spanish, and that he was passing Cervera's fleet. But, although signal lights flashed on either side continually, the Oregon, with all lights out, steamed rapidly ahead and was soon far away. Had there been no farther evidence that she really passed through Cervera's fleet the matter would always have remained in doubt. But when the prisoners were brought on board after the battle of July 3, they corroborated it. The morning after the Oregon passed them one of the ships picked up a flour barrel marked "U. S. S. Oregon," and they knew the ship they had been waiting for had slipped through their very midst during the night. It was another illustration of the providence which, all through the war, seemed to be favoring the United States.—Omaha World Herald.

Pointed Paragraphs—The hen that sits on a china egg is better off.

The theatrical deadhead is both passed and present.

Masculine friendships are usually schooner rigged.

Some books are sold by subscription, and some by auctioneers.

Some are engaged once too seldom and some once too often.

We are often compelled to put up with pawn brokers and in keepers.

The music of the average amateur fiddler is a viol-insult to the neighbors.

A bad cigar after a good dinner is like a beautiful woman with a black eye.

An ungallant man says the common run of women is after the pigeon-toed fashion.

It is surprising how many men have things they are willing to sell for less than cost.

Nothing hurts a man like pinning his faith to a mistaken idea and being scratched by the pin.

A little learning may be a dangerous thing, yet the dangerous classes are not found in primary schools.

An Ohio couple recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They have had plenty of leisure time to repent.—Chicago News.

The Nose Does Not Show Age—Bone and cartilage enter so largely into the structure of the nose and determine its characteristics that it undergoes little perceptible change, as a rule, with the lapse of years. The brow becomes wrinkled and crow's feet gather round the eyes, which themselves gradually grow dim as time rolls on; cheeks lose their bloom, which cosmetics can not replace, and lips their fullness and color. The chin, dimpled in youth, develops angu-

larities or globularities, as the case may be, and the eyebrows become heavy with the crop of many years' growth. The nose shows no marks comparable with these familiar facial indications of the approach of old age, and practically enjoys immunity from the ravages which time makes on the other features of the face.—Exchange.

Struggles of the Young Mind—The following are extracts from examination papers presented by pupils at a prominent private school in the neighborhood:

In History—Q. What was the character of Henry VIII? A. Henry VIII was a congenial libertine.

In Rhetoric—Q. What is an epigram? A. An epigram is a figure of speech sometimes used in a joke, and sometimes on tombstones.

Definitions—"A myth is a half fish and half woman." "The Bowls are five—a, e, i, o and u, and sometimes w and y."—New York Tribune.

"Porto Rico," says the Lewiston Journal of recent date, "produces, under ordinary conditions, between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of Muscovado sugar. This is brought out in the old-fashioned way, such as was used in Cuba ten or fifteen years ago, and tests by the polariscope only about 87 to 91 per cent. By the centrifugal method, now in use at Cuban plantations, the output of Porto Rico would be increased by about 10 per cent, under present conditions, and when the balance of the arable land is placed under cultivation the crop will readily reach 100,000 of 150,000 tons. Cuba's annual output is from 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 tons of hardgrained brown sugar, the bulk of which is sent to the United States. In Cuba, however, the quantity of arable land not under cultivation is even proportionately greater than in Porto Rico, so that under fair conditions an annual crop of 2,000,000 tons is a fair estimate."

A Harvard student who has just returned from a bicycling tour of India thus describes the road from Lahore to Calcutta: "It is 1200 miles long and it is level. The material of which it is made is called 'kunkke' and if you turn that word into 'concrete' you have an idea of what it is like. The road is hard and as smooth as prepared pavement, and there is no dust. When I first got on this road with my wheel and enjoyed the luxury of easy traveling I said, 'This is magnificent, but I suppose that in a short time it will become gritty and uneven.' I went 50 miles, 100 miles, 200 miles, 500 miles, 600 miles, 700 miles, and it was always the same, with not even the smallest stone to give a jolt. Almost the entire way is lined with a double row of majestic trees. The concrete road runs like a long white ribbon down the center. Along each side of the 'kunkke' are loose soil tracks, over which the native bullock carts creak along at the rate of two miles an hour."

"A returned volunteer," says the Philadelphia Press, "tells a good story which, by the way, goes to show that officers were not feasting while the men were living on ordinary rations. One of our generals in Cuba entertained, it seems, some visiting officers at his field quarters near the fighting line before Santiago. The fare resembled in simplicity the legendary roasted sweet potatoes of revolutionary times, but the host's hearty welcome and still more, his wealth of good stories, carried along the meagre menu. At length, however, there came a pause, both gastronomic and conversational. The guests were awaiting 'what next,' when the old negro servant was heard to hiss into the general's ear: 'Give 'em another big one, gen'l. De cook dun scorch de hardtack.'"

To Pay Off a Debt. Perry, Ok.—The Ladies Aid society of the Christian church has hit upon a novel but good plan to pay off church debts. They have solicited among the farmers for wheat till they had about 50 bushels, and now they have sown this on 50 acres of good land. The wheat has cost the ladies nothing, neither the expenses of sowing, all coming from contributions. They propose to harvest and market the wheat free of expense and apply all on their church debt.



From the Wife of the Secretary of the Texas State Fair.

GENTLEMEN: I have used your Kitchen Queen Baking Powder, and am well pleased with it. Think it as good as any manufactured. Respectfully, Mrs. C. A. COUPLER.

GENERAL NOTES.

The fall term of the United States Supreme court opened at Washington Monday.

A big strike is on among the laboring men of Paris, and it is said there are 60,000 idle laborers.

Archbishop Chappelle of the diocese of New Orleans has been appointed apostolic delegate to Cuba.

The American naval casualty record during the Spanish-American war was 17 killed and 48 wounded.

It is said that there are about 6000 Jamaican negroes at Santiago waiting for work which is not to be had.

When the Knight Templars were convened in Pittsburg the other day their procession was seven miles long.

San Francisco—A. G. Widd has been convicted of embezzling \$76,242 from the county and city while serving as treasurer.

William and James Hathaway have pleaded guilty to a charge of robbing the Burlington passenger train near St. Joseph, Mo., recently.

Jesse James, Jr., has been arrested at Kansas City, charged with having guilty knowledge of the recent Missouri Pacific train robbery near that city.

Mayor Penwell, of Pana, Ill., whose son is a prominent coal operator, has discharged his entire police force, charging them with being in sympathy with the striking miners.

Our battleships Oregon and Iowa will reach Rio, Brazil, on Nov. 15, to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the Brazilian republic and the inauguration of the first president of that country.

Gen. Wood, military governor of Santiago, advises investors not to come to Cuba if they intend their investments to take the form of land purchases, as the records and archives have been left in a shocking state by the Spanish authorities.

Washington.—The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities at Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and governmental, of the island of Cuba on December 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico on October 18.

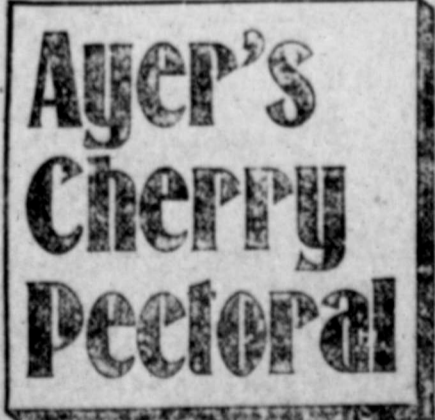
George Moore, another of the Santa Fe train robbers, has been found guilty of murder and given a life sentence in prison, by a Fort Worth jury after a weeks' deliberation. D. Darlington, one of Moore's pals, who was convicted last week for the same offense, was given the death sentence.

At Perry, Ok., David and John Kitchum, 18 and 20, brothers, fought a duel with knives and both were seriously hurt. They fought over a girl, to whom both boys were making love. They appeared at the young girl's home at the same time to escort her to church, and the fight resulted.

The navy department has made public the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain McIntyre. The charges were founded upon the chaplain's criticism of his superior officers in a lecture delivered at Denver. All the specifications found were proved as alleged. The accused is declared guilty under three charges and he is sentenced to be dismissed from the United States navy service. The case is now under review by the department.



If it was only health, we might let it slide. But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passed off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and the trembling in the balance.



loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased throat on which to hang.

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Why Laid by Masons.

Why should Masons lay the corner-stones of public buildings? Because our fraternity is the oldest republic in the world. When the nations lay bound hand and foot, soul and body, in the universal prison house of self-assumed authority, the Free Mason, as his very name implies, was a member of a representative and responsible government. He aided in electing the chief or master of his immediate lodge, and for a limited time, so that the delegated authority, restricted in its exercise by law and usage, returned back to the hand that gave it, to be conveyed under like restrictions to another worthy member of the little community.

These tiny republics were further restrained by a higher power, which they themselves composed by selecting delegates to a general assembly, denominated a grand lodge. That grand lodge, composed of the selected wisdom of all the lesser bodies within a country or state, made general laws for general use, framed a constitution with respectful reference to the unwritten usages and customs of the fraternity, while, under a like restraint the inalienable rights of all Masons and the constitution of the grand lodge, the subordinate or local lodges framed their own laws or regulations.

This double representative republic, so like to that of the great nation and great state within whose territory and under whose protection and paternal law we now live, is the oldest representative government in the world; it has always enjoyed the freedom which is still its boast; it has always elected its chiefs and rulers, and it has always made its own laws by means of representatives democratically elected.

History points to the year A. M. 2992, more than ten centuries before the Christian era, as the period when Solomon began to build a temple to be dedicated to the God of Israel. This marvelous work was the creation of men specially instructed and skilled in wisdom, science and arts which to all others were unknown. Selected from tribes and nations after they had acquired this esoteric knowledge, these men of Tyre, Sidonia and neighboring nationalities undertook the work which Solomon required for the accomplishment of his purpose.

The site chosen was at Jerusalem and Mount Moriah. The associations, sacred and profane, which cluster around that hallowed eminence are but the outer covering of facts, mysteries and events which have made impressions on the human mind and produced consequences on the soul of man lasting through time and outreaching into eternity. Nowhere in Christendom can there be found an educated intellect which has not been wrought up to its highest capacities by the record of the mighty works, stupendous mysteries and miraculous events which consecrate Jerusalem. The descendants of the chosen people who saw Moses and heard the law and the prophets, look yet with faith to the time when the holy city shall be the resting place of the Ark of their Covenant. The Christian bows his head in devout adoration as he contemplates the memories of Olivet. Even the heathen feels an inexpressible awe at the recital of the histories of the Caesars and centurions who then ruled and reigned over Palestine. Philosophers and scholars have exhausted centuries in a failure to

explain, by human reason, the unfaithfulness of the records and revelations which give sanction and sacredness to the scenes of Gethsemane and the holy sepulcher.

As we review the past, remote as well as recent, we are struck by the stability of Free Masonry. No other human organization has been so permanent. Men die, kingdoms pass away, even nations are lost, but Free Masonry, like the everlasting hills, remains. Why is this? It is because the corner-stone of our fraternity is the first great light in Masonry—the Word of God. Without it there would be no Free Masonry, and it is this which insures its perpetuity.

Free Masonry is founded upon a rock. It is a beautiful system of morality, derived from the Holy Bible. We quote its very words, and perform the very deeds enjoined by it. This is why our mystic craft, which traces its origin by history and tradition to the remotest past, promises to continue to the remotest future. Its corner-stone is God's Word. Its spiritual temple is "a house not made with hands," the ash-lers of which are ever-living souls of ever-living men, and its capstone is charity and brotherly love.

Free Masonry in its very essence is a system of light; but if the source of that light, the grand architect of the universe, should be stricken from Free Masonry, the craft would lose its sun, about which all its symbolism clusters, and enthroned darkness in place of light.

It is not amiss here to state that George Washington, past master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, while serving his second term as president of the United States, on September 18, 1793, and acting grand master, clothed in the insignia and jewel of that office, performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the capitol at Washington, in the presence of one of the grandest Masonic gatherings that had ever, perhaps, been assembled in this country up to that date, thus attesting to the world his appreciation of Masonry, his faith in its teachings, and the importance of having the corner-stone of the capitol of this nation "tested," "tried" and laid by the proper officers of the grand lodge of Masons, in accordance with ancient usages and solemn rites.—Philadelphia Times.

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