

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS.
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 Oscar Martin, Editor & Prop'r.

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 Meets the first Monday in each month.

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 B. F. Williamson, Precinct 2
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 Attorney-at-Law,
 Real Estate and Live Stock Agent.
 HASKELL CITY, - - TEXAS.

OSCAR MARTIN,
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 Offers his professional services to the people of Haskell City and surrounding country. All calls attended day or night. Office North Side of Public Square.
 HASKELL CITY, - - TEXAS.

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 Feb. 12, '86.

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 Offers his professional services to the public and guarantees satisfaction. Estimates on buildings furnished on application.
 Office on North side of public square.
 HASKELL CITY, - - TEXAS
 Feb. 12, '86.

RUPE HOTEL,
 HASKELL CITY, - - TEXAS,
 Good rooms, reasonable prices, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. Call and see us.

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J. S. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
 Leave Haskell City, on Monday and Friday mornings at 7 A. M.
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 Passengers transported at \$5 for the round trip, \$3.00 in either direction, Express prepaid and carried at reasonable rates.

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS.

Our Liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.
 Vol 1 Haskell, Texas, Saturday, May. 29, 1886. No 20

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 ALBANY, TEXAS.
 Authorized Capital \$250,000
 Paid up Capital \$50,000
 Geo. T. Reynolds, Pres. R. E. McNulty, Vice-President.
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 Will buy and sell Exchange on the Principal Cities in the United States, and transact a general Banking Business.

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 Lands bought and sold, titles perfected, abstracts furnished, taxes paid, lands bought at tax sales. Lands sold for taxes redeemed. Non-resident owners will do well to correspond with us. Collections a specialty.

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J. S. REYNOLDS
 Main Street, Albany, Texas,
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Deering's Self Twine Binders,
DEERING MOWERS,

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 The Deiderick Perpetual Hay Press is the only perfect Press. The purchaser don't buy twice to get the best. The Chicago Screw Pulverizer is the greatest labor saving machine on earth. Call and see this machine, the greatest invention of the age. The Buffalo Pitts Vibrating Threshers are the standard machines of the world.

Plows, Cultivators, Etc., Etc.
LAND AND LOAN AGENCY
OF A. H. CARRIGAN.
 I am prepared to sell lands suitable for farming or for ranching in the counties of Biontown, Jones, Haskell and Throckmorton Counties. Also for loaning money on real estate, not under \$300 nor over \$500, at interest on per cent per annum. Throckmorton, Texas.

Haskell Co., Delinquent Tax List for '85.

TAX SALES OF REAL ESTATE ON 1st DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1886.
 By virtue of the tax rolls of Haskell county Texas for the year 1885 and in accordance with law, I will proceed to sell for cash at public outcry to the highest bidder at the Court House door of said county, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in June next, the same being the first day of said month the following described tracts of land situated in Haskell county, or as much of each tract as will pay the taxes and costs due thereon. Said sale to continue from day to day until the list is completed.

TOWN LOTS ROLL 1885.

Abst. No.	Original owner	No.	Block	State tax	school	Co. tax	costs	Total
2	grantee-							
	Peter Allen	12	29	09	05	12	525	561
	Unknown	3	4	02	1		533	534
							3 525	3 534

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1886.
 A. D. Tucker, Tax Collector, Haskell Co., Texas.

LINKS TO MATR.
 By Jennie E. Williamsen.
 The golden light of spring is here, And fills the earth with beauty rare, The brightest time of all the year, All nature smiles and all is fair.
 Old Winter now forgotten lies Entombed mid flowers of every hue, And summer than e'er was Italy's skies And ne'er did sparkle Italy's dew.
 The merry songsters' blithe notes Would cause a Nian's lute to cease, As through the air the strains doth float, 'T would put to shame the harps of Greece.
 Then wouldst thou think that sadness reigns, Amid the scenes so bright and gay? Couldst read my heart and know its pain, 'T wouldst think the night would last alway.
 For I am absent from the love, No more thy voice doth charm mine ear.
 Why is it so that I must rove Without the one to me so dear.
 But hope doth point with magic wand, To the glad hour when we shall meet, When I shall fondly clasp thy hand, And joyously my loved one greet.
 Miller Creek, May 18, 1886.

J. M. GARY, M. D.
 Late of Miss.
 Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician.
 Is now permanently located in Haskell City, and respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office at Arledge's Drug Store. 18-17

Office of the United States
 Frog Pond Inspector
 May 23d, 1886.
 To Inventors of Patent Medicines Genl:
 Since my last Order I have been perfectly astonished at the wonderful cures accomplished by the use of your invaluable remedies.
 Now according to your own statement, and other corroborating testimony, and your own statements which I know to be infallible, you are stragglating eyes-eyes, causing the deaf to hear, the blind to see and the lame to walk; and as darkness flees from the rising of the great luminary of the day, even so does sickness, sorrow, pain and death itself flee at the sight of a spoon full of the compound extract of your medicaments. For great and marvelous are thy works, thou master of pain, just and true art, thy ways, for thou canst not lie.
 May you ever live, to wield the sword of defence against every demon of pain, that ever invaded Adam's race.
 S. J. P. M. Q.

rise above dollars and cents and the scurvy praise of the sycophantic populace, he must be a man of unquestionable integrity, and have no part or lot with the vicious tattlers, the despicable tale bearers and the sly insinuating, character destroying demons that infest every community. No good man will listen to a report, without foundation, that is daily circulated derogatory to the character of our best citizens.
 Every day we undergo such barbarous inflictions and a few more such extensively circulated reports will force the conclusion irresistibly upon us that none but venals ever desire office.

A NEW CANDIDATE.
 The milk of human kindness has been soured in the dispositions of many, and none more than the little shriveled up soul of the petty office seeker.
 They loose sight of charity and good will to wards their fellow man by having their infinitesimal souls centered on a two bit office.
 If you cannot speak well of your enemies, do not try to enhance your chances for election by repeating damaging stories of your opponents. Tell the good a man does, and godlike, cover with the mantle of charity his many errors; for by so doing, your friends will cling the closer to you, and your enemies respect you as a man of good intention and honest conviction.
 If a candidate desires the support of right minded and intelligent thinking men, whose views

David said in his haste, All men are liars. Had he lived in this corrupt age he might have said it with mature deliberation. But we have arrived at no such uncharitable conclusion, we still believe there exists more of good than evil, that more would rather build by the side of their neighbors than rise to fame and affluence by the side of their neighbors downfall.
 The time is not far distant when any narrow minded, covetous inclined, back biting, clique government or evil speaking man can hope to obtain any place of emolument by the franchise of his fellow men.
 Though the lion and the lamb may not lie down together in our day, nor the eagle and the dove fly home to the same dove-cote, yet right will ultimately prevail, and peace and plenty reign supreme o'er a smiling and happy people.
 John Goodenou.

STATE CAPITOL
 Attorney-General Templeton
 Wants to Stop all the Useless Litigation.
 Notices by Publication that Assessment, will be Raised Not Binding on Railway Companies.
 Special to the Gazette.
 Assess Tax, May 22.
 The following was sent out by Comptroller Swain to day:
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER AUSTIN
 May 22, 1886.— County Judges:
 Your attention is respectfully call to the following official opinion of the attorney-general regarding the action of the boards of equalization in raising values of property required for taxation.
 Signed J. D. Templeton.

Johnson & A
 North & West
LANDAGE

Have for Sale
 500 acres fine farming land creek, 10 mi. north of town a acre on easy terms.
 1500 Acres about 1/2 mi. south of town a creek for 2.25 per acre terms cash.
 1392 Acres about 1/2 mi. West of town, a cultural lands—2.00 per acre.
 10,000 Acres south of town—prices and terms furnished on application. Besides this we have pr in all parts of the county and are to fit up any one desiring to have Haskell county real estate.

We offer for sale nothing but pe this over which we have full control 2000 acres in Kerr county, valu improvements, complete ranch "out and 100 head of Durham cows pri and terms furnished on application 7000 acres in Concho Co, Valley ple ty of water, cheap and on easy tern

30,000 Acres Sold in Archer Co
 1,500 cts. per acre.
 125,000 acres sold in King county 2,50 per acre.
 500,000 acres sold, enclosed with wire fence, situated in Wichita, Liberty Archer and Baylor counties, plenty of water and fine protection for stock wild 30,000 head of stock cattle, if desired, prices and terms, furnished on application.

17,712 Acres sold in Hockley county for \$2,500, on twenty years time, 6 per cent interest.
 will render property and pay taxa for non-residents, adjust titles and fu nish abstracts—Non-residents interests, given particular attention.
 will redeem lands sold for taxes.
 will buy and sell lands and ranch property on commission in any of the Pan Handle counties.

Johnson & Arledge,
 Haskell Texas.

Wm. J. Swain, Comptroller.
 Hon. W. J. Swain Comptroller,
 Your communication respecting the validity of the increase of val- ues of the Mo. Pacific Railway Company's property in McLennan county, as made by the board of equalization for said county, without first having re- quired the county clerk to give the agent of the company written notice as prescribed in sec. 7, of chapter 47, Laws 1879 has re- ceived due consideration. It ap- pears that the notice by publi- cation was duly given before this court met as a board of equalization, and that the tax assessor informed the agent who rendered the property, that he was dissatisfied with the values and would ask the board to in- crease them, the effect of the two notices was simply that the company learned that the court was to meet on a certain day and that the assessor would request it to raise the values, as the com- pany failed to receive the writ- ten notice from the county clerk to the effect that it would be the duty of the court to raise the assessment unless cause to the contrary could be shown, no no- tice having been given, it has not the right under the law to believe that the request of the tax assessor had been received, where notice is to be given both personally and by publication, a failure in either is fatal, see Des- ty on Taxation, p. 600, 29. Mich- igan, 504. Notice by publication cannot be received as a substi- tute for notice to be personally delivered to the party. Same author citing 24 Me. 83, 48 Me. 377, 48 Mo. 536, a substantial compliance with the statute in measure preliminary to taxation is a condition precedent to the legality and validity of the tax, Desty, p 601, citing 40 N. Y. 349. It is my judgment that an injunc- tion would be to restrain the col- lection of so much of taxes as were based upon the unauthoriz- ed increase, and I would suggest that measures be taken to save the expenses incident to useless litigation. Respect, J. D. Templeton.

THE FREE PRESS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A STRONG AND CONSERVATIVE EXPOSITION OF THEIR PRESENT CONFLICTING RELATIONS.

THE EVILS EXISTING.—THE DANGERS IMPENDING AND THE REMEDIES POSSIBLE.

The Farmer, the Laborer, the Mechanic the Professional Man, and Above All the Capitalist, Should Read.

Speech of Honorable A. W. Terrell.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 5, 1886.

Judge A. W. Terrell: Sir—The undersigned, your fellow townsmen, would be pleased to have you address the people in regard to the present unfortunate relations between the employing and employed classes throughout the country.

Respectfully, A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, WALTER TIPS, THOS. E. SNEED, Z. T. FULMORE, A. S. WALKER, CALVIN SATTERFIELD, JNO. O. JOHNSON, AND OTHERS.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 6, 1886.

Messrs. Woolldridge, Tips, Sneed, Fulmore, Walker, Satterfield, Johnson and others: GENTLEMEN—I will comply with your flattering request, and address the people of Travis county on Thursday evening, the 8th, at 8 o'clock.

Very Respectfully, A. W. TERRELL.

My Fellow Citizens: FOR MORE than thirty years I have lived among you, and time and again, and always whenever I have asked for your suffrages for office, whether legislative or judicial, you have shown your confidence by your votes in electing me. My dead are beneath this soil, and all that I have or hope for are inseparably connected with the peace, prosperity and the glory of Texas. Your confidence I would no longer deserve, if, being invited to speak to you, I should remain silent, when public opinion, excited by recent events, now, like the pendulum of a clock, swings blindly to extremes.

In the history of every free people there have been times of danger, when disintegrated labor on the one hand, and capital created by partial laws on the other, threatened to make shipwreck of civil liberty. For about one hundred years we have sustained republican government, but unless I misread the signs of the hour we now approach a period when the curtain is about to rise upon another era. It is for the people to determine whether they will heed these signs before it is too late, or glide forward unconcerned to the gulf before them.

The relations of the precious metals to each other as money—the question of federal aid to education, and the like, about which statesmen concern themselves, are questions full of interest; but there is danger to civil government from conflicting forces—the force of capital long organized and incorporated, now threatening and being threatened by organized labor. This clash between the employer and employed, this turbulent discontent of the laboring masses, presents a politico-economic question above and beyond all other questions, which suggests a danger and demands a remedy.

RAPID INCREASE OF WEALTH.

The gap between wealth and poverty has widened and deepened with us as never before in the world's history, until we have developed a race of men who are called railroad kings, cattle kings, land kings, manufacturing princes, silver kings and merchant princes—names unknown among our republican people until now. It deeply concerns us, then, to reflect, and to search out, if we can discover, whether our government has prostituted its high mission to produce such results. I see before me old men who can remember the time when John Jacob Astor and Girard were believed to be the only millionaires in America. Behold the change! One city now counts such men by the score. Twenty-five years ago Huntington, C.uld, Stanford, Field and Sage were poor men. Their wealth was, three years ago, estimated at five hundred millions, and they wielded the power of three thousand millions through the corporations they controlled. A fool can understand that wealth like this, so enormous that if they were to sit down and count dollar by dollar for a lifetime they could not count it, was never gathered by honest industry or square trade. Perverted or partial laws, gambling speculation, watered stocks and bonds, railroad wrecking and the like, have made these fortunes and concentrated this power. Such results are not born of the spirit of true democracy, as understood by the fathers, nor did they

believe that such accumulations were possible under the government they left us. The doctrine of democracy taught by the fathers was, that government is but an agency of the people to "promote the general welfare" by protecting alike all interests, with equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none, and the largest possible freedom for the interchange of products at home and abroad.

NEW AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION.

We are now living under a constitution made for the union of states before steam and electricity had invaded the domain of production and commerce, or revolutionized the habits of human industry; and so, laws made before we knew how to use these subtle and powerful agents, under corporate control, now seem almost unsuited to secure the common welfare. Jefferson and his friends thought they had protected the people against the power of concentrated wealth by abolishing the laws of primogeniture and entailment. For fifty years or more all went well, but at last, machinery with which one man could do the labor of a hundred, and corporate organization which not only invaded the sphere of individual industry, but levies tribute without control on the great highways of commerce, in enterprises proper for incorporation, came on the stage. Then the gap between those who controlled these powers and other people, widened and deepened alike to the danger of the favored few and the discontented many. Land monopoly by corporate power, transportation monopoly, trades combinations, unequal taxation and patent monopoly on the one hand, and the fell spirit of communistic devilment on the other, are shaking the very pillars of the social fabric. Yet, about all these things, our statesmen have generally, until now, remained silent and mysterious.

THE TARIFF ENRICHED THE NORTH AND PAUPERIZED LABOR.

Early in our history congress enacted the first tariff law for the protection of what was called our infant manufactures, and the promise was, that when they had grown strong they would stand alone. Behold the result; though in 1884 the capital invested in manufacturing enterprises was nearly three thousand millions, they received a tariff protection of forty-one per cent. as against fifteen per cent. in 1860. For over half a century the labor of agriculture has paid tribute to manufacturers, who were able, under the high prohibitory tax against foreign products, to combine and at high prices control the home market.

The concentration of factories in New England was natural. With a poor soil, their people early looked to manufacture as a source of profit, and to commerce.

The national treasury was depleted to improve and fortify their harbors, and so American factories grew up near our northern sea-board, while the great West and Southern states gradually became so many dependent plantations to furnish our Northern brethren with supplies which were manufactured at large profits and sent back to us for sale. The tolls made them rich. Vast fortunes were thus made, and as manufactures increased, human labor was diverted from agriculture, and the states bordering our north Atlantic coast became the great centers of American wealth. The demands of class legislation are always increased by concessions. So it was with these infant industries. When the pretense that they were infants had grown threadbare, those infants began to love the manufacturing laborer, and with ghastly hypocrisy, wanted a tariff for his protection. For while under pretense of over-production they were running their machinery on half time, or half pay, or both, they kept the American laborer in subjection by a European contract system for importing cheap pauper labor, under long time contracts, to take his place.

I have neither time nor inclination to discuss the tariff laws, but their operation on Texas farmers should concern us. Of the forty millions of cotton values Texas produced last year, what has become of the money? Much of it went in freight charges, to pay interest on watered railroad bonds, to New York gentlemen. All your freight charges went there, except what was used for axle grease and to pay railroad labor. The rest of your cotton values went through the pocket of your merchant into the pocket of the northern and New England manufacturer, or has been paid out for whisky and left the state.

If the tariff bars which force the streams of wealth into the factory pockets were knocked down the same goods that cost \$40,000,000 could be bought in Texas for \$25,000,000, and you would have at home \$15,000,000 in circulation to represent the gains of labor for the past year. If, under some other form of taxation, your government demanded it, you would at least know you were not robbed by partial laws for favored classes.

CAPITAL COMBINED IN CORPORATIONS.

Capital up there has combined ov

rywhere in corporations, and, as surplus capital increased, new fields of enterprise were sought in the South and West, and new pretenses were invented to induce government, both national and state, to sustain the few in grand enterprises at the expense of the common property and general treasure. Men seemed almost, without regard to party, to forget that this was a government of the people, made by them and for their benefit. Thus it happened that during the late war, when all things were demoralized, over two hundred millions of acres of public land, obtained by war and treaty, by and for the whole people, was granted to incorporated capitalists to build railroads. Texas also joined in this crusade to build steam roads into the wilderness, and gave away forty-six millions of acres. Enough land was given by national and state governments to furnish five acres to every man, woman and child in America—more land than there is in Great Britain, Ireland and France combined, and nearly twice as much as in New York and all New England combined.

Only three years ago Secretary Teller reported that 215,000,000 acres of land had been given to railway owners, a vast portion of which was tied up in unearned grants to roads chartered twenty years ago, on which not a spike had been driven, and that people were prohibited from pre-empting on these lands.

When you remember, my fellow citizens, that this profligate waste of choice lands from the foot of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri river, and from the Gulf of Mexico north, was done under the pretense that government aid was a necessity, the rank hypocrisy will stand revealed when I tell you that more miles of railroad were built in 1882 than ever before in one year, and that, too, without land grant or subsidy. This congressional larceny of the people's heritage, this rape on the rights of landless millions, was not born of the genius of true democracy, whose principles are eternal, and which never enriches the few by bestowing upon them from the public treasury under any pretense. No matter who were parties to the robbery, the spirit of democracy, which means the greatest good to the greatest number, was disregarded or forgotten.

Let corporate greed did not stop there. It asked for and obtained the aid of government to the extent of one hundred and twenty-three millions of dollars in bonds to build their roads to the Pacific ocean. On these roads, as shown by Mr. Bayard, in the American senate in 1878, was netted in clear stealage of government bonds to their incorporators \$43,360,000, under the Credit Mobilier villainy. Pause here for a moment and answer me: whose money was that? The government? No money except that received from the people in taxes, direct or indirect, and so that money, which represented the labor of millions of American citizens, was loaned to capitalists, who were already enriched by protected enterprises, to build railroads, to be owned and operated by themselves.

RAILWAY KINGS.

Thus has a race of manufacturing princes, pampered by partial laws, developed into a new breed of men in America, called "railroad kings," who dominate the great thoroughfares of trade, the public highways of the people, and who transmit their orders from New York over telegraph wires, also owned by them, to their emporiums at national and state capitals, and have thus far defied control. Does any man doubt this? Then listen to the words of Allen G. Thurman, that grand old tribune of the people. On April 2, 1878, he said: "I have seen this Senate chamber filled with the railroad lobby; I have seen the galleries filled; I have seen the corridors filled; I have seen the committee room besieged; I have seen senators besieged at their houses by a railroad lobby; but never did I see one man or hear of one man, here urging legislation hostile to these companies." And, for saying that, a railroad lobby of Ohio defeated his election to the United States senate.

Let no man deceive himself; the grand cause of discontent among the laboring people to-day had its root in government partiality to favored classes, who mould the politics of governments, and who, being incorporated and law proof in their castles of vested rights, are this day kindling a volcano which threatens the very liberties of this people.

LABOR IN THE NORTH.

In the Northern and Eastern states are found nine-tenths of the two hundred thousand people reported last month by the labor statistics out of employment, on whose labor half a million of women and children depend for support. That great army crowds to cities and pack, sardine-like, in tenement houses whose atmosphere breeds disease and death. In New York alone, five hundred thousand working people inhabited, last year, twenty thousand rented houses, and two hundred of those houses held from fifteen to twenty families each. Is it not time to consider what pernicious power, what social, financial or legislative folly has produced such strange results in a country which, until a few years ago, had untouched public domain enough to feed and clothe the world?

CORPORATE POWER IN TEXAS.

Now, it is often said that all men understand our danger, and men care to hear only of remedies. I deny it. Few men see the extent of uncontrolled corporate power, or the danger it breeds. This day, in Texas, it appropriates your school lands and boldly defies your constitution with its methods, and there are no laws of the state to prevent it.

The ox wagon and stage coach are things of the past, and your letters and goods are alike brought on a network of railroads, controlled by one citizen of New York, whose chief lieutenant has his headquarters in St. Louis. Let that man from any cause desire it, he can stop your merchandise, paralyze your commerce, block your market to the outside world, stop your postal service and leave you no means of complaining at Washington, except by horseback courier, for he owns or controls also the telegraph. The associated press dispatches, so necessary to newspaper life, are granted or withheld at his pleasure, and the Press, that great sheet anchor of civil liberty, too often trembles when his name is mentioned with disfavor.

I speak not of evil in the men; I am telling you of his power, for in justice to him I must say, as was said of Warren Hastings on his trial before the House of Lords, that, when I consider his power and opportunities, I stand amazed at his forbearance. He can encourage or repress all general enterprises along his lines, stimulate or check the growth of every town, make or break any department of trade, and affect the price at which every owner, either of manufactured goods or earth products, shall sell his crops or buy his supplies. The merchant or cotton shipper is dependent on the caprice of his servants and agents, for, being almost untrammelled by statute law, he may build up or destroy, by rebates and favoritism, in a thousand ways. Thus the merchant, no matter how lofty his patriotism, serves his country at the risk of his purse whenever he advocates control of Mr. Gould's franchise properties by the state.

CORPORATE POWER IN POLITICS.

In every important town touched by this vast power are its local agents, retained against the world. They often furnish the zeal and fervency of members at political primaries, supply members of national executive committees, control with the power of corporate favor or disfavor the timid tradesman, name delegates to conventions, inspire political platforms and advise country delegates. Did you ever see an Indian grind his organ with one hand and jerk with the other the string that fastened into the collar of the red-shirted monkey until he danced? Just so, as one touch of the ivory key in New York or St. Louis, there is dancing all over Texas.

Have you forgotten the associated press dispatches in New York in the conspiracy to count in Blaine, and how the wild frenzy of the people was only calmed when this prince of corporations congratulated Mr. Cleveland on his election? Only yesterday, governors of sovereign states stood with closed lips when they found commerce suspended in four states, over the real or imaginary wrongs of his workmen. And then my friends, what a spectacle did we behold! The governors of Missouri and Kansas quit their capitals, went to St. Louis, and, with "grip-sacks" in their hands, instead of going to a hotel, went straight to Mr. Hoxie's room to offer their amiable services as executive compromisers; and then they went to a gentleman called Irons, to talk compromise to him, and then they went home and announced their helplessness. True, the governor of Missouri did, after twenty days of anarchy, proclaim that law should be enforced, and the governors of two other states, next day, like Conkling's colleague, said "me too," and issued their proclamations.

To such a pass have we drifted on the down grade to financial despotism, state degradation and anarchy. Is it strange that counter-combinations have been formed to protect labor against this unseen but ever present corporate power?

For eight long years as a state senator, while I opposed every harsh remedy that threatened confiscation of railroads under the pretense of control, I yet labored in vain to secure some check on this giant corporate power in your state, through an intelligent commission; and now, with vision down and a side for every wind that blows, I intend to change the venue to the people.

COMMERCE MUST MOVE.

I tell you, my countrymen, that unless we devise some method of controlling not only the chiefs of finance but also the lawless ways of labor, free government is doomed. The wheels of commerce must move, and never cease for any man or set of men. The grand thoroughfares of trade in Texas on which New York gathers toll, are the public highways of Texas for all that, and subsidized for the people with land enough to purchase an empire, and they must be always open, for there is a greater power in this country than either railway owners or their laborers. To accomplish this, corporate power, the very existence of which is a questionable right unless created for the public good, must be controlled in the control, dwarf and levy tribute at will on every interest sustained by individual industry.

EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION.

We sometimes, my countrymen, can learn our duty in times of danger by studying the distribution of population and their employments. I think we can now discover in this way a conservative force powerful enough to protect, and we can also see where that influence is weakest. In the states of Massachusetts and New Jersey there are seven hundred and ten thousand people who work in manufacturing, mining and mechanical industries, and who are engaged

in personal services. Their capital, almost without exception, is in their bones and muscles. They are wage-workers. In these two states there are only one hundred and thirty-one thousand people engaged in agriculture, and one hundred and eighty-two thousand in trade and transportation. So they have four hundred and five thousand more people who are not agriculturists than they have of property owners identified with the soil. This embraces both sexes. The number of wage-workers having votes cannot be known, but it is safe to assume that in the two states named they would constitute a majority of one hundred thousand. Remember, that so intent has our government been in fostering special industries, that our navy, like agriculture, has been neglected, and a second-class European power could sweep our commerce from the seas in thirty days. Let war burst upon us, and desolate the coast of Massachusetts and stop the wheels of her factories, and with all her wealth how helpless would be her people! Or let her organized labor, by peaceful methods, under pretense of protecting labor, confiscate to property under the taxing power, to whom would her property holding classes look for protection? Could they appeal to Federal power against peaceful ballots in sovereign states? That would not only be centralization, but despotism interpreted.

But where in all this vast Union of States would we find the conservative element that can strike with one hand the hydra-head of communism, and with the other hold aloft the flag of liberty and democracy regulated by protecting law? It cannot be found in any State north of Maryland, for in every one discontent sits by the door of the wage-worker, who hears that supply and demand must regulate all things, and the machine that receives his care demands also his child. In New Jersey alone there were in 1880 more children, between ten and fifteen years old, laboring in factories, than in all the eleven Southern States combined; and in Massachusetts they had twice as many. These are the storm centers of labor agitation. Whenever, under partial laws, special classes are enriched at the expense of agriculture, labor is pauperized and universal education will only instruct it in the gospel of discontent. It is instructing them that way up there now; and yet, if it can help them avoid the breakers of anarchy, that very education will lead them to a higher civilization.

Draw a line now from the southern shore of Lake Michigan to the Ohio river, follow up that river to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and go thence to Chesapeake bay, and examine the industries and employment of populations east and north of that line, and what do you find?

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Rows include transportation and trade number (875,000), agriculture and manufactures (1,818,000), and personal and professional services (475,000).

So that those who live in towns or cities, in mining and manufacturing places, and who trade in traffic, outnumber the agricultural bread-winners 2,679,000.

Of that two million and a half, nineteen-twentieths of them are wage-workers. So it is safe to assume that up there are found at least one and a half millions more wage-workers, or men who must work, starve or steal, than there are of property holders.

AGRICULTURAL MAJORITIES OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Come now south of the Ohio river and west of Lake Michigan, and away to the Pacific Ocean—wherever the flag floats, and you will find half a million more of the people tilling the soil than there are of merchants, traders, railroad men, manufacturers, mechanics, and all other classes combined. But see how this element, always conservative, long patient and enduring from neglect, looms up here in Texas; for this we may proudly challenge comparison with all other people on earth. Texas has of people engaged in transportation of every sort, including railroads and telegraph, only 13,000. Of all other trading and manufacturing classes, 78,000; total, 91,000. But she has of agriculturists, 344,000.

So that we have 253,000 more agricultural people than of all other classes combined, or about twenty farmers for every one who trades, works for corporate enterprises or on transportation lines. This distribution of industries is our sheet-anchor of safety, for we have farmers enough here to keep the peace with their whip stocks if necessary.

DUTY OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

This employment of our population West and South, reveals a power and suggests a duty; it constitutes the South and great West, the reliable guardians of constitutional freedom on this continent. As they are measurably free from the curses resulting from protected industries, except the indirect tax they pay to sustain them, so they have the only conservative element which in all ages has ever delivered man from tyranny. The men who in peace followed the plow and spear, saved alike from king and baron all that has made England great. That great charter which you have heard was the triumph of the English barons, was not secured by them, alone, but by the English yeomen who stood behind those barons, and who made John concede six guarantees for their rights for every one secured to their leaders.

Why should Missouri, and the great West and South, submit forever to the unblushing robbery of tariff exactions, which drain each year the fruits of agricultural labor, to be emptied into the long purses of the manufacturing princes, only a pittance of which is ever received by their laborers? Why should they submit forever to the incubus of unrestrained corporate power, owned and directed from New York—throttling and blocking our trade highways, whenever a road is to be wrecked or a laborer punished? The mission of the hour is for all true men of the West and South to draw close together, and in the light of a common interest, for the protection of themselves as well as for that of their brothers of the North and East, to avert a common danger.

Unite, not in anger, not from sectional jealousy, not to oppress, not to tear down by sudden and destructive reforms, but unite because we alone have the agricultural majorities that can arrest the country in its march of centralization and anarchy.

The Democracy must understand the peril of the hour, or we are doomed. Away with your tariff platforms that mean all things to all men, and let the voters of the agricultural States, who outnumber all other people combined, forget sectional jealousies, and move forward, shoulder to shoulder, to rescue themselves and their posterity from the burthens imposed by kings of finance. Now, or never, let the farming classes take charge of primary meetings, where political power is born, and select for public places men whom they are willing to entrust with life, property and liberty.

WEALTH OF CORPORATE BODIES.

The effort to restore government to constitutional channels will be no child's play, for the financial powers that have controlled and still propose to control this country have been nursed to giant strength, and they move upon the rights of States and people, behind a corporate mask. The properties owned by railroad corporations alone in 1884, as stated in Poor's Manual, amounted to seven thousand millions in value, covering one hundred and twenty-one thousand miles of railway. Add to this the three thousand millions of values invested in manufacturing enterprise, nearly all of which is incorporated, and you will have ten thousand millions of values invested in railroads and manufacturing alone. Add to this sum the vast amount invested in mining interests, which are also incorporated. Now, the value of all the farms of all the people is but little over ten thousand million. So that the corporate powers of the United States have not only pocketed as a gift all of the public domain worth having on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, but have values enough to buy out all the farmers in the Union, and would have a good balance to start business on, left.

NEGLECT OF AGRICULTURE.

Just four weeks ago, it was boldly stated on the floor of Congress that since this government began, Congress had appropriated but five millions of dollars in all in aid of agriculture, the great mother of commerce and manufactures. During the same period, there was loaned to railroad corporations over three hundred millions in value in land, and, besides subsidies to ocean steamers, untold millions have been bestowed on manufactures, not from the Treasury, but direct from the pockets of the people, under the operation of the protective policy. And, yet, during all this time, agriculture furnished seventy per cent. of our entire foreign exports, and sustained the prosperity of every other industry at home.

LAND CORPORATIONS.

Land, the great source and support of life, should, above all things be free from the control of corporate power, except where it is needed for the paths of transportation and commerce. Its ownership by the government for pre-emptors is the safety valve for dense populations. We have profligately wasted it in Texas. After the Twelfth Legislature had promised more land than we owned to corporations, the Thirteenth Legislature promised, by charters, to give in all, about thirty-five millions more. Afterwards, enough cattle and land corporations were chartered to graze over the continent; and, though we have now stopped granting them, we have not required those already granted to close shop, pay debts, and divide assets among stockholders.

I hold in my hand a map copied from one made by a grass commissioner for the land board, which shows twenty counties of the Panhandle country in one block, wired in, every acre of them is pastures, built generally by land corporations. Inside of those pastures are millions of acres of unrented and unsold school lands, which are appropriated in defiance of law. Can you wonder that we have cattle kings?

Two years ago I proposed that new tribunals be created; that commissioners of pasturage be sent out to explore the unorganized counties, with power to arrest, and with a physical force to compel obedience to law. I then demonstrated that, if corporations, and all trespassers, were compelled to pay for the school land grass consumed, enough money would be saved each year to educate, without taxation, every child in Texas. To-day our women and children are working to pay school taxes which are a lien on every homestead in the state. My effort to create, by law, that tribunal was in vain; as now you have grass commissioners appointed without power, who, to-day can do nothing but report to the

board as they stand below the sand hills, draw their salaries, and peep over into the usurped dominion of these modern kings.

The apologists for land monopoly sometimes charge that seven years ago I voted 3,000,000 acres of land to build a State House. Suppose I did! Seven years ago there was not a man in Texas whose opinion about the dangers of land monopoly was worth less than mine; and would it not be idiotic to follow my blunders? The truth though, is that I was the only Senator of Texas who proposed and urged that the capitol be built by selling small land certificates to the people. I lost two years on that line though living here at Austin, and only yielding when at the next session a unanimous Senate demanded that the land which the Constitution, which we had sworn to support, required us to set aside, should be surveyed in a body and swapped for a new capitol. When built, it will be the only State property you can show for a wasted public domain.

LABOR STRIKES.

But, my friends, the man who in an era like this will content himself in pointing out the danger from corporate power, and yet see no danger from forces which may attempt to resist that power outside of the pale of the law, is no true man. Labor has the right to organize to protect itself against organized capital. Its right to organize to secure improvement of its condition by peaceful methods, is so clear that none will deny it.

Its right to cease from labor ordinarily, and to agree with others not to labor in any department of industry when wages are inadequate, is so clear that none but a tyrant would question it. The right also of a laborer who has quit an employment because he deemed the wages not sufficient—I say the right of such a one to use moral suasion on others, to prevent them from working for like wages, is so clear that to deny it would be to deny liberty of speech. But when any man goes an inch beyond this line in the direction of lawless violence, he inflicts a stab on the cause of free government and becomes an assassin of liberty, for liberty is only such when regulated by law.

No free government ever yet went down until some land or labor trouble, provoked by favored classes, first sapped the foundations of its freedom; and if there ever was a time when the wage-workers of America should be calm, patriotic and patient it is now. Texas has no soil on which the wild doctrines of the commune can take root, and if they should ever be taught here, the conservative forces of our society could not be affected by its false teachings, which menace civilization itself.

There is in human nature a proneness to the abuse of power. This tendency we have tried to check by written constitutions, which, while carefully proclaiming the reserved rights of the people, fix a limit on the powers of their agents. When they are violated, or pernicious laws oppress us, the remedy is not violence, or combinations to defy law, but the silent ballot, which registers the freeman's will, which must alone work reform. Our ability to endure the hardships of evil laws in patience until ballots repeal them, presents the test, and the only true test, of our capacity for self government. Whenever this grand truth is forgotten by infuriated masses of men, law and reason are dethroned, and mob law usurps the place of constitutions and courts.

The despotism of kings and of standing armies would be a mercy compared with that hell which would be seen and felt if the wage-workers of America should ever as a body of men, forget their fealty to law. Before the new tribunals they would erect, the pale victim would stand without hope, for his accuser would be at once his judge and his executioner. If wage-workers of the North shall once forget their duties as freemen, and riot in power where they are strongest, unchecked by law, they would have less mercy on capital than it has ever had on them. Let us not forget the warnings of history! The laborers who brought the king of Versailles to Paris never dreamed of harming him—they were only hungry, and wanted his help. When the queen was told they wanted bread, she little did she dream of danger, she flippantly answered: "Why don't they eat cake?" Yet, in a few days her Swiss guard was murdered, and her king's head was carried through Paris on a pike staff. That lawless violence has a history, and it should instruct the laborer. First came anarchy, and then the fallacies of communistic dreams vanished before a man on horseback; for society, defending itself against force purchased an army, and established a visible despot who protected it.

Utopian ideas about property exploded in the furnace of revolution, and Napoleon led the very men who cried "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!" and had them butchered from Moscow to the sands of Egypt. Law must measure right until it is changed by peaceful methods, even if law is wrong, or there is no safety for man or property. Europe sustains social order and property rights on three millions of bayonets in times of peace, and typifies sovereignty with her kings. The true American obeys a ruler except the written Constitution and the published laws, and our ills in the South and West are bred and worked by uncrowned despots, who, in times of trouble, if they will, keep both towns and transportation lines in order.

ADVICE FOR STRIKERS AT FACTORIES SUGGESTED.

you tell me, and we agree, that

reforms are needed, that they come slowly, that labor demands a present remedy, and that seeing the powers of the government used to enrich favored classes, it distrusts all government remedies. So it was once in France, but that people found at last a legal remedy. They created the "council des prudhommes," or council of illustrious men, commissioned by the state through local authorities for manufacturing centers. It consists of two members, one appointed by the state from the class of capitalists, the other nominated by wage-workers. It sits daily as an equity court of appeals from all disputes. When a workman feels aggrieved he lodges a complaint, and with no lawyers to help, the matter is examined. Each states his own case, and the decision is nearly always acquiesced in. If it is not, the power of the state enforces it. Labor, being represented, is content, and oppression is averted by a tribunal which protects each. This remedy for strikes, oppression and terrorism is simple, and has accomplished good in France for nearly a century through all her changes in government. Some such tribunal under State laws, for manufacturing centers in manufacturing States must be created, founded in justice, without the compulsory feature, and when it is established, I predict that skilled labor will be content.

But new safeguards must also be provided to stop the centralizing force of corporate power, and the only remedy is to meet it with the resistant power of a people's government.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

Railway corporations must be controlled. They at least, being quasi public, are proper objects of incorporation, and of State control. From the days of Lord Holt until now, it has been the law, both in England and America, that whenever private property is affected with a public interest, it ceases, so far as that interest is concerned, to be private property, and becomes liable to be regulated with reference to that public use to which the owner has dedicated it. The capacity of railways is boundless, and the very greatness of their possible benefits suggests the necessity for guarding against a misdirection of their forces. Congress should take charge of the question of inter-State transportation, under wise and just regulations, and in connection with State commissions govern and control it. Bismarck ten years ago said that Germany must own the railroads, or they would own the State; but we are yet hardly prepared to make choice between the absolute centralization of power and the despotism of unrestrained monopolies.

We in Texas can secure protection by a control that will not oppress these railway enterprises. Already our statute books have many laws pretending to regulate and control, but the very laws demanded by your State Constitution, and necessary to enforce its provisions, are not there. I announce that the railway companies of Texas, though representing immense wealth, are absolutely independent of all laws to punish them for injuries inflicted on person or property. The statement may astonish you. Let me illustrate and prove it:

The statute allows a railway company to charge fifty cents a hundred miles for a hundred pounds of freight. Its charges on lumber and long hauls are always below that rate. A thousand feet of green lumber would weigh perhaps four thousand pounds. Now, the railways would be allowed to charge for its transportation twenty dollars for one hundred miles. But at that rate few could build houses. Their charge on lumber and long hauls of merchandise are far below that. Now, let judgments for personal injuries for large amounts be rendered against a company here in your courts, and what would you do if you owned the railroad and thought the judgment oppressive? You would readjust the rates of freight to this town, and in a few months pay the judgments by increased burthens on the people. And that is just what railways do.

Thus, my friends, we have a power among us which defies all punishment from the jury box, for verdicts are satisfied by increasing the tolls collected from the puries themselves and their neighbors. The barons of middle ages collected tolls with a strong hand, from the merchants who passed through their domains; but we tolerate here modern barons of finance, who, having monopolized the highways of commerce, gather tribute from the world by a scale that fluctuates at their pleasure.

THE REMEDY.

What, then, is the remedy for all this? Not an inflexible scale of charges on every article, as sometimes suggested, to be fixed by the legislature. From its very nature the legislature is not competent for such a task; and a rate that would be just this year, would be a hardship next year, either to the people or the companies, as our crops might be short or abundant. We should adopt a policy like that of Georgia and other States, and create a commission, carefully selected, so as to be safe against the influence of the powers they are designed to control, and they, after careful study of the problem of Texas transportation, should, under legislative authority, fix a rate of freight charges that would yield, after paying expenses and repairs, a liberal interest on the actual value of the road. Not one cent of interest on watered stock, or watered bonds, or imaginary values should be allowed, for every cent thus bestowed is unjustly taken

from the producing classes, whose products must pay for it. Squeeze the water out of their stocks and bonds; to permit toll to be collected on them any longer is to continue robbery. Let charges be sufficient to enable them to pay proper compensation for the dangerous employment incident to their operation, and nothing beyond; no dollar which labor has not fairly earned, and which is unjustly demanded through intimidation, for all such expenses are saddled upon the farmer, who, in the end, must pay the fiddler, and this he now understands.

This reform, so long delayed, which, session after session, as your humble representative, I attempted to secure, is already being guarded against. Do you not remember some two weeks ago, during the strike, a long article published in a New York paper was telegraphed and published all over Texas on the same day, reasoning against the policy of a State Railway Commission? The demand for the Commission was anticipated as one result of the strike, and capital was taking care of itself in trying to educate the public mind by the telegraph against State control.

MR. GOULD'S LETTER.

Mr. Gould in his letter of March 20, to the Merchant's Exchange, of Dallas, said: "Will not the public soon learn that it is they who pay the railway pay rolls? The railway is the clearing house to receive and distribute this fund, which is fully sixty per cent. of the gross earnings of a railway; and when they do, they will probably find some method to regulate and control the labor engaged in railway transportation, and then prevent such strikes as the present." Yes, the public understand, and will understand much better, that clearing house business, and know who pay, not only the gross, but the net earnings. The very payment by the public of the gross earnings from which labor is paid, implies some right in us to measure the net earnings which we also pay, and which go to New York owners and managers.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONS.

A State Commission properly constituted could solve all labor troubles on transportation lines. The debates in Congress last week showed how utterly at sea many were regarding labor troubles. Mr. O'Neil, chairman of the Labor Committee, proposed the milk-and-egger remedy of the National Arbitration Committee, to which the employer and the employed on transportation lines might refer disputes, if they desired. That being only permissive, with labor unrepresented, means nothing. Mr. Kelly thought the remedy was in the spread of the Christian religion, which would make capitalists such humanitarians, they would take good care of labor. Now, that can only come when the world is converted, and that is too long credit for the demands of social order. Mr. Weaver saw a remedy in making and issuing money. Well, labor, I presume, would get its share, but most of that money, after whizzing a few times around a cross road saloon, like all the rest, would find its way to New York, only to increase the strength of monopoly and enlarge the power to oppress. Reagan, always watchful and jealous of corporate power, suggested its State control through the ballot box, but then formulated no plan beyond this:

And now, gentlemen, did it never occur to you, that until the State shall take some control of these public highways, subsidized with the people's land and money, and regulate their earnings, it can never know how much they can justly afford to pay labor? A rule for railway earnings, based on a knowledge of the railway's value, and fixing and changing it as necessity may demand, must precede all intelligent legislation to protect its wage-workers, or the people, from oppression. We fix the value of every clerk's services in our State departments. Why? because the work is for the public. We already say to railway companies, you shall not charge beyond a maximum rate; why? because the enterprise is quasi public. Why not then go one step further to secure harmonious work on this public highway, and say: we, the State, will so fix, through a commission, from time to time your earnings on actual values invested in your road, that you shall always be able to pay fair wages to labor? Why not place, by law, on that commission, a representative nominated by wage-workers from their own ranks, to act with it, only on questions affecting wages and the like? This would inspire confidence with those who fear the power of wealth in official action; and when wages are thus fixed, let any man quit work who wants to, but let the law arrest and punish with swift and sudden punishment, and with the whole power of the State if needs be, any man or set of men who will dare to impede transportation on these highways when others work. Let the law be just when it strikes, and labor will recognize its justice and obey. I want no Federal arm to arbitrate about the value of a month's labor between citizens of Texas. I dread the machinery of all Federal courts, as they move with muffled footsteps on the rights of States, as much as if the aggression came with the clash of arms. Should the remedy I have crudely outlined as proper for a State seem paternal, let it be remembered that if it shows a paternal care by the State for the wage-worker, that paternal gifts have been lovingly bestowed by the government on those already too rich to need them.

You will never see a government arbitration board from which labor representation is excluded that will settle labor troubles until the govern-

ment ceases to foster monopolies, for such a board until then would inspire no confidence.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion should find voice through an unbought press, and whenever the people assemble, demanding legislative control that will protect produce in its transit from fluctuating and discriminating tools, and men and towns from corporate power and somebody in this great State must be required to see that commerce is not impeded either by railroad magnates or strikers. This is the demand of the hour, unless we are ready to abandon our prerogative of reason and listen to the demands of corporate power, and of its laborers, to be let alone in their quarrels, until they can start another irrepressible conflict. When corporate power once determines to defy law, in its arrogant claim to be let alone, it will provoke the very antagonism with labor it pretends to deprecate, in order to use the Federal arm as an ally, and emerge from the conflict with individual liberty suppressed, constitutional checks stricken down, and with special privileges, sustained by a vast standing army, under pretense of keeping the peace. Let no man be astonished if the future shall reveal that such a conspiracy among those corporate kings this day exists.

These great arteries of trade, if once controlled in their methods, and curbed in their combinations, may be made what they were intended to be, a source of honest profit to their owners, and a blessing to all the people. Let them remain unchecked in their power and exactions, and like the many-headed red dragon in the apocalypse, they will forever rule this State with their rods of iron, and stand ready to devour the fruits of honest labor. It concerns, therefore, every citizen of Texas that the railway shall feel in all its operations, the ever present power of the State, and be subjected to its control.

THE CORPORATION.

The corporation in its very nature is a device, whereby the providence of Deity, which limits human control to the duration of human life, is arranged and defied. It is commissioned—an artificial creation, to move among men with resistless power—soulless, bloodless, and devoid of human sympathy as its iron rails. Its morality is the morality of expediency, for it feels not, neither can it die, like the creature must who voted it into being. It is moved by unseen masters who command it to collect from the people "all that the trade will bear," and who, being honorable men, carefully distinguish between their morality and the morality of the company. It knows no duty except to increase its gains, and compels the very citizens who should control it, to mould public opinion in its favor, as you may see by the congratulatory telegrams to Mr. Hoxie, on March 18, from merchants at points so far removed on the same day, and with language so identical, as to show a common paternity at some headquarter office. Implicit obedience is the price of its favors, and whether corrupting Congress with its Credit Mobilier, pocketing the Twelfth Legislature of Texas, or endeavoring to turn the sluices of the press against all who expose its methods, it still remains a wonderful power, either to confer public blessings or corrupt and control States, according as it is governed in its charges and methods, or let alone.

LEGISLATION TO CHECK MONOPOLY.

We must retrace our steps and begin to narrow the chasm dug by partial laws or we will soon have no rights left worth preserving. While existing rights, acquired even under pernicious laws, must be upheld, a new departure must be made for the future. Every acre of land granted as a subsidy, by national or state government, which has not been fairly earned in the time prescribed, should be reclaimed and kept for the people. Land corporations should be abolished, after proper notice to settle with the world, and divide their properties. The resistless wave of emigration which beats against the usurped domain of corporate power, must find entrance or it will turn back upon social order to pester it. The punishment of bribery, that convenient tool of corporate power, with disfranchisement, should be enforced. Unjust discriminations and rebates that make or break towns and tradesmen, should be visited with sudden punishment. Gambling in the necessities of life with capital, whether corporate or individual, and the making of pools and corners to set at naught the natural laws of trade, should be punished as a conspiracy against the people, and a felon's garb should be placed on any official of a corporation who speculates in securities. The patent laws under whose influence monopolies have developed, should be so revised as to leave a proper stimulus to invention, without constituting the discoverer the owner of the forces of nature he was inspired to reveal.

I go further, and say that since one corporate power has become the national mail carrier for Texas, and the telegraph wires in this State are said to be owned and controlled by the head of that corporation, it is high time to begin to think seriously whether we can afford a postal telegraph owned and controlled by the government, unless we intend that all our communications with Washington shall depend on that gentleman's caprice. That he does not control absolutely the whole postoffice system to-day, as well as the telegraph, is not his fault, for he testified before the Senate Labor Commission on September 5, 1883, in these words: "I think it would be

better to-day if they would take the postoffice and have it run as an individual private institution."

SECURITY IN TEXAS.

No matter what may be the outcome of impending danger elsewhere, Texas can and will take care of herself, alike against those who would assassinate free government with violence, and the more insidious assaults of financial power.

The spirit of true democracy, which alone looks to the general welfare, must inspire all reforms. Elevate the standard both of intelligence and fidelity to public sentiment in your legislators. In every county is some man whom all his neighbors would trust, unbonded, with life and property. Select such to make your laws, and in selecting them let the agriculturist be heard from. Let the true lawyer, who, in all ages, has been first to lead in civil reforms, the tradesman, who loves his State more than he fears railroads, and the farmer, who sustains all, preserve the machinery of the grand old Democratic ship from the tinkering of ring-masters, and nail to the mast a flag inscribed with well-defined principles and politics; and then, though she may lose some of her crew, she will have still enough to work her. Put her head to the storm, and give her lee-room, and she will swing proudly to her work, as she braves the waves of communism and of corporate power, and ride safely through the storm, until rational liberty, rescued from violence, and secured by equal laws, shall cheer and bless the world.

Gen. Grant's Early Flashes.

Since the discovery in the East of pictures painted by Gen. Grant when a young soldier, writes a Batavia, O., correspondent of the New York Sun, several of his old companions and school acquaintances have been ransacking among their relics for like mementoes. Several have been successful, for young Grant, as a cadet on vacation or a soldier on furlough, made sad havoc among the hearts in this region of his childhood. While at school he displayed considerable artistic ability, and devoted more of his time to drawing cartoons than to study. For drawing a caricature of an old schoolmaster at Bethel and passing it among the pupils, Grant was soundly whipped by the irate teacher, who caught a pupil laughing over it. When a West Point cadet Ulysses fell in love with Miss Kate Lowe, who lived with her brother in Batavia. He was Col. John W. Lowe, who became a leading lawyer, and was killed at Carnifax Ferry in 1861, while commanding the Twelfth Ohio Regiment. He had served with Grant in the Mexican war, and the young captain was looked upon as an accepted suitor long before he left West Point. While there he sent her a water-color landscape, which she greatly prized and has kept all these years. She is now an old lady, Mrs. Kate Itheray, of Jersey City.

But there are other of Grant's early flashes in this section who have preserved his letters and presents. Miss Hattie King, a maiden lady of Georgetown, O., was in her school-days an admirer of the young soldier, and keeps to-day her old album in which he wrote a verse of poetry when on a vacation. When in Mexico he sent her a pencil-drawing of Tehuantepec, which is also preserved. There was considerable rivalry between Miss Hattie and her sister, Mary A. King. The first never married, but Mary, who found most favor in Grant's eyes while he was a cadet, was forgotten when he became a full-fledged soldier. There was some misunderstanding between them, and the correspondence was broken-off. She is now Mrs. John Talford, a widow, of Thibodeaux, La. Grant never forgot her, and while at Batavia and Georgetown, after the war, inquired of her relatives as to her residence. He learned that she had been in the South during the war, and had lost her husband and much of her fortune. One of his first acts as president, in 1869, was to appoint her postmistress. Her Confederate neighbors advised her not to accept. She accordingly refused, and Grant dropped the matter.

Mrs. Dr. Conners, of Georgetown, who was also a youthful friend of Grant, says that he was a great gallant among the rural girls. He was at every dance and party for miles, and was counted a good dancer. One of his early attachments was for Miss Sarah Clarke, sister of Congressman R. W. Clarke, and who, after marrying Charles Hunt, died of cholera in 1850. Among Grant's other early flames were Miss Carrie Tice, who died Mrs. Richards, and Mrs. Hubbell, now a doctor's widow living at Mount Carmel, in Clermont County.

Mrs. Isaac Bell's Bay Window.

If Oudinot's bay window, which has been executed for Mrs. Isaac Bell, of New York, is exhibited in London on its way to America, go to see it.

The subject is a festa of the Italian renaissance in the open air, and the spirit lightly hilarious. A dance of a graceful kind is being gone through. Everyone is joyous, but not to the point of laughter, because M. Oudinot opines that in a painted window no feeling should be strongly expressed. The colors are tender as in a Gobelin's tapestry, and while they would shut out the view of an unsightly block of houses, or any other of those ugly things so common in modern cities, they do not exclude the light. Baudry went twice to see this work of art, and said that he would have been proud to sign it. Mrs. Bell, of course, lives in Fifth avenue. She is mother of the United States minister to The Hague. Americans so run upon Oudinot that he has no time to execute European orders. He was charged two years ago to do the meeting at the Field of the Cloth of Gold for a banquetting room of William K. Vanderbilt, and recently, for a church window near Vassar college, the repeat at the village of Emmaus.—London Truth.

His Majesty Mencia, King of the Congo, is said to have received a proposal of marriage from an English lady with a fortune of \$50,000, which he declines, having a large number of native wives already.

Rich Men as Feeders.

"Few rich men know how to live," said Col. Tom Ochiltree to-night as he finished a dish of terrapin and tackled a canvas-backed duck in the cozy room of the Carlton Club. "Of all the wealthy men I ever knew, John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, is the best diner. Every day while here in New York he has six plates spread in a private dining-room in the Hoffman House, and friends who drop in are invited to partake of that which does their hearts good. I suppose Mr. Mackay spends from \$50 to \$100 every day for his evening meal, and it is as fine as can be procured. Next to him comes Robert Garrett. He knows how to eat, and can order as fine a menu for as reasonable a price as any man I ever knew. Levi P. Morton is also a remarkably good liver. He gives the touch of great style to his meal, and in Paris kept a table most noted for its delicacies than any other, perhaps except Rothschild's. Vanderbilt lived like a laborer, fed on coarse food, and never knew anything about the charms of the dinner-table. He rarely had friends around his board and ate his meals without much zest. Jay Gould was the most envions man at the table I ever saw. He eats a little of everything, and seems to have no idea of a meal except to get it down as quickly as possible. Just think of it, I have seen him eat griddle-cake with molasses on it with his fish, and do many other equally absurd things. The dinner-table is the place where the cares of life should be laid aside and digestion given a chance by chat and long waits between the courses. A man who shovels his food in almost always has dyspepsia. Most rich men have so long made the dinner-table simply a waiting place for food and water, like a stage station along the roadside, that when they have the means to buy a good meal they have lost the capacity to enjoy it.—N. Y. Cor. Boston Herald.

A Washington letter to the Cleveland Leader says: "Dr. Mary Walker, wearing her Grand Army badge and claiming the rights and privileges which are accorded to an old soldier, called upon Commissioner Black at the Pension Office to see that official about some matter or other in which she was interested, but he refused to listen to her on the plea that he was too busy. She persisted, however, and the Commissioner, to get rid of her, sent for the superintendent of the building and had her put out. She persisted against being treated so ungenerously, but it did no good; her strength was not equal to that of the superintendent."

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE.

750 Acres
IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS.
In pasture; rich, black land, well watered and under good fence. Lies midway between Rockdale and Taylor. No better land for farm or pasture can be had in the state. Price \$8 per acre. Write J. B. Wills, Thornedale, or E. M. Scarborough, Rockdale, Texas.

500 Acres
Timbered land, 9 miles west of Rockdale; 300 acres post oak; 200 acres second bottom, very rich. Post oak nice for building purposes, gardens and pastures. Price, \$4 per acre. This land is worth \$6, but must be sold. Write to E. G. Simms, or E. M. Scarborough, Rockdale, Texas.

300 Acres
Near Lila, in Milam county, Texas. All under fence. Fine land. Price, \$10 per acre. Also

700 Acres
On Alligator creek, same county, all prairie. Price, \$6 to \$8 per acre. No improvements; one-third cash, long time on balance. For particulars write to E. M. Scarborough, Rockdale, Texas, or T. W. Felton, Davilla, Texas.

400 Acres
In Brown county, Texas, near Blanket, within 15 miles of Brownwood. Write Scarborough & Hicks, Rockdale, Texas.

WORKING MEN

With a little money can procure them a home out of this land at moderate cost, and it is land which will last 100 years. It will be noticed that all this land, with one exception, lies near Rockdale, in Milam county, which is one of the best and most prosperous portions of the state. Full particulars will be given on request.

Perfection at Last!

—THE—
WILLIAMS & HOOK
COTTON AND CORN
PLANTER

Lightest Running Planter on the Market.
MOST PERFECT CORN PLANTER—NO INJURY TO GRAIN.

AS A COTTON PLANTER, SUPERIOR TO ALL.
The Corn and Cotton Planter is the first premium at the last Texas State Fair at Austin. Its construction is simple. Any ordinary mechanic can make it.

County and State Rights for Sale.
APPLY TO, OR ADDRESS,
WILLIAMS & HOOK
ROCKDALE, TEXAS.

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS

OFFICIAL PAPER OF HASKELL COUNTY

Published every Saturday. Terms \$1.00 a year, in advance. Cash in advance. Advertising rates made known on application. Sent by registered letter, post paid, or by express, collect, payable to Oscar Martin, Editor & Proprietor.

Saturday, May 29, 1886.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For District Judge.

We are authorized to announce J. V. Cookrell as a candidate for reelection to the office of District Judge.

For District Attorney.

We are authorized to announce W. B. Hueton as a candidate for the office of District Attorney.

For County Clerk.

We are authorized to announce W. C. Ballard as a candidate for the office of County Clerk.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. L. Draper as a candidate for Sheriff.

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce W. E. Draper as a candidate for Tax Collector.

For Constable.

We are authorized to announce J. B. Polmer as a candidate for Constable.

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GENERAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Prints 10, 1/2 doz. for \$1.00. Leads 20 " " " \$1.00. Blended 12 " " " \$1.00. Brown 20 " " " \$1.00. Gingham 12 1/2 " " " \$1.00. Suits 5 to 20 Dollars. Come one, come all while we are offering such bargains only for the next 10 days. D. E. Goss.

Messrs. J. Eldridge and W. A. House of Ennis, and Judge J. W. Ferris of Waxahatchee are in Haskell looking after land and cattle.

We are pleased to call attention to the announcement of J. A. Robie as a candidate for the office of tax assessor. Mr. Robie is a man of good business experience, and we commend him to the careful consideration of the people.

Is hereby given to Frank Burk who was in 1885 residing in this county by present residence unknown, that I have duly filed upon and returned my application to the State Land Board for some section enclosed by him, section no. 24 Pk. 1 and T. C. R. M. Co. Sec. 24 in Haskell County Texas.

The cattle on the trail are doing well, water is so scarce and grass is very short. Some men in this section have done but little work on account of grass and water being scarce and a great many have abandoned work and are idle. It is thought conditions much changed and the cattle are overworked and will die in large numbers.

Anderson & Co. prepared some cards for a district of 10.

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W.M. Cameron and Co

Abilene Texas

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Lumber

Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Lime, plaster and cement. procuring for cash and in large quantities enables us to offer our patrons advantages that our competitors cannot

D. B. GASS.

DEALER IN

Dry Goods Boots Shoes Hats Caps And A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Clothing

First class new goods at reasonable prices, and courteous attention. Oil and price goods, North-west corner public square.

Wool Growers

F. H. Littlehale

Wichita Falls

For the present season.

For the present season.

For the present season.

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WM. HARVEY & SON.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING

BOOTS SHOES and HAT,

Full Line of Groceries, Including

Tobaccos and Cigars.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

McLear & Carter Proprietors

We do a general business in wood and iron work, keep first class material, and are prepared at all times to satisfy our customers. The public are respectfully invited to call and give us a trial.

DRAPER & BALDWIN,

DEALERS IN

WINES, WHISKIES, CIGARS, ETC.,

HASKELL CITY TEX.

R. S. DELONG

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries

FEED, OATS and CORN

FOR SALE

Keeps the best of goods, and propose to meet honest competition. Sells cheap for cash. Call and see him. South side of Public square. Haskell City Texas.

GASS AND PARSONS

Fancy and staple Groceries

Hardware and All Farming

Implements

Corn, oats and Millet Seed

And many other things too numerous to mention call and see us before buying elsewhere. West side of square Haskell City Texas.

NEW LUMBERYARD

SOUTH OF RAILROAD

J. R. Jones And Co.

ABILENE TEXAS. Manufacturers of And Dealers in

Native And Long-Leaf Pine Lumber

Cypress, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.

Will keep on Hand at all Times a Full Assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

OSCAR MARTIN,

Attorney at Law

and Real Estate agent.

Haskell City, Texas.

Anderson & Co keeps the celebrated Chicken cholera Cure.

Mag. J. L. Baldwin has gone to Honey Grove to visit her fathers family.

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the law, is no true right to organize to protect organized capital, to secure improvement of its condition by peaceful means, so clear that none will deny it. Its right to cease from labor, to labor in any department of industry when wages are inadequate, is clear that none but a tyrant would question it. The right also of a laborer who has quit an employment because he deemed the wages not sufficient—I say the right of such a one to use moral suasion on others, to prevent them from working for like wages, is so clear that to deny it would be to deny liberty of speech. But when any man goes an inch beyond this line in the direction of less violence, he inflicts a stab on the cause of free government and comes an assassin of liberty, for liberty is only such when regulated by law. No free government can be maintained down until the people are so oppressed that they are unable to support it.

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LOCAL DOGS.

The health of the town is better since people are well of mounds.

Writing school has closed, the price for the greatest improvement was given to George Tucker.

Through the invitation of Mr. Anledge we dined with several others at Delmonico Restaurant one day last week the dinner was excellent and the neat appearance of the table makes one want to come again.

C. J. Chapman was appointed County Judge to fill the unexpired term Mr. Chapman's appointment seems to meet with general approval.

Mrs. Jim Fish has gone to Denton to spend the summer with her mother.

Died: On 20 inst. infant daughter of Mr. B. Edge, aged about three weeks.

J. E. Wilfong came to Haskell about 4 years ago and has always showed himself to be an honorable, high minded and most of exceptional qualities, and through the substitution of his own friends he has submitted himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff and tax collector, and if elected will do the people good service.

It seems that some of our readers do not fully understand our proposition as to what we will take in exchange for our paper. One man wants it and says he is short of money, but will be prompt with a baby or a perfect suckle-burra. Now hereinafter we have positively accepted both, but in this case we will accept the baby only, provided it be a female and 28 years old.

Draper & Baldwin.

Anderson & Co.

Anderson & Co.

Anderson & Co.

Anderson & Co.

Anderson & Co.

Anderson & Co.

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