

county, without first having renotice as prescribed in sec. 7 of

qualization, and that the tax assessor informed the agent whe rendered the property, that he was diseatisfied with the values and would ask the boarb 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 it te raise the values, as the com

ten notice from the county clerk to the effect that it would be the duty of the court to raise the assesment unless cause to the contrary could be shown, no no tice having been given, it has not the right under the law to believ that the request of the tax.

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: Michigan, 504 Notice by publication cannot be received as a substituta ior potice to be persenly delivered to the party. Same author citing 24, Me. 83, 48 Me, 377, 48 Mo. 536, a substantiai compli se with the statute in measure prelini ary to taxation is a coudition prevedent to the Desty, p 601, citing 40 N. Y. 349 It is my judgment that an injune. tion would be to restrain the col were based upon the unauthorized increase, and I would sugjest that measures be taken to save the expenses ineident to unclose litigation. Respot J.D.Tem

HASKELL CITY FREE PRESS.

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Traps for Americans.

An American gentleman, who for many years past has been established in business in Paris, received one day a call from a handsomely dressed female in whom he recognized a notorious American member of the demimonde of Paris. She came, she said, to propose to him a lucrative business transaction. She had in her possession a list of sundry high-born and titled gentlemen who wished to marry rich American girls, and she displayed such a list inscribed with some of the proudest names of the French aristocracy. If my countryman would inform her of the arrival in Paris of any wealthy American ladies, and of the presumed amount of their fortunes, she would, on the accomplishment of a marriage between any one of these and one of her clients, at ance pay over to him half of her stipulated percentage on the dowry, which in her case was to amount to 10 per cent. It is needless to say that the woman's offer was re-fused. But the very fact of its being made showed how widespread is the system of the matrimonial agency in Paris, and how extensive and elaborate must be its arrangements for obtaining information.

There is an Austrian gentleman mov-ing in the best society of Paris whom I strongly suspect of being one of the secret and accredited agents of one of these establishments. He tried hard, but in vain, some years ago, to bring about a match between the daughter and only child of a wealthy American greatleman then visit or this city and a French duke of ancient family. The duke turned out final . to be an impos-tor, and was forced to ake flight from Paris. Employes of these agencies are also to be found at the principal hotels here. They are usually women, generally bear high-sounding titles, and are pleasant of manner and affable of bearing. Their business is to make acquaintance with rich Americans who have daughters, so that the daughters afore-s., 1 may be presented to impecunious adventurers on the lookout to repair their fortunes by marriage. The matter is very adroitly managed, an opera or a theater party or a little dance be-ing gotten up by the amiable French lady to amuse her sweet, new young friend, the luckless damsel whose dotlars, real or rumored, have caused her to be selected as a fitting victim. At the dance or at the theater the introduction takes place, and the fascinations of the gentleman are supposed to do the rest. Very often, indeed, the promoter of the whole series of maneuvers is not connected with any agency whatever, but is acting on her own necount.-Philadelphia Telegraph.

EASTERTIDE.

OR. TALMAGE'S TIMELY DIS-COURSE-THE RESURREC. TION AND THE MYSTER-IES OF THE FUTURE.

Death the Great Conquerer Vanquished by Christ--The Many Glories of the Life Hereafter Depicted.

Flowers the Symbols of True Christianity---All Tombs to be Opene ! at the Last.

God's Word Must be Taken as the Truth -The Heavenly Life Described.

Special to the Kausas City Times.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 25.-The Brooklyn tabernacle was elaborately decorated to-day, both in platform and gaderies. In the church a scene of rare beauty was presented, the platform being covered with flowers arranged in various devices and breathing forth a deltcate aroma. The building was so crowded that the doors were held open by the pressure, and many persons were turned away, being unable to get farther than the fron gates on the street. In addition to the usual artists of the church, Mrs. Florence Rice Knox sang twice, The opening hymn, in which 6,000 voices joincd, was:

We praise thee, O.God, for the Son of thy love, For Jesus who died and is now gone above. The subject of the sermon was "Eastertide." Dr. Talmage took his text from I. Corinthians, xv., 20: "Now is Christ rises from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." He spoke as followa:

THE GREETINGS OF EASTER. On this glorious Easter morning, amid the music and the flowers, I give you Christian salutation. This merning Russian meeting Russian on the streets of St. Petersburg halls him with the salutation, "Christ is risen," and is answered by his friend in salutations "He is risen, indeed." In some parts of England and Ireland to this very day there R the superstition that on Easter morning the sun dances in the heavens; and well may we forgive such a superstition, which filustrates the fact that the natural world seems to sympathize with the spiritual.

Hail, Easter morning! Flowers! Flowers! All of them a voice, all of them a tongue, all of them full of speech to-day. I bend over one of the lifles and I hear it say : "Consider the lilles of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as one of these." I bend over a rose and it seems to whisper: "I am the rose of Sharon." And then 1 stand and listen. From all sides there comes the chorus of flowers, saying: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you. O ye of little faith?" FLOWERS THE SYMBOL OF CHRIST. Flowers! Flowers! Braid them into the bride's har. Flowers! Straid them into the

MYSTERIES OF THE ARISING.

MYSTERIES OF THE ARISISO. Now, around this doctrine of the resurrec-tion mere are a great many mysteries. You con 1 is no this morning and say: "If the bodies of the dead are to be raised how is this and how is that?" and you ask me a thousand questions I am incompetent to answer; but there are a great many things you believe that you are not able to explain. You would be a very foolish that?" if say: "I won't believe anything I em't understand." Why, putting down one kind of flower seed comes there up a flower of this color?-one flower white, an-other flower yellow, another flower crimson. Why the difference when, the seed solds to be very much alike-are very much alike! Ex-Why the difference when the seeds look to be very much alike-are very much alike? Ex-plain these things. Explain that wart on the inger. Explain the difference—why the oak leaf is different from the leaf of the hickory. Tell me how the Lord Almighty can turn the charlot of his omulpotence on a rose leaf. You ask me questions about the resurrection I cannot answer. I will ask you a thousand questions about everyday life you can not answer.

questions about everyday life you can not answer. I find my strength in this passage: "Al-who are in their graves shall come forth." I do not pretend to make the explanation. You go on and sny: "Suppose a feturned mission-ary dies. In Brooklyn: when he was in China his fool was amputated; he lived years after-ward in England; he is buried to-day in Green-word. In the second wood; in the resurrection will the foot come from England and will the different parts of the body be reconstructed in the resurrection?' How is that possible?"

GOD'S WORD MUST BE TRUSTED. GOD'S WORD MUST DE TRUSTED. You say that the human body changes every seven years and by 70 years of age a man has had ten bodtes; in the pastificetion which will content in bodtes; in the pastificetion which will content in your say: "A man will die and his body crumble into the dust and that dust be taken up into the life of the vegetable; an interval the vegetable, men cat the taken up into the life of the vegetable; an animal may eat the vegetable, men cat the animal; in the resurrection that body distrib-uted in so many directions, how shall it be gathered up?' Have you any more questions of this style to ask? Come in and ask them. I do not pretend to answer them. I fall back upon the announcement of God's word: "All who are 'n their graves shall come forth."

who are in their graves shall come forth." You cave noticed, I suppose, in reading the story of the resurrection that almost every ac-count of the lible gives the idea that the char-qeteristic of that day will be a great sound. I do not know that it will be very loud, out I hnow that it will be very penetrating. In the mansolenum where stience has reigned a thou-sand years that voice must penetrate. In the mansolenum where stience has reigned a thou-sand years that voice must penetrate. In the coral cave of the deep that voice must pene-trate. Allfloors of spirits will come through the gates, d eternity, and they will come to the torus of the earth, and they will core to you in corruption, surrender them now in in-corruption." Hundreds of spifits hovering about the traje of diettysburg, for there the bodies are buried. A hundred thousand spir-its coming to Greenwood, for there the bodies are buried, waiting for the reunion of body and soul. and soul.

THE FINAL DAY PREFIGURED.

THE FINAL DAY PREFIGURED. All along the sea route from New York to Liverpool, at every few miles, where a steamer went down, departed spirits could back, hovering over the waves. There is where the City of Boston perished. Found at last. There is where the President perished. Steam-er found at last. There is where the Central America went down. Spirits hovering, hun-dreds of spirits hovering; waiting for the re-union of body and soul. Out on the prairie a spirit alights. There is where a fraveler died in the snow. Crash goes Westmirster Abbey, and the poets and orators come forth. Wonand the poets and orators come forth. Won-derful mingling of good and bad. Wilber-force, the good; Queen Elizabeth, the bad. Crash go the pyramids of Egypt, and the monarcles come forth. Who can sketch the scene! 1 suppose that

who can sected the scener 1 suppose that one moment before that general rising there will be an eternal silence save as you hear the grinding of a wheel, or the clatter of the hoofs of a procession passing into the cemetery. Silence in all the caves of the earth. Silence

to be and unced. Great at 25 to be learned and 25 ag. Great expenditions on which God shall and forth His childra. Plenty to do but no failgne. If you are cated under the tree of life it will not be to rest, but to talk over with some old comrade old times—the puttles where you fought shoulder to shoulder. Jacob and the angel wrestled together. Jacob was not thrown because the angel favored him. But once get your resurcetted body and the angel could not wrestle you down. It is hap possible to wrestle down the giants of God no high-strong, supple, "mechausted, mighty, immortal. O, is it not a glocial throught? Too MUCH WORK FOR OUR BODIES.

high-strong, supple, "merifacted, mighty, immortal. O, is it not a gloriou? thought, "Too MUCH WORK FOR OUR NODERS." Sometimes in this world we feel we would fike to have such a body as that. There is so much work to be done for Christ, there are so many burdens to lift, there is so miles for be achieved for Christ, we sometimes wish that from January 1 to the last of December we could toil on without stopping to sleep or take any recreation or rest, or even to take food-that we could toil right on without stopping a moment in our work of commend-ing Christ and heaven to all the people. But we all get tired. "It is a characteristic of the human body in this condition. We mist get tired, is it not a glorious thought that after awhile, if the service of God we are going to have a body that will never get weary? O glorious resur-rection day? Glaily will I fling aside this poor body of sin and fling it into the tomb if at Thy bidding I shall have a body that never wearies. That was a splended resurcetion human that was a splended resurcetion

wearies. That was a spiended resurrection hymn that was sung at my rather's burial: So Jesus slept. God's dying Son Passed, through the grave and blessed the

bed; R st here, blest saint, till from his throne

 A state, but shift the base of the shade.
 The morning breaks to pierce the shade.
 NO PARTINGS ON SORROWS.
 O blessed resurrection! Speak out, sweet
 dowers, beautiful flowers! While you tell of
 a risen Christ tell of the righteous who shall rice. May God fill you this morning with anlicipation! I heard of a father and son who,

Theard of a father and son who, among others were shipwrecked at sea. The father and the son climbed into the rigging. The father held on but the son after awhile lost his hold in the rigging and was dashed down. The father supposed he had gone hopeleisly under the safe. The pest day the father was brought a turn them the day the father was brought a wors from the rigging in an ex-hausted state and laid by a bed in a fisher-man's hut, and after many hours had passed he came to consciousness and saw lying side him on the same bed his boy. O friends, what a glorious thing it will be wake up at last to find our lovel ones beside us! Coming up from the same plot in the same graveward, coming up in the same morn-ing light—the father and son alive forever, all the loved ones alive forever, nevermore

all the loved ones alive forever, nevermore to weep, nevermore to part, nevermore to die, wonness of this forthat. May the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant make you perfect in every good work, to do His will, and let this brilliant scheme of the moring transport our thoughts to the grander assemblage before the throne. This august assemblage is nothing thoughts to the grander assemblage before the throne. This august assemblage is nothing compared with it—the one hundredth and forty and four thousand and the "great nulli-tude that no man can number." some of our best friends among them, we, after awhile to join the multitude. Blessed anticipation.

Blessed are the saints beloved of God, Washed are their robes in Jesus' bloc Brighter than angels, lo! they shine, Their wonders splendid and sublime. My soul anticipates the day, Would stretch her wings and soar aw

To aid the song, the pain to bear. And bow, the chief of sinners, there.

The Emperor Augustus.

A VISIT TO THE PYRAMIDS. Scenes by the Way-The Persecution

of Travelors_Troublesome Hedouins. The visit to the pyramids is not made

under the c'd disadvantages, writes a correspondent of The San Francis Chronicle. Formerly the visitor had to find his way to them the best way he could over the ordinary roads of the Delta, and always by donkey. Now he can drive into their very shadows with a fashionable carriage, or if he prefers the denkey as a thing of tradition and quite en tegle, he follows the splendid road built by Ismail. Having expressed a preference for the saddle, he has of course previously made the acquaintance of a donkey whose gait and anniability do not entail sufferings after the exercise. It is not hard to find an animal of this discription, for in spite of those maliginitig tourists to whom a seat in a saddle is as unterrable as the horn of the moon, they ard in general patient and long-suffering. Neither are the donkey boys more malicious, unless scolded or otherwise maltreated. The tourist will do well not to allow a dagoman or donkey boy to be imposed upon him by his hotel, but try the animals and their drivers as he meets thenr about the city till he finds what suifs him. Having fixed a day he orders his donkey-boy to be in findiness at an hour early enough, if the time is summer, to enable him to accomplish the eight miles and reach his destination before the sun is far above the horizon. The boy and donkey wait adjacent to the hotel all night, and at an hour so premainer that he is really quite sure that it is the previous day he is aroused and finds himself mounted and winding his way through dim and devious streets toward the bridge El Khasr by which he is to cross the Nile. He traverses the quarter Ismailia, whose pavel and shaded streets, flanked by handsome houses, which the enterprise of the wasteful Ismail rendered possible, the stiff in toward Cairo. amps. The signs of life are few. Here and there is seen the furtive shad-

ow of an Arab policeman. An English sentinel nods near a huge building that may be a soldiers' barracks, or a camel slouches along loaded with bales of hay or huge panniers containing vegetables or melons which his master is bringing to the early market. Having crossed the bridge the broad, tree-bordered avenue turns to the left, diverging gradually from the bank of the river. It is built high up above the level of the Delta, and is hard and dry, though slightly neglected since the rebellion of Arabi. By this time there are signs of daylight, and as it reddens the domes

be manufactured in a neighboring lage, and efforts to extract promis money by such formulæ as the follow ing: "If we do well by you you will a well by us," coupled with assertion that if they did not receive somethin extra, their services, on account of the meanness of the sheik, would go unr warded. The only way to end that di eussion was to promptly insist on co finning the ascent. At every haltin finning the ascent. At every halting place the scene was repeated, with sign of irrita, ion, and at the top there were new device.⁵ to extort mouey in the form of offers ion cut your name in the rock, or for a stip, "lated sum to descend the great pyramid an.⁴ climb the second bringing back a piece of the topmo, stond. As to the cutting of the nami it did not provise absolute integration. it did not promise absolute importalit for as the flat space at the top is on thirty feet square, and in the coarse time many thousand names have been engraved within its area, it is now im possible to cut a new one witho crasing some other. Of all t persons who had climbed the pyran the Bedouins seemed to remember o the prince of Wales and Mark Twai It was Mark Twain's fancy to clin the second pyramid, which is difficu since it retains a portion of the o cooling of concrete. When the Nik thigh it comes to the base of the pyr mids, and the view is of one vast se At other times there is the green delt on one side, with Ghizeh, Cairo, villaged and groves, and on the other the cos startly encroaching desert. The ev fests on one point of modern interest the village of Embabeli, half concealed by palms, near which Napoleon fough Me garden spot, but which, to read the histories, one would suppose to have been in the heart of the desert. No much time was left to contemplation for the Bedonins were anxious to exploit other travelers who were seen as riving. So a hasty descent, a plung into the heart of a pyramid, from which I made my exit in a dangeraus state of heat and exhaustion, hasty look at the exhamed temple and the so-called is nigh though really ugly face of the Sphinx, and I willingly turned my face back along the acacia-shaded causeway

Traps for Americans.

An American gentleman, who fo many years past has been established business ia Paris, received one day call from a handsomely dressed fema in whom he recognized a notoriot American member of the demimonde of Paris. She came, she said, to propos to him a lucrative business transaction She had in her possession a list of su dry high-born and titled gentlemen wh wished to marry rich American girld and she displayed such a list inscribe with some of the proudest names of the French aristocracy. If my countrym would inform her of the arrival in Par of any wealthy American ladies, and e the presumed amount of their fortune one of her clients, at once pay over him half of her stioulated percentage o the dowry, which in her case was amount to 10 per cent. It is needless to say that the woman's offer was re fused. But the very fact of its being made showed how widespread is th system of the matrimonial agency i Paris, and how extensive and elaboration must be its arrangements for obtaining information. There is an Austrian gentleman mov-ing in the best society of Paris whom I strongly suspect of being one of the se cret and accredited agents of one these establishments. He tried b but in vain, some years ago, to about a match between the daughte and only child of a wealthy America gentleman then visiting this city and French duke of ancient family. Th duke turned out finally to be an impos tor, and was forced to take flight from Paris. Employes of these agencies ar also to be found at the principal hotel here. They are usually women, gener ally bear high-sounding titles, and are pleasant of manner and affable of bear ing. Their business is to make acquaintance with rich Americans who have daughters, so that the daughters aforesaid may be presented to impecunious adventurers on the lookout to repair their fortunes by marriage. The mat ter is very adroitly managed, an open or a theater party or a little dance be ing gotten up by the amiable French lady to amuse her sweet, new young friend, the luckless damsel whose do lars, real or rumored, have caused he to be selected as 'a fitting victim. A the dance or at the theater the intro duction takes place, and the fascing tions of the gentleman are supposed b do the rest. Very often, indeed, th

Protecting Their Rights.

Probably no concern in the country has adhered more strictly to the determination to achieve success by the liberal use of printer's ink than has the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md. Starting business about five years ago, they have expended over \$1,500,000 in the preparation and circulation of printed matter, more than half of which has been paid for newspaper advertising. All this has been done to make known the virtues of their celebrated Brown's Iron Bitters.

As might be expected, very large sales have resulted from this enormous outlay. In fact, Brown's Iron Bitters is about as staple in many drug stores as is flour at the corner grocery. Like all good things, Brown's Iron Bitters has been largely imitated. There are unscrupulous manufacturers who cater to just this sort of trade, and some dealers are so lacking in principle, that because a greater profit can be made on fraudulent than on genuine medicines. they are willing to delude the public by pushing off Iron Tonic Bitters and other Tonic Medicines in place of the genuine Brown's Iron Bitters, which is undoubtedly one of the purest and best medi-cines known. These frauds have been practiced so extensively, that the Company, finding all other means inadequate, have at last determined to try a little cold law to put a stop to them. Suits for heavy damages have therefore been commenced against Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit. Mich., who are known as the Non-Secret Medicine Manufacturers, for selling Iron, Tonic Bitters; against Meyer Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, Wholesale Druggists, for selling Brown's Iron Tonic, prepared by C. J. Lincoln, Little Rock, Ark., and against Jas. A. Dickinson, a druggist in Baltimore, for selling Iron Tonic Bitters with his name upon the label, which medicine was made by Koshland, Hollander & Co., of that city, and also claimed as an imitation. We wish the Brown Chemical Company every suc-cess in these suits, as it is high time those who have pluck enough to carry large enterprises such as theirs to success, should be protected from those who live not by their own genius and effort, but by copying and counterfeiting things that have 'een made standard and valuable by ot sers.

Too Busy to Argue.

Customer (in rest urant)-"Here, waiter, this steak is too tough to eat."

Waiter-"Sorry, sab; Ise too busy to argue 'bout dot steak now. If yo' wants to argue wif a waiter 'bout de toughness of steak yo' mus' come in when de noon rush am ober."-New York Times.

Mrs. Mary A. Hunt says: "I have voted for several years, and there's no beard on my chin yet." The reason is simple enough, Mary. The friction induced by continuous motion keeps it from growing; that's all -- New Haven Neue.

HOUSTON, Bpril 24 .- William Grety, who has been on trial for the murder of Ella Evans, has been found guilty, and his punishment assessed at imprison-ment in the penitentiary for life. The me was a most dastardly one and the hung.

bride's hair. Flowers! Flowers! Strew then over the graves of the day, sweet prophecy of the ressurrection. Flowers! Flowers! Twist the resurrection. Flowers' Flowers' Points them into a garland for my Lord Jesus on Easter morning. "Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost; as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be," Why, if a rainbow this morning had fallen

and struck the galleries and struck the platform the scene could not have been more radiant. O, how bright and how beautiful the flowers, and how much they make me think of flowers, and how much they make me think of Christ and His religion, that brightens every-thing it touches, brightens our life, brightens our character, brightens society, brightens the church, brightens everything. You who go with gloomy countenance pretending you are better than I am because of your lugubri-ousness, you cannot cheat me. You old hypo-crite, I know you. Pretty case you are for a man that professes to be more than conqueror. It is not religion that makes you gloomy; it is the lack of it. There is just as much religion in a wedding as in a burial, just as much re-ligion in a sinile as in a tear. Those gloomy Christians we sometimes see are the people to Ibristians we sometimes see are the pe shom I like to lend money, for I never see

them again! ALL TOMBS WILL BE OPENED. The women came to the Savior's tomb and they dropped spices all around the tomb, and these spices were the seed that began to grow, these spices were the seed that began to grow, and from them came all the flowers of this Easter more. The two angels robed in white took hold of the stone at the Savior's tomb and they hurled it with such force down the hill that it crushed in the door of the world's sepulchre, and the stark and the dead must come forth

I care not how labyrinthine the mausoleum or how costly the sarcophagus or however beautifully parterred the family grounds, we want them all broken up by the Lord of the resurrection. They must come out. Husband and wife—they must come out. Brother and sister-they must come out. Our darling children-they must come out. The eyer that we close with such trenabling fingers must open again in the radience of that morn. The arms we folded in dust must join outs in an embrace of reunion. The voice that was hushed in our dweiling must be returned. O, how long some of you seem to be waiting—waiting for the resurrection, waiting! And for these broken heersts to-day I make a soft, cool band-ors out of water for our set.

broken herris to-day I make a soft, cool band-age out of Easter flowers. A PROPHECY of DESCRIPTION. Six years ago the night before Easter I re-ceived an Easter card on which there was a representation of that exquisite flower, the trampet creeper, and under it the words: "The trampet shall sound and the dead shall rise." There was especial reason why at that time I should have that card sent me, and I present the same consolution to-day to all in this couse, and who have escaped!

friends, this morning I find in the Christ a prophecy of our resurrection, my text set risen. own own resurrection, my text set-ting forth the idea that as Christ has risen so His people shall rise. He the first shear of the resurrection harvest; He "the first fruits of them that slept." Hefore I get through this body them that slept." Before I get through this morning I will walk through all the cemet.ries of the dead, through all the country graveyards where your loved ones are buried, and I will pluck off these flowers and I will drop a sweet promise of the gospel—a rose of hope, a life of joy on every tomb—the child's tomb, the fus-band's tomb, the wife's tomb, the father's grave, the mother's grave; and while we cele-brate the resurrection of Christ we will at the same time celebrate the resurrection of all the good. "Christ the first fruits of them that

DEATH THE GREATEST CONCEPTER. DEATH THE GREATEST CONCEPTER. If I should come to you this morning and ask you for the names of the great conquer-ors of the world you would say Alexander, Cuesar, Philip, Napoleon I. Ab, my friends, you have forgetten to mention the name of a greater conquerer than all these—a cruel, a ghastly conquerer. He rode on a black horse across Waterioo, Atlanta and Chalons, the blooly boofs crushing the hearts of nations. It is the conqueror Death. He carries a black flag and he takes no prisoners. He digs a trench across the hemispheres and fills it with the carcasses of nations. Fifty times would the world have been depopulated had not field kept making new generations. Fifty times the air—no man on the menutain, no man on the second second second second second second the second would have second second second second the air—no man on the menutain, no man on

the world would have awang lifeless through the air—no man on the mountain, no man on the sca, an abandoned ship plowing through immensity. Again and again has be done this work with Again and again has he done this work with all generations. He is a monarch as well as a conqueror; his palace is a sepaleher; his fountains the failing tears of a world. Blessed be God. In the light of this Easter morning I see the prophecy that his scepter shall be broken and his palace shall be demolished. The hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth. Christ risen, we shall rise. Jesus "the first fruits of them that slept."

on the side of the mountain. Silence down in the valleys and far out into the sea. Silence, But in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, as the archangel's trumpet cong pealing, cling, crashing act of the mounted and sea. the earth will give a sterrible the data of the graves of the and will the data will the the waves of the see, and Oster 100 constoped and challes will staik for the unit air, and the universe will staik for the and wrine out their wet becks above the billows, and all the and and all the sea become one one for and wrine out land and all the sea become one moving mass of life—ail faces, all ages and conditions gaz-ing in one direction and upon one throne, the throne of ressurrection. "All who are in their graves shall come forth."

graves shall come forth." PERPECT NODES HEREAFTER. "But," you say, "if this doctrine of the re-surrection is true, as prefigured by this Easter morning. Christ, "the first fruits of them that slept," Christ rising, a promise and a prophecy of the rising of all life people, can you tell us somothing about the resurrected body!" I can. There are mysteries about that, but I shall tell you three or four things in regard to the resurrected body that are beyond guessing and beyond mistake.

the resurrected body that are beyond guessing and beyond mistake. In the first place, I remark in regard to your resurrected body, it will be a glorious body. The body we have now is a mere skeleton of what it would have been if sin had not mar-red and defaced it. Take the most exquisite statue that was ever made by an artist and chip it here and chip it there with a chisel and batter and bruke the most sead there chip it here and chip it there with a chisel and batter and brulse it here and there, and then stand it out in the storms of a hundred years, and the beauty would be gone. Well, the hu-man body has been chipped and battered and brulsed and damaged with the storms of a thousand years—the physical defects of other generations coming down from generation to generation, we inheriting the infelicities of the past generations; but in the morning of the past generations; but in the morning of the resurrection the body will be adorned and beautified according to the original model, and there is no such difference between a gymnast and an emaciated wretch in a lazaretto as there will be a difference between our bolics as they are now and our resurrected forms,

GLOBIES OF THE RESURRECTED GLOBIES OF THE RESUMMETED. There you will see the perfect eye after the waters of death have washed out the stains of tears and study. There you will see the per-fect hand after the knots of toil have been united from the knuckles. There you will see the form creet and elastic after the burdens have gone off the shoulder—the very life of God in the body. n the body. In this world, the most impressive thing, the

most expressive thing, is the human face; that face is veiled with the griefs of a thous years. In the resurrection morn that yell will be taken away from the face, and the noonday sun is dull and dim and stupid compared with the outflamling gloties of the countenances of the savel. When those faces of the rightcons, those resurrected faces, turn toward the gate or look up toward the throne, it will be like the dawning of a new morning on the bosom of everlasting day! O, glorious resurrected

of eventasting day! O, glorious resurrected locly! But I remark also in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be an immortal body. These bodies are wasting away. Somebody has said as soon as we begin to live we begin to die. Unless we begin patting the fael into the furnace the furnace dies out. The blood vessels are ca-nals taking the bread-turing to all parts of the system. We must be reconstructed hour by hour, do to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death are all the thread to day. Stekness and death is no mail aris in the air, so cough, no neuralgie twinge, no shortness of breath, no ambulance, no dis-pensary. no hospital, no invalid's chair, no spectacles to improve the dim vision; but health, immortal health. O, ye who have aches and pains indescellable this morning; O, ye who are never well; O, ye who are lacer-ated with physical distresses, let me tell you of the resurrected body, free from all disease! Immortal! Immortal! GREAT STRENOTH IN HEAVEN. I go farther and say in regard to that body.

Intmortal' immertal' GREAT STRENGTH IN HEAVEN. I go farther and say in regard to that body which you are to get in the resurrection, it will be a powerful body. We walk now eight or ten miles and we are fattgued. We lift a few hundred pounds and we are exhausted; int or by or club or dodge because we are mempetent to meet it; we toll eight or ten hin the resurrection we are to have a body that never gets thred. Is if not a glorious thought? Plenty of occupation to Heaven, I suppose, and Broadway, New York, in the busiest sea-son of the year at amonday, is not so busy as heaven is all the time. Grand projects of mercy for other worlds. Victories to be cele-brated. The downfall of despotisms on earth GREAT STRENGTH IN HEAVEN.

Augustus was about "the last run of his work before the second empire, as month of August was named for Auguatus; so I infer that he made things protty hot in Rome for "offensive partizans" et al., or it may have been done as a delicate compliment to his warm nature.

It is related of Aven a that he found Rome brick and left it marble. This reminds are of a man I heard about, who married a woman for her money, and after he had squandered it all he was reproaching her one day for her slovenly style, when she replied: "Why what have you got to say about it? When I married you you hadn't a rag to your back." "Yes, and, you see. I'm all rags now," replied the undis-turbed philosopher. I tell this story to show that history repeats itself.

Augustus seems to have been a great hand for po. s. He evidently never edited a newspaper. He had two poetlaureates, or poets-laureate, if any one prefers that way of putting it, and they seem to have vied with each other in making Rome howl generally. I do not know that I need give their names, but I will, lest I shall seem to slight my duty. They were Virgil and Horace. Virgil did the heavy work and boomed agriculture, while Horace, or "Hod" as they called him, wrote the spring poetry and satires. If Augustus wanted any poetry put right up on short order, he called on Horace; but if he wanted something derable for the heeling of the nations, then Virgil got the job. An emperor who could so conciliate two rival poets, and keep them both busy, deserves to be called great, even though he never fired a gun, and so far as I know, Augustus never fired one. It is said that Virgil never asked anything of Augustus that he was refused, and hence I infer that Augustus had an admirable temper, or else Virgil's needs were much more moderate than are those of the latter-day poets. Augus-tus died "full of years," so I will leave him, but years are a nice thing to get full on, I think, and I have often thought that I could stand to get "full" on them two or three times myself, without any special inconvenience. Augustus may have done many other things, and he doubtless did; but if he were living he might not care to have me raking up old family affairs and campaign lies, so I will give him the same show that I would ask if I had been dead two or three thousand years. He seems to have gone around Rome about as if he were walking on eggs. ' Casar's sudden death by hemorrhage may have had an influence with him and persuaded him to keep quiet, and not get his blood stirred up, espe-cially with the point of a stiletto or dagger. I believe that this is all that I can now notice in his life. He had a big funeral, and his death was a deep loss to the community at large.-Fred S. Byman, in Gooded", Sun.

A Repeater.

A Texas man, troubled with insomnia,

was advised, to repeat somethingpoetry or something of the kind-when he found himself restless and wakeful after retiring to bed. As he didn't know any poetry to repeat. As took a drink of whisky and repeated

and minarets of Cairo stretch their fanshad" in the Pagan emperorship of tastic outlines along the castern sky. Rome, and he got in the greater part of The pyramids appear in advance lookdisappointingly small. Camels ing his work before the second empire, as students of history might put it The by savage-looking Bedouins, pass in marriage between any one of these and grim silence. The donkey does his duty heroically, urged by his driver, who as a luxury as well as convenience has mounted himself on a borrowed animal whose hire will have to be added to the day's expenses. Occasionally a Bedouin, one

those who regularly bore travelers at the pyramids, attaches himself to the party, but not being able to maintain the rate of speed, finally gives up and is lost to sight. Now and then a precocious youth, speaking a little of all modern tongues, appears from a neigh-borin village and attached himself to the escort. By the time the sun is above the horizon, signs of life are seen about the village and scattering huts. Men going to the fields, women with jars of water on their heads, brought from a stagnant ditch or pool, looking like bible pictures, and so on till, in the full sunshine of the early day, the task is achieved, and the traveler finds himself in the presence of the monuments of which he has dreamed since childhood.

The pyramids have, from time immemorial, been in charge of an avaricious sheik. to whose tribe of hungry Bedouins has been assigned the task of pushing and hauling the visitor up to he pyramids, pulling him down again. and then, if he desires, shoving and jerking him up and down the inclined planes and along the galleries of the interior. Two more precede him, going up, to pull him from step to step, and one to follow to push, or to pre-vent his falling backward. In decending, this arrangement was reversed, two preceding and one following, the last passing a shawl or strap to hold him back. I accepted the gentle assistance of the wild children of the desert in ascending, but preferred, on promoter of the whole series of maney the opposite side, to descend unassisted. For the service, four English shillings, thatever, but is acting on her own a For the service, four English shillings, thatever, but is acting on her own ac or a dollar, only were paid to the sheik count.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.* as a rule at the time of my visit, if the visitor knew his rights. That was the legal charge. Since then a different tariff has been arranged by the government according to the number of men allowed. The sheik would then take whatever more he could get and pay the men nothing-that is, according to their own account. Hence their private efforts at extortion, which were atrocious. You were not expected to die of thirst during the half or threequarters of an hour you spend on the great pyramid, still, in the hope of

gaining an extra plaster. -- the Egyptian plaster being worth about 5 cents of our money; and the small one two and a half-you were attended by one or two supernumeraries, with earthen water bottles. You paid these persistent servitors or not, as you thought tit. It is to be hoped the present system is better. The annoyance of the traveler are always more numerous if he is alone, as I was at my visit. Naturally, on the face of such an immense pile or mountain of stone, one is very much alone, and much more at the summit. There is really no danger, but if help were de-sired it is far distant. So when I had mounted one-fourth of the way and

stopped to rest, there was not a person in sight below except the little knots of Arabs about the base. There was not a traveler to be seen there on donkey or

An Innocent Man.

The trial of a man for murder ha just commenced in a Dakota com when the attorney for the defense aros and said:

"If the court please, we have no fer as to the outcome of this trial. In th testimony we shall prove that the mu der was committed four miles from town at 2 o'clock in the afternoon We shall also establish the fact that there was a circus in town that day."

"Hold on," said the judge excited "You say there was a circus in town? "Yes, sir the Anti-European Co-glomeration showed there that day."

"Yes, I've seen it,-two rings,

spotted grave-digging hyena, and sev lady bareback riders. You say 1 man was killed about 2 o'cloped

"Yes, your honor." "Just the time of the ring parade? "The same time."

"While the elephant and doub umped camels were going around?" "Yes sir."

"The prisoner is discharged. Tring to prove that a man was four tail away from town on such an occasion looked upon as malicious prosec by this court. The unfortunate ge man who was found dead without do committed suicide when he relize that he was in that kind of a positio himself."-Estciline (Dakota) Bell. ROSS FIRES THE SIGNAL GUN.

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The Gubernatorial Campaign Open. An Elaborate and Comprehensive Speech Delivered a* Sulphur Springs on ti Living Issues in State Politics.

SCLEUUR SPRINGS, May S.-Gen. Sul Ross fred the first signal gun of the gubernatorial comparent here to-day. The occasion partock of the characteristics of an ovation. State and national flags were flung to the with his name worked across the folds. the breeze rations from surrounding villa es poured into the town decorated with badges bearing the baine of Ross. A regiment of mounted men, made up of detachments from different pre-cincts of the country, paraded the streets, headed by a band, and

TLYING THE ROSS STANDARD.

EXTINGTHE ROSS STANDARD, Merchants closed up their places of busi-ness, and proprietor and employe planed on their Ross batters and added to the throngs walking, riding and driving. No former demonstrations in old Hopkins ever ap-proached it in size and enthusiasm. At 10 o'clock the crowds began to fill Sulphur Springs park, the phase of speaking. Shortly afterward the master of coremonies intro-duced tien Ross, who was greeted with pro-longed cheers. He opened his two hours' speech with expressions of ferret at the ab-sence of his of ponent, Col. Swata, who, it was understaal throughout the state, word be interest to reply to him, and was warm in unterance of his administration for the gentle-man personally. man personally.

BUILDING OF THE SPRECH.

Robbing to the assertion that he was depenaling upon a military record for success, Gen. Ross said while he did not claim that this gave him any right to say that he could sorve the state more successfully than another, he should not be disrated on this account, and challenged a contrarison of his civil record with that of Col Swain. As a sheriff, he had restored law and order to his county, and was have do not be a state of the second largely instrumental in projecting and estab-lishing an organization among the sheriffs that had done in we than anything else to relieve the state from lawlessness and crime,

RECORD ON LAND POLICIES.

In the constitutional convention be voted In the constitutional convention be voted against the policy of substitution railroads and against realifying to the Texas & Pacific a forfeited land grant of 20.000,000 meres of the best land in the state, which he desired to give to the public school fund, and that this and would have made that fund richer today by \$50,000,000. Again, when the resolution was introduced to set apert 3 000,000 acres of Was intro- used to set appert 3. 00000 acress of the public domain to be sold ten years after the adoption of the constitution to build a state house net an armendment was offered to strike out. To be sold ten years after alon-tion of the constitution," and insert "To be sold as the logislature may direct," he voted against the accordance. Under the original resolution the hand would just now be upon the market and is notify worth \$3 per acre, or \$1,000,000, the winds near how to the state of \$5,000,000, the winds of the first array to the market and is notify worth \$3 per acre, or \$1,000,000, the winds a car how to the state of \$5,000,000. He winds of this hand to also to the proble the extint of this resolution for a cold basis to an allen corporation at a value tion of 50 certs per acre, in this hand to a sold basis to an allen corporation at a value tion of 50 certs per acre, in this show to the proble to an allen corporation at a value tion of 50 certs per acre, in this bar the to be basis to an allen corporation of the bar to be included up to rait time to the evolusion of the actual poter all time to the evolusion of the actual settler, against the set led point is the first after a marked on the or the included potent is the state after an anti-to be based by a to the first is a state of the to or the include potent is the state of the state of the include potent is the base theory of the or the include potent is the base theory of the or the include the first is the base theory of the or the include It has ellers resort to this great errong makes the but fittle less blumeworthy than these the votes for R. He should have exponent be utilized the provide as the averaging did for We voted for R. He should have exponent the other of the people as the average did in the first instance. And in this he wanted Coll. Swaft to exclude to the people why he found it messary to violate every sentiment of state trule and advocate the domand of the synchronic to pu to a neighboring state 1500 miles down?

TO OPTAIN LINESTONE.

1580 miles distant

are situated, and believing that according to all good authority upon physical geography and the experiments of the United States government for the last half a century much of this land would be unsuitable for agricul-tural purposes, and would be to the farmer like self righteousness, the more of which a mat has the poorer he is. He could see no valid objection to supplementing the school fund by fund by

LEASING THIS PASTORAL LAND.

upon such terms and with such protection to the lease holder as would induce its occu-nancy and use by these who would develop the great cattle industry of our state; but he did not believe that the lands suitable for agricultural purposes and likely to be in deagricultural purposes and likely to be in de-mand for settlement should be locked up by any kind of a lease haw. There was no longer a question that good policy requires that these lands shall be so distributed as to secure the greatest possible number of actual sections. Any levislation that will produce this result should be adhered to. Every law now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, should be submitted to this test. Will it connote settlement. This has been the set should be submitted to this test. Will in promote settlement? This has been the set-tled policy of the state since annexation. It is founded in an enlightened public policy, rendered necessary by the enterprise of our citizens. We should build the interests of our s ate to last, and not become impartent at the slow but steady operation of wise laws that contributed so largely in times past to its growth and greatness. its growth and greatness.

THE THUE FOLICY

is to bring these lands into market, and by all legitimate means dispose of them as specify as possible to those who have been undered to settle in this new section. The interest of the state and the school fund-alike formed it. The strongest political and eco-nomical considerations dictate this course. It is radically wrong for a state as a great landed proprietor to hold this large territory practically excempt from the common burdens and contributing nothing by way of taxes thrown upon other lands. It would be equally unwise to self these lands in larger bodies to corporations. This would, doubtless, speed-by sottle the problem to direct taxing for public school purposes, and the state for the time might seem to grow and prosper; but this high fiverish flush would not be the ge-nal warmth of health, but the fierce heetic glowth of swift consumption. It would be the heraid of death and point to the tomb of our states withmate interest. is to bring these lands into market, and by heraid of death and point to the tomb of our state's utilinate interests. These rich and fertile lands are already attracting the attenfertile lands are already attracting the atten-tion of the farmers and all stockraisers, and they are what we desire to make our state great in equilation and wealth as it is now in extent of territory. There is no just ground of jealonsy or quarrel tetwsen these two great interests. From the days of the pa-triarchs they have progressed and prospered with equal step in co junction, and the plow and the branding for any state or Empire. We cont of arms for any state or Empire. should

LOON TO THE RETURNS.

These lands would yield in an independen-class of small irrecholders—the pride and glory class of small freeholders—the pride and glory of a country as well as its strength—returns in the wealth created by the extension of civilization, and in the enlargement of the domain of law and order—returns in the utilization by such as will use them in open-ling up the highways of travel, and by secur-ing return independence add to the general property. The interest on the bonds and and notes resulting from unwines sub-travbiosportay. Lee interest on the bonds and and notes resulting from previous sale pro-duce nearly \$1,0,0000 to these special funds at a nominal cost of collection, while the law is in the hands of the tillers of the soil so far surpass the returns to be extracted from their luminorary home and barrenness as to obtain a momentum. dely all comparison.

TAVES AND FIGURES PERMISHED. In proof of this he read the following ex-tracts from the St. Leuis Republican:

"The Chrycones leased at 1)₉ cents per acre. Now 160 acres of hand, the ordinary hence for a settler, at 1)₉ cents per acre would yield an annual revenue of -82.40, while 160 vield an anomal revenue of $\frac{82}{40}$, while 160 acres purchased by a settler at $\frac{81}{25}$ per acre would bring $\frac{81}{200}$. This turned over and put at interest at 5 per cent would yield $\frac{810}{400}$ an-nually—a difference of $\frac{87}{400}$ for on every outsiter than the cattle men pay. Evalues, to the wealth of the country would be added a farm of 160 acres, worth from $\frac{5}{50000}$ to $\frac{810}{40000}$. The Indian Territory has a popula-tion of about 50.000. Giving to each 100 acres, 11,200.000 acres of land would be taken up, leaving 40,000,000 to be sold to actual settlers at $\frac{81.25}{50000}$ per size, producing the sum of $\frac{80}{50000}$ of 0, which at 5 per cent would yield an annual revenue of $\frac{82}{5000000}$ to the Indians, or $\frac{81}{50000}$ more than the rental paid by the or \$1.500 000 more than the rental paid by the eattlemen."

It had depressed the cattle interest by the uncertainty and constant changes of the re-quirements. It had retarded the settlement of the country. It had created a necessity for an increase of the rate of taxation for public free school purposes—taking from the fund that should have gone to the benefit of the whole people mere than \$1,000,000 to en-tich a few cattlemen, who had by their miles of wire fences haid an embargo upon the inthe a few cattlemen, who had by their miles of wire fences laid an embargo upon the in-grees and egrees to our state. It had, by the carcless su, vey and demarcation of the lands sold, induced frauds and planted the germ which well nigh ruined the people of Ken-tucky and Virg2sis at an early day, shingling their public lands all over with conflicting claims, that Let only retarded the growth and settlement of ruise states but in many insettlement of those states, but in many in-stances utterly ruined the citizen. It had dis-tracted and divided our people, seriously threatening at one time the integrity of the democratic party.

JT HAD CAUSED COL. SWAIN,

his honorable opponent, a ter being aroused suddenly from a long and sound map, to be-come so violently enraged at the inability to extract the promised revenue from the lands, extract the promised revenue from the lands, to advocate the undemocratic policy of send-ing the strong arm of the military to remove by force, and without due process of law, the illigal fences thrown around millions of acres of the school lands, to the free use of which, every one admits, these non-resident corpora-tions to tions have no greater right than they have to the use of the special funds without the pay-ment of interest. But he demanded the warrant of law to sustain the assertion that either an executive or an individual could create a an executive or an individual could create a breach of the peace and forcibly remove the fence of another, except by due process of law. Every attorney present knew that the haw books are full of decisions to the contra-ry. He produced the decisions to the contra-ry. He produced the decisions of the supreme court, reported in the Texas Review, styled W. H. Sinclair et al. vs. Henry Starley, which reads as follows: "The party who has the legal title to real estate, but only constructive possession, is fiable to damages to the neural occurant who holds under a void title for a forcive entry and destruction of property of such party." The measure of damages in this case is the actual damages of the property destroyed. * * Punitory damages may also be allowed." The court says: "To adopt any other rule is to make a man judge in his own cause with the right to enforce his judgown cause with the right to enforce his judgment. To allow him to employ force and him means to allow him to employ force against a paceable party is to invite a brench of the peace and a public disturbance instead of a legal settlement of disputed rights." Such an assumption of power would not only violate our organic set, but would contravene the spirit and letter of se. 1, art. 14 of the feder-al constitution, which says: "Nor shall any state deprive any man of life, nikerty or • op erty without due process of hay."

LAWS AND GOVERNMENT.

Gen. Ross continuing held that constitutions were made to re train governments as laws are individuals, and that it would be an laws are individuals, and that it would be an assault upon the wisiom and statesmanship of the democratic party to teach men that they should for any real or imaginary wrongs take the execution of the law into their own hands, since to teach them to hate is to pre-pare them to destroy the object of their hatred, and that when an executive or an individual took the execution of the law away from the proper tribunals government in its proper sense crased to exist and becomes a null ty. It would be turning civilization backward to these days when the savage, untramaded by other than intural laws, canned as property whatever function, and was his own avenger even to the death in case of injury or wrong. It would be state is althrob with the heat of presion and excitement, and "converse of passion and excitement, and "converse that ity before the winds are becoming covis that'ily hefore the winds are becoming cords and twisting into cables strong enough 'to hold a feet at anchor;' when hen driven by the paigs of hinger or a sense of jatant and unrequired toil are enlisting under the broad banner of innovation, and, inving lost confi-dence in redross from any other source, are eager for the day when they can settle in blood the controversy between labor and cas-ital. The nineteenth legislature enneted law against law against

RAILWAY COMPANIES CONSOLIDATE

aubiliments of mourning and poverty, weep-ing like Rachel or her children who were not; when terror with pointed farer stood at soit; when terror with pointed forer stood at very door, and the aggressor, with sharpened sword, hill in hand, was ready to strike her helpless propercy of voice that would srook no denial, interposed the constitution of this country and stayed the blow! Under the man a of passion of prejudice they may applied the act in this instance, but they should remember that old precedents are always followed by innovations and each repliftion becomes magnified, and they cannot know to whose lips the chalice will next be know to whose lips the chalice will next be presented.

BUT AS A TEXAN

devoted to the whole people and their interests, and jealons of their bonor and fame, he appealed to them to stand by their constituappealed to them to stand by their constitu-tion, because it was the only bulwark and safegurand to their lives. Lottics and property against tric encreachments of unbridled power. He had faith enough in the intelligence of the proje to believe that they could send repre-tentatives to Austin who would enable the state by civil process to force us rs of such hands as may be designated for lease to pay for them, or, failing to do so, pay a much greater price than that extracted from leases. It is made the duty of legislature to guard and protect this fund. Let us ador the most stringent haw the constitution will perand protect this that, but us not the per-most stringent law the constitution will per-mit to be executed by a firm hand, and then let the executive keep the government com-pletely within the letter of the law, for he has no greater right to overstep its bounds than the humblest individual.

THE PRESENT LABOR TROUBLES.

Gen. Ross then directed his attention to our present labor troubles, and while admitting that these corporations were created by the that these corporations were created by the people, in their isglisative capacity, to supply an urgent need, and had become a dangerous power in the lamb, because of their vest accu-mulations, which combled them to rival in mometary power the notentates of the Old World' still, as they were the creatures of the data of the Old world' still, as they were the creatures of the statutes, an appen to that higher power of public opinion—before which wealth, though intrenched within its vast accumulations, always trenbles and turns pale—would, prove an unfailing fountain of legiti-mate redress in our republican gov-crament. And in view of this fact the at-tempt to draw the lines between labor and capital had always cccurred to him as some thing foreign to our institutions. In this land of the frice, with every avenue of employment of the frict, with every avenue of employment and profit equally oren to all, the laborer of to-day is the capitalist of to-morrow, and the enhancement of the rich back again to the condition of labor in order to carn a simple livelihood. The permanency of our institu-tions can rest upon no other has a save the conservative forces and influences of all classes, arrayed not against each other, but side by side with each other as they march forward to achieve the development of a com-mon country. mon country.

RECENT EVENTS.

admonish us that the time has come in which these conservative forces of all classes must begin to assert themselves if we would save out institutions and transmit them unim-pulsed to our posterity. The rapid growth of expital in the hands of a few in a componie capacity, possessing within themselves every necessary clement of descotism in their exnecessary element of despotian in their ex-clusive powers, rights and privileges in per-peraity, and influenced as it has been the preat existing by unwise logislation, has be-colled a source of unrest in the rands of source, which evidences fixed in certs of unran-base on the part of a few of the action that have on the part of a few of the action that have on the part of a few of the action that have on the part of a few of the action that have on the part of a few of the action that have on the part of a few of the action that have not the part of a few of the action of the actions, real and imaginary. This contest at we can be call capital has involved the intervent is and capital has involved the intervent of the general public to such an ex-tent that the real and substantive rights of information of the general public to such an ex-tension majority, who, we say that own inter-ests just and an explosed to turn then sympathics toward capital as the more con-servative clonent in the strike. The events of the past few weeks have demonstrated this to adjence in a prominent way by repeated tendency in a prominent way by repeated

DECLARATIONS OF SYMPATHY

announced bimself as a candidate for state announced himself as a canona and asked comptolier of public accounts, and asked the support of the etizens of Hopkins county, if, after investigation, they believed he came up to the Jeffersonian standard – capacity, honesty and courage of convic-

At the close of the speaking the throng At the close of the speaking the throng divided into groups and enjoyed the substan-tials and njessaniries of the basket meeting. If one-half of what this reporter gathered from all classes be true, the woods in this portion of the state are on fire politically for Ross.

THE VILLAGE OF TAOS.

The Largest and Best Preserved of the Indian Pueblos.

The largest and best preserved of all the Indian puebles is that of Taos, New Mexico. It occupies the head of Taos valley, that runs nearly parallel with that of the Rio Grande, and is only separated from it by a low range of brownhued hills. Leaving the railway station at the town of Embudo, composed of a half-dozen houses, the road to Taos extends for thirty miles up a narrow vale, in which are senttered adobe cabins that are owned by Mexicans. The valley is famous for its productions. In it hundreds of sheep find rich pasturage, and the bottom lands are covered with wheat-fields and groves of penelictrees,

Two miles south of the pueblo is the city of Taos, a Mexican village that was founded by the Spaniards, and which, so far as its appearance is concerned, might be even older than it is. The narrow, crooked streets, radiating from a weed-grown plaza, are lined with adobe houses, that present dull brown walls to the highways, and are built around a sheltered placita or court-yard, la which the sunshine even at this season of the year is warm, and where the trees are already sending forth their blossoms and green leaves That Taus is a sloopy place is natural, perhaps, considering its isolation. Its one hotel is a bara-like place, with spaclous rooms and diminutive fireplaces. and its people scem always to be asleep. The town has little that is modern, and its gardens, sheltered behind high adobe walls, are the very personification of rest and quiet. In a desolute connetery just outside the limits of the village is the grave of Kit Carson, the intrepid Indian lighter and guide of the Santa Fe trains.

The puchles of Tass, for there are two of them, side by side, overlook the town and are mestled at the foot of sugesprown hills. From a distance, as one approaches them, the two piles of sum-baked houses re-enably a pair of nut-hills, or collections of mul-blocks, such as swallows infrid have constructed for a babitation. And a neuror acquaintance does not dispet one's first illusions. The huts are small in size and are built on ; on top of the other, without regard to any rule. The roof of one house is the foundation of the other. Shaky ladders worn and old. reach from the ground to the roof above, and entrance to the various inditations is by accaus of a second ladder leading through a trap-door cut in the house-top. The interior of the huts is dimly lighted, and usually consists of one room, the walls of which are whitewashed and hung about with the belongings of the resident. In their younger years the pueblos wera surrounded by a high wall, which served as a means of protection against the attacks of enimes, and the villages were inhabited by a large and active population. Now, however, the wall is down, and the Indians, numbering about five hundred in all, arom quiet, penceable, rather lazy, but wholly pleturesque propie. They are self-supporting and own large flocks of sheep and goats. Each pueblo has its governors, and the councils of the tribe are held in what is known as an estuda a caveralike place excavated from beneath the ground, and entered by a ladder which, projects far above the marrow opening. In this subterganean cave the cases involving breach of discipline and the laws of the people are considered and framed, while tradition reports that there is also kept burning down there a light which is destined to light the return of the mystic god, Montezuma, for whom the primts offer a prayer from the house-tops, both in the morning and at night. Whether this is so or not has never been clearly decided, and probably never will be. No stranger is allowed to go into an estufa, and judging from the smell arising from the dark-looking place no white man would ever wish to investigate the truth of the story.-Cor. San Francisco Chroniele. DENTON, May 11.-James Grimmit, who attempted to outrage the daughter of Mr. Bachelo", who lives on Clear creek, and made the best use of his logs to escape, has been overhauled by Sherin' MeDonald. The sheriff, after his capture, had to use great precau-tion to prevent his prisoner from being lynched. Reaching here Grimmit walved examination and not being able to give the requisite bail bond he was slapped in jail. The country is looking unusually well, and if no mis e haps occur between now and harvesting time, Denton will yield her usual abundant crops.

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TO DETAIN LIMITSIONS for the construction of the building-after the state had just expended \$10 000 at the Exposition in New Orleans to advertise to the world her exhaustless resources in granite and other solutile building material so near at hand; when section 15 of chapter 106 of the act, of the legislature declared that " the initial re of the rest durable building rock accessible." and section 15 of the contract stipulates that that hav shall be a part of the contract as fully as if incorporated in it. Let Col. Swain septian to the people why he found it recessary to so change the original found it necessary to so change the original contract as to enable this capitol syndicate to deterive the building of its most valuable ordeprive the building of its most valuable or mamentation and obtain an of cantage amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 in the cost of its construction, besides yielding possession of the land before cannel and the use of con-vict laber to work on the job. Since the ordernal contract had been changed the speak-er thought there was great danger that our people would eventually undergo the financial facting that had been inflicted upon the people of New York. The act providing for the cree-tion of a state house at Altany was passed in 1867, and the cost limited to \$4,000,00, but a prominent efficial of that state had informed prominent efficient of that state had informed the speaker that the cost had already reached \$17,250,000, and the building not completed.

THE TAXATION TOPIC,

The standar then alluded to his efforts, in connection with others, in calling the atten-tion of the envention to the fact that under the inefficient tay have provided under the constitution of belowner-residents were escap-ing taxation, in whole or in part, and there was then in from them \$5,000,000 in he is the latest of the series of th language of the organic law declaring that the lands shall be sold seems to be regarded by our law makers as advisory rather than man-datory, so far as he was concerned he was willing to place the state in an attitude to avail itself of every arency calculated to re-deve the people of taxation for the support of the of the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

that being clearly the object of the donation in the dist instance. It was not intended that these lands should be held and adminis-tered wholly for the use an i benefit of the children of mother generation or of another children of mother generation or of another people yet to come to our state. While this people were not only denied by mismanagement any participation in the general benefit of the magnificent brouest, but are oppressed with constantly increasing burdens to provide by direct taxation a fund for which these lands were set apart, and knowing, as he did by actual observation, the opportation of the section where these lands topography of the section where these lands J

The Galveston News says:

Nearly, if not quite, \$10,000,000 of bonds and securities have been acquired from the sale of school lands, producing an interest bearing carlish which returns a revenue of school \$200,000. about \$552,050,

THE SCHOOL LANDS UNSOLD.

THE SCHOOL LANDS UNSOLD amount to about 24,001,000 acres. The 10,000,-000 sold have been on the tax rolls from one to fifteen years, yielding taxes as well as in-terest. Under a sale system 29,000,000 acress more would in tenyears be on the tax rolls at a valuation of \$10 per are. This amount in purchase notes and bonds at a per cent, and on the tax rolls in interest and taxes, would yield \$1,005,000 annually to the state and half as much to the counties. Lease this land at 4 orats under the present have and the remeral revenue can get nothing from taxes. The 10,-080,000 acress which have already been sold will yield in taxes and interest on purchase money a larger revenue than 20,000,000 acress leased."

leased." The Fort Worth Gazette, in speaking of the amount of lateis leased and sold, says: "There are 300,000 more acres leased than sold, and the based holds bring less than half the interest derived from sales. The land sold are being taken, and pay several theorem dis-here in that way to the support of the govern-ment, the schools, etc. The leased lands pay not a term of taxes. The lands sold are being improved and entitivated. Houses are built on them, crops raised, and the material wealth of THE STATE ACCENTS.

THE STATE AUGUANDIZED

THE STATE AGGIANDIZED THE STATE AGGIANDIZED by the products of the soil. Towns are built is supply the domands of trade to three farms and the towns furnish emoloyment to other industries and valuable tax paying citizens, weiling the revenues of the state. The great particles and valuable tax paying citizens, weiling the revenues of the state. The great particles and valuable tax paying citizens, industries support a few seanty herds and some rown growtheys, who do not even pay a poll ax. Tokse are dry figures, but they speak chomently and tell their own story. But in addition to this, 219,986 acres of university lands are situated in the counties of Cook, Fannin, Grayson, Bunt, Collin, Lamar, Shack-chord, Calman and McLennan, and the asytum lands are situated in counties equally populous. What would be the condition of this densely populated section, with 1's churches and school houses, farms, mills, fac-tries, towns and cities, amounting to millions of laxable values, had it been tied up for the fast ten years by a lease system from sale and settlement, excepting to those who might have been sulfing to risk life least they going linto some man's least tax point have been sulfing to risk life least tax point being demand that the state be given a uniform, settled land policy of some shot. EVILS OF THE LEASE TAW.

EVILS OF THE LEASE LAW.

The speaker then proceeded to show the evil effects attendant upon the present lease law as enforced, showing that it had induced a spirit of iaw esseess and crime, and had de f auded the school fund out of more than \$1,000,000 and the university of more than \$50,000 annually It had produced an era of free grass to alien corporations, despite the best efforts of the administration of the law

with competing parallel lines chartered state or the United States, and the attack general was given \$5,500 to secure its enforce heat, and yet these companies utterly dis-regard this has of the state. Would be turn the rangers losse on these cor, orations, and if not, why should they be favored above the individual or others. If not, why should they be favored above the individual or other corporations? Again, he said it was well known that when the liber-tine invaded the sanctity of the nonestic cir-cle, and brought rain and shame upon its in-mates, and his life paid the torieit, there was no Anglo-Saxon jury in the world that would convict the slayer, and yet it would be mur-der pure and simple; would be invoke the military to visionate the mainster of the outder pare and simplet would he invoke the military to vindicate the majesty of the out-raged law in this instance? If so, and the people were taught to depend upon the mili-tary instead of eivil law, tacked by a public opinion that may always be relied upon to come to its support, where would it all end! No man should be encouraged to become the sole judge of when to take military occupa-tion of a state or any eart theread. He detion of a state or any part thereof. He de-clared that he would not initiation archangel with such power, for no tyrant of earth, ever exercised greater. It would be legislative and judicial abdication in favor of

EXECUTIVE DESPOTISM.

EXECUTIVE DESPOTESM. The bill of rights is to our constitution what the decalogue is to the tible. Not one word need be add d thereto, and to take from it a single idea would be to murder free gov-crament. On this subject Junus, in his ad-vice to the Eaglish people, said in language as forcible as it is beautiful. "It an honest, and I may truly affirm a hoborious zeal for the public service has given one any weight in your estorem, let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer an invasion of your point-cal constitution, however minute the instance may appear, to pass without a determined and and constitution, however, minute the instance may appear, to pass without a determined and persevering resistance. One precedence be-gets author. They soon accumulate and constitute law, what yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerons measures, and when they do not suit exactly the defect is supplied by analogy." And Macauley, at a much later period, said: "We have been taught by long experience that we cannot without canger suffer any breach of the con-stitution to pass without notice." Daniel Wobster gave utteraces to the same patriotic sentiments when he said: "If men would en joy the biessings of the republican govern-ment they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, and above all the military must be kept according to the bill of rights in stylet subordination to the civil authority. Whenever this lesson is not learned and practiced there can be no political freedam." authority. Whenever this lesson is not learned and practiced there can be no political freedom."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The speaker said the great democratic party had always been a party of law and order, and had suffered more from violence than any other party that had ever existed in the country. If it has ever had any fauaticism it has been a love for the great fundamental principles of constitutional rights and liber-ties, and if it has ever paused in its career of progress it has been because it found the con-stitution of the country across its pathway. Have the people of Texas so soon forgotten how they, in the midst of bristling bayonets, showed that they knew what liberly meant, as they marched in solid phatanx to the ballot box and chose a man to supplact in the exstitution of the country across its pathway. Have the people of Texas so soon forgotten how they, is the midst of bristling bayonets, showed that they knew what likerly meant, as they marched in solid plainanx to the ballot box and chose s man to supplied that the ex-cutive office one who had undertaken with out just cause to play the role of tyrant over them? Can they have forgotten how that patriot, statesman, soldier, Haucock, when Texas sat amid hereypress groves, clad in the

c the corporations engaged in the struggle only labor, declared and published by associ-ations and meetings in various localities of the state, composed in a great part by the business men and prominent citizens of such ocalities. The true triend of labor sees in these demonstrations the mistake made by some of the more reckless of that class in preciditating a serious issue which has tended the divert public sympathy from their came to that of their opponents, and which in like manner has seriously alarmed the conserva-tive masses as to the complications and results of the struggle.

RIGHTS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

The speaker, warming up, said the rights of the general public are of at least equal im-partance with the rights of capital or the civits of labor, and these two classes must in the progress of their struggle learn that their differences and antagonisms must not invade or jeopardise the peace and safety of society or the rights of buildhads not concerned in the straggle. The state must stand as the the straight. The state must stand as the arbitrr between these waring factions, and with a just and honest endeavor to do wrong to neither. It must discharge its high st duty to society by the preservation of the public peace at all inzards and at any cost. The destruction of projecty, the stoppage of extangence and trade, the in enference with the national rights of individuals to pursue their honest embarments without molects. the national rights of individuals to pursue their honest employments without molesta-then must be condemned and restrained, for they lead to anaryby and the destruction of covariant and society. When these damers are threatened we cannot pause to inquite which side is right or which party is wrong— our staple duty is to re-establish the public proce and safety and rights of individuals. When that is accomplished and assured all the

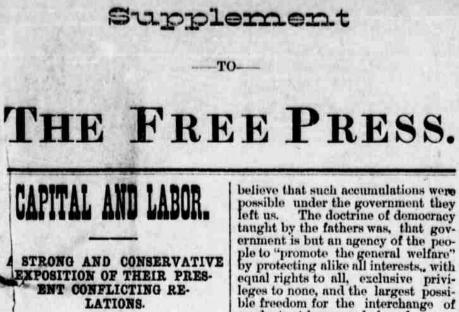
DICTATES OF SOUND STATESMANSHIP

demand that grievances shall be nationally inquired late, and when it is found that victors or oppressive or discriminating legis-lation has found its way upon our statute backs it must be stamped out with similar promptitude. The speaker saidble sympathes in this struggle are naturally and properly with labor, because it is the weaker party, and not able to cope with its adversary in the control of those forces which shently but suc-cessfully mature legislation. In its organiza-tion for an aggressive fight with capital for the preservation of its rights and interests it must pursue its remedies by the peaceful methose of the bailot and legislation, backed by a public sentiment, which will always come by a public sentiment, which will always come to its support when convinced that its aims and purposes are compatible with public tranquility, The speaker closed by reiterating his views

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION,

as outlined in his interview with the Waco correspondent of the News, and devoted some time in reviewing the position of Col. Swain on the same question from a ludicrous standhoint, illustrating his opponent's strad-dle with happy effect. The speech was atten-tively listened to throughout and his points were invariably greeted with hearty cheers of approval. approval.

OTHER SPEAKERS.



THE EVILS EXISTING -- THE DAN-BER IMPENDING AND THE REM-EDIES POSSIBLE.

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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: Sin—The undersigned, your fellow townsmen, would be pleased to have you townsmen, would be pleased to have you address the people in regard to the pres-ent 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.
 JOINSON, And Others.

Jounson, And Others.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 6, 1886. Messes, Wooldridge, Tips, Sneed, Fulmore, Walk-er, Satterfield, Johnson and others: GENTLEMEN-I will comply with your flattering request, and address the peo-pie of Travis county on Thursday eve-ning, the 8th, at 8 o'clock. Very Respectfully, A. W. TERRELL.

My Fallow 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 insepara-bly connected with the peace, prosper-ity connected with the peace. ity 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, wings blindly to extremes. In the history of every free people there have been times of danger, when discontented 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 istrembling 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 nnconcerned to the gulf before them. The relations of the precious metals to each other as money-the ques-tion of federal aid to education, and the like, about which statesmen concern themselves, are questions full of interest; but there is danger to civil normalized in the second secon presents a politico-economic question above and beyond all other questions, which suggests a danger and de mands a remedy. RAFID INCREASE OF WEALTH. The gap between wealth and pov erty 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 prosti-tuted its high mission to produce such results. I see before me old men who can remember the time when John Jacob Astor and Girard wore believed to be the only million-aires in America. Behold the change! One city now counts such men by the score. Twenty-five years ago Hunt-ington, Could, Stanford, Field and Sage were poor men. Their wealth 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 under-stand that wealth like this, so enor-mous that if they were to sit down and count dollar by dollar for a life-time they could not count it, was never gathered by honest industry or square trade. Perverted or par-tial laws, gambling speculation, wa-tored 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 un-derstand 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 gov-ernment is but an agency of the peo-ple to "promote the general welfare" by protecting alike all interests, with equal rights to all, exclusive privi-leges to none, and the largest possi-ble freedom for the interchange of products at home and abroad products at home and abroad.

NEW AGENCIES OF PRODUCTION.

We are now living under a consti-tution made for the union of states before steam and electricity had in-vaded 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 comalmost unsuited to secure the com-mon welfare. Jefferson and his friends thought they had protected the people against the power of con-centrated wealth by abolishing the laws of primogeniture and entail-ment. For fifty years or more all went well, but at last, machinery with which one man could do the la-bor of a hundred and corporate or bor 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 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 com-binations, unequal taxation and pat-ent monopoly on the one hand and the ent monopoly on the one hand, and the fell spirit of communistic devilment on the other, are shaking the very pil-lars of the social fabric. Yet, about all these things, our statesmen have generally, until now, remained si-

lent and mysterious. THE TARIFF ENRICHED THE NORTH AND PAUPERIZED LABOR.

Early in our history congress en-acted the first tariff law for the pro-tection of what was called our infant manufactories, 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 nine-teen per cent. in 1860. For over half a century the labor of agriculture has labor of millions of American citi-

erywhere in corporations, and, as surplus capital increased, new fields 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 dur-ing the late war, when all things were demoralized, over two hundred were demoralized, over two hundred millions of acres of public land, ob-tained by war and trenty, by and for the whole people, was granted to in-corporated capitalists to build rail-roads. Texas also joined in this cru-sade to build steam roads into the wild steam roads into the wilderness, and gave away forty-six millions of acres. Enough land was given by national and state govern-ments to furnish five acres to every man, woman and child in Americamore 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 Bocky Mountains' to the Miscourd

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 hyprocracy 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 sub-sidy. This congressional larceny of the people's heritage, dis 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 vestowing upon them from the public treasure under any pretense. No matter who were parties to the rob-bery, the spirit of democracy, which means the greatest good to the greatest number, was disregarded or forgotten.

Eat corporate greed did not stop there. It asked for and obtained the aid of government to the extent of one hundred and twenty-three mil-lions 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 \$43,960,000, under the Credit Mobilier villainy. · Pause here for fire moment and answer me: whose a oney was that? The government - no money except that received from the people in taxes, direct or indirect, and so that money, which represented the

The ox wagon and stage coach are in personal services. Their capital, to the unblushing robbery of tariff 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 com-merce, block your market to the outmerce, block your market to the out-side world, stop your postal service and leave you no means of com-plaining at Washington, except by horseback courier, for he owns or controls also the telegraph. The as-sociated press dispatches, so neces-sary 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 man; I I speak not of evil in the man; I am telling you of his power, for in justice to him I must say, as was said of Warren Hastings on his trial be-fore 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 de-partment of trade, and affect the price at which every owner, either of price at which every owner, either of manufactured goods or earth pro-ducts, 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 untrammeled by statute law, he may build up or destroy, by re-bates and favoritism, in a thousand ways. Thus the merchant, no mat-ter how lofty his patriotism, serves

ter 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

CORPORATE POWER IN POLITICS.

state.

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 committes, control with the power of commutes, control with the power of corporate favor or disfavor the timid tradesman, name delegates to conven-tions, inspire political platforms and advise country delegates. Did you ever see an Italian grind his organ with one hand and jerk with the oth-er the string that fastened into the collar of the red-shirted monkey un-til he danced? Just so as one touch til he danced? Just so, as one touch of the ivory key in New York or St. Louis, there is dancing all over Tex-

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 Mr. 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 di l, after twenty days of an-archy, proclaim that law should be enforced, and the governors of two other states, next day, like Conkling's colleague, said "me too," and issued

almost without exception, is in their bones and muscles. They are wageworkers. In these two states there are only one hundred and thirty-one thousand people engaged in agricul-ture, and one hundred and eightytwo 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 ma-jority of one hundred thousand. Remember, that so intent has our gov-ernment been in fostering special in-dustries, 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! how helpless would be her people! Or let her organized labor, by peace-ful methods, under pretense of pro-tecting labor, confisca te property un-der the taxing power, to whom would her property holding classes look for protection? Could they appeal to Federal power against peaceful bal-lots in sovereign states? That would not only be centralization, but des-potism interpreted. potism 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 regu-late 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, un-der partial laws, special classes are enriched at the expense of agriculture, labor is pauperized and univer-sal education will only instruct it in the gospel of discontent. It is in-structing 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 ?

We find that those engaged in trans-portation and trade number. Those engaged in mining, mechanics and manufactures. Those engaged in personal and profes-tional services. 875,000 1,515,000

exactions, which drain each year the fruits of agricultural labor, to be emptied into the long purses of the manufacturing princes, only a pit-tance 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 mis-sion 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 them-selves as well as for hat 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 peo-ple combined, forget sectional jeal-ousies, and move forward, shoulder to cherded to recome the sectors. to should, 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 maufacturing enterprise, nearly all of which is incorporated, and you will have ten thousand millions of values invested in railroads and manufactories 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 cor-porate 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 bal-ance 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 com-merce and manufactories. 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 manufactories, 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 ome.

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 manufactories increased, human labor was diverted from agricalture, and the states bordering our north Atlantic coast became the great centers of American wealth. The demands of class legislation are always increased by con-cessions. 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 manufacturing laborer, and with ghastly hypocracy, 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? 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, ex-cept 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 En-

pocket of the northern and New En-gland 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 circu-lation to represent the gains of lation 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 ev-

zens, 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 thorough-fares 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 emisaries at national and state capitals, and have thus far defied con trol. 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 beseiged; I have seen senators beseiged at their honses 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 govern-ment 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, sardinecrowds to cities and pack, sardine-like, in tenement houses whose at-mosphere 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 con-sider what permissions power what sider 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 care to hear only of remedies. men I decare to hear only of remedies. I de-ny it. Few mcn see the extent of un-controlled corporate power, or the danger it breeds. This day, in Texas, it appropriates your school lands and boldly defies your consti-tution with its methods, and there are no laws of the state to prevent it

their proclamations. To such a pass have we drifted on the down grade to financial despot-ism, 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 visor 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 question-able right unless created for the pub-lic good, must be controlled in the public interest, or it will continue to control, dwarf and levy tribute at will on every interest sustained by individual industry. for the people with land enough to

EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION.

We sometimes, my countrymen, can We sometimes, my countrymen, can learn our duty in times of danger by studying the distribution of popula-tion 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 mechani-cal industrics, and who are curared cal industrics, and who are cu

Those engaged in agriculture 1,819,000 So that those who live in towns or cities, in mining and manufacturing places, and who trade in traffic, out number 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 element which in all ages has ever delivered man from tyranny. The men who in peace followed the plow and in war carried the long bow 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 se-cured by them, alone, but by the English yoemen who stood be-hind those barons, and who made John concede six guarantees for John concede six guarantees for their rights for every one secured to their leaders.

their leaders. Why should Missouri, and the great West and South, submit forever

LAND CORPORATIONS

Land, the great source and support of life, should, above all things be free from the control of corporate ower, except where it is needed for the paths of transportation and com-merce. 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 Leg-islature 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 commis-sioner for the land board, which shows twenty counties of the Pan-handle country in one block, wired in, every acre of them is pastures, built generally by land corporations. In-side of those pastures are millions of acres of unrented and unsold school acres of unrented and unsold school lands, which are appropriated in de-tiance of law. Can you wonder that we have cattle kings? Two years ago I proposed that new tribunals be created; that commis-

sioners 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 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 Tex-as. To-day our women and children are working to pay school taxes which are a lien on every homestea in the state. My effort to create, h law, that tribunal was in vain; an now you have grass commissions appointed without power, who, to-d can do nothing but report to the la 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 trath 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 yielded 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 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 la-borer 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 be-yond 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 lib-erty 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 effected 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 warpings 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, so little did she dream of danger, she flippantly answered: "Why don't they eat cake?" Yet, in a few days her Swiss guard was mur-dered, 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 ex-ploded 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 eace, and typifies sovereignty with er kings. The true American obeys ruler except the written Constitun and the published laws, and our Ids in the South and West are hed and worked by uncrowned breigns. who, in times of trouble, g if they will, keep both towns and portation lines in order.

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reforms are needed, that they come slow, that labor demands a present remedy, and that seeing the powers remedy, and that seeing the powers of the government used to enrich favored classes, it distrusts all gov-ernment remedies. So it was once in France, but that people found at last a legal remedy. They created the "counseil des prudhommes," or coun-cil of illustrices man commissioned cil of illustrious men, commissioned by the state through local authorities for manufacturing centers. It con-sists of two members, one appointed by the state from the class of capi talists, the other nominated by wageworkers. 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 decission is nearly always acquiesced in. If it is not, the power of the state enforces it. Labor, being represented, is content, and oppression by either employer or employed 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 con-trolled. They at least, being quasi public, are proper objects of incor-poration, 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 proverty is affected with a public interest, it ceases, so far as that interest is concerned, to be private prop-erty, 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 mon-

opolies.* We in Texas can secure protection We in that will not oppress 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 bunber 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 op-pressive ? 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 juries 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.

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, or 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-cider remedy of the National Arbitration Committees, 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 humitarians, 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,

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

PUBLIC OPISION.

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 labor-ers, to be let alone in their quarrels, until they can start another irrepres-sible 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 atonished if the future shall reveal that such a conspiracy among those corporate kings this day exists. There 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 peo-ple. 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 rail-way shall feel in all its operations, the ever present powerof the State, and be subjectio 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 ar-raigned and defied. It is commissioned-an artificial creation, to move among men with resistless powersoulless, 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 com-pels the very citizens who should contract to mould public opinion in its fave as you may see by the con-gratule by telegrams to Mr. Hoxie, on March 18, from merchants at points so far removed on the same day, and with language so identical,

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, alikeagainst those who would assassinate free government with violence, and the more insiduous 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 agri-culturist 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 Demo-cratic 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 breasts the waves of communism and of cor-porate 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 Flames.

Since the discovery in the East of pictures painted by Gen. Grant when a young soldier, writes a Batavia, O., cor-respondent 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 sol-dier 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 command-ing 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 Rotheray, of Jersey City. But there are other of Grant's early

flames in this section who have preserv-ed his letters and presents. Miss Hattie King, a maiden lady of Georgetown. is in her se 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,

Rich Mon 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 rooms of the Carleton Club. "Of all the wealthy mon I ever know, John W. Mackay, the bonsnza 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 particle of that which does their hearts good. I suppose Mr. Mackay spends from \$60 to \$100 every day for his evening meal, and it is as fine as can be provided from \$60 to \$100 every day for his evening meal, and it is as fine as can be provided. Next to him comes Robert Garrett. He knows how to cat, and can order as fine a meal 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 more noted for its delicacies than any other perhaps except Rothschild's. Vanderbilt ived like a laborer, fed on coarse focd and nover knew anything about the charms of the dinner-table. He racely fould was the most environs man at the table I ever saw. He ents a little of everything, and seems to have no ideo of a meal except to get it down as quick is sposible. Just think of it, I have seen him eat griddle-cake with molasses on it with his fish, and do pany other equally absurd things. The dinner-table is the place where the cares of life and long waits between the courses. A man who shoves his food in almost always has dyspepsia. Most rich men have so long made the dinner-table simply a waiting place for old and water, like a stage station along the roadside, that when they have the means to buy a good meal they have the means to buy a good meal they have the means to buy a good meal they have the means to buy a good meal they have the state.

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 processed against being treated so ungeneranaly, but it did no good; her strend was ted equal to that of the super-misment."



IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY, TEXAS, In pasture: rich, black land, well wa tered 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, Thorndale, or, E. M. Scarbrough, Rockdale, Texas.



EDIES FOR STRIKES AT FACTORIES SUGGESTED.

1000 -

you tell me, and we agree, that

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

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 peo-ple, 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 af-fecting 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 arbitrtrate 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-

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 be in to narrow the chasin 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 necessaries 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 securi-ties. 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 corporate power, 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 tastified before the Senate Labor Commission on September 5, 1883, in these words : "I think it would be

and Grant dropped the matter. Mrs. Dr. Conners, of Georgetewn, 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, aud 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 diod 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 bas 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 Gobelins 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 eities, 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 Status 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 banqueting room of William K. Vanderbilt, and recently, for a church window near Vassar college, the ropast at the village of Emmaus. - Louiton Trutk.

His Majesty Massala, King of the Congo, is said to na.e received a proposal of marriage from an English lady with a fortune of \$50,000, which he deelines, having a large number of native wive already.

SOO Acres

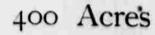
Timbered land, 9 miles west of Rockdale; 300 acres postoak; 200 acres second bottom, very rich. Postoak nice for building purposes, gardens and pastures. Price, S4 per acre. This land is worth \$6, but must be sold. Write to E. G. Simms, or, E. M. Scarbrough, Rockdale, Texas.

300 Acres

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

700 Acres

On Alligator creek, same county, all prairie. Price, 86 to 88 per acre. No improvements; one-third cash, long time on balance. For particulars write to E. M. Scarbrough, Rockdale, Texas, or, T. W. Felton, Davilla, Texas.



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



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 I -THE-WILLIAMS & HOOK COTTON AND CORN PLANTER HOOK Dightest Bunning Planter on the Ma Kot. MOST PERFECT CORN PLANTER-NO INJ BY TO GRAIN. AS A COTTON PLANTER, SUPERIOR TO AI INT The Corn and Cotton Planter t. the first premium at the last Texas Sta Fair at Austin. Its construction is stiple. Any ordinary mechanic can ma

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dEORGE YOUNC HANGS.

He Pays the Awful Penalty for Wife Murder. The McCormick Works Start Up with Full Force of Men and Firearms. State News.

CHEYENNE.

CHEYENNE, W. T., May 10, 2 p. m. - The brakemen's strike here on the Union Pacific basended, the men, most of whom will be re-turned to work, admitting that the strike was ill-advised.

CHICAGO:

Chicado, May 10-3, 50 p. me-Jam's Dejuck, a Bohemian anarchist, and a certicr of the Arbeiter Zenturg, the incendiary sheet, was arrested this morning. Two pistols were found on Lam, and a large amount of smarchist literature was found in the house. He is chargeed with shooting into a patrol wagon. during the rist. Henry Dejnek, a brother, and 2. Novak, a locksmith, were also arrested.

7 he McCornick veaper factory is running f susual this evening with a full force of new. McCormich bas 25 Winchesters, 25 doubles barrelled shot guns and \$000 rounds of ammunition in store, to be used in case of an outbreak. Armour's glue factory is running under the protection of police with a small force. A prove te busts.

PAYSTHE PENALTY.

WAXANAGED, Vay 8, 8:30 p. m.-Mont] with paraley or colory. 2000 people rescribing in Waxabartile Ios day to witness the exception of Geo. Young, convicted of wife pairler. The doomed man was conveyed to the scalle at I thtp. m., bu made a talk of al out sixteen miniites procesting his innocence and declaring that he was not alread to die.

The hanging was most successfully accomps | colors perfectly. lished his neck was broken and he was pro-

TONITAM.

straffed at their last meetings

Beating in mired that most of the objects hereinafter set forth can only be obtained by

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Tomato Sauce for Boiled Meats -Stew six fresh tonintoes or one cupful canned tomatoes, with two cloves, a sprig of parsley, pepper and salt. Press this through a seve; put a little butter into a sauce pan over the fire, and when it bubbles add a heaping teaspoonful of flour; mix and cook it well and add tomato pulp, stirring until it is smooth and consistent. Some add a slice of onion first. It is a great improvement to add three or four tablespoonfuls of stock.

cheese cloth large enough to reach from the pillows to the foot of the bed. Put over this a layer or two of nice batting. Cover it with a piece of cloth like that underneath and catch it through and through in spets with blue zephyr worsted passed lightly without drawing tight, and cut these loops left by the thread on the right side. If preferred, a strand or two of yellow can be added to the blue worsted; the general appearance will be that of daisles scattered over it. Besides being cheap and very soft looking, it makes a very useful addition to a bed and can be easily ripped up at any time and made over. edges can be eaught together by overeasting with worsted or binding with narrow ribbon.

Pressed Veal-This can be made by reserving that part of the shoulder on foot to start all the factories in the fumber | which is not required for the ronst and district next Monday merning on a ten-hour boiling it with the knuckle till the meat will easily slip from the bones. Then Two hundred employed of the Pittsburg & take up the ment, chop it fine, season Fort Wayne round house have been granted with sall, nepper and a little mustard an increase of 25 cents per day and have re-turned to work. and lemon juice, and boil the liquor with the bones till strong enough to make jelly, then strain and add to the mean. Thoroughly mix and turn into a mold until the next day. Garnish

> Poppy designs for sota pillow and screen are worked with fine arrasene and embroidery silks on peacock blue plush. The rich red of the poppy blossoms is very beautifully and naturally represented by Kensington stitches in red silk, which brings out the glowing

Japanese reed material admits of nonneed dead in cleven admites, various docorative uses. An exceed-No pulse after six minutes. Some time was ingly pretty fire screen was made of it. spent in prayer, and the drop left at 1:51 and painted in metallic colors: the upper part gibled and shaded into a fire

red at the bottom. A branch of dogwood blossoms was then painted in BONDAR, May 10.-The new party of this natural tints, life-size, and formed a state met vescentay and contended the follow very benatiful decoration. This read ing pream is and resolution, watch was uniferial is also made into paper racks. and letter eases, as well as the various kinds of wail protectors.

Canned Huckleberry Pie-This methand through legislation, and that it is the od of preparing the fruit for pies will duty of all to assist in notalizating and sur- be found suitable for any kind of canned be found suitable for any kind of canned parting with their voresculv and candidates will pladge their emport of large nearnes, regardless of party, and calling upon all who believe in eccuring the particle good to the greatest muster. To be an and mastist us, we declare our purpose to her. T. N. Humvirez, of Tenn., "and it gives ne-great identity to say that for severe coughs and coles Allen's Lung Balatin is the last remody new offered for sale. J have induced many to try it, with the bast of results." At Druggists, 75c., 50c, and \$1.00 a bottle. e duchare our purpose tacket 1. To mettre to the laborer and producer of full enformatical discounts they errate, ad to ematte there restore in the gains and many of adjancing chimanen. the cold juice as much constarch or ar-rowroot as you think will thicken the entire juice to about the consistency of thick cream or juli?. When the juice If there ever was a specific for any one com-5. The repeat of laws that do not beer equally upon credial and looks and the re-moval of unjuck assisted effects delays and discretion of unjuck assisted effects delays and scalded, then remove from the fire and add the fruit. If the fruit will bear any more sugar, add that while it is hot. Bake with two cousts and remove from If you try them you will not be disappointed the oven as soon as the crust is baked. The prottiest and most serviceable splashers are made of buff or gray linen, with an appropriate design embroldered on them with colored silk that will stand the test of washing. A pond fily design is an appropriate decoration, and should be embroidered in outline or stem stitch with different Labor. 7. The abolition of the contract system on colored sillis. The spinsher is fastened to a towel mek the length of the washstand. The racks are generally shorter, but are now made long enough for this purpose. Run a string through a narrow hem in the top of the splasher and sew a brass ring on each corner and in the middle to fasten it on small tacks on the back of the rack. In this way it can be easily detached when it Imperial Pudding-Three eggs, one cup powdered sugar, one level cup (half pint) new process flour, or a rounded cup of the ordinary flour, two tablespoonfuls of water, half a level teaspoonful of soda and one and a quarter of cream of tartar. Bent the yolks with an egg beater, stir into them the sugar and water. Make the soda very tine and sift it and the cream of tartar in troad law so that the burden of keeping up the roads will fail upon all alike. 12. The enactorent of laws, havering co-operative institutions among the producing and laboring classes, have requiring short-term coverts to userk more the public roads of the county in which they producing short-term coverts to userk more the public roads of the county in which they producing dish, and bake the cake thirty minutes. When done, let it cool; then cut is into the desired number of pieces; split and butter them and return to their places in the dish. Make a custard, using four in the dish. Make a custard, using four eggs to a quart of milk, sweeten to aste, flavor and pour over the cake. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven. -Floral Cabinet.



tion, Irregularity of the Bowers, Constitution, lency, Ernetations and Burning of the Stomach (counctimes called Heartburn), Missma, Malaria, Bloady Fur, Chills and Ferer, Broakbone Fever, Eshanstion before or after Fevers, Chronic Diar-thea, Loss of Appetite, Hendache, Foul Breath, Irregularities incidental to Females, Bearing down STADIGER'S AURANTI OURE all diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS. It changes the complexion from a wary, follow tings to a raddy, healthy color. It entirely removes how gloomy spirits. It is one of the BEST AL-TERATIVES and PURIFIERS OF THE

ELCOD, and Is A VALUABLE TONIC. STADICER'S AURANTI

For sule by all Druggists. Price 94.00 per bottla. C. F. STADICER, Proprietor, 140 SO. FRONT ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

Cupid's tailor bills cannot possibly amount

Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, has made a most brilliant debut. All druggists and dealers in medicine sell it at 25 cents a bottle.

The President and his cabinet are, many of them, on the sick list. Overwork and lack of exercise is said to be the cause of their break-cown. A large propertion of the people of the UniterStates are doorsed to the accessity of excessive work, and if the highest officers of the government are to be included in this list, they should be pitted rather than envice. From Dr. Fronte's Health Monthly.

In a German scientific journal a physician follocates sugar as an article of diet, saying that for forty years he has consumed at least a quarter of a pound daffy, and he thinks he has done so to his advantare. Most persons that it befor to partake of sweets with meals than between meals, and he first distribution is being used, the first distribution is being used. The first distribution is being used, the first distribution is being used. The first distribution is being used, the first distribution is being used. The first distribution is being used. The first with meals is the directive organis. -From for Foote's Health Mouth'y. In a German scientific journal a physician

It is the slight cold frequently contracted that inacty maternalies the system. Use Dr. Bail's Cough Syrap in the beginning stages of any cold and be cured. Price 25 cents.

Don't lose a cow to win a horse,

ETCLES.

Fresh curumber peel is said to be attractive Fresh curranter peel is said to be attractive to and yet fatally paisonens to cockroaches, due affording ready means of routing them. It is only measury to strew the contraction where the reaches most congregate, they selze upon it with avidity of a maiden for fresh cut encumbers, but the griging effects are fortunately more fatal to the bugs than to the with a solution for bugs than givis -- From Dr. Foote's Realth Month!

"Fools Eash in, Where Angels Fear to Tread."

Bo impetuous youth is often given to folly So impetusus wouth is often given to folly and indiscretion; and, as a result, rereous, mental and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self-confidence is lacking; at night had areams occur, premature old age s ems setting in, ruin is in the track. In con-fidence, you can, and should write to Dr. K. V. Fierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. the author of a treatise for the benefit of that class of pa-tients, and describe your symptoms and sufferings. He can cure you at your home, and will send you full particulars by mail.

A little sulphate of potossa added to preserves prevents fermentation.

A luxoriant head of hair adds to beauty and comeliness. Use Halt's Hair Renewer.

Remember! Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted o cure Fever and Ague. It never fails.

Prune in winter for wood, and in summer

BUJOUS, INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT

avants, to which people who live near fresh values, during the warm and dry seasons, are arthoutarts orthoot, are largely enused by a orpor of the disective organs and clogging up the liver. To correct these vital organs, restore energy, and prevent these diseases DEC DEL WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BIT TERN.

When the sap is in full flow wounds ${\rm wil}^1$ heal over quickest,

To Ladies

suffering from functional derangements or ny of the painful disorders or weaknesses in ident to their sec, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates (16 pares), surgests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Depensary Medical Association Buffalo, N. Y.

Turpentine applied to a cut is said to be a preventive of lockjaw.

Three members of my family, says Mr. of the fl effects so noticeable in other cougi-

When sponge cake becomes dry, it is nic to cut in thin slices and toost.

Have used Tongatine in taeral neuralgia with mappy effect, obtaining relief in a shor-time. G. A. Williams, M. D., Hardin, Ills.

A "German favor"-Tswi beer.

Witarnynn name or designation is given t Pour hot lye in your sinks. It cuts the greese. "I sm a merchant and planter," writes Nr. N. Humchrey, of Tenn., "and it gives by the classifier of the latter is the immediate ro-suit. Prickly Ash Externs is the inmediate ro-suit. Prickly Ash Externs is the system and mast effective remedy for all billary treatile hidney discuss, and like complaints that how ever been brought before the public. A tria At is its best recommendation.

D n't let the cows drink s'agnant water It contains poison germs.



AND A STOCK OF A STOCK

The best and surest Remedy for Cura of all discuss caused by any decongement of the Line, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Sick Readlyhe, Constipation, Billions Complaints and Mularlabor 2114 Inds yield readily to the beneficent influence of [

dr. John Bull's

ith's Tonic S

FOR THE OURS OF

justly claims for it a superiority over all rem-odies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure

the directions are strictly followed and carried

out. In a great many cases a single doze has

quire a cathartic medicir e, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose

KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The



10



CULLS AND PREVENTS.

Coughs, Save Thrants, Johnsonis, Galds, Coughs, Save Thrants, Johnsonis, Galds, Testhache, Asthman, Difficult Breathing.
 CURES THE WORST PAIN in from one ba-wents inputtes. Not one hore after reading Blip investigment meet any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for All Pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chrst or Linds, It was the First and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

MALARIA

CURED IN ITS WORST FORMS.

RADWAY'S PILLS of the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

OR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

sume Lieben, film, film "Experimentality, et" Index Systems, Basedia House Basedian of the

interical parts.

SF

FEVER and ACUE EXHAUSTED VITALI Or CHILLS and FEVER. ILLUSTRATED SAMPLE FREE, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. THE SCIENCE C prietor of this celebrated m

discription in the a limition of gas-\$100.

That the paids tanks heritage of the people, he reserved for actual settlers-not another acre for railroads or speculations-and that all leads now hold for speculative 4. The establish wat of a state bureau of labor statistics, "... we may arrive at a cor-rect knowledge of charational, moral and financial conditions of the lowering classes."

5. The enactment of laws a mpelling cor-portations to pay their end to see and giving mechanics and laborers from tons on all the products of their labor. 6. To prohibit the hiring cut of convict labor.

The association of the contract system on state or municipal works.
 The chaotinal works,
 The chaotinal of laws providing for ar-bitration between enclosers and employes,
 and to enforce the devidion of the arbitrators.

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9 That a graduated means tax be levied. 10. The ensetment of Janss by the state leg-islature prohibiting "nucket-shop" establish-ments, and the buying and selling of what is known as "futures" in extion, wheat or other produce of the state, and providing a penalty therefor.

11. The repeal of the following laws now in needs washing. force in the state, to with I. The statute granting chattel mortgages and heas for crops or produce. 2. The statute regulating private corporations and stock companies, or else amend the latter so as to make the individual members of the concern indie for its obliga-tions to the full extent of their means, in-stead of the amount of their stock therein. 3. The repeal of the law regulating the advertisement of property under sherill's sale, or so amend the same that the advertisements of such property may be made in the public print. 4. The repeat and revision of the pres-sent road law so that the burden of keeping

13. To secure to both sexes equal pay for equal work.

14. The establishes at of a trained mone-iary system, in which a circulating to them in necessary quantity shall i suc direct to the people without the intervention of banks; that all the national issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts, numbe and private, and that the government shall not

entitled to the public school fund from 7 to 21 years. This party has called a mosting in June, when they are to select men for representa-tive, floater and senator.

SAN ANGELO.

SAN ANGELO, May 10 .-- Quite "a large colony of farmers passed through here yesterday in charge of Mr. E. M. Pow-ell of your place en route to his lands in Crockett county. Mr. Powell has been instrumental in inducing many good people to come to this and Crockett county, where he owns a large body of hand which he will colonize with the right kind of settlers. Up to this time there seems to be happiness and great -respects among those that pass rough this place.

It Was English, You Know,

A certain very stylish young lady, private, and that the government shall not guarafile or recording corporations.
15. That inforest-carling bonds, bills of credit or notes shall never be issued by the government, but that when the need arises the emergency shall be met by issue of legal tender, non-interest bearing money.
16. That the importation of foreign labor information of the prohibiting the deduction of any amount from a bale or bales of celluan herefore and now deducted as to excluse," and providing a penalty therefor, 19. That the school laws he so amound at a tent wither school laws he so amound at the school function of offering and therefore and the generation of the prohibiting the deduction herefore and now deducted as to extend the age for which children shall be therefore.
19. That the school laws he so amound at the school function of the prohibition of the provide children shall be the school function of the provide children shall be therefore.
19. That the school laws he so amounded as to extend the age for which children shall be therefore.
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19. That the school laws he so amound at the school function too the school function too the prohibiting the children shall be the school function too the school function too the school function too the school function too too the school function too too the school function too the school fun Searcely had she seated herself in the car when an eager-voiced old woman sitting near said sociably:

"You belong to the Salvation Army don't you?"

The swell young lady was a little startled, but she said "naow" and turned a little away from her neighbor. "But you must," persisted the old lady, "Them's Salvation Army

elothes!" Fortunately, by this time the car was at her friend's corner, and, stopping it, the persecuted wearer of spring fash-

ions hurried out and into the house and into her friend's arms, where, after,a "good ery," she rose to a sense of the essentially funny nature of the situa tion.-Boston Record

plaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick hondache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a posi-tive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carrer's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and lale, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge.

Mere hp service-Kissing pretty girls at church fairs.

TO CUR Billioneness. Dyspepsia and Sick Readuche, when these disorders are caused by impurity of the blood to create an appethe and give tone to the digestive and as tive organist to eradicate all unhealthy having from the block, and for the lassitude avdebility is cultar to spring and summer, MOR (J.F.Y'S T-X-S TONIC CORLAL, the Great System Renovator, is uncounled.

Felt shippers - Those applied to vicious youngsters.

In every land and clime, the month of St. Incohe Oil as the only conqueror of pain, are

being acknowledged by the press and people. He who forgets as well as forgives is an honest friend of man kind.

ASHINGTON, D. C., starch 6, 1885. Messrs, Moriey Boos, Austin, Texas: GENT, EMES-I have been suffering some time with as evere attack of Bronchisls with britaning Cough and can find nothing here that will cure me, but I know your TWO-BIT COUGH SYRUP will do so for I have used it at my old house in Frownwood. Please send me as many bottles as you can for the enclosed St 20 the everess, on't delay, and oblice. \$1.50, by extress. on't delay, and obligo, J. V. WIGGINS.

Women is the sweetest and the bitterest gift of God to man.

If a cough disturt syour sloop, take Piso's Gure for onsumption and rest well.

We are living in the age of gas and brass,

K. K. K. stands for Kav's Kontucky Enro or Limineut, which is made by an off Ken-tucky horse doctor, and is a perfect blessing to man and beast for all purposes a liminent can be put to.

Virtue is not left to stand alons. He who practices it will have friends.

Why go Hupping as and with your boots runover, when Lyon's Beer Stiffeners will goop them straight?

A Fennsylvania farmer last year sold \$6,-000 worth of potatoes from 12 acres.

why dont you use ORIONTO to Cle ans d Beautify and Preserve your Teeth and Gums-in a Sound and Ornamental state to old age? in a Sound and Ornamental state to old ager Only 50 cents a box. Liquid and Powder. At all druggist.



afferings pocultar to woman who are subject to Dysmenary

 The set of a lady of the unit of the set of the se Price SI per bottle. A. A. MELLIER, Sole Prop'r, TOD & TIL Washington Ave.



"Is there no baim in Gilead?

"The there no bairs in Galaxies" Is there no physician the twe?" "Thanks to Dr. Pleres, there is a balax in hi-"Goldan Medical Discovery"—a "sain for every wound" to health, from colds, coughs consumption, bronchitis, and all chronic blood, lung and liver affections. Of druggists

of Ague and Fever.or Chills and Fever, wheth er of short or long standing. It's roters to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if

Warm borax water removes dandruff

IOLA, GRIMES CO., TEXAS, March 81, 1884. Messrs. Morley Bros., Austin, Texas:

DERN SARA-Please send us four dot, but thes WONDERFUL EIGHT. We have a great lensed for your WODENRTUL EIGHT, and it is giving satisfaction to all that use it. We self more of at than all infiments together that we handle Yours. L. M. NULLY & Co. will not require any sid to keep the bowels in good order. Chould the patient, however, re-

PillES, Itching or Blacding, released and permanently enrol by Cole's Carl off sale & Got the Ground, all corts and a entroid litingalists or by small J. W. COLE 2 CO. boot's, Black River Falls, Wir.

will be sufficient. Use no other. Kay's Kentucky Kure or Linkment has been n use in Kentucky since 1840, and in Texa e inclo74. When you used a linkment, in

ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked theiranda of image. How can Brown's from fitness core every-bing?" Well, it doesn't hat it doesn't would preserve the or which a reputable piper that would preserve the fitness for which a reputable piper that would preserve the fitness into known to the profession, and inquiry of any eading chemical irrn will substantiate the association that there are no as measured from of the doesn't be

At those are more preparations of iten than of sin her substance made in modeling. This shows con-usively that iten is an extensible det to the mod-opertant factor in successful medical practice. It is

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, A QUESTION ABOUT

Brown's Iron The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 631 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KT. Bitters

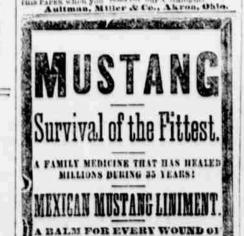
Four Wourn, Auril 28. - At a meeting to-day of Fort Worth and New York capitalists all the money necessary for the construction and equipment of the railroad from this city to Brownwood was raised and the company organized. Work will commence at once.

Pop corn is a good lunce for gunday nights eith milk for drink.

W. L. Douglas, the great Shoe Manufac-urer of Brocton, and all of his help, have oned the Knights of Labor.

A handful of hay in a pailful of water neutralizes the smell of paint.

The lightest constant of a stor binder in the word restorate roads to pass the up form a binder in the word roads of a store binder in the word of the store binder in the



MAN AND BEASTI

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA. SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment ha been known for more than thirty five years as the best of all Lindments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to day are larger than ever. It curves when al-others fail, and penetrates skin, tenden and muscle, to the very hone. Sole every where.



A Great Medical Work on Manhood X Physical Doubles, Preinsture Depline in master V truty, &c., &c., and The anti-Price only \$1 (e mail postpaid, conv

been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a per-fect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more cor-ILLUSTRATED SAMPLE FREE TO ALL tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller ung and undelinenged men for the next sincty as, mend new, or cul this out, as you have heaver a it again. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, a But deses for a week or two after the disease bus been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine

all discars of man, his speciallos. FREE FARMS IN SAN LUIS.

The most determined determined as the sound of the sound At Resemption and homestenic Lands for sale to ac-out settlers at E-30 per acre. LONG TIME, fark nighted by immense entails. Cheap railinged rains. Every attention shown settlers. For man-panyhers, etc., address, CrGAURIDO LAND & LOAN Co., Opera Homes Boask, Denver, Cuio, Box 259.

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You are allowed a free triat of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's delotrated Voltale heit with Electric Suspensory Applications, for the speedy relief and per-manent cure of Nervous Debit(ty, lessed Villatity, and Menhaed, and all kindred tradities. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to the shift Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incorrect. How but damping in scaled envelope mailed free, by trated pumphiet in scaled encedons mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Relt Co., Marshall, Mich.



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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easient to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Also good for Cold in the Head, Headsche, Hay Pover, dc. 5) cents.

CONSUMPTION

Indext, so strong to my faith in the endoy TWO BOTTLES PRES, incenter with a VAL NE on Unit disease, to any sufferer, Give fa address, DB, T. & SLOCUM, 1st Parel St., N.V.





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Sample Book containing at samples of New Cards

W. N. U. Dallas, No. 30-86

A Casket of Silver Ware Free In any person who will show in the new own and first Other address and and erefers. Give your meaned apprend and first Other address Address CONN. MANFO. CO., PARTFORD, ORNA.



resolver, a remarkable fact, that prove to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON HITTERS no peaker to this factory iron combination had over been formal BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not inter

on wropper. TAREN NO concernity

Nide, Buck, or Linds, Hendache and Neural-gin-for all these almants from is presential duly. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, moteure does a single the state of the second state of the fault. When takes he see the first sumfrom of ionalit is reason on energy. The muscles then become inner, the direction improves, the baseds are active the sense the effect is usually more muid and unrised. The grass the effect is usually more muid and unrised. The grass the effect is usually more muid and unrised. The grass the effect is usually more muid and unrised. The grass the effect is usually more muid and unrised. The grass the effect is usually more muid and unrised. The grass the effect is usually more muid and unrised. The grass the effect is usually more muid to the state description is supplied for the child. Reasoniber Bream's from Ritters is the ONLY from modeling of that is not in-muted in the ONLY from modeling of that is not in-muted in the Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKLE NO context in the state inter-

tesdaebe, or produce constitution—all other from medicines do. BROWN'S IRON FITTERS cures Indigration, Billionsness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chillis and Fevera, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Buck or Limbs, Hendache and Neural-gin-for all those allgants Iron is prescribed daily.

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For District Judge. ing after land and cattle. We are authorized to announce J Tobacos and Cigars. V. Cockrell as a candidate for re-We are pleased to call attanelection to of office district Judge. then to the announcement of J. D. R. GASS. A. Rubbens a candidate for the For District Attorney. -We are authorized to nuncunce office of tax ascessor, ar, Buble DEALER IN W. B.Houeton and candidate for is a mait of good businesses pac the office of District Alterney Soll ity, and we commend him to the Dry Coods Boots ShOes Hats Caps And A BLACKSMITH SMOR. Judicia, discriber. careful consideration of the MeLear & Carter FULL ASSORTMENT OF Proprietors Wo are authorized to stanounce W.G. propile. Giothing we do a general business in wood and iron work, keep first class mate, Ballard as a couldance for the office Tin Line. a hat luss new goods at reasonable prices, and courteous atten of County Judges of this county at its Is hereby given to Frank tion, Gall and price goods. North-west corner public square. rial, and are prepared at all times to satisfy our customers, The Semember Election, subject to the will the law, is no true the table box. the law, is no true the table box. the right to organize to an ine table box. its condition by peaceful me so clear that none will deny it. Its right to cease from labor the table box. Its right to cease from labor the table box. The right to cease from labor the table box. Its right to cease from the table box. Its right to table box. Its right to table box. Its right to table box. Its right t Burk who was in 1865 realding | Hash Wenypublic are respectfully invited to call and give us a trial, the law, is no true - the ni the ballet box. BEEF MARKET & BALDWIN DRAPER T. M. Littlehale will have on hand DEALERS IN. WHELE 188 728 Wichita Falle [[1]] WINES, WHISKIES, GIGARS, ETC., FRESH STEAK Training the present wool appson. Invertigit for all grates of woot. Buy evary Saturday & ruesday on or option for mills and HASKELL CITY - give dock he will be able to TEX. the blattest prices. All growers branch that will be written J. A. RUBLE. In surpoil the same tail treatmes **NEIOnG** Notice for Bide. less violence, he inflicts a stab on t' Notice is hereby given that graiss and water being senres cause of free government and comes an assassin of liberty, for erty is only such when regulate SSACU. the Commissioners Court of His-DUG LIGHT TANK VID TRADUCTOR 1100128. DEALERS IN kell county will meet on the nd work and is vilag. Th Cound concert We Sight. Second Monday in June, to ing as a custofficier tite culter of The roll brown Bally Course devità continues since loco No free gover StanLe receive bids for the construct-370 Groceries and supported transpositional tartillo Fancy ind fabrealds are over way ...) down until " they performing the roup ion of a yault adjoining the offit wanter with finite loss the Tuchers a continue for the loc is regarded by the press as a good court House, Specification of te rorrenalization. Office of solution FEED, OATS and CORN tone, discusing public patronage, which may be seen at th county Anisona J. Co municipal and the We are addingtion to and ounce, W. S. Rothing is over mild or done on derks office . The contract will Drapar gas a considerate for therein, and SATE FOR endrading communitational of belet to the lowest responsible Tex extension as the end dog election Addaments on Sting area. Tou our all surrows from Logons find the most firstillant, the per- bidder, We are authorized to announce Antorsen and the large a may care former: 16 in clumber being gener. A good and sufficient Bond of T. M. Lewis, an r condidute for for piles, ally regarded by the press and pub twice the amount of the bid must the best of goods, and propose to meet honest compos sie eeps Sheriff and Tax pollector. Banday substit was recorganized lie as refined ladios and genile- accompany the bid, and the tion Sells chenp for cash. Call and see him. We are authorized [16] an instanticay in the courthouse Let met. court resorves the right to reject nounce G. R Couch, as a cardle every one attend and make it in. They will allord our people a , all bids should they doom it best South side of Public square. Haskell City Texas date for the office of county Sur | second and as people portnoity to-alghe that is very J. L. Jones VEVON Hon T. F. Tucker, County Jenny Beidom our Little witness. 0.0.0.H.c.Tex. · GASS AND PARSONS We are authorized to announce of Richill County diedvery many Administrate out childrengt eta J.W. Evans as a candidate for ly the 21 hearwith hemorridge

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We are rithorized to appointes 15. J.W. Sowell as a candidate for tax all class.

We are authorized to authorized D.F. Williamson as a candidate for the nesewhere

We are authinized to enhouse these is the enhouse of the state of the tog stee-sor.

For Constable.

We are antidorized to announce the best internet of by constitution, J. B. Folmes, as a chadidate for-Constable.

LOCAL DOTS. The health of the town in better Einee people are well of monshin-Writing school has closed, the Mr. A. D. Tuelen who has been price for the greatest improvement, figing us good service as Sheridi. was given to George Tucker.

Asieige we dined with several antiounced himself formalection others at Delmonico Restourant to that office. Mr. Timbrer here once Here the reone day last wook the dinner was been housed and fallfhlid in the excellent and the next appearence | discharge 17 his duties, and has of the table makes one want to many wat, a filendle in Hankeli the strange, checkered pass secure to come again.

Nones to all parties knowing. C. J. Chapthan was appointed County Judge to fill the unique them adves indeted to us with ed term Mr Chapthene appelor please official cettle their net great scenis 'to meet with gamera count at categories we must rules approval. same money by the 1 sh

Mrs. Jim Pish has gone to Decalua! to spend the summer with her · mother.ors do not faily understand our

Died: On 20 ingt- infant daugh proposition as to what we will ter of Mr. E. Edge aged about take in creasinge for our paper. Three weeks

J. E. willing came to Barkeil about 4 short of money, but will be pron preyears a go and has always shewed him- with a baby or a pergent enckles! will to be an honerable, high minded hourse. Now hereighted we have and three gratile applications or his ord . (Dealistely exerpter both, but in starting by friends he has submitted hierself or this case we will sceep the, buly at his section over bounds back to a andidate for the offic of sheeff and last only, provided it be a female and the new contral. - Correspondence collecter, and if elected will do the peo. Q's years old.

the good service

the liden Judge Tackets doub Linouin's Tarowell.

Castau gloom over the collision-On the elements of Fab 11, 1661, the Finkersh May 10 with

Mean Munda, Philson, Mirrawakier, and et. D. Malmary and athens. The day were prover, the shy dark, and rain was fullings - At presidents litre minand contained this of Arg. nie beine sicht ofete k hin. Lincola n fin Huften city from These m the sale in adapt onered from a THE STOCK COMPT libray and we are device an even of the second part of merring on to expanse in

on there of the one silver removing his lisw. that will of up the unit of the main beaution A life units of the board process of granitic fermioner all second states for SPOTIAL ADDE CHARGE OF to and the mine straveying the factor of

his frian is not parallelying the most of mys from the an annual suffer on the dution of the office linear fully and an ip and a still more unserning and on his derived all size. His wallman manager, and family from a size merris, of annuaand damped of sec. life second master For a have or hair cut go to A. L. White, W. H. Parsons old stand of NUMBER SHIT, I B BENERADE TO sheets and his conjector of Printell county, Dr. Lewis Les many water friende in Mileta with moldilu gled to

interior to cition. GALLEON TREATE.

Druper & Balwin.

It moves that some of our range

Ope rann wants it and pays he is

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yowd mor upon my mind. To day I ; 1158 700 - THE LO DE TRAVE & TRAVE BLOOP and which develved upon | While the pressent drouth is un-

YV DURING ACCOUNT Second L und fail, that if the mane wasat i at a ... I have a subgisty store the Altended and meet and hum of files mult

stimul the all. Pormit. and that with owned wincorney and ing has applying an exerting and ADF LOUT THAT Mr. Lincoln and never appeared no The Fost Office is Kept at inferrate structure and this should be to the married his literation desires, The trat. -t. d. his trinkle, with for award only - our man silver. When

Pay that subscription Our papers are 5 cents a copy

Notice to Tax Payers. chines i should, III., began te | Notice is bereby given that the smemble at the deput, and by eight County "Commissioners Court of o'close a loge number had assumbled. Haskell Texas will meet to sit as a board of equalization on the Second Monday in June 1886 to reveive all the assessment list of private commend walle d alocay to the the nancesor of Haskell county, for car, the perpistalle phase and armany inspection, correction, equizaas could shading the bank. From the tion and approval as required by

> Given under my hand this May 12, 1886. J. L. Jones C. C. C. H. C. Tex.

Fancy

and

Hardware and Ald

a stand the ittle folks to Mm and phining sources and is a hundry voice he have their heir cut for summer, "Friend no roe who has no er been School presinct no 2 has caganizedand they have 23 schollars

Mr. Ray has sold his place and will move back to Haske'l con-

> Anderson & Court the boss Drugests.

If you need pure drugs & want them at reasonable prices go to Anderson & co

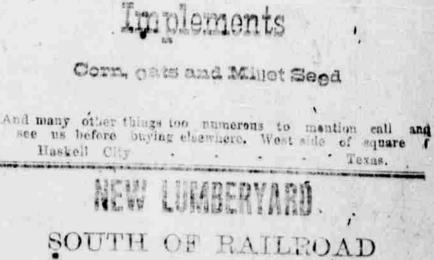
I the shull be with me and precedented, corn is still grow. ing and doing well.

apports me, I shall not fail-1 shall When you need any thing in the incod. Lat us pray that the God of way of stationary, Lamp chimneys Tollet Soop and Fine Brushes & Oomba and all other Toilet artic-With threader words a les Kopt in a first class Drug sfore Fireda, weat where long I knew call on Anderson & Co where you cau get them cheap for cash.

Anderson & Co.'s Drug Store.

Anderson & Co keeps the celebrated hidden sholirs Curs.

Mas. J. L. Baldwin has gone to Haskell City, Honey Grove to visit her fathers' family.



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Farming

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Native And Long-Leaf Pine Lumber

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> BUILDING MATERIAL.

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