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Vol. 10. CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898. No. 20

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A. A. BLISSON, Trans. Passenger Agt., Ft. Worth, Tex.

What Texas Needs—Gibbs Wants State Trade Expansion.

To a News reporter last week Mr. Gibbs turned himself loose thusly: "I have some populist friends who are pushing me for the nomination for governor, but it is without my consent and over my protest. I know that I will not be nominated at the convention. I have no desire for official life and the condition of my health and business would not permit me to do justice to the nomination if it should be offered me. I think the populists of Texas, with a good state ticket, and a good platform of state issues are in better shape to win than they were two years ago, and a schoolhouse canvass will make many converts.

"The populist party has declared against any more alliances, and will grow into a great party, successfully contending for a vine-and-fig tree civilization and a government of, by and for the masses. There is no danger of its ever being absorbed, for each year's development shows the necessity for such a party. Among the people of other nations, this vine-and-fig tree party is growing up to make a fight with the official classes, clamoring for the creation of more offices and expenses of government. This party will be strong enough in the next national and state elections to have a balance of power in legislative bodies.

"In Texas the people who produce are becoming more determined to have a lower freight rate to the ships of the gulf coasts and to stop the boycott of independent ship lines in our gulf ports. They are also going to fight against the curse of too great representative power, which builds up the lobby and produces political corruption, as exposed in the recent campaign by leading democrats. The people of Texas can't understand how it is that a handful of legislators, county commissioners and aldermen can issue bonds and mortgage home-steads without a direct vote, when a man and his wife can't mortgage it for meat and bread.

"Then the farmers in Texas want a good warehouse law, so that they can use their produce as collateral, and not be forced to sell on a depressed market. The democrats will have to meet these issues in the schoolhouses. This is a year of state issues and the people can't be satisfied with democratic speeches on free silver and territorial expansion, especially when as a party it has no definite policy, foreign or domestic, state or national.

"I see that Judge Burke is in favor of making millions of Malay American citizens, and Congressman De Graffenried is opposed to it. Who is a democrat? What will the state and national convention of democrats do on these questions? The populist party will force their hands on these state issues this fall, and on the national issues two years hence. The people of Texas want more power rather than more Malays, who work for 10 cents a day and take it in rice. They want to get to the ships on a better freight rate, so as not to lose all the profit on their large crops. They want a more practical investment of the school fund.

"The populist party has plenty of material for a good ticket and it is the platform and not the men the people will vote for. I am willing to be a humble voter for the vine-and-fig-tree platform, struggling for a greater Texas, along practical lines. In the schoolhouses of Texas will be found men and women to contend for sound, economic principles and a less expensive representative government. There will be a large crop of politicians raised in the country.

"This is not a year of national issues, but the men, as a rule, who contend for more territory were parties to the large importation of cheap

foreign labor. We had, when the war came on, more war vessels than first-class commercial vessels. Norway and Sweden send many commercial ships to our coasts, but never a battleship. A reasonably good navy and the Nicaragua canal are all right, but even this the democratic party was never solidly in favor of. The democratic party has vacillated until it has lost the confidence of the plain people and is the second choice of the trusts and corporations. The populist party as a vine-and-fig tree party, with definite policies state and national, will continue to grow, and in the end will win. The country democrats might swallow a gold man on a silver platform, or vice versa, but they are weary of the high freight rate and of the mortgage of their homes without their vote.

"Texas is as large as England and has 500 miles of sea coast and immense crops, and should expand her commerce, but under the present political regime and railroad policy, she will not expand. New York gets her freight to Seattle at \$1 per 100, Texas freight to same point \$4.20 per 100. Nebraska gets her corn to the Texas coast cheaper than the Texas farmer. I would not want to rule over, or preach or pray for a people who would stand this. They have more to rebel against than the Cuban insurgents had, and the gals wearing calico, a la Jim Hogg, or the men patterning after Chinese or Malay living won't help things much.

"If we had the right freight rate, Texas would fill up Cuba with this year's crop. At least one good banker in Texas, Mr. Moody of Galveston, agrees that with a good warehouse law, Texas could use her surplus crop as collateral and her warehouse certificates as circulating medium. Our people are very deficient in the kind of knowledge that has made England and the eastern states 100 times as rich as natural resources would justify.

"So far as the Texas republicans are concerned, I don't know anything about their plans, but in a quarter of a century's residence in Texas, I never knew them to campaign in the country or take any stand on state issues. Their time in Texas is always fully occupied in dividing federal offices and agreeing on the color of committeemen and Texas democratic leaders are afflicted with a mania for national issues.

"When the agrarian spirit gets stronger over the world, the mudsillers of all nations will agree that no nation shall have over three battleships, so every fight will be a fair fight, and not expensive to the producer. The Cuban insurgents were the farmers of that country who were taxed to keep up Spanish colonies and army and navy until raising hell with a machete paid better than raising sugar cane with a hoe. High taxes are as bad on a state as hot winds on ripening corn.

"There is no use of Texas staying in the rear of the prosperity procession along with the other southern states. She lead off with the home-stead law fifty years in advance of every other state in the union and she will do some more vine-and-fig-tree legislation. United, her people are too strong to remain victims to political stupidity, or to fusion between politicians and corporation managers. The referendum means trust the people more and the individual politician less."

A Sunday Record.
Sunday, May 1—Spain's Asiatic squadron destroyed.
Sunday, July 3—Spain's Cape Verde fleet destroyed.
Sunday, July 17—American army enters Santiago.
Sunday, July 24—Gen. Miles landed in Porto Rico with the van of the invading army.

A Half Month's War Taxes.

A Washington dispatch says: Friday, July 15, marked half of the first month since the new law has been in full operation. The receipts for this time were \$7,197,582 from customs and \$12,997,033 from internal revenue, thus indicating a monthly revenue of 15 million dollars from customs and 25 million dollars from internal revenue in round numbers. There is a deficit for the half month of \$14,980,796, or 30 million dollars for the whole month of July. In August and September this will be reduced by the reduction in interest payments, but at the present rate the deficit for the quarter would be 80 million dollars, or 320 million dollars for the year.

The expenses for the army and navy for the half month were \$16,535,000 or over a million dollars a day. In times of peace the army expenses average 50 million dollars annually, or a total of 80 million dollars, while now the expenses of the two branches of the service are at the rate of 395 million dollars yearly, or an increase of 215 million dollars.

The additional revenue from the new law is now coming in at the rate of 150 million dollars per annum, so that there would be on that basis a deficit of 165 million dollars annually to be provided for by bonds. The issue of 200 million dollars in bonds about to be made will cover this extra expenditure fully. The expenditures for the army are largely those of equipment and will decrease slowly but surely, so that even if the war should last a year the treasury will have a comfortable balance in hand for emergencies. If peace comes this fall the bond issue will provide for the payment of all outstanding accounts, and Congress at its next session will be asked to repeal some of the emergency measures which, like the stamp taxes, are annoying rather than burdensome.

The acquisition of Porto Rico and Hawaii will swell the ordinary civil expense, so that out of the war revenue bill it may safely be assumed that the taxes on beer, estates, and proprietary articles will remain for some time to come, while the stamp taxes which bear directly on the people will be soon removed.

Sound Municipal Management.
The town of Widnes near Manchester, England, makes its own gas and sells to consumers at 1s. 6d. per 1000 feet, or about 35 cents. Last year the make of gas rose from 181,000,000 feet to 202,000,000, the number of consumers increasing from 4322 to 4884. The cost of public lighting was \$7000 and after defraying this the net profit was \$10,350. Examples like this show what can be done by economical management of municipal affairs. When sound business principles prevail in public office most of the "problems" of city government disappear. — Post-Dispatch.

Big Wheat Crop in Kansas.
John W. Breidenthal, whose estimates last year of the benefit Kansas secured from her wheat crop were regarded as standard, says Kansas has 10 million bushels more wheat this year than last. "Our people may not get quite so much money out of the crop as they did last year," he said, "but more wheat money will stay in Kansas. I base my estimate of crop on information that comes in from every direction, but my figures would place the crop at 70 million bushels. I believe last year's crop reached 60 million."

It is computed that a hundred-weight of lead is fired for every man killed in battle.

To Be Victims of Their Own Deadfall.

The great monarchies of Europe appear to be willing for the United States to capture the Philippines and annex any number of islands in any part of the world, doubtless believing that it will lead to an overloading that will make the United States an easy prey to the monarchical powers which seek the destruction of republics, but these "powers" overlook the fact that whenever a concerted attack is made on the United States as they contemplate, there will arise in every nation of Europe a power greater than the world now has any idea of and it will mean the annihilation of monarchy as it exists today and the obliteration of that effete theory of the birthright of kings. The attack on our government which they plan after we have 2,000 islands to protect, will appear as a dark period in our history, but it is all a part of the great plan that is steadily leading up to the liberation of a world from superstitions of the past. The nihilism of Russia and the socialism of Germany is only waiting for an auspicious moment to arrive when the power of these forces will be manifested in opposition to that tyranny which has crushed the spirit of advancement for ages past. The deep laid plot by which the monarchies of Europe expect to destroy our republic will result in their own destruction and an era of liberty which will be world wide in extent. — Chicago Express.

Tax Corporations.

Senator W. A. Harris, populist of Kansas, is inclined to the opinion that the government will find difficulty in raising sufficient revenue to pay expenses after the war is over by the methods which have been used. He says it is an acknowledged fact that the tax on imports will not do it. He intends to advocate an excise tax on corporations, such as is now in force in New Jersey, as he believes the corporations do not now pay their share of the taxes and that such a law would place the burden on those who are most able to bear it.

Just Like Them.

Chicago democrats resolved against the gas trust and then put a leading gas speculator at the head of their ticket. The platform is a rank fraud as proven by the nominations. — Chicago Express.

An exchange says that the reason there are no more women lawyers is that the average woman would sooner lay down the law to one man in private than practice it before many in public. A political party is not an idol to be worshiped, but a tool to do work with. When a tool will not do the work for which it was designed the proper thing is to throw it away and get another. — New Era.

It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase in population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls. Dick Wynne says "practical politician with unlimited money" nominated the gold standard Sayers for governor of Texas. And this same Sayers set up a Chinaman as an example of industry and intelligence so says, an old Confederate soldier. — Texas Independent.

When President McKinley traded the Spaniards out of Santiago with promises of free trip tickets home, he did the best day's work of his term. Now let him trade them out of Havana before he finds another general to report that with three Americans to every Spaniard in front of him, he cannot advance without reinforcements. — Journal of Agriculture.

What A Plutocrat Is.

The word "plutocrat" does not necessarily mean a rich man. It is a strange fact that a vast majority of plutocrats are poor men—financially as well as morally poor—while many wealthy people are the most genuine of democrats. A plutocrat is one who looks upon wealth as a warrant of respectability and with the right of industrial and political authority, and of government of, by and for the rich. The toadies to wealth, the caterers to monopoly government and the blind, unthinking partisan who votes and works for the party with a record adverse to the popular interest is the meanest, most contemptible and most dangerous plutocrat, though not worth a dollar. — Kansas Standard.

She Gets Rid Of It.

Brann's Iconoclast has been sold by Mrs. Carrie Brann, widow of the late editor, to E. T. Marple of Fort Worth for \$1,000. The purchaser will continue the publishing of the Iconoclast at Waco for the present, when, it is thought, it will be removed to Fort Worth.

The rate at which British ships of war take in coal nowadays is simply marvelous. Recently one of the first class battleships in the Mediterranean, the Magnificent, averaged over 160 tons an hour—that is, at the rate of nearly three tons a minute!

The reason so few lawyers take to the populist party or any other reforms is that they depend upon the corporations for money and office. The corporations had Wellburn and Shepherd and many others of their attorneys in Texas put on the Federal bench for life by Mr. Cleveland. When the Brazos company got tired of paying Foster's salary they put him in charge of the A. & M. College. — Mercury.

Historians have long claimed that fate had reserved a shafter two for the cruel Dons. They certainly Merritt it, and therefore cannot afford to Tampa with our army, even with intrenchments several Miles Long. Pando-monium is sure to follow such an attempt, nor Dewey wonder at this, however Schley their Generals may be. Even Granting them plenty of Lee-way they have no chance against us, no matter Watson the tapis. — Post-Dispatch.

There are 2,200 daily and 15,000 weekly papers published in the United States, and twenty-three different languages, other than English, are represented in the newspaper press of this country. Most of the periodicals in the Spanish language are trade papers, but there is a daily paper at New York, and at Key West is another. There are four Spanish papers in Arizona and twelve in Mexico.

Rev. B. F. Giles, president of the Decatur Baptist College was present at the Association last week in the interest of the college. He preached several able sermons and his reasoning and learning demonstrated his ability to fill the position he occupies with credit. The college building at Decatur is one of the best in the state, is neatly finished and well equipped, the faculty will use the best methods of instruction and make the work thorough, the students are under christian teachers, the boys are kept under military regulations, all students over fifteen will wear college uniform and the young ladies will board in the dormitory with the president and faculty. Board for the session is only \$100. Tuition \$2 to \$5 per month. Clarendon people who will send their children away to college will do well to send for catalogue of the Decatur Baptist college and learn the advantages to be obtained there. The session opens Sep. 14.

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Clarendon, Texas, July 29 1898.

The host of flying machine liars that was in such evidence a few months ago must have found their way to Cuba and become newspaper reporters.

Some people want to know if district court was not deferred a week to give the lawyers a chance to do some log-rolling at the democratic state convention.

We have heard nothing from Holland and his submarine boat lately. We suppose he has concluded the government has a fair supply along the coast of Cuba.

THIRTEEN democratic candidates for county treasurer in Wise county. That's how the dems let the office seek the man. Looks, too, like there are a whole lot of democrats down there that want to handle somebody else's money.

JOE SAYERS says "the free coinage of silver is a populist idea and is as impracticable as some other measures they are advocating," yet the democrats tell you he is a free silver man and will try to ride him into office on this issue. Where will you find ranker duplicity?

A NEW JERSEY Supreme Court Justice has decided that children are an expense and not a benefit to their parents, and that therefore \$1000 damages is sufficient when a child has been killed. If this thing keeps up we will soon have judges who will decide that parents shall pay the corporations for killing their children.

One hundred and twenty nine employees of the government printing office have been dismissed. This action was taken because of a falling off in the work of the bureau and while it has been claimed that Democrats and Southerners were picked out for dismissal, the public printer denies it.

Did the friends of Jester, Crain and Wynne tell the truth about Sayers? If they did not, why were they not called down by the hundreds of democratic papers in Texas? If they did tell the truth, why are they all now as mum as oysters since it is a forgone conclusion that Sayers will be the nominee? Will the nomination clear him of all the charges made?

If a belligerent ship goes into a neutral port and remains more than 24 hours it must stay there until the war is over, unless an extension of time can be obtained to make necessary repairs. This gives Admiral Camara a chance to save his pretty boats from the fate which overtook Cervera's fleet, and after all, Watson may not be able to bag any game unless he should blot out some coast towns.

500 Cases of Fever.

Gen. Shafter sent the following to Washington Monday:

"Number of new fever cases on the 24th inst., about 500. At least 450 returned to duty. Actual figures will be given hereafter. Notwithstanding figures, situation seems somewhat improved. One death, Sergeant J. Larnenn, Troop C. Third cavalry, yellow fever."

It is said the patients are ill from three days to a week and then return to duty quite as well as ever. The medical officers concur in the opinion that the fever renders the men immune, for the time at least, to yellow fever.

The question of returning a large part of General Shafter's command to this country for rest and recuperation was under consideration of the war officials, but the idea practically has been abandoned, at least for the present. Those who are ill now or who have been exposed to the infection are isolated in detention camps and are not permitted to return to the main body of the troops until all danger has been averted.

Only 2c per week will get this paper if taken by the year

Pops At Austin.

Austin, July 26.—The city has been turned over to the Populists today. Every train has brought them here for the convention which opens tomorrow at noon. All preliminary arrangements have been made by the committee. The platform committee was at work all the afternoon working on the platform. They have nearly concluded. Chas. H. Jenkins of Brownwood and H. L. Bentley of Abilene are spoken of as probable candidates for governor, in case Barney Gibbs refuses to accept the nomination. There is nothing certain as to who the other candidates will be. They contemplate denouncing the democratic party for having two gold bugs on the present ticket. They refer to one as being Browning, candidate for lieutenant governor.

The platform committee of the state executive committee were busy today arranging a platform which will be submitted to the convention tomorrow. A large number of delegates from all parts of the state have already reached the scene of action. Those that are here look as if they meant business.

The Democratic State Ticket.

According to an Austin authority the democratic ticket will be as follows: Hon. Joseph D. Sayers of Bastrop, governor; Hon. R. W. Finley, comptroller; Hon. Allison Mayfield of Grayson, railroad commissioner; Judge T. J. Brown of Grayson, associate justice of the supreme bench; T. S. Smith of Hill attorney general; J. S. Kendall of Fannin, superintendent of education; J. N. Browning of Amarillo, lieutenant governor, and Hon. Charles A. Culbertson, United States senator.

The following are the offices which are still in doubt and the leading candidates for them: Land commissioner, Geo. W. Finger and Martin E. Gross; state treasurer, Seth P. Mills, T. S. Garrison and J. W. Robbins; chief justice court of criminal appeals, Judges E. D. Cavin, Ben H. Rice, M. M. Brooks and D. A. Bliss.

Spanish Company Gets It.

Last week the contract of transporting the Spanish soldiers back to Spain was let by the government to the Spanish Transatlantic Company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co. of New York. The company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban ports to Spain at the rate of \$20 for each enlisted man, \$55 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the army ration basis, as provided for in the Government's advertisement for bids.

The bids of the several companies were considered, that of the Spanish Transatlantic Company finally being accepted, as in all respects it was regarded as the best made. On the basis of 24,000 enlisted men and 1,000 officers, it will cost the Government \$535,000 to transport the prisoners.

The bid from the Spanish steamship company was a surprise to the department officials, and the New York World says a lawyer has been retained by the steamship companies who were unsuccessful bidders for transporting the 24,000 captured Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain and will begin action to have the contract made by the government with the Compagnia Transatlantica Espanola set aside.

The ground taken is that the successful bidder is a licensed corporation of a nation with whom we are at war, and that according to a measure passed by the Spanish Cortes, one-half of the receipts of every corporation doing business under the Spanish government must be surrendered to the government to help defray the expenses of the war. By letting the contract to a Spanish corporation the United States government indirectly pays into the Spanish treasury an amount equal to one-half the contract stipulation. It is also contended that the government thereby releases from blockade all of the enemy's vessels, to be used in the transportation from the neutral ports, where they are now in shelter.

Only 143 cavalry horses were surrendered by the Spaniards. The others had been killed and eaten by the army.

Spain Wants Peace.

Tuesday the Spanish government through French Ambassador Cambon made a formal proposal for ending the war and arranging terms of peace to the United States at the white house and presented a note authorized by the Spanish minister of foreign affairs embodying the initial overtures of the government at Madrid. An hour after the interview the president directed that the following official statement be given out:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, presented to the president this afternoon at the white house a message from the Spanish government looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

The note handed to the president is brief. It does not propose any definite terms, but merely asks the United States for a statement of terms on which it will be willing to cease hostilities.

The officials are disappointed over Spain's failure to suggest terms, and it looks like an attempt to force the hand of the United States in regard to their policy concerning the disposition of the conquered territory. Whether the note was sent in good faith is the question for the president and cabinet to decide.

A cabinet officer said afterwards that the presentation of the note would have no effect on the vigorous policy the United States is pursuing. It is significant that this statement was made after Alger and Long had a conference with the president.

A diplomatic authority stated that the powers had forced Spain to this step and that as soon as negotiations were actually begun the countries interested would send warships to Spanish ports to protect her against her own people by crushing out any signs of rebellion which is so threatening.

Ex-Secretary-of-State Sherman stated tonight that he believed Spain's proposition was bona fide and that an agreement would not be difficult. He believed the president would propose to Spain:

1. Spanish soldiers leave Cuba and Spain give up all claims to the island.
2. Spain give Porto Rico to the United States.
3. Spain pay an indemnity.
4. The United States be given a coaling station in the Philippines.

He believed Spain would accept these terms.

Landed in Porto Rico.

St. THOMAS, July 26.—The American forces under command of General Miles are in possession of the little village of Guanica, Porto Rico, where they landed last night.

There were twelve vessels in the expedition, including five warships, among which were the Massachusetts, Columbia and Gloucester.

There was a strong Spanish force at Guanica and an attempt to resist the landing was made, but a few well directed shells from the Massachusetts soon put the enemy to flight. The Gloucester went close in shore and opened fire with her three and six pounders on the Spaniards, who replied without effect from their Mauser rifles. They seemingly finally retired.

The Gloucester then sent a party ashore to haul down the Spanish flag from the blockhouse near the beach. As the flag was being lowered the Spanish troops fired on the landing party, who replied spiritedly with rifle and machine guns. At least four Spaniards were killed but not an American was hurt.

Shafter's latest report gives his loss: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as so far the Spanish forces took no prisoners. This makes total killed 312 and casualties altogether 1595.

Arrangements for the currency debate at Omaha next September are progressing. Among those who have accepted a place on the program are such well known advocates of paper money as ex-Congressman Weller of Iowa, Hon. N. H. Motesinger of Indiana, Wm. W. Clay, John D. Gill and Allen Henry Smith of Chicago.—Ex.

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Car Load of Screen Doors and Windows. Just the Thing.

—CLARENDON, TEXAS.—

Enormous Cost of War.

A Washington expert figuring on the cost of war says:

"Accepting Mr. Dingley's estimate of 500 million dollars a year as the cost of the present war, it is going to cost four times as much to fight Spain for one year in 1898 as it cost to fight Great Britain for the eight years from 1775 to 1783. The war of 1812, which lasted two years and eight months, cost the United States a little over 107 million dollars, and to carry it on we put in the field 576,000 troops, nearly three times as many as we have now under arms.

The Mexican war, which lasted two years and three months, cost the American people 100 million dollars, and 112,000 troops were engaged in it. If the number of the troops who carried our flag victoriously to the capital of Mexico had been doubled, they would have about equaled the number of the army now in the field against Spain, and the cost of their two years and three months of operations would have been only about 200 million dollars.

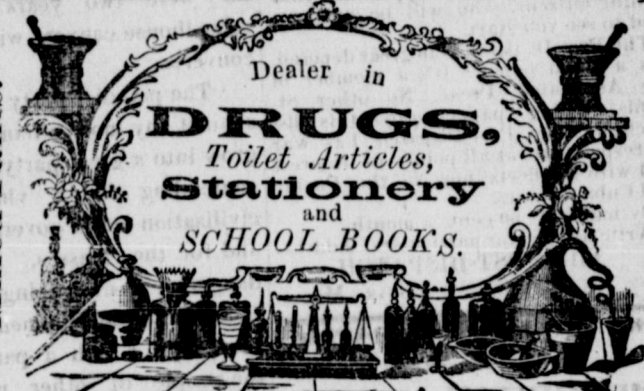
We have not lost any of our vessels in the war with Spain. The Maine is the only item of this kind that would figure in the coming bill of costs. The Maine cost about 2 1/2 million dollars to build. A more serious item would be compensation for the lives of the 266 American sailors destroyed with her. This might well justify a claim of 5 million dollars more to be distributed among the surviving families of the men who were thus treacherously killed. Other items in the bill would cover our general war expenses of all kinds; for coal, transportation by land and sea, for war supplies of all kinds, for the pay of our sailors and soldiers and for the losses sustained by the interruption and disturbance of our trade and commerce, not only with Cuba itself, but with other parts of the world.

The Quartermaster's Department has estimated that 44 million dollars will be needed to pay the transportation charges alone of our armies now engaged in fighting Spain for six months. The Navy Department's latest estimate of the cost of furnishing our fleets in time of peace with all their necessary equipment—of which coal is the leading article—was nearly 1 1/2 million dollars a year. The exigencies of war have doubled it. This has nothing to do with the cost of the guns or the ammunition, or the torpedoes; it covers only such things as coal, hemp, wire, anchors, chains, cables, nautical instruments, lamps, bunting and other things that come strictly under the head of "ships' equipments."

The high cost of modern ordnance and ammunition would swell Spain's indemnity bill. A complete supply of ammunition to fill once all the vessels sent to sea against Spain costs about 4 1/2 million dollars. One battleship's full supply of shot and shell costs about \$400,000. Every time one of our monster 13-inch guns is fired the charge costs nearly \$1,500; a great many of these charges are already included in our little account against Spain. The smaller guns are fired at a cost running all the way from \$200 up to \$1,000 for each charge. The guns themselves are costly. The bill for 100 high power

H. D. RAMSEY,

White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil and Mixed Paints.



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And Dealers in

COAL AND WOOD,

Clarendon, Texas.

steel guns for sea-coast defenses, built at Bethlehem, Pa., is \$3,500,000—averaging \$35,000 apiece.

A Sunday Record.

Sunday, May 1—Spain's Asiatic squadron destroyed.

Sunday, July 3—Spain's Cape Verde fleet destroyed.

Sunday, July 17—American army enters Santiago.

Sunday, July 24—Gen. Miles landed in Porto Rico with the van of the invading army.

The Cotton Belt Exhibit.

We are in receipt of photographic reproductions of the Cotton Belt Exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb.

One of the most complete exhibits of the kind ever made. There is nothing whatever, even the flooring, that does not form an integral part of the exhibit itself. The railing which encloses the exhibit is made of the different woods of Arkansas, highly polished; the supports which sustain the upper portion of the outer enclosure are composed jointly of bales of cotton and sheaves of corn and wheat grown in Arkansas and Texas. The grasses used for decorative purposes are representative grasses of the States traversed by the Cotton Belt Route, and so on to the smallest detail of the exhibit. In short, there is nothing foreign to the exhibit, and nothing that is not representative of the four great States represented—Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Reference to a few of the articles distinguishable in the photographs may prove interesting. In the first photograph we see the front view of the exhibit. Prominent from this view will be seen two tall columns of barrels—one of finished product, the other representing the barrels in a semi-complete condition. Directly in front of the hexagonal column can be seen several jars of fruit of superior excellence, while directly behind the column can be seen the margins of two large cereal pictures, representing the Southwest as it was and as it is to-day.

These are about all of the prominent features distinguishable in the photographs, and they can be seen in varying degrees of distinctness in all of the photographs reproduced in this leaflet. The exhibit, with its thousand and one interesting details will have to be seen to be appreciated. A careful examination of the different articles on exhibition cannot fail to impress one with the vastness of the resources of the territory traversed by the Cotton Belt Route, and of the advantages of a residence in that section. Handsomely illustrated pamphlets, describing this wonderful section, are being distributed at the exhibit, or they can be secured free from Mr. E. W. LaBeaure, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

S. J. WHITE,

-Physician and Surgeon-offers his professional services to the people of Clarendon and vicinity. Office at Dr. Stocking's drug store.

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER. 203 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS. General Attorney Texas Press Association.

Dr. CLIFFORD H. NELSON

Dentist. CLARENDON, TEXAS. Office open from about the 15th to 30th of each month.

J. S. MORRIS, M. D.

Division surgeon F. W. & D. R'y. CLARENDON - TEXAS.

E. CORBETT, PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

CLARENDON, Tex.

Clarendon Brass Band. The following names compose the Clarendon Brass band, also the instruments they will use, which have already been ordered: Ben Anderson, solo cornet. Schooler, 1st cornet. F. A. White, 2nd cornet. W. T. White, 3rd cornet. C. H. Nelson, piccolo. Gracie Anderson, 1st alto. Adie Hill, 2nd alto. Charley Richards, 3rd alto. W. A. Caldwell, baritone. Lee S. Smith, 4th bass. S. Anderson, tuba. J. J. Fenwick, bass drum. Will Adams, tenor drum. They propose to make the band second to none in the panhandle.

"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLain, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsy, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, sores, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at Stocking's drug store.

Neat candidate's cards, any size, at this office.

Officers of Our Navy Who Are Distinguished Inventors

The American navy has supplied hundreds of the inventions which have played important parts in the development of the modern navy. The first essential step, the introduction of the ironclad and the monitor, was American born. Another initial advance quite as important in its way was the construction of the modern high-power rifles, requiring in their design a high order of mathematical ability and an intimate knowledge of the characteristics of modern steel. All guns in the navy have been designed by Professor Philip R. Alger, a former graduate of Annapolis, who has since been transferred to the corps of the professors of mathematics in the navy, and who is the highest authority on ordnance matters in this country, if not in the world. Professor Alger received a diploma from the World's Fair Commission for his system of gun construction, now in use in the navy.

In order to make these guns efficient, methods had to be devised for handling them on board ship; opening and closing the breach for loading, mounting them on carriages for sighting and training, protecting them with armor, supplying them with powder and shell, developing smokeless powder for their use, designing primers, fuses, telescopic sights and a hundred little accessories used in connection with their services. It was also essential to provide the necessary appliances for using the modern automobile torpedoes to be fired from our ships and torpedo boats; apparatus for signaling orders from the conning tower to the guns and to every part of the ship, for measuring the distance of the enemy, for countermining harbors and clearing channels at many other devices more or less directly connected with the ships as a fighting machine.

To perfect these devices in foreign navies the government have had to pay millions of dollars for improvements and inventions that tended to make their guns and ships more powerful in their keen competition for supremacy. In this country, the home of the inventor, our government had paid

from 500 pounds to half a ton, of our 8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch and 13-inch guns. The army has also recently adopted it. These plugs were formerly handled by hydraulic machinery, but Fletcher's device enabled this to be done by hand power by one man. So successful was the device that one man, with his left hand turning a crank, can unlock from the breech of the gun its plug, weighing 1,150 pounds, withdraw it to the rear and swing it clear in seven seconds.

Finally Mr. Fletcher is the inventor of a rapid-fire gun which is now the standard of the navy. His device is being used on all the 3-inch, 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch guns in the service.

Just before the war with Spain began Secretary Long recommended to Congress an appropriation to build a big powder factory for making smokeless powder. At the same time he announced that a satisfactory smokeless powder had been made after many years of experiment, and that this powder was superior to the smokeless powders made abroad. "Lieutenant J. B. Bernadou showed special aptitude for this work and capacity for the solution of the problems involved in the prosecution of the experimental work of this nature," said the report of the inspector in charge of the torpedo station at Newport. This Lieutenant Bernadou is now at Key West recovering from wounds received while in command of the Wilslow at Cardenas. It was in fact Lieutenant Bernadou and Commander G. A. Montgomery who invented the smokeless powder just adopted by the Navy Department. The navy is particularly proud of this achievement. Foreign governments possess a smokeless powder, but it contains nitro-glycerine, which makes it unreliable and dangerous, and besides develops a high heat which soon ruins a gun. All countries have been working for the ideal smokeless powder containing no nitro-glycerine, and we are the first to get it. As in many other matters, our Navy Department stayed behind Europe in the adoption of a smoke-

the plug until it was unlocked and then withdraw it. The reverse motion of the lever drove the plug home and then turned it until it locked. The Dashiell mechanism has been supplanted by the Fletcher mechanism, but it is still to be found on some rapid-fire guns.

Lieutenant W. H. Driggs and Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder are the inventors of a rapid-fire mechanism, which is of the same class as the well-known Hotchkiss gun. It is applied to one-pounder and six-pounder guns. This invention is owned by a private corporation, unlike most of the navy inventions, which belong to the government.

Commodore John A. Howell is the inventor of the automobile torpedo, which bears his name. Its mechanism consisted chiefly of a heavy cog wheel made to revolve at a high rate of speed before the torpedo is put in the water. Commodore Howell sold this invention to the Hotchkiss company, and for a time drew a royalty on it. Of late it has been supplanted by the Whitehead torpedo.

Lieutenant Joseph Strauss is the inventor of improvements in mounting turret guns. He conceived the idea of the double turret, having an eight-inch turret placed on top of a thirteen-inch turret, as used on the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, which were launched not long ago at Newport News.

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn invented the Franklin life buoy, and sold it to a concern in Bath, Me. It is a self-lighting buoy. Two small tin cases attached to it contain phosphide of calcium. Stoppers to these cases are attached to the ship, so that when the buoy is thrown into the water the stoppers are withdrawn, and when the buoy strikes the water the combination of the chemical with the water makes a bright flame.

Lieutenant Very, late of the navy, devised a set of signals which are now in use, not only in our navies, but in all the navies of the world. Lieutenant Herbert O. Dunn invented a stockless anchor, which is now in use on some naval vessels. Lieutenants Van Duzer and Mason were the inventors of an ingenious electric steering gear. Lieutenant Fiske and Lieutenant Lucien Young are the joint inventors of a boat detaching apparatus. Chief Engineer Harry Webster invented a clinometer, used to determine the angle roll of a ship. Chief Engineer Nathan P. Towne is the inventor of an improved boiler. Lieutenants Diehl and Gibson are inventors of a "compensating binacle," designed to neutralize the magnetism of a steel ship's hull. Passed Assistant Engineer Tobin is the inventor of the famous Tobin bronze, much used for hulls of racing yachts and for the shells of torpedoes, and Prof. E. C. Munroe, of the navy, is the inventor of the high explosive "jovite."

These are only samples of the many contributions to inventions which naval officers have made. Their inventive talent and their skill in designing have made the ships of the United States navy superior in every convenience and efficiency to those of Europe. In fact, many foreign governments pay tribute to the superiority of American ideas in royalties on the inventions of American naval officers.

BEACON FIRES IN CHINA.

The payment last month of the great war indemnity from China to Japan has again aroused the question why so little patriotism was shown by the Chinese during their late war. It is not generally known that a vast secret society flourishes in that country to oppose the present emperor, and that a majority of the Chinese army is said to belong to this society. One reason for this opposition is that the present emperor is not strictly a Chinaman, but belongs to a Tartar dynasty.

In China, such beacon fires as spread the alarm of the Spanish Armada through England, still call to war. Some years ago, the story goes, the emperor sat with a beautiful woman, looking toward the beacon hills. She would like to see those waiting piles lighted, and upon her insisting the thing was done. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the provinces, and troops came hurrying from all sides.

When the leaders learned that no danger menaced, that the fires were lighted to satisfy the whim of a woman, their wrath fed on their lost confidence, and with the actual call to arms the response was slow and unenthusiastic. It was a repetition of the old story in Webster's spelling-book. "Wolf" had been cried too often.

"You may roughly divide nations as the living and the dying," Lord Salisbury declared in a recent address before the Primrose league. China belongs to the second class; but she will not have existed in vain if her example teaches living nations that faith in their rulers and the patriotism of the people are the sure defense of nations.

An Ideal Woman.

According to the Academy, Sudermann is "a muscular giant, bearded and blue-eyed," resembling "the ideal woman of Wagnerian drama." He is a native of eastern Prussia.

A Great Scheme.

Browne—"What is your object in visiting Spain at this time?" Towne—"I want to be on the ground early so I can have first choice of castles."—New York Journal.

Astronomers tell us that in our solar system there are at least 17,000,000 comets of all sizes.

A WEEK'S TEXAS NEWS

Brief Accounts of Important Matters.

Faithful Record of Improvements, Crops, Accidents, and Items of General Interest.

Terrible Fall.

Houston, Tex., July 25.—A woman falling heading from a third story window of the building at 914 Franklin avenue was the appalling spectacle that met the eyes of the passer-by on the opposite side of the street yesterday morning. A number of cotton men have their offices in this building, and the crash upon the roof of the awning brought them and others to the scene of the affair.

The woman for a time remained where she fell, as if she had been killed, but soon she began to show signs of returning consciousness, and she was gently lifted and taken into the hall on the second floor.

Dr. Knox made an examination of the injured body as best he could, and gave it as his opinion that she was not seriously injured, though, of course, he had not had an opportunity of making a thorough examination. He found that her collar bone was broken, but other than this she had received no broken bones.

The injured woman is Mrs. Ella Kleiner, who lives with her husband at 1820 Congress avenue, and she was taken to her home as soon as she had recovered sufficiently from the shock.

It seems that Mrs. Kleiner had been engaged in cleaning up the third floor of the building nearly opposite the Hutchings house, which is known as Union Labor hall. She had made good progress with her work, but becoming very warm, she went to the window overlooking Franklin avenue, and in order to catch the breeze sat in the window, with her back against one side of the casing and her feet braced against the other.

While in this position she is supposed to have lost her balance and toppled out head first.

Father Found.

Gainesville, Tex., July 25.—A week ago a lady, supposed to be a widow, died and was buried by charity in East Gainesville. She left a little girl 5½ years old. Before dying she said her husband was living, and declared it to be her desire that he be found and the child sent to him. The lady in whose care the child was temporarily left found the husband by diligent inquiry. His home is at Sallisaw, Cherokee nation, and there the child was sent. The little fellow had to make the trip alone, and when he was put aboard he screamed and fought desperately. It was an affecting scene, for the little child was very fond of the lady in whose care she had been left, and while waiting in the depot on the arrival of the train wept and sobbed continuously.

Beach Hotel Burns.

Galveston, July 25.—About 4:30 Saturday morning the Beach hotel caught fire from an unknown cause, and was completely burned down. The hotel was erected in 1883 and cost \$263,000. It was the finest seaside hotel on the southern coast. Four years ago it was foreclosed on by the city for taxes, and bought in by W. E. Hughes of Dallas for about \$20,000. The owner Monday placed \$25,000 insurance on the building. It had been impossible till then to get insurance since the foreclosure proceedings. It was to have been opened Saturday for the summer.

Freight Wreck.

Nacogdoches, Tex., July 25.—There was a big freight wreck fifteen miles north of here Saturday evening, on the Houston, East and West Texas. The locomotive and several cars went through a trestle that had burned, and two railroad employes were hurt. The passenger trains going both ways had to turn back. Passengers were transferred.

Woman's Body Found.

Caldwell, Tex., July 25.—Saturday morning early the body of Anna Goubeok, a Bohemian, was found in the road a few miles north of here. She was traveling along the road, and was overcome by the heat. An inquest was held Saturday morning, and the verdict was in accordance with the above.

Stamp Holder.

Waxahachie, Tex., July 25.—A man in this city has patented a stamp holder. He had seen people rub stamps on their hair to keep them from sticking together and spermiociti suggested it. He greased sheets of paper and made a book. He has sold the north loads of the books since the revenue act went into effect.

Noble Dead.

Itasca, Tex., July 25.—Forty-three members of the Itasca Cotton Choppers' Relief association went out Saturday and cleaned out forty acres of cotton for Mrs. Vesta Collier. Her husband having died on July 20, her neighbors extended the favor by plowing her crop out.

Details Too Ghastly.

Waco, Tex., July 26.—Judge W. H. Lessing wrote his cousin, Capt. Rodley D. Evans of the Iowa, sending him copies of Spanish accounts of the Cervera fleet incident. In reply Capt. Evans wrote to Judge Evans, who is his cousin, as follows:

"United States Steamship Iowa of Santiago de Cuba, July 13, 1898.—My dear Lessing: Yours of June 28 received. The Spaniards have a way of sinking our ships and killing us—in the newspapers. I rather think they found me a pretty lively corpse on July 3. Of course the newspapers have given you full news of the glorious encounter.

"The details can never be told—they are too ghastly. From the time the first gun was fired until the third ship was burning on the rocks we killed thirty Spaniards per minute. The Oquendo, which kept company with me for about eight minutes, at a range of 1200 yards, has sixty-four holes in her as she lies on the rocks. Sincerely, "R. D. EVANS."

Constable Hurt.

Hillsboro, Tex., July 26.—Constable John Kirk received a dangerous cut last night on the excursion train from Dallas. He was called upon by some of the train crew to quiet some men on the train who were acting in a boisterous manner. An affray occurred in which Kirk got a cut an inch and a half deep over his heart and a slight cut over the right shoulder. John Woodall and W. W. Pitts, who were assisting him, also had narrow escapes. Woodall was cut slightly on the neck and Pitts' vest was cut through on the left side. H. H. Emerson of West was arrested and jailed under a charge of an assault to murder.

Fire at Crawford.

Crawford, Tex., July 26.—This morning about 4 o'clock Crawford was aroused by the cries of fire. The large stone building owned and occupied by Allen Bros. was on fire and an hour later was all consumed but the walls, and are believed to be entirely ruined. There was not a single article taken from the house, as the heat was so intense no one could venture near the building.

The fire was no doubt put there by some robber or other malicious person. The insurance is light, especially on the building, as it was supposed to be the safest house in town, being built of stone and covered with iron.

Peculiar Runaway.

Hillsboro, Tex., July 26.—Dr. M. D. Knox happened to a peculiar and dangerous runaway accident yesterday. A front wheel of his buggy came off and the horse became frightened and ran away, colliding with a telephone post and turning the buggy upside down. It all occurred so quickly that he could not jump and he fell under the buggy on his head. An ugly angular cut was inflicted in his head. It is not considered dangerous.

Are Recovering.

Texarkana, Tex., July 26.—H. E. Hawk, whose family was poisoned last Saturday by watermelon that they had eaten, came to town and swore out a warrant against the man who sold him the melon, but refused to make known his name. An analysis of the melon revealed unmistakable evidence of arsenic in heavy doses. All of the victims are recovering except the hired hand, who died Saturday night.

Body Found.

Texarkana, Tex., July 26.—The body of Walter Carr, the young man who was drowned in Red river on Friday, was recovered yesterday a few miles below the spot where his clothes were discovered. There was nothing about the corpse to indicate foul play, and the supposition is now prevailing that the young man came to his death by accident while bathing in the river.

Ate Matches.

Belton, Tex., July 26.—Mrs. J. M. Reisinger of the Sparta neighborhood on Saturday ate the heads of 289 parlor matches and died Sunday. She had been tried for lunacy, but could not be received into the asylum at the time.

Supposed Suicide.

Corpus Christi, Tex., July 26.—A man arrived Sunday night from Pensacola, Fla., secured a room at Anderson Cottage, in this city, and informing the proprietor that he was ill, immediately retired. Neighbors near by were awakened yesterday morning by loud groans, and on investigation it was found that the occupant of the room was in a comatose condition. He died shortly afterwards. By his bedside was found a bottle of laudanum.

At Fort Morgan.

Sherman, Tex., July 26.—Private Leslie Maxey, company F, first United States volunteer infantry, Grayson rifles, has been selected as sergeant major of the regiment.

A letter from Fort Morgan, Ala., announces that company F, third Texas volunteer infantry (Lyon infantry), are being daily put through artillery practice, which indicates they are to do garrison duty, perhaps, for the war.

Immunes Off.

Galveston, Tex., July 23.—The first regiment, United States volunteers (Galveston immunes), left for New Orleans yesterday on three trains, via the International and Great Northern and Texas and Pacific railways. At New Orleans they will immediately embark on the steamship Berlin for Santiago. A vast concourse of people was at the railroad yard to bid them good-bye. There was a hitch in the loading of the equipment and supplies at the camp, and the crowd stood for three hours under the broiling sun to say a last word to the soldiers. Houston had a reception arranged for company H, Capt. Bejac, of that city. Palestine had ten beebes barbecued and had lots of good things for the regiment. The section containing the second battalion, to which company I, Capt. Allen, belong, was allowed a stop of an hour and a half at Palestine, so that the boys of that company could enjoy a brief stay with their friends and relatives.

Dead Done by Dastards.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 23.—The developments in the Santa Fe hold-up Thursday night, this side of Saginaw, eight miles from Fort Worth, show clearly that it was one of the most carefully arranged plans to put to death the engineer and fireman having the engine in charge and to destroy the lives of numberless passengers, if necessary, to carry out their intention of robbing the train.

Yesterday morning about a peck of dynamite was found on the grade near where the bandits were fired upon by the officers. The fact is ascertained that the outlaws had deliberately wrapped four sticks of dynamite together and provided it with fuse and cap and placed it in front of the express car, going to the extent of lighting the fuse, with the end in view of blowing up the entire train of passengers if it was necessary to accomplish their inhuman, outrageous and nefarious work.

The fireman was killed and the engineer badly wounded.

Despondency the Cause.

Gonzales, Tex., July 23.—Mrs. Johanna Myers, wife of H. Myers of this city, who has been living on a farm near here with her husband and children during the present season, has been in bad health for some time, and it seems that her complaints failed to respond to the usual remedies. Thursday evening she wandered away from the house about 6 o'clock, and not returning, her husband went in search of her. It was some time before he could get any trace of her, but at last, as he was passing a tank, he discovered her body floating in the water. He immediately rushed to her assistance, and aided by a neighbor, the woman was taken from the water, but an investigation showed that he had arrived too late, as death had claimed her. An inquest held resulted in a verdict of suicide, supposed to have been caused by despondency over what the deceased considered an incurable disease.

Well Digger Killed.

Big Sandy, Tex., July 23.—Fred Wright, an old well digger, was killed in a well here. He went down to take out an old curbing, preparatory to replacing it with a new one and cleaning it out, when the dirt broke in upon him from above, completely covering him up, he dying from suffocation.

President Pardoned Him.

Paris, Tex., July 23.—Dr. H. J. Short, who was convicted of assault to murder at the last term of the federal court in this city, and who has been an inmate of the city hospital since court adjourned suffering from consumption, was pardoned by the president.

Lady Injured.

Terrell, Tex., July 23.—While Mrs. B. M. Childress and Mrs. A. J. Barranger were driving the horse to their buggy shied to one side and the latter was thrown from the vehicle, sustaining severe bruises about the head and body and a cut on the chin two inches long.

Young Passenger.

Denison, Tex., July 23.—One of the smallest passengers who has ever passed through Denison on a railroad train went through yesterday, en route to a point north of Hannibal. It was a little girl between 4 and 5 years old, who was traveling from Gainesville to this northern point. She had a ticket pinned on her dress, and was very kindly cared for by the trainmen and men about the Union station, as well as by the travelers, all of whom looked after her smallest comfort.

Found Dead.

Houston, Tex., July 23.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock as John Hardy and Ed Hennessey were walking along Baker street, in the fifth ward, near Willow, they saw the form of a man lying under a tree as if he were asleep. At first they supposed that it was some tramp who had overslept himself, but as they approached they saw the man was dead. An open bottle of morphine near the body told the tale of the death.



OFFICERS WHO ARE FAMOUS INVENTORS.

little or nothing. Nearly every improvement has been invented by its naval officers. One instance of a naval officer who received compensation for an invention was that of Chief Constructor Wilson, now retired, to whom the Navy Department paid \$10,000 for an air port-hinge. But most of the work of naval officers' brain have been given to the government free.

How much the inventive faculty of its keen-minded officers has meant to the Navy Department is illustrated in the case of Lieutenant Frank F. Fletcher, now on duty in the ordnance bureau. It was said at a hearing before a committee of the Senate last winter, on a bill to give naval inventor's compensation, that a gun-mount of Mr. Fletcher's had saved the government more than \$500,000. All rapid-fire guns are now placed on this gun-mount and the World's Fair Commissioners awarded it a diploma. Briefly described and without technical terms, this gun-mount is the application of ball-bearings to the upper carriage of the gun, with a hydraulic check to take up the recoil after firing, and a spiral spring to return it to its place. There is also elevating and training gear of a complicated character.

Mr. Fletcher is the inventor of several other devices. One of these is a breech mechanism for heavy guns. This mechanism is used for handling all the heavy breech plugs, weighing

less powder until we had one that was perfect.

Lieutenant B. A. Fiske, prolific inventor in electrical devices, made some years ago a range finder for automatically finding distances at sea. It is one of the most useful contrivances on shipboard, and is worth an immense sum to the navy. Another of Lieut. Fiske's inventions was the stadimeter—very clever modification of the sextant, by which it is possible to measure the distance of a ship from the height of its mast or smoke stack. Still another was a range indicator—an electrical device for signaling from the conning tower to the gun captain the direction and distance of the enemy. This is fitted on nearly all our ships.

Captain Sigsbee of the St. Paul, is an inventor. The navy now uses a deep-sea sounding apparatus and parallel rulers for navigation of his invention.

Lieutenant Dashiell invented a breech mechanism which was a great improvement on all that had preceded it. It was adopted by the navy department in 1892, and was introduced on many rapid-fire guns. This device enabled the man at the breech of the gun to do with one motion what had always taken two. In the breech mechanism the plug had to be turned with one motion until it unlocked, and then withdrawn with another motion. But by an arrangement of cogs Lieutenant Dashiell made the pull of a lever turn

The Industrial West.

W. P. BLAKE, Publisher.

CLARENDON, TEXAS.

TEXAS TRANSPIRINGS.

Cleburne is entitled to free mail delivery.

Sherman is to have more electric street lamps.

McKinney's mammoth steel elevator is nearly completed.

A board of health has been organized at Texarkana.

The Womack flouring mill at Whitewright is fast approaching completion.

"Admiral Dewey," Greenville's new chemical fire engine, has arrived at that city.

Walter Caro, a young man, was drowned in Red river, near Texarkana, on the 22d.

T. J. Stevenson, who fell from a switch engine at Texarkana several days ago, died from his injuries.

Idefonso Guerro was found guilty of the murder of Miguel Satozar at Laredo and given ninety-nine years.

Orange county courthouse bonds to the amount of \$35,000 have been approved by Attorney General Crane.

J. W. Addis of the Texas and Pacific railway has gone to Paterson, N. J., to receive twelve locomotives for his road.

Rev. C. H. Garrett, pastor of the Welino Street Methodist church, Sherman, is holding a series of tent meetings.

The Oil Well Supply company of Pittsburg, Pa., has been granted permission to do business in Texas. The capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000.

The Bates and Bowling brothers endeavored to settle a former quarrel Saturday at Cuero by a six-shooter battle. One of the Bowlings was seriously wounded.

A 14-year-old boy was found guilty by a jury at Oak Cliff of stealing some watermelons out of a farmer's field and fined 1 cent and costs. The latter amounted to \$19.

A street car collided with a farmer's wagon at Fort Worth a few days ago at the Railroad avenue crossing. The occupant, an old man named Camira, was thrown from the wagon and badly hurt.

All the family of H. F. Hawk, excepting the latter, residing at Dixon Bridge, near Texarkana, were poisoned by eating a watermelon. A hired man named Glenn died. Timely remedies saved the others' lives.

George R. Ritenour, a Confederate soldier, and one of the Virginia militia who stood guard over John Brown prior to the latter's execution at Harper's Ferry, died at Sherman on the 18th instant, aged 60 years.

The charter of the Deepwater Gin company of Deepwater, Harris county, was filed with the secretary of state at Austin. Capital stock, \$5000. Incorporators: W. E. Jones, J. B. Hill and A. J. Schureman.

The residence of Mrs. Nannie King, in the northern part of Ennis, together with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 18th. The house was insured for \$1000 and the goods for \$800.

A very deplorable runaway accident occurred to Mrs. John Denny of Bedford at Fort Worth. Her team became frightened, ran away and at the corner of Third and Elm streets she was thrown out and seriously injured.

The magnificent residence of Capt. F. W. Ball, at Fort Worth, which with its furniture was valued at \$40,000, was almost totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on the 20th. It consisted of ten rooms, and the furniture was costly. The mansion was erected in 1888.

The Seventh Day Adventists are holding their nineteenth camp meeting and conference at Fort Worth. Over one hundred tents have been pitched and about 1200 persons are in attendance. Elder C. McReynolds of Keene, president of the Texas conference, preside. Several noted ministers from abroad are present.

A few mornings ago Rev. Bartow B. Ramage, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Fort Worth, united in marriage W. J. A. Elliott, storekeeper on the Espuela ranch, and Miss Annie E. McDade. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were child sweethearts in Scotland. Ten years ago the groom left his native land to seek his fortune in "the states," locating eventually on the great west Texas ranch. During the ten long years the lovers kept Cupid, the postal authorities, etc., busy waiving pledges of undying affection over the Atlantic. Finally Miss McDade, accompanied by her mother, left Bonnie Scotland's hills and proceeded to Fort Worth, where "love's young dream" was consummated by Hymen's holy bonds.

Ed Sweency happened to a peculiar, yet serious accident at Hillsboro. While in his barn a horse turned around against him suddenly and knocked him against the wall, mashing a shoulder and breaking one bone. He was badly bruised.

THANKS OF CONGRESS FORWARDED DEWEY.

Aguinaldo and Others Will be Given to Understand That Uncle Sam Will Control Philippines Without Help.

America Must Control.

Washington, July 26.—The public commendation of Admiral Dewey's power of diplomacy by the secretary of state in Secretary Long's official letter to the admiral is regarded here as of more than ordinary importance.

It is taken as a proof that matters are now in such shape that Admiral Dewey can be informed of the safety of this country from all complications growing out of the conditions at Manila. With all foreign troubles out of the way, Dewey will be able to turn his entire attention to the insurgent chief, Aguinaldo.

The administration has decided, so it is stated on the highest authority, that Admiral Dewey shall be directed to notify Aguinaldo that he must at once acknowledge the precedence of American control or take the consequences of refusal. With the arrival of the third expedition within the next few days, Admiral Dewey will be in a position to enforce this ultimatum. The president expects that Manila will be in our possession by the end of the present week, after which nothing will be left for Capt. Gen. Augusti but surrender.

Sampson's Report.

Washington, July 26.—The official reports of the great naval battle of Santiago in which Admiral Cervera's fleet was sunk are in possession of the navy department.

Admiral Sampson holds that he was in command of the whole fleet and that in his temporary absence, Commodore Schley and the other officers of the fleet only carried out his general plans against the possible escape of Admiral Cervera's ships. He takes it for granted that he will be entitled to the glory which belongs to the commanding officer in a successful naval or land battle.

Commodore Schley is eulogized in the reports for his prompt disposition of the fleet in the emergency, and for his coolness and daring during the fight. In this respect he will be given only a larger share of praise than any of the captains of the battleships.

Will Not Receive Her.

London, July 26.—A Madrid correspondent says:

"An American lady, said to be Schley's daughter, has arrived here, but neither the queen regent nor any responsible personage will receive her. She will probably be required to depart at the earliest possible date."

(Presumably the American lady referred to is Miss Jessie Schley, daughter of Mr. Charles Schley of Milwaukee, a cousin of Commodore Schley. Miss Schley is a member of the Paris Peace society and went to Madrid with the intention of conferring with the queen regent and Senor Sagasta, from where she proposed to proceed to Washington for an interview with President McKinley. Her course has been disapproved by her father, who has written her to return to Milwaukee immediately.)

Stenographer Killed.

St. Louis, July 26.—Charles A. Brant, a stenographer, stopped to mail a letter at the corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets last night and was shot and almost instantly killed. Three shots were fired and three men were seen to run. Brant staggered across the street and fell dead. In his pocket was an affectionate letter, evidently to his wife, but addressed to postoffice box 693 Asbury Park, N. J.; also a will headed: "To Miss Mary Harding, Daventport, Asbury Park, whom I desire to be notified in case of my sudden death, and who, in the sight of God, is my lawful wife."

Miss Harding is the daughter of Roger E. Harding, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, to whom Brant was married in 1896 against the wishes of her father. They were divorced in April, 1897.

David McClosker & Co., of New York and Chicago, dealers in linens and woollens, have failed.

Japan Will Assist.

London, July 26.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Japanese warships Washino, Chin Yen, Itsukushima and Sal Yen have been hastily dispatched to Saesho to reinforce the Japanese squadron there, making it the strongest in those waters. It has been ordered to co-operate with British and American admirals in the event of international complications.

While the dispatch does not explain the matter, it is inferred the squadron is desired to be in readiness for Philippine operations.

Bound for Porto Rico.

Washington, July 26.—The war department was busied yesterday hurrying the dispatch of the remainder of Miles' expedition against Porto Rico. Such progress has been made that it is hoped all of the troops will be on Porto Rican soil within a week at the latest. Gen. Miles is not expected to defer his landing until that time, but presumably will pick out a suitable place for encamping his troops and establish himself ashore awaiting the arrival of the other detachments now on their way.

War department officials expect that the first news received from Gen. Miles will come through the press dispatches, as the general has not with him, so far as known, any dispatch boats. It will be at least Saturday before direct communication can be established with him, and in the meantime reliance must be had on the dispatch boats running across to St. Thomas, distance about four hours' run.

The work of embarkation at Hampton Roads is being conducted with much less difficulty and delay than was expected. Col. Hecker, in charge of the transportation department, who has just arrived from that place, has reported to Secretary Alger that it is eminently suited to embarkation of troops. Consequently the secretary yesterday ordered all of Gen. Grant's brigade, 3000 men, from Chickamauga to Newport News.

It is not expected that all of the transports required for their accommodation will have arrived there by the time the soldiers will be in readiness, but they will encamp on suitable ground there; and it is believed will be benefited by the change from Chickamauga.

The signal service has succeeded in reclaiming from the battlefield of Santiago the tubes which supplied the military balloon with pure hydrogen gas, and they, with the balloonist, have been brought over to Tampa on the steamer Adria. The tubes will be recharged immediately and the whole apparatus will be dispatched at once to Porto Rico to assist Gen. Miles in his campaign there. The balloon is said to have proved of great value in the Santiago campaign, and from the character of the country in Porto Rico where military operations must be conducted, it is believed that it can also be used to advantage there.

Relief Needed.

Atlanta, Ga., July 26.—The following was received by Gen. Moorman:

New Orleans, La., July 25.—Gen. George Moorman, adjutant general United Confederate Veterans, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.: For humanity's sake intercede with commanding officer of this department in Atlanta to have Texas troops at the Rigolets and Chefmature, where they are being annihilated by mosquitoes, removed to New Orleans. A. A. MAGINNIS.

The sender is a citizen of New Orleans, of the highest character. Upon its receipt it was referred to the commanding officer of the department of the gulf, with the indorsement of Gen. Moorman and Lieut. Gen. W. L. Cabell, commander of the trans-Mississippi division, United Confederate Veterans.

United States troops have landed in Porto Rico.

Thanks of Congress.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary Long has forwarded to Admiral Dewey the joint resolution of congress extending the thanks of congress for the victory achieved at Cavite. The resolution was beautifully engrossed and prefaced by a formal attestation of its authenticity by Secretary of State L. B. The whole being enclosed in gilded and ornamented Russia leather covers. Secretary Long, in his letter of transmittal, makes reference to a letter from the secretary of state complimenting Admiral Dewey upon his direction of affairs since the great naval victory.

Earl Minto is Canada's new governor general.

An expert says the Alaska gold fields are the richest in the world.

Dynamite on Board.

New York, July 26.—In a letter written to an officer here by Capt. William C. Brackley of the refrigerating and supply ship Port Victor, he says an attempt was made to blow up the ship when she was three days out. He said that a box containing thirty pounds of dynamite and gun cotton was found without any address on the main deck of the steamer. A clock-like mechanism had been arranged by which the explosives were to be set off. The box and explosives were thrown into the sea. The Port Victor left New York July 14.

Seems Feasible.

Washington, July 26.—Lieut. Hobson came over from New York to Washington and had a long conference yesterday with Assistant Secretary Allen, Capt. Bradford and several other officers of the navy department, regarding the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. He succeeded while in New York in arranging with the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company for the execution of the plans he had prepared for saving the vessel.

The wreckers have promised to get together the necessary apparatus required to lift and right the vessel, and expect to start the material for Santiago from New York on a fast vessel within three days. Lieut. Hobson is confident that if the work can be undertaken before a cyclone sets in it will result successfully.

Secretary Long said that the lieutenant's plan for raising the Colon seemed feasible.

The proposed plan involves methods and appliances outside of those usually employed in wrecking. They necessitate the use of appliances of various kinds in righting and raising the ship that rarely, if ever before, have been used on vessels of the size and weight of the Colon, and although there is some doubt of its success, the navy department officials think the prize well worth the experiment. Lieut. Hobson returned to New York, and will go to Santiago to supervise the wrecking work.

Santiago News.

Washington, July 25.—Santiago advices of the 23d are as follows:

The report published in the United States that there are thirty cases of yellow fever in the cavalry division proves on investigation to be unfounded. Capt. House requests that the report be definitely denied.

The first, third, sixth and ninth volunteers, the first and tenth regular cavalry regiments and six companies of the Randolph light artillery are encamped two miles northwest of El Caney, at the base of the mountains. The camp is apparently perfectly healthy as to location, and has a good water supply. The ground is well drained.

Malarial fever is prevalent, but it always yields to quinine treatment in the course of four or five days. The fact that the immunes in the regiment have had this fever as freely as the other men shows that the illness is not yellow jack.

There have been no fatalities from fever thus far, but so long as the men are exposed to the hot sun during the day and the increasing rains and the heavy night dews malaria will increase and our men grow worse. A second attack is much more difficult to eradicate, especially in the case of men exposed to the present conditions.

The cavalry is anxious to proceed to Porto Rico, but will be obliged to remain here until the Spanish prisoners of war have been transported to Spain, which it is believed will have been accomplished before the next month is well advanced.

The army is mentally depressed by inactivity and the uncertainty as to its future movements, together with the increasing malarial fever.

As soon as the Spanish soldiers have embarked Cubans will be allowed to enter the city freely.

The first embarkation is expected Thursday, in accordance with a contract made between the United States government and the Spanish Transatlantic company.

The United States transport ship Santiago left for Newport News with sick and wounded.

The steamer Jamaica arrived with passengers from Jamaica and proceeded to Guantanamo with provisions for the United States fleet.

The Spaniards turned over their cavalry horses. Only 143 were surrendered. The others had been killed for food the army.

About to Attack Manila.

London, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that Gen. Augusti, captain general of the Philippines, has telegraphed to the government as follows:

The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending.

No Governor General.

Washington, July 25.—It is said at the war department that Gen. Leonard Wood is not governor general of Santiago as has been reported and in fact there is no such officer as governor general or military governor. It is explained that the status is as follows:

Gen. McKibbin as senior officer of the detail of American troops in Santiago proper was the commanding officer. He fell ill and Gen. Wood was the second in rank by virtue of that fact he assumed command of all the American troops in Santiago.

Warner Arrested.

Louisville, Ky., July 25.—Lewis Warner, the defaulting president and treasurer, respectively, of the Hampshire County National bank and the Hampshire Savings bank of Northampton, Mass., and for whose capture a reward of \$1000 was offered, was arrested Saturday in this city. Warner embezzled upward of \$640,000 three months ago and has been at large ever since.

More troops have started from Tampa for Porto Rico.

Gomez Loyal.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 25.—Lieut. Charles Fritol of the Cuban army of this city, who was a member of the Cuban expedition on the steamer Florida, and who recently returned from Cuba, states that the Florida expedition was met by Gen. Gomez, and that he had a personal talk with the general, in the course of which he said when asked what message he had for the American people:

"I have only to say," said Gen. Gomez, "that the only man who has anything to say in the direction of matters is Mr. McKinley, and we shall do whatever he says."

"I have given instructions to all my forces to co-operate with the Americans, to whom we are much indebted."

Many Prisoners.

Washington, July 25.—The war department at midnight posted the following:

Santiago, via Hayti, July 24.—Adjutant general of the army, Washington, D. C.: Lieut. Miley has returned from San Luis and Palma Estriano, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of the Spanish. The number surrendered was larger than Gen. Toral reported—3005 Spanish troops and 350 volunteer guerrillas gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned over, loaded on ox carts and started to the railroad, Spanish troops accompanying him to San Luis, and all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations to-morrow. If numbers keep up as they have there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 from San Luis, 6000 from Guantanamo and over 2000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

SHAFTER, Major General.

President to Gordon.

Washington, July 25.—President McKinley has sent the following letter to Gen. John B. Gordon in response to the resolutions adopted by the Confederate Veterans' association in session in Atlanta, Ga.:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 23, 1898.—Hon. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta: Dear Gen. Gordon Your recent telegram in behalf of the United Confederate Veterans was very welcome, and I would have written to you before in acknowledgment, excepting for the unusual demands upon my time.

The present war has certainly served one very useful purpose in completely obliterating the sectional lines drawn in the last one. The response to the nation's call to arms has been equally spontaneous and patriotic in all parts of the country; Veterans of the gray, as well as of the blue, are now fighting side by side, winning equal honor and renown. Their brave deeds and the unequalled triumphs of our army and navy have received the gratitude of the people of the United States.

To have a hearty commendation from yourself and your colleagues of the work of this administration in the conduct of the war and the pledge of whatever support may be needed to help in bringing it to a successful completion is indeed most gratifying, and I thank you especially for the frank and cordial expression of the resolutions passed and forwarded to me. With kind regards, I am sincerely yours, WM. MCKINLEY.

Territory Troops.

Muscogee, I. T., July 25.—The third company of volunteers of 120 men, for service in the war against Spain, was organized Saturday, electing Earle Edmondson captain, Richard K. Cravens, first lieutenant, W. and Claude A. Thompson, second lieutenants, and was mustered in by Capt. C. A. Varnum, recruiting officer of the United States army, and Capt. Baker, regimental surgeon. This company will form part of the regiment of infantry made up from Indian, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona Territories, and will go to the Philippines.

Italy will not interfere in the Philippines.

Lieutenant Dead.

New Orleans, La., July 25.—Lieut. Bertie Sneed of company A, first Louisiana regiment, one of the best known and most capable newspaper reporters in the south, formerly of the Times-Democrat, died at Miami, Fla., Sunday afternoon of typhoid-malarial fever.

Spanish prisoners, numbering 254, were sent home yesterday via the Hesperia from Brooklyn yesterday. They cheered the stars and stripes.

Thousands Starving.

New York, July 25.—A Key West special says: Diario de la Marina reveals startling conditions of affairs in Havana. Thousands are starving.

Gen. J. F. Wade has succeeded Gen. Brooke at Chickamauga.

Don Carlos is said to be in Switzerland.

The Texas immunes are still at New Orleans.

Weak Stomach

Sensitive to every little indiscretion in eating, even to exposure to draughts and to over-perseparation—this condition is pleasantly, positively and permanently overcome by the magic tonic touch of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which literally "makes weak stomachs strong." It also creates an appetite—makes you feel real hungry, and drives away all symptoms of dyspepsia. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

It is the unfamiliar dangers that make us the most timid.

Loneliness is one of the world's heaviest burdens.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25¢ a bottle.

To talk is an easy matter; to act, quite different.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

The most complex problems look easy after being solved.

COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP makes the skin soft, white and healthy. Sold everywhere.

New studs for the ladies' shirt waists are in the form of turtles.

Beauty is Blood Deep. Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by wiring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents! All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Desirable damsels deem dainty dinners due devoted darlings.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Price, 75c.

Every man has doubtless spent \$1 trying to collect 60 cents.

Don't Tobacco Spoil and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-Tobacco, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

To win a man's love fan him in summer.

Eczema! The Only Cure.

Eczema is more than a skin disease, and no skin remedies can cure it. The doctors are unable to effect a cure, and their mineral mixtures are damaging to the most powerful constitution. The whole trouble is in the blood, and Swift's Specific is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated blood diseases.

Eczema broke out on my daughter, and continued to spread until her head was entirely covered. She was treated by several good doctors, but grew worse, and the dreadful disease spread to her face. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished, her head began to heal. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now sixteen years old, and has a magnificent growth of hair. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned.

H. T. SHORE, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Don't expect local applications of soaps and salves to cure Eczema. They reach only the surface, while the disease comes from within. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For the Blood

is the only cure and will reach the most obstinate case. It is far ahead of all similar remedies, because it cures cases which are beyond their reach. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other mineral. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY . . . **ROYAL BLUE FLYER.**
VIA
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTH-WESTERN
AND BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
En route to the Mountain Resorts of the Alleghenies and the Great Lakes Resorts of the Atlantic.
OBSERVATION, DINING and ELEGANT PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS.
The Picturesque Route of America.
C. P. FEGAN, T. P. A. DALLAS, TEXAS.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 48 for unnatural discharges, inflammation, gonorrhea, urethritis or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Prevents metastasis. Painless, and not irritating. THE LITTLE DRUGGIST, 25¢ per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

PENSIONS Get your Pension **DOUBLE QUICK**
Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1425 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OPIUM Habit. Only guaranteed Painless home cure. No interference with work. No publicity. Sample free. Dr. Purdy, Dept. E, Houston, Tex.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. HARRIS'S DISPENSARY, 101 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR GIBBS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION**

About Russian Soldiers.
A great many of our late-war soldiers have been attached to the subsistence department, so that they may be sure of getting the best there is to eat. Our soldiers are the best paid and the best fed in the world. The wages of a common soldier in Russia are 3 rubles per annum—about \$2.25. The rations are, daily, two pounds of suchary, which is a very coarse kind of bread made of cracked rye, baked hard at first, then cut in small pieces and further dried in a heated oven; a small quantity of salt and some soup. The soup is boiled in a huge cauldron capable of holding 400 gallons. Into the water is cast some cracked barley, together with the shell dirt, and to this a little salt is added, but nothing of the meat kind enters into the composition. The soup is dealt out by a number of men with dippers, every soldier in his turn receiving his allotted quantity. Sometimes an adventurous fellow presents a larger vessel than the regulations require, and when detected in the effort to get more than his share is punished with 100 lashes on his naked back.—New York Press.

A woman may be a heroine to everyone but her brother.

Company is the true stimulus to genuine mentality.

What will become of China?
None can see the outcome of the quarrel between the foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this race. Many people are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases. Good health can be retained if we use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Bachelor teas are now being given by the stay-at-home men.

Save baby's life and yourself many sleepless nights of anxiety by giving Dr. Hoffman's Teething Powders at once. Teething Aids. Regulates the bowels and makes teething easy.

Strange as it may seem, few women have been known to make a fortune from the frying pan.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE. 100 trial bottle and treatment. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A pleasant home is an earthly paradise to us.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

A man calls himself firm and his friends obstinate.

Life and the Liver.

"Success in life depends upon the liver" is the way Chase, Lamb, the poet and punster put it. Medical science has proven that nine-tenths of the ailments of living have their origin in the liver, and in constipation caused by its derangements. Keep the liver lively and it will be well. Modern science points out Cascarets as the only perfect, gentle, positive liver regulator fit to be used in the delicate human organism. All druggists sell Cascarets 10c, 25c, 50c, and we recommend them most heartily.

When a woman makes up her mind to do a thing she will do it.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It is a sign you are getting old when crowds annoy you.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

Work is the best panacea for the heart that is sore.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. I. C. C. C. to cure, druggists refund money.

Few smokers of cigarettes are possessors of matches.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

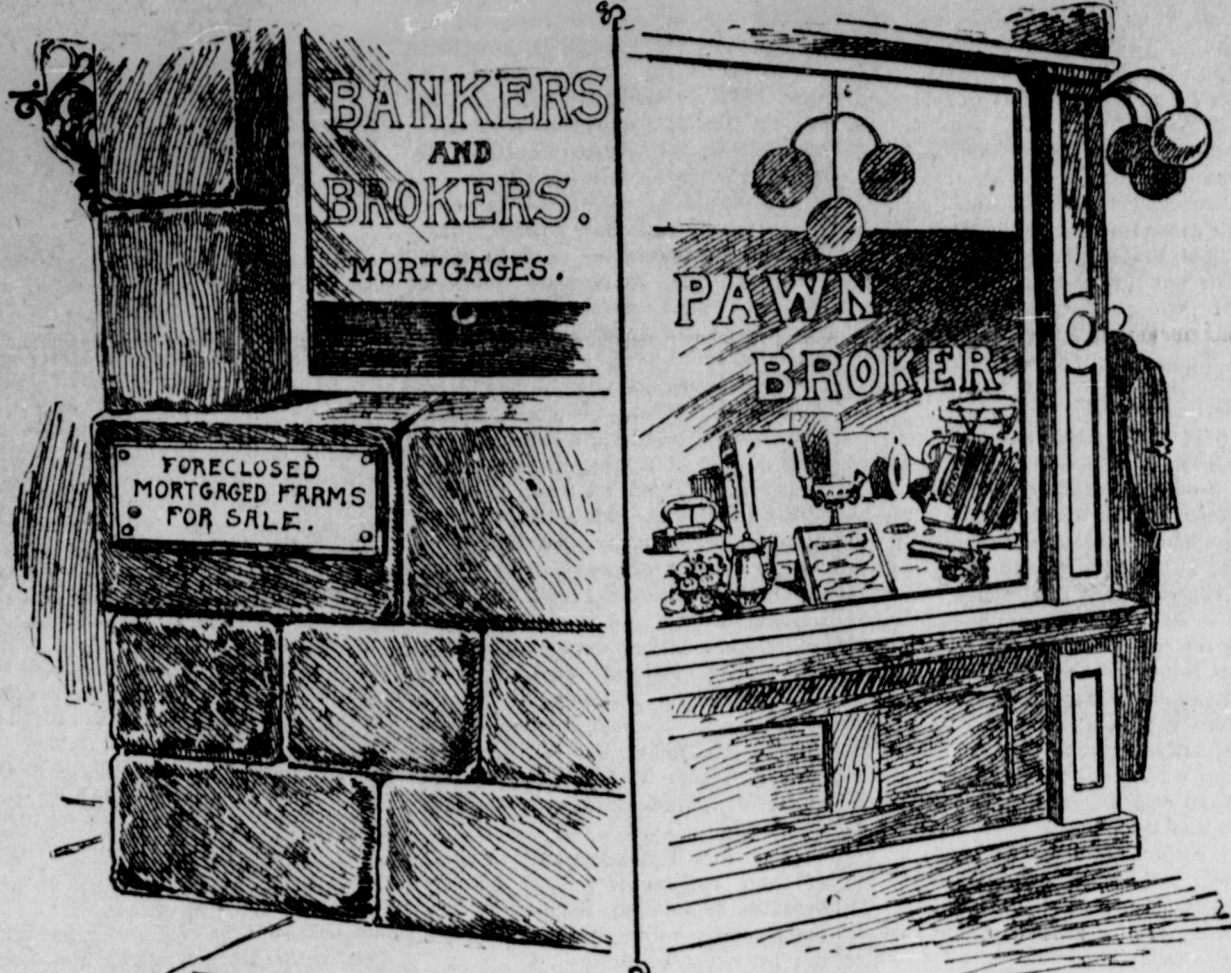
Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:
DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice.
—MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.
If you are suffering in this way, write to Miss Miles to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.



PROSPERITY.



TWO INDUSTRIES THAT SHOW ABUNDANT SIGNS OF REVIVAL.

QUESTIONABLE METHODS.

How the Roaders Were Treated in the Late St. Louis Convention.

In my letter of last week I referred to the split at St. Louis of the People's party in Missouri, and announced that I was waiting to receive by freight the true report of the state convention held there. It now turns out that there was not much of a split, anyway. Before the convention met there was a meeting of the state central committee and Chairman Rozell, who holds an office under the Democratic administration, with a salary of \$2000 a year, and who has been working hand in hand with his Democratic masters for over two years, was deposed, and a new chairman elected in his place.

Rozell, however, had already made arrangements for a place for holding the convention—the Olympic theater. The official call stated 10 o'clock as the hour to meet, but did not designate the place. It was understood, however, that the Olympic theater had been secured, and before the hour arrived the delegates had assembled at the entrance, waiting for the doors to be opened. While thus waiting it was reported that Rozell and his crowd were slipping into the building through the rear entrance, by way of a back alley. Mr. James Hillis, a prominent Populist, went around to investigate, and found that the report was true.

Hillis tried to go in by the back way, but was prevented by a policeman, who was on guard there. The policeman inquired of one of Rozell's men, who is receiving a salary of \$1500 a year from the Democratic administration, if Hillis should be permitted to enter, and the man replied that he would have to go around to the front. It was not until after 10 o'clock, the time set for the convention, that the front door was opened, and then two policemen were there on guard, to prevent any one going in but those who showed their credentials, and then they were only admitted to an ante-room, where they had to procure tickets before they could enter the convention hall.

There were something near 200 delegates in the front seeking entrance, and it is said that the process of entrance was so slow that it would have required two hours for all to have obtained admission to the convention hall. In the meantime the fusionists, who went in by the back way, had organized the convention, temporarily, and were carrying things with a high hand. At this juncture the roaders in front, who constituted at least three-fourths of the regularly chosen delegates, perceiving that they had been tricked by Rozell and his crowd, organized on the outside by electing a chairman, and then, as it was raining, adjourned to another hall.

Thus we have another chapter in the disgraceful history of fusion. Nothing can be plainer than the fact that Rozell was determined to carry the party over into the Democratic camp, or to destroy it. The case will now, in all probability, go into the courts to determine which ticket shall go upon the official ballot. It would seem that the roaders have regularly enough on their side to secure recognition—that is, from a standpoint of justice; but the matter must be decided by a Democratic court, and there is no telling what the decision will be. It is to the interest of the Democratic party to decide for the Rozell ticket,

but whether it will do so under the circumstances remains to be seen. The "roaders" had a majority of the old state central committee, and at least 4 to 1 of the delegates present. That Rozell and his crowd got into the convention hall first was due to one of the dirtiest tricks that was ever perpetrated, even by old party politicians.

But the feature of this incident that is of national importance is, which of these factions will be recognized by Chairman Butler? Will he recognize the members of the national committee, who were chosen by a large majority of the delegates, or those chosen by the back alley crowd, who sneaked in the back way and pretended to hold a convention while a large majority of the delegates were practically locked out? If the latter, then, indeed, are the fusionists in desperate straits and the party in sad plight. If Chairman Butler condones the action of Rozell and his crowd, then the work accomplished at Omaha will fall to naught, and he is a meaner man than we have ever thought he was. If he does this thing; if he gives recognition to that gang of political pirates by recognizing the men whom it elected as members of the national committee, every true Populist in the country should renew the war upon him and continue it under a black flag until he is driven from the chairmanship.

It was hoped and desired that when the most radical mid-roaders accepted the result of the Omaha committee meeting, and expressed their willingness to bury the hatchet so far as continuing the fight against the national chairman was concerned, Mr. Butler's own paper would also accept the terms of peace and stop its fight on the roaders. I regret to say that this is not the case. There has not been an issue of that paper since the Omaha meeting that did not contain false charges, insinuations or abuse for the roaders. In the issue of July 7 I find the following severe arraignment of the roaders: "There is abundant evidence in many quarters of the country that a number of the leaders of the so-called middle-of-the-road movement are simply adjuncts of the Republican party. There are many honest men who are middle-of-the-roaders from conviction, but in nine cases out of ten they are following paid agents of the Republican party."

Now middle-of-the-roadism means Populism; it doesn't mean anything else. Keep in the middle of the road was the first and only motto the party ever had. That motto was chosen by the Executive committee of the People's party national committee, and was inscribed on a medal of which they sent out thousands. But it doesn't seem to suit Mr. Butler and some of his friends and they ignore it and denounce and abuse those who believe in that motto to-day as they did when the national committee selected it for the party. In the same issue of Mr. Butler's paper is a letter which is published under the headline, "Silver Forces Must Unite." This letter closes with the following remarkable declaration:

"It is true the Republican party is a gold standard party, and must be a part of a combination used to punish these Democratic leaders who have made the State convention miscarry. But we are no worse off in the eyes of honest men in voting a ticket we help the open enemy to make, than we would go to sustain a platform set up by men who declare against it every day, and who stand ready to see to it that its main provisions are set

at naught the moment the emergency is presented."

Of the above letter Mr. Butler's paper says: "It is a strong and timely letter and we commend it to our readers."

Having had their proposition for fusion on a basis of division of the spoils kicked out of the Democratic convention it seems now that some of the North Carolina Populists are in favor of uniting with the gold bug party—the Republicans—to punish the "Democratic leaders" who refused to divide. Thus the North Carolina Populists seem to have two fundamental principles instead of one as has been charged heretofore.

They are in favor of a division of the offices, and in case they are denied fusion are in favor of revenge on the party that refuses to fuse. I make the prediction that under such leadership and such utter disregard for principle the People's party in North Carolina, in the near future, will not know where it is at.

Notwithstanding the position taken by Chairman Butler's paper, and the distrust with which a majority of the Populist voters in the Union regard him, Populism has received an impetus from the Omaha meeting. It is now evident that we have about half if not a majority of the members of the National Committee, as well as the organization committee. If the people are alert and will support the true Populists on these two committees there is no danger of Mr. Butler being able to carry the organization into either of the old parties by the way of the fusion road. Fusion is receiving a black eye wherever conventions are being held, and there will be straight Populist tickets in nearly every state this year. Fusion may win in a few states, but there will not be enough vitality left of it to ever again carry a national convention—that is, if the people, the boys in the trenches, will do their duty, and there is abundance of evidence that they are everywhere doing it.

Of course we are always told that in fusion or co-operation there is no sacrifice of principle. In South Dakota we have an illustration of what it means. In their recent state convention up there the Populists declared for the initiative and referendum, and the public ownership of public utilities. The "new and purified" Democrats took the first proposition, but refused to endorse the other one. The Silver Republican convention knocked out both of them. They then agreed to agree on free coinage of silver and a division of the offices, and went home. In all probability they would have agreed upon a division of the offices if they could not have agreed upon anything else. In North Carolina the Democrats incorporated more in their state platform than the Populists asked them to do, yet they would not agree to divide the offices. Because they refused to divide the offices the Populists refused to co-operate with them. Thus we see the inconsistencies of fusion. Reduced to its last analysis it means partaking in the scramble for spoils.

Reduced the Average.
"Where were you last night, old man?" "O, I was at a grand dinner at Mr. Vanderdam's. Never saw so many rich people together before. The aggregate wealth at table, not counting me, was at least \$100,000,000. Counting me, it was about \$99,992,432.37 1/2."—Harlem Life.

SKILL OF DOCTORS TESTED.

Fifteen Years of Suffering.

"I thought I should surely die."

When the stomach begins to fail in its duties, other organs speedily become affected in sympathy, and life is simply a burden almost unbearable. Indigestion and dyspepsia are so common that only the sufferer from these diseases knows the possibilities of misery that inhere in them. A typical example of the sufferings of the victim of indigestion is furnished in the case of John C. Fritchard. He went on for fifteen years, from bad to worse. In spite of doctors he grew constantly weaker, and thought he would die. He got well, however, and thus relates his experience:
"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from indigestion in its worst forms. I tested the skill of many doctors, but grew worse and worse, until I became so weak I could not walk fifty yards without having to sit down and rest. My stomach, liver, and heart became affected, and I thought I would surely die. I tried Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they helped me right away. I continued their use and am now entirely well. I don't know of anything that will so quickly relieve and cure the terrible sufferings of dyspepsia as Dr. Ayer's Pills."—JOHN C. FRITCHARD, Brodie, Warren Co., N. C.
This case is not extraordinary, either in

the severity of the disease or the prompt and perfect cure performed by Dr. Ayer's Pills. Similar results occur in every case where Dr. Ayer's Pills are used. "They helped me right away" is the common expression of those who have used them. Here is another testimony to the truth of this statement:
"I formerly suffered from indigestion and weakness of the stomach, but since I began the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, I have the appetite of the farmer's boy. I am 45 years of age, and recommend all who wish to be free from dyspepsia to take one of Dr. Ayer's Pills after dinner, till their digestive organs are in good order."—Wm. STEINKE, Grant, Neb.
Dr. Ayer's Pills offer the surest and swiftest relief from constipation and all its attendant ills. They cure dizziness, nausea, heartburn, palpitation, bad breath, coated tongue, nervousness, sleeplessness, biliousness, and a score of other affections that are, after all, only the signs of a more deep rooted disease. You can find more information about Dr. Ayer's Pills, and the diseases they have cured, in Ayer's Care-book, a story of cures told by the cured. This book of 100 pages is sent free on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



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Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. I. C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

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Merrimac Hero at Washington.

Washington, July 23.—The most agreeable event of yesterday was the arrival at the navy department of Lieut. Hobson. The officials were not informed of his approaching visit except through the newspapers. Consequently when he reached the railway station here at 2:30 yesterday afternoon there was no official there to meet him, and his reception was truly democratic.

The officer was driven at once to the Army and Navy club, and after brushing himself up he drove over to the navy department. He carried with him, under his arm, a large official envelope, which bore in the corner the inscription, "North Atlantic Squadron."

A large crowd had gathered about the doorway of the secretary of the navy, and the hearty welcome it gave the young officer brought blushes to his cheeks.

Secretary Long came out of his private office, and grasping Hobson with both hands, said, with sincerity:

"Lieutenant, I am glad—very glad to see you."

Then he drew him into his office, where the lieutenant was introduced to Assistant Secretary Allen and was greeted by Capt. Crowinshield, Capt. Bradford and Pension Commissioner Evans, who happened to drop in. He spent half an hour in conference with the secretary and then returned to the club to rest.

Secretary Long stated that Hobson did not bring the long-expected report from Admiral Sampson and his brother officers on the destruction of the Cervera fleet.

The exact purpose of his visit was explained by the following order, under which Lieut. Hobson had come to the United States:

"United States Flagship New York, off Santiago de Cuba, July 17, 1898.—Sir: You will proceed north on the St. Paul to New York and proceed to Washington and report to the secretary of the navy and acquaint him with the object of your visit as set forth in my letter to him of this date regarding the work on the Cristobal Colon. Explain to him fully the position and condition of that ship and receive his instructions regarding it."

"2. Be as expeditious as possible in bringing the matter to a termination in order that if it is practicable to do so this fine ship may be saved to the United States navy."

"3. When this duty is completed you will ask for orders from the secretary of the navy. Otherwise return to duty on board this ship. Very respectfully,

"W. T. SAMPSON,
Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Squadron."

"Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, United States navy, United States steamship New York."

About 5:30 o'clock Lieut. Hobson went to the white house to pay his respects to the president. Secretary Long accompanied him, the two walking over to the executive mansion from the navy department.

The president received them in the cabinet room. He gave Lieut. Hobson a most cordial greeting, and paid him a high tribute for what he regarded as one of the most conspicuous acts of gallantry in the history of naval warfare.

Lieut. Hobson modestly acknowledged the compliments of President McKinley, and quietly turned the conversation to the object of his mission to the United States at this time—the effort that is being made to save to the navy of this country some of Cervera's squadron.

The matter was discussed at some length, Hobson freely expressing his views upon it. After remaining with the president for half an hour, the secretary and Hobson left the white house, the former going to his home and the latter to the Army and Navy club.

While at the white house Hobson gave his autograph to several, although he remarked that he could not imagine why they desired it.

Nipe, opposite Sant ago, on Cuban coast, has been bombarded by Sampson.

A German paper eulogizes Hobson.

At New York.
New York, July 23.—The United States cruiser St. Paul arrived yesterday, after a run of four days from the harbor of Guantanamo, with all well on board.

Lieut. Hobson, who took the Merrimac into the channel at Santiago, arrived on the St. Paul, and proceeded at once to Washington by way of the Pennsylvania road.

After Porto Rico surrenders Havana will be attended to.

En Route Home.
San Francisco, July 23.—Ex-Queen Liloukalanui, attended by her physician, Dr. English, of Washington and Mr. and Mrs. Heleneke has arrived from Washington en route to Honolulu. The party will leave on the Gaelic next Tuesday for the Hawaiian islands.

Sixteen infants' bodies were found on a lot at Boston.

Gamazo, Spanish minister of public instruction, is reported for peace.

Miles — en Motu.

Washington, July 23.—The navy department has received the following dispatch: "Mole St. Nicholas—Secretary of war, Washington: Am disappointed in non-arrival of Col. Hecker with construction corps. Col. Back arrived without seeing a boat or lighters. Please send at least four strong sea-going steam lighters and tugs. Also Gen. Stone's boats at Jacksonville, if not already sent, as soon as possible. Moving along well. MILES."

The four light batteries with Gen. Miles are C. and F. of the third artillery and A and F of the fourth, the 6th Massachusetts and seventh Illinois regiments are a portion of Gen. Garretson's brigade.

The eighth Ohio regiment also belongs to Gen. Garretson's brigade, and was landed in Cuba and in accordance with directions of the war department not to send to Porto Rico any of the troops which took part in the operations connected with the Santiago campaign, that organization was left behind.

The time, 7:23 p. m., noted in the bulletin issued by the adjutant general's office, is that at which the dispatch was received from Gen. Miles in Washington and does not indicate the time at which it was sent by him.

Although Gen. Miles reported by cable yesterday from Mole St. Nicholas, Haiti, that he "was moving along well" with the first detachment of the military expedition against Porto Rico, the body of his dispatch preceding this statement gave rise at first to the apprehension that Lieut. Gen. Shafter at San'igo, Gen. Miles was threatened with a costly delay in landing his expedition on Porto Rican soil, owing to the absence of lighters and tugs. It was said at the war department later on that some of these lighters were already on their way from New Orleans and New York, and no sensible delay would arise on that score.

It appears from Gen. Miles' first statement relative to Col. Hecker that he was not acquainted with the necessity that had arisen from that officer's presence in Washington in order to provide for the speedy transportation to Spain of the troops surrendered at Santiago.

Nothing From Shafter.

Washington, July 23.—Secretary Alger stated yesterday there was no foundation for reports that the Cubans had been cut off from rations. The secretary had a talk during the afternoon with Senor Quesada, secretary of the Cuban legation, which was very satisfactory to all concerned. Up to the present time not a word has been heard from Gen. Shafter concerning the letter Gen. Garcia is said to have written him and pending official advice Secretary Alger will not discuss the reported clash between the American and Cuban commanders further than to say that he feels confident all friction will be delayed.

Nothing to Explain.

Berlin, July 23.—The semi-official North German Gazette, referring to the statements that Germany has assured Secretary Day that action attributed to Admiral von Diederichs is unauthorized, that the German government repudiated responsibility for it, and that the admiral would be called to account, says:

"We are not aware that the government has any reason to make such or similar explanations. So far nothing is known here of any unfriendly action upon the part of Admiral von Diederichs or any ships of the German squadron toward the United States. Neither is anything known of any complaint having been made by Americans. The German government, therefore, has never been placed in the position to explain."

Serious Blow.

McKinney, Tex., July 23.—A fight occurred at a thrasher northwest of McKinney about eighteen miles, in which one of the combatants, a laborer, recently from Ellis county, received a serious blow on the head, inflicted with a stick of wood.

To Pacify Garcia.

Washington, July 23.—Gen. Shafter's course in disaffecting Gen. Garcia is thought by the president and cabinet to be unwise and Gen. Wood, the new governor of Santiago, will try to smooth matters.

To Wed Again.

New York, July 23.—A letter from the duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Consuelo Yznaga, says that she expects to become the wife of W. K. Vanderbilt.

Aguineldo Discussed.

Washington, July 23.—There were several items of interest, if not of importance, at the war and navy department yesterday. Gen. Anderson, at Cavite, sent a message saying that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and martial law over the Philippines, something that gave the cabinet food for consideration at their regular meeting yesterday.

Will Hold It.

Washington, July 23.—The authoritative declaration was made yesterday that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession by this country as the price of the war.

Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be returned. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States and there never has been any other thought. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expense of the war to the United States. Our flag once run up there will float over the island permanently.

Gen. Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Siboney, Cuba, for the point on the island of Porto Rico where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is expected that Gen. Miles will wait at some appointed spot on the route for the expeditions from Tampa, Newport News and New York to fall in his column. The expeditions are already under way, some of them with two or three days' start of Gen. Miles and the delay should not be very great. After all the difficulty about the naval convoy and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was necessary, the strength of that now furnished is surprising. There is a battleship of the first-class, the Massachusetts, an effective protected cruiser, the Cincinnati; a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis; and three vessels of the auxiliary navy which have already proved by their performances in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power.

Constitution Adopted.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—The Sons of Confederate Veterans met in the senate chamber at 9:30 o'clock. The meeting was held for the purpose of adopting a revised constitution in lieu of the one adopted at Richmond two years ago. It was decided that only sons of veterans are eligible for membership in the association.

There was no objection to any section of the constitution until that concerning the eligibility for membership was read, and a motion to adopt it as a whole was made.

The section provides that no one should be a member of the federation who was not a direct descendant of an active member of the Confederate army or navy, or who was killed in war, served through the war or was honorably discharged. Mr. T. W. Rice of Athens asked if that excluded those sons of men who served the Confederacy in any other capacity than in the army or navy. He was told by the chairman that it did, and it brought on a discussion.

An amendment was offered, allowing all sons of those serving the Confederacy, whether in actual war or otherwise, to be eligible for membership.

Mr. McAllister of Atlanta said that under a strict construction of the section, descendants of Benjamin H. Hill, Jefferson Davis and others would be excluded from membership. He said he thought the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. H. N. Randolph said that the association was one parallel to the Confederate Veterans, and that in that association no one was allowed membership who had not seen actual service. While, he said, there were other men who did valiant service for the Confederacy in various ways, the word veteran meant one who had actually faced the conflict and the rain of bullets.

Several speeches were made favoring the adoption of the amendment, but when put to a vote it was voted down and laid on the table.

The original section was adopted, restricting the membership to sons of veterans, and the revised constitution was accepted without change.

Commander-in-Chief Smyth was last night re-elected for a third term.

Garcia writes Shafter that he is disgusted by the treatment he has received from Americans and will act independently.

Oppose the Curtis Bill.

Ardmore, I. T., July 22.—Anent the publication of the Curtis bill the dissatisfaction of the representative Indians with same is very evident. In fact the evidence has reached a point where the denunciation is very bitter. If it is possible to enjoin the bill there is no doubt that this step will be taken.

The main ground for legal action on this score is that the Indians claim a patent to the land, and that the government can not take it away by act of congress.

Portugal Acts.

London, July 22.—Dispatches filed at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 18, but which were suppressed by the censor, say that owing to the suspension of the constitution in Spain the Portuguese government has ordered reinforcements of troops to be dispatched to the frontier, fearing Spanish uprisings and the entry of revolutionists into Portuguese territory, as has been the case in the past.

All Re-Elected.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22.—Gen. John B. Gordon was given another proof of the undying love for him in the hearts of all surviving Confederates in a unanimous re-election yesterday to the position of commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans. All of the officers were re-elected.

The convention was called to order at Piedmont park at 10:30 by Gen. Gordon. In taking the chair he said: "We are all Confederate soldiers. We are Confederate men and women, but we are also Americans and we are proud of our country."

"God has blessed us as he has blessed no other nation. It becomes us who have been spared by his Providence to sing a song of praise to him in acknowledgement of his many mercies. 'I want the man whose shouts have been heard on many battlefields to join in a hymn of praise to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, whom we all acknowledge and worship.'"

The other officers were re-elected as follows: Commander department of Tennessee, Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi; commander trans-Mississippi department, Gen. W. L. Cabell of Texas; commander army of Virginia, Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina.

The tumult which greeted the name of these popular idols had scarcely subsided before Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the second in command, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, the United States of America is at present engaged in a war with Spain in the interest of human liberty, and

"Whereas, our comrades and our sons are members of that glorious army and navy, the achievements of which are now exciting the wonders of mankind, therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the survivors of the United Confederate Veterans, pledge our loyalty and the hearty cooperation of the organization in this crisis of affairs to stand ready at all times with men and money, irrespective of political affiliations, to support the president of the United States as commander-in-chief of our army and navy until an honorable peace has been conquered from the enemy."

When the clerk had finished reading the resolution Gen. Gordon said he heartily favored the resolution. He declared it was in hearty accord with the sentiment of the Confederate Veterans everywhere and sorely regretted that he was not himself the author of the resolution. Several speeches were made indorsing the measure and with a chorus it was adopted.

At Cavite.

Hong Kong, July 22.—The German steamer Wuetan at this port from Cavite reports that the United States transport Chint, with American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and that the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Wuetan also brought the news that no advance had been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17 and created consternation among the Spanish troops.

Cablegram From Dewey.

Washington, July 22.—The navy department yesterday afternoon posted the following:

Cavite, July 17, via Hong Kong, July 20.—The situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived to-day. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever. DEWEY.

Steamer Captured.

Key West, July 22.—The British steamer New Foundland, loaded with food and supplies, was captured by the Mayflower Tuesday off Cleunuegos, in-to which harbor she was leading.

Bryan was enthusiastically received by the ex-Confederates at Atlanta, Ga.

Not Worried.

Washington, July 22.—The administration is not worried over the veiled threats of Europe in case Watson attacks Spain's seaboard. The eastern squadron will start as soon as San Juan is bombarded.

Are Suffering.

New Orleans, La., July 22.—The condition of Co. K, fifth Texas, now awaiting orders in Mosquito swamp is terrible. They are suffering tortures.

Paper Manufacturer Dead.

Boston, July 22.—Edwin Story Smith, the most prominent paper manufacturer in New England, is dead. He has been ill for about five years from paralysis and this was primarily the cause of his death.

The alleged cruel treatment of wounded soldiers on the Seneca will be investigated.

LIFE IN FAR MANILA.

MONOTONOUS, BUT GROWS ENDURABLE IN TIME.

Importance of the English Club—The Noonday Siesta—Gen. Blanco and How He Impressed an American—Spaniards Like Dress.

Of all the institutions in Manila the English Club is the most interesting to the American. One has only to journey to that capital in the far east to find out what an important factor in the life of the foreign resident that same English club is, which somehow binds the community together and makes a side-tracked capital much more livable by reason of its existence. The English Club is not only a sort of social center and bureau of information, but is also a trade center, at which sales are made, contracts closed and deals consummated. If you want a man and he is not to be found elsewhere during business hours, send to the club for him or go there yourself at about noon, and you are sure to find him slaking his thirst and talking to somebody.

In Manila the club afforded shelter and cocktails to its members at two widely separated points of the compass—one just on the banks of the Pasig, where its waters, coming down from the big lake at the foot of the mountains, are first introduced to the outlying suburbs of the city, and the other in the heart of the business section. The same set of native servants practically served for both "departments," since no one uses up town during the middle of the day and no one down town after business hours. As a result on week days, after the light breakfast of the early morning was over at the up town building the staff of waiters and assistants hurried down town in the tram cars and made ready for the noon meal at the other structure, returning again to the suburbs in time to officiate at dinner.

At the suburban clubhouse in Nagtajan were the dining room, parlor, billiard rooms, bowling alley, bed chambers for members and guests, and a boathouse for those who had the energy to "buck" the muddy current of the Pasig in the heavy working boats. In the down town or tiffin rooms were merely the "breakfast parlor" and library, with a billiard table perched out in the hallway, the whole establishment was modestly located on a permanent corner in the main street, over the office of an English bank.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the brokers and heads of houses used to assemble at the tiffin rooms as a sort of chamber of commerce, and discuss the news from home as related in the private cablegrams. At noon the members of the foreign business community stopped work and most of them returned to the club for the hearty breakfast which was served below the lazily swinging punkahs. This was the first square meal of the day, and consisted of so many varied courses that long sleeping chairs were provided in the library for the comfort of members, most of whom found an hour's rest absolutely necessary after a battle with Chinese curry and canned plum pudding.

Prices Varied.

Tiffin was supplied on every business day in the month to subscribers for \$13.50 Mexican, or about \$7 in gold. If there were few holidays in the month, the price per meal was cheap enough, say 25 cents; but when those ever recurrent church feast days came along—sometimes two a week—meals were suspended down town, and the club got the best of the bargain. At such times the body of servants remained at the suburban establishment, and the "tiffin" cost a dollar.

The library in the tiffin rooms was excellent, consisting as it did of some 7,000 volumes and a set of original Arabian Nights kept in a big tin box near the door. All of the latest papers and magazines—six weeks old though they were—could be found on the tables, and nothing induced sleep so easily after that hearty breakfast as the slowly swaying punkah and the perusal of stale news. The punkah boy slept with the rest and pulled on in his dreams. If he awoke, the cooling arrangement generally stopped, and someone would throw Sir John Lubbock across the room to put him to sleep again.

In Manila in times of peace, the whole city slumbers from twelve to three. Carriages disappear from the streets, the shops draw down their blinds, and the little one-horse tram car is about the only sign of life. At 3 o'clock the mercury begins to sink a little and life revives. At 4 the English officers served tea, toast and jam to customers and clerks, and at 5 the community paid a final visit to the tiffin rooms before driving to the promenade or to the up-town club at Nagtajan. If they went to the promenade at the Luneta, the foreigners saw hundreds of carriages circulating around a slightly raised ellipse 1,000 feet long, whose center was marked with a large band stand, and whose surrounding roadway was guarded by mounted police that kept the carriages in file. And nobody but the governor general and archbishop can turn his carriage in the opposite direction from the general left to right movement.

Directly in front lies the great bay, with the sun going down in the Boca Chica between the hardly visible island of Corregidor and the main land 30 miles away. To the rear is a stretch of green parade ground, clumps of bamboo trees concealing houses, and the distant mountains. To the right lie the corner battery and walls of old Manila, and to the left the attractive

suburb of Ermita and the stretch of shore running along toward Cavite.

Carriages of all sorts made up the procession, as it used to be, and were filled with stately Spanish couples or groups of overdressed native women in crushed strawberry gowns, or hunted-looking Chinese. And one could generally depend upon it that the people who drove in the finest victorias lived in the poorest houses and had the least for dinner. For Spanish officers and their wives preferred to look well on the Luneta rather than to live well at home. Men, boys and tastefully dressed children thronged the ellipse at these times or sat along the edges of the curbing facing the bay in those wicker chairs which look so attractive in the windows of our East India shops.

Outdoor Amusements.

Now and then the cool weather of the northeast monsoon would stimulate the members of the club to get up a smoking concert, in which the audience was mostly composed of the performers awaiting their turn or to give a dance in return for hospitalities received at hands of few European hostesses in the colony. On the latter occasions everybody was invited, the grounds on the river bank were lighted, by scores of soft fairy lamps suspended from the HangHang trees, whose perfume oil sells for \$40 a pound and the verandas, almost overhanging the water, was filled with small supper tables. To step in on the scene in the midst of the dance with native orchestras playing waltzes seductively as those at home, with beautifully dressed women in the latest Paris fashions fighting for salads or ices, as if they had gone without dinners for a week in anticipation of the event, and with lean Spaniards trying to stow away enough meat and drink for days to come—with all this and more, too, it was hard to believe that you were 11,000 miles from Gotham and 8,000 from Paris.

SOAP AND ITS USES.

England High Among the Nations, but the United States at the Head.

There is now exported from Great Britain more soap than was used in Great Britain at the beginning of the present century, and, besides, according to authentic figures, 400,000,000 pounds of soap is used in Great Britain every year, exclusive of 55,000,000 pounds exported to other countries, chiefly English colonies. The French manufacture of soap amounts approximately to 300,000,000 pounds a year, the larger part of which is made in the city of Paris. The sale in other countries of French soap and particularly French perfumed soap, is a considerable item of commerce. The exports of soap from Great Britain in recent years have been as follows: 1875, 12,500 tons; 1880, 19,500; 1885, 20,100; 1890, 25,000; 1895, 27,500. What were known in England as the soap taxes originated during the reign of Queen Anne and were originally fixed at \$150 a ton yielding in the year 1830 a public revenue in excess of \$7,000,000. An official estimate recently made shows the average consumption per inhabitant of Great Britain to be nine pounds a year; a similar average prevails in France, Belgium and Holland, though a popular belief ascribes to the last country a much larger use of soap, particularly for housecleaning. There are no official figures on the subject, but there is a general belief that very little soap is used in Spain. Certainly no soap is imported into that country (the Spanish blockade on soap has been of long duration) and none is exported from it. The United States stand at the head of all other countries in the use, if not in the manufacture, of soap. The average exportations of American soap in a year amount to 30,000,000 pounds. The importation into the United States of soap amounts to 3,000,000 pounds, or one-tenth as much. There are nearly 500 soap factories in the United States, with a cash capital of \$25,000,000, using materials to the value of \$30,000,000 and giving employment to 10,000 persons. In the number of such establishments New York stands first among American cities, but prior to its enlargement Philadelphia had the first place, New York second, and Brooklyn third. Boston, San Francisco and Cincinnati follow in the order named, and in respect of the value of materials used in soap making Chicago comes first, having many facilities for procuring them, but turning out a cheap and inferior grade of soap.

A Famous Epitaph.

On the grave of one Ramsay, at Melrose, Scotland, is inscribed this epitaph

The earth goes on the earth,
Glist'ring like gold;
The earth goes on the earth,
Sooner than it would;
The earth builds on the earth,
Castles and towers;
The earth says to the earth,
"All shall be ours."

The Ruling Passion.

They tell a story to the effect that when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals proposed to establish a branch in a leading city of Spain the municipal body courteously accepted the proposal and offered to hold a grand bull fight at once to furnish the funds.

Money Makes Friends.

Hungry Higgins—Will one of those "homes for the friendless" let a guy in that's got money? Weary Watkins—Of course not, you chump. How can a man be friendless when he has dough?

TIME TABLE.
Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 2. Mail and Express—
Arrives 9:45 p. m. Leaves 9:55 p. m.
Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—
Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 9:45 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 1. Mail and Express—
Arrives 6:45 a. m. Leaves 6:55 a. m.
Local, No. 13, daily except Sunday—
Arrives 3:30 p. m. Leaves 7:35 p. m.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.
Baptist, 2d, 3d and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. L. Tomme, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Travers meeting every Tuesday night. Sunbeams 4 p. m. every Sunday.
M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. M. Sherman, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Epworth League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.
M. E. every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. George Evans, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Junior Epworth League 4 p. m. Travers meeting every Wednesday night. Epworth League every Monday night.
Christian, 1st—Elder Ed E. Dubbs, pastor. Society of Christian Endeavor every Friday night. Sunday school 10 a. m.
St. John the Baptist (Episcopal), Rev. Henry A. Skinner, rector. Services first three Sundays of each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Church seats free to all.
Presbyterian, 3d Sunday—Rev. J. W. Smith, pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.
Catholic, 3d—Rev. J. A. Leneit, priest in charge.

SOCIETIES.
I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 381, meets every Thursday evening in their hall over the Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made welcome.
JNO. LAUGHLIN, N. G.
W. T. JONES, Sec'y.
EVERING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 148 I. O. O. F. meets 1st Tuesday night in each month.
G. C. HARTMAN, C. P.
JOHN SIMS, scribe.
A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700, meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon. GEO. MORRIS, W. M. A. M. BEVILLE, Sec.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
For Judge 47th Judicial District,
JOHN W. VEALE,
H. H. WALLACE.
For Sheriff and Tax Collector
K. AYCOCK,
W. H. OLIVER,
WM. TROUP.
For County and District Clerk,
C. A. BURTON,
W. H. COOKE.
For County Treasurer,
H. D. RAMSEY.
For Tax Assessor,
G. W. BAKER,
JAMES ROBERTSON,
G. W. GRAHAM.
For Commissioner Precinct No. 1,
G. W. WASHINGTON.
For County Commissioner, Precinct 3,
J. M. SHELTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.
Johnnie McClelland is quite sick with continued fever.
R. L. Mevis of Giles spent a day or so in Clarendon this week.
Messrs. Shaw and Finch went to Memphis Tuesday on business.
J. W. Hoppes of Giles was doing business in Clarendon Tuesday.
Robert Sawyer left Saturday for Fort Worth and the lumber mills.
County Clerk McCaleb came down Sunday and attended the Baptist meeting.
Dr. C. H. Nelson returned Saturday from a week's stay at Claude and Panhandle City.
Mr. Walter Winn and wife left Tuesday morning via Fort Worth for their home in St. Louis.
Mrs. Geo. Hobb, mother of Mrs. R. W. Harvey, left Tuesday night for her home at Raton, N. M.
Mrs. M. O. Rogers and Miss Susie arrived from Camden, Ark., Tuesday night for a few days visit.
Rev. J. M. Sherman has been assisting Rev. McCarver in a protracted meeting at Claude this week.
There is surely to be a change in the weather. There has been three whole days and nights without rain.
Mrs. Jno. Burnside and daughter arrived from Denison Friday night and joined her husband at this place.
Miss Katie Hooks, of Waco, is visiting her brother, Mr. B. R. Hooks, at Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morgan's.
T. J. Potts of Rowe ranch is on the sick list, and has been in Clarendon several days receiving medical attention.
Miss Carrie Whittaker left Monday for Columbus Ohio, where she expects to make a specialty of music for two years.
Mrs. Graham, mother of Mrs. T. A. Babb, left for Arizona Saturday night where she will make her future home with her son.
A tank of I. E. Jones' south of town broke Monday and flooded the ground around the round house and out as far as G. W. Baker's.
Mrs. Flora Reef and daughter, Mamie, returned to their home at Clayton, N. M., Monday night after a months visit with Mrs. N. W. Walker.
Eld. E. Dubbs will preach at the Christian church Sunday and Sunday night. He will after this be engaged mostly in revival work and this will be his last regular service, probably, for some time.
The following changes took place this week in railroad circles: Bob Summerville with the 11 will go on 3rd division and Walter Hall will fire for him. Traveek and Hawkins will take the 21 which is just out of the shop. Hilliard and Taylor take the 12 in place of 7 which is now switching in the yard.
Hon. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glennville, W. Va. Pathfinder.
This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in the most severe forms. Every family should keep it at hand. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Stocking.

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H. W. TAYLOR,
DEALER IN
SHELF and HEAVY
HARDWARE.
Baker Perfect Barb and smooth Wire, Anti-rusting Tinware, Graniteware, Wire and Cut Nails, Paints and Oils,
Saddles and Harness.
Riding and working plows
Wagons Steel Ranges and Stoves
McKullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpaulins and Wagon Covers.

Take Notice.
Ladies of Clarendon and Donley County:
On and after Saturday, July 9, our entire stock of Summer Dress Goods, consisting of Lawns, Organ-dies, Challies and Satteens will be sacrificed at actual cost. Our stock is large and complete, and of latest patterns. Please call and convince yourselves that the above is bona fide.
Respectfully,
MORRIS ROSENFELD.
The best stock of brushes ever brought to this market is at Morgan Lumber Co's.
The public school trustees met yesterday and passed an act to raise one room of the ell to the school building so as to make an extra school room above. The school enrollment has increased from 183 to 210, necessitating the employment of an extra teacher this year. To cover this extra expense the board raised the special tax rate to 50 cents on the \$100, the same as is done at Childress, Quanah and other places on the road. By an order of the board Prof. Silvey is empowered to assign the teachers to the different rooms of the school.
It is cheaper to buy your ledgers, journals, day-books etc., at Stocking's than it is to steal them. Come and see for yourself.
Goodnight College.
The following trustees of Goodnight college held a meeting yesterday, Rev. McCarver, Claude; Rev. W. P. Andrews, Quanah; Jno. A. Wallace, Memphis; Rev. J. M. Sherman, J. D. Jefferies, H. W. Taylor, A. M. Beville and J. M. Clower, Clarendon.
They selected Rev. J. W. Adkisson, A. M., of Grandbury, as president. He has many high testimonials, among them are letters from J. H. Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville; Jno. H. McLean, presiding elder of Dallas district; T. R. Pierce editor Christian Advocate, and Rev. Jno. R. Allen, chairman of faculty, Southwestern University, Georgetown.
He was president of the East Miss. Female College at Meridian for ten years, was president of the Polytechnic College, Fort Worth for three years and held many other high positions. He has an A. M. diploma from Centenary College, Jackson, La., and a life first-grade certificate by special act of the Texas legislature.
Mr. Beville informs us that good brick can be laid down here at \$9 per 1000, and that they are making arrangements to prosecute the work as fast as possible, also school will begin in September.
Every one is invited to inspect closely and price the writing material just received at Dr. Stocking's drug store.
Try Pike's Peak Paint and you'll never use any other. All colors, at Morgan Lumber Co's.
Millet Seed.
The Morgan Lumber Co. has a lot of nice clean millet seed for sale.
FOR SALE: Sewing machines and sewing machine attachments. Enquire at H. F. Liesberg's.
All the latest styles in the celebrated Hamilton Brown shoes for men, women and children. Call at MORRIS ROSENFELD.

ROBT. SAWYER,
Dealer in
LUMBER.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc
Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

G. C. HARTMAN,
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery and
GASOLINE AND OIL STOVES.
Roofing Paint, Machine Oil and Binder Twine.
All kinds of Flue work, Tin Work and Repairing.
Clarendon, Texas.

CLARENDON Livery Stable,
MOORE & TERRY, Pros.
Best Equipped Stable in the Panhandle.
First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed sold cheap. Drummers Accommodated.

I. E. JONES
General Grocer.
Buy and Sell All Kinds of Produce.
Clarendon, Texas.

ADAMS & STOCKING,
DEALERS IN
Furniture, Queensware, Carpets, Shades, WALL PAPER, SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS.
Also a Full Line of Undertaker's SUPPLIES.
Clarendon, Texas.

CLARENDON MEAT MARKET,
White & Troup,
Proprietors,
Beef, Veal and Mutton, Always Fresh, Fat and Jucy. Vegetables, Fish and Oysters in Season.
Clarendon, Texas.

Read The INDUSTRIAL WEST
and keep posted on Local and General news.
The INDUSTRIAL WEST Executes VERY KIND OF PRINTED STATIONERY AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Democratic State Convention, at Galveston Aug. 2. round trip tickets on sale Aug. 1 and 2 at \$10.15, limit to return Aug. 6.
D. BARNHART, Agt.
Found—A small bundle of laundry, containing a few newspapers. Also sometimes since a gentleman's cuff with cuff button and holder attached. Owners can get them by paying for this notice.
100 Envelopes 40c, With name and address printed and post paid at this office.
Rates to State Presbyterian Assembly at Glen Rose, Tex., July 25 to Aug. 7, tickets to Grandbury and return on sale July 22, 23, 29, 30, Aug. 5 and 6 at \$10.15. Final limit for return Aug. 9th. D. BARNHART, Agt.

Business Locals.
Nice croquet sets at Ramsey's.
H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.
Choice barrel lard at Anderson's.
When you want wire go to Anderson's.
Anti rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.
For the finest Mocha and Java coffee go to Anderson.
See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.
Genuine Baker Wire every spool guaranteed at Anderson's.
The croquet season is at hand. Go to Ramsey's and get a set.
BB flour, Gold Band Breakfast Bacon at JOHN HOFFER'S.
A new and better line of glass ware at Adams & Stockings
See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.
Have you seen those beautiful lamps at Adams & Stockings?
Nothing finer for supper than some of Anderson's excellent chipped beef.
For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor's.
Call and see the elegant line of rockers at Adams & Stocking's.
Nicest Jewelry in town at Ramsey's. Every piece warranted as represented.
Go to Anderson's for collars, pads, harness, etc. New stock and rock-bottom prices.
Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.
Do not fail to take home a pound of chipped beef. Anderson will chip it while you wait.
The fact that Anderson has wire is a guarantee that the price will be held down to a very small margin.
When you buy jewelry know what you are getting. Ramsey warrants every article he sells.
Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.
Croquet is a nice, pleurant recreation for town or country. Buy you a set at Ramsey's.
Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors.
When you want a stove go to Anderson's and see his goods. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.
The Morgan Lumber Co., has added paint to its stock from Pike's Peak Paint Co. All fresh, and sold strictly on a guarantee.
Remember Anderson will sell you collars, pads, lines, bridles etc., at less than can be had any where in the Panhandle.
Pike's Peak Paint Co., say they know they have the best paint ever put on this market, and instructed The Morgan Lumber Co. to pay the money back, without questioning, to every one that is dissatisfied with it.
A man in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at Stocking's drug store.

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You There—Answer.

Suppose this government in a moment of sublime patriotic frenzy should issue 500 or 1000 millions of dollars of non-interest bearing "bonds" that is of legal tender treasury notes to carry on this war, who would be the first to refuse and who would be the first to accept them?

Hold now.

Who would refuse?

Who would kick?

Would the 70 millions of "plain common people," who constitute this nation?

Would they?

Is there a farmer, a coal digger, a furnace man, a mechanic, a merchant, a doctor, a preacher, a foundryman, a butcher, a baker or a candle-stick maker, or a workman of any kind in the whole United States would refuse a legal tender issued by the United States for the defense of old glory?

Not one.

No, not one.

And you know it.

Who, then, would kick; who would not trust the United States for a non-interest "bond" of the kind described?

Every banker in the United States would kick.

Wall street would kick.

The Rothschilds of London, Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfurt on the Main would kick.

They would rather see these United States everlastingly damned first than accept non-interest bearing notes.

That is the difference between the people—the 70 odd millions in these United States and the handful of bankers and money sharks.

Are you with the 70 millions or with the few money sharks?—People's Party Paper.

Tom Watson began his campaign for the populist state ticket of Georgia, at his home town, Thomason, on July 27.

The making of Lucifer matches is a state monopoly in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Roumania and Servia.

Prof. Pollard is teaching a commercial class in Vernon. He will teach the next session of the Oklahoma public school.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands will present a claim against the United States for the crown lands of the islands, amounting to 1,000,000 acres.

Austin Statesman: "Governor Sayers will be the Gen. Shafter of Galveston when the state democratic convention meets in the Island City." And the Cervera of Texas when the November election comes off.

The Hardeman County Fair will be held Sep. 7-8-9, at which fine stock and races will be a feature. It is to be a Panhandle show and worth seeing. Programs and premium lists may be obtained of Harper Speer, secretary, Quanah.

The democrats of Chicago put a plank in their platform denouncing the Allen fifty year franchise street railroad law, and last Saturday held conventions nominating six candidates for the legislature, every one of whom voted for the law. Oh consistency—Chicago Ex.

Everybody is laughing at Yerkes' newspaper for saying: "The municipal ownership idea is one of the most insidious of social anarchistic poisons—it is mischievous in exact proportions to its apparent harmlessness." The bribers of Legislatures and City Councils are always in terror lest anarchists break loose somewhere. They are the most timorous patriots in the world.—Post-Dispatch.

An Indian baby was born last Friday under a shade tree in the space enclosed by a chain that is stretched around the courthouse fence. The mother placed it in an appetanagab, carried it over to the pump on the south side of square and washed its face and went off with her little one looking like she was very proud of it. No physician or any other person was summoned to greet the arrival of the little one.—Vernon Jeffersonian.

Neat candidate cards, any size, this office.

Claude Locals.

Claude Eagle.

More showers this week helps to make the farmers and stockmen happy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Harrington were visiting with the editor's family this week.

T. S. Cavins, is having his house repainted this week. Wolf & Moore, are doing the work.

Capt. J. L. White was mingling with his Claude friends this week and enjoying the meeting.

A little child of C. D. Stiles, who live on the Dysart place, has been very sick for several days, but is thought to be improving now.

Mr. R. McGee, the clever representative of the McCormick Harvester Co. is here on business for his firm.

Mrs. J. T. Twyman, of Travis, Tex., came in Tuesday night for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ben Christian.

Don't forget the ice cream supper next Friday night. The proceeds go to help build the new church. There will be plenty of good cream cake etc.

The members of the Washburn brass band will give an ice cream supper tonight for the benefit of the band. Let all lovers of good music turn out and help them.

Mrs. Lee Bivins came up from Sherman Sunday night. Mr. Bivins, has rented the Ray property in East Claude and become a citizen of our city. We gladly welcome them among us. Mr. Bivins is the kind of a man that makes a desirable citizen in any community.

Mr. Riddle, who has been visiting in Claude the past two months, returned to his home in eastern Texas Friday morning. Mr. Riddle came to the Panhandle on the advice of his physician and he says he has been greatly benefitted by his stay here.

The many friends of H. D. Thornton will be glad to learn that his health is improving very fast. A letter received from him a few days ago and one from his physician, Dr. Davis, says that his condition is rapidly improving and he hopes to return to Claude soon.

We acknowledge the favor of a season ticket to the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, which opens this year Oct. 1 and closes Oct. 16. This is the 13th year of the Fair and they have added a goodly number of special attractions and propose to make "The Peoples' Grand Annual Carnival of 1898" one that will be long and pleasantly remembered by every visitor they may have.

Wanted Enough.

Young De Fast (who has been out very late the night before)—Have you filled the tub-bath as I told you?

Yalet—Yes, sah.

"With cold water?"

"Yes, sah."

"Then lead me to it."

"Watch a awful cold for a bath, sah."

"I don't want a bath. I want a drink."

—N. Y. Weekly.

An Expert.

Mrs. C.—Doctor, you were at the last illness of my eldest boy?

Doctor—Yes.

Mrs. C.—You also tended professionally my first husband, who died?

Doctor—Yes.

Mrs. C.—Well, my second husband is sick, and I would like you to see him through, too.—Bay City Chat.

The Way of the Trade.

"Scrivener lives and writes entirely in the fut ure."

"Thinks the present generation is unappreciative and unsympathetic, eh?"

"No, not exactly; but he has to write his Fourth of July jokes about Christmas time, and his Christmas jokes about Fourth of July time."—Puck.

There Are Others.

She plays a stunning game of golf; Is winner at the goal; Looks captivating at the links, And does not miss a hole. But when the maiden tries her hand At making pumpkin pie, Her victims writhe in agony, Give up the ghost and die. —N. Y. World.

So They Have.

The teacher was asking questions—teachers are quite apt to ask questions and they sometimes receive curious answers. This question was as follows: "Now, pupils, how many months have 28 days?"

"All of them, teacher," observed the boy on the front seat.—Utica Observer.

Her Appetite Still Good.

She (after the theater party)—If you will remain just a little longer I will have some refreshments served.

He—Pray, don't bother! You know when man's in love he has no appetite.

She—Then you can watch me eat.—Puck.

Born That Way.

There's a confidence man, they say, Whose patronymic is Kay, And his friends all claim He lives up to the name, For he is always after the Jay. —Chicago Tribune.

The beautiful grain crops in Texas this year, with the promise of good corn and cotton crops, and high prices of cattle and the general prosperity attending agriculture in the state, should enable and entitle every man, woman and child to take a vacation. The great Trans-Mississippi Exposition, now open at Omaha, offers the most enviting opportunity possible for seeing in a short time the wonderful end-of-the-century exhibit of the products of farm and field, of mine and forest, of land and sea, as well as everything worth seeing in the arts and sciences. It is a grand source of instruction and of pleasure. It will demonstrate the greatness of the country in which we live, and particularly of the "New West," in a comprehensive and interesting way. It will in all probability be the last chance in many years of attending anything approaching so great an exhibition. The trip can be made from Texas with but little cost over the Great Rock Island Route, the only road from Texas running to Omaha over its own rails. For folders, rates, etc., address

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The August Delineator is called the Midsummer Number and presents the usual attractive combination of Fashion, Literary and Household features that distinguish this publication as the Women's Favorite Magazine. The Bostonian's Truce, a romantic story by Francis Lynde, is charmingly appropriate at this time. A timely sketch on the Women of Cuba, throws a bright light on their household life. The article on Using the Camera is of practical value to the expert as well as the novice. The George Washington Memorial Association discusses the program made toward the realization of Washington's conception of a great National University. Heart Disease, by Grace Peckham Murray, M. D., is an admirable treatment of a subject of universal concern. Club Women and Club Life invites the attention of all club women. In Girls' interests and Occupations, Summer Desserts, Choice and Varied, Home-Made Ices, Hot-Weather Housekeeping, Vegetables in New Guises and Provision for the House-Work form an excellent group of household subjects, and the regular departments offer the characteristic variety of interesting matter.

AN INFAMOUS LIE.

A traveling man, jealous of the immense trade we have built up with the consumer by selling him merchandise of every description at wholesale prices, and with the intention of lowering us in the estimation of southern people, started the story in New Orleans, La., that in his visit to the office of our Company, a mulatto negro, Mr. Ward is of New England parentage, of the highest blood, and not one drop of negro blood in his veins. We will give \$100 reward for information that will lead to the detection of the man who started this story.

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The following six months will be a crisis in our history, and if the people win the battle it will be the beginning of a new era in national affairs. Whoever will help to win the victory let him show himself a devoted friend of human progress by supporting the magazine of the people. Now is the time to put on the whole armor. The annual subscription to the Arena is \$2.50. We offer to all the opportunity of a regular subscription to the Arena, July to December, inclusive, comprising the XXth volume.

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STATE PLATFORM

Adopted by the People's Party in Convention at Galveston.

Preamble.

We demand a change of administration in Texas for the reasons that, during the twenty-three years in which the Democratic party has had control of this state it has squandered our magnificent public domain in donations to corporations and sales at nominal prices to speculators and land grabbers, and has thrown every impediment in the way of the actual settler. It has multiplied offices, wasted the public revenues, increased our state debts and raised our taxes to the point approaching confiscation. It has increased the expenses of the state government from \$1,000,000 per annum to more than \$4,000,000 per annum. By its mal-administration of the public school funds it has, in open violation of the constitution, reduced our public free schools from a six to a three months session per annum, and at the same time has invaded our permanent school funds, so that the same will be ultimately extinguished. Instead of rendering a perpetual benefit to posterity, as designed by our fathers, through heedlessly multiplying courts, it has failed to enforce the laws by refusing to repeal senseless technicalities in our criminal procedure; it has rendered necessary reversals of the judgments of convictions against notorious criminals to such an extent that our courts of final resort have been subjected to gross abuse, and the administration of our laws has been brought into such contempt as to invite mobs to deeds of violence, to the shame and disgrace of our state. We denounce the present administration of this state as being purely personal and dominated by rise and ruin. It is evidenced by such acts as the payment of extravagant and unnecessary fees to its benchmen, and its refusal to buy bonds except through favorites. This administration, like its predecessor, claims the right of being its own assessor, and like them will claim the right to pass the office of governor to the next in line, unless the officers of Texas show the people and not the official family. A long lease of Texas for lands to corporations, subject to the economy and efficient government, and we believe that the best interests of Texas demand a change of administration, and an inspection of the books. We submit the following declaration of principles of the People's Party in Convention assembled at Galveston, Tex., this August 8, 1896:

National Politics.

We endorse the principles of the People's party as set forth in our national platform adopted at St. Louis July 27, 1896.

Land.

The People's party favors all state legislation that tends to increase the number of home-owners and that will result in the ultimate ownership of the land; hence we demand that only the improvements and the amount actually paid to the state in Texas. Corporations should not be allowed to own more lands than they actually use in the production of their business.

We demand a law giving to the owners of real estate one year to redeem all lands in Texas sold under forced sale and deeds of trust.

Taxation.

We favor a constitutional amendment exempting 250 of personal property from taxation in lieu of an exemption of \$200 of household furniture, and the exemption of \$500 worth of improvements on homesteads.

We are opposed to counties or cities contracting a bonded debt unless the same be ordered by a majority vote of the people proposed, to be taxed by said debt.

We are in favor of a just and equal rendition of all taxes for the state, and that all taxes shall be levied and other securities shall be required for taxation, and we are opposed to double taxation.

We denounce the Democratic party for its reckless extravagance in the year of our jubilee, the affairs of state, and pledge the People's party to the strictest economy in the administration of said affairs.

Schools.

We favor an efficient system of public free schools for six months in the year, as provided for in the constitution, for all children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, and that each child shall have its own pro rata portion of the school fund and its own trustees, to be elected by the respective school districts.

We demand the adoption of a uniform series of tests for the use of public schools, to be furnished at cost by the state.

We demand an amendment to our state constitution authorizing the leasing of our public school funds not otherwise invested, upon the lands of the people of this state, to the best advantage upon the quantity of land and the amount of money.

We demand the enactment of a law declaring eight hours to be a legal day's work for all artisans, mechanics and laborers in the employment of contractors and corporations, and we demand that the law to adjust all differences between corporations and employees.

We demand an efficient lien law that will protect the artisan, mechanic, laborer and material man.

General Demands.

We demand such amendments to the vagrant laws as will prevent the prosecution as criminals of industrious laboring men while in a condition of enforced idleness.

We demand a free vote by every qualified elector, without reference to status, race, and color.

We are in favor of equal justice and protection under the law to all citizens, without reference to race, color or nationality.

We demand that the state provide sufficient accommodation for all its insane, without discrimination of color.

We favor proportional representation.

We declare the People's party to be in favor of local self-government to the greatest extent compatible with the good of the society.

We demand reformation in the punishment of convicts; that convict labor be taken out of competition with citizen labor, and that the earnings of the convict labor be expended for the education and moral instruction, and that the earnings of the convict shall go to his family, and that all county officers and district clerks be paid fixed salaries not to exceed \$2000, and that all fees collected in excess of the salaries shall be paid into the county school fund.

We favor a law making it a misdemeanor for any railroad company to give transportation to any state, county or municipal officer, or any such officer to receive such transportation.

We demand the repeal of the law authorizing conductors on railroads to charge more than the regular ticket fare when tickets are not procured by passengers.

We demand that the state be redivided as to judicial and representative districts, to the end that the number of judicial and representative districts be materially reduced, and as homogeneous as possible.

We demand that the present system of paying judicial officers by fees shall be abolished and that all county officers and district clerks be paid fixed salaries not to exceed \$2000, and that all fees collected in excess of the salaries shall be paid into the county school fund.

The People's party of Texas favors liberal appropriations by the general government for the improvement of the harbors, rivers and waterways of this state, and we require our senators and representatives in congress to support such appropriations as will be sufficient to secure deep water in such harbors, rivers and waterways.

We condemn now, as we did in our platform of 1892, the policy of planting raw material on the tree that will bear every article of manufacture from raw material to protected.

We are not the enemy of railroads, and we here declare that, while we favor government ownership of railroads, yet so long as such property is owned and operated by private corporations, we demand an impartial treatment at the hands of the government, and the people, and that the same protection that is accorded to private property.

We condemn the setting aside of large contingents of public lands to the use of one man as demonstrated to good state government.

Without committing the party to the advocacy or rejection of government bounties as a principle of policy, we condemn the Democratic state administration because of their failure to collect from the general government the sugar bounty earned by this state.

We favor also the collection by the state of the pro rata of money due Texas or its citizens on account of the illegal cotton tax collected by the general government, and we demand that the said law, shall be devoted to the fund now provided by the state for the support of the aged, infirm and indigent excepted soldiers, and we demand that the balance, if any, so be devoted to the extension of provisions for the industrial education of the boys and girls of this state.

We favor such a revision of the fellow servants' act as shall correct the inequalities of the present law and give adequate protection to employes.

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