

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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Clarendon, Texas, Sept. 30 1898.

Much interesting matter is crowded out this week, including a review of Mr. Finger's speech. Don't miss it next week.

The people were disappointed in Mr. Finger's speech, in which they expected some intelligent discussion on the land question. He only devoted one-third of his time to it and two-thirds to the defense of his party's ragged record and ridicule of the populists.

While we know it is a little irksome to hear a democrat thresh over old straw, it is not to the credit of Clarendon people that nearly all speakers are given a light hearing. When Mr. Finger was about half through, after commencing late, only 42 people were present, then some began to leave, while still others continued to arrive. The most we were able to count at any one time was 55, and that after the band played several pieces on the main street and marched to the courthouse steps to draw a crowd. But the **INDUSTRIAL WEST** will give Mr. Finger an audience of 1000 people, so he need not feel too much down in the mouth.

When Mr. Finger told of his being in the land office for the past four years, a part of which time he was its attorney, it weakened his cause more than anything he could have said. The people of west Texas have been worse disgusted with the management of the land office during this time than they have ever been with affairs of any other institution in the state. Mr. Howard, a democrat, said when he learned Mr. Finger had been in the land office under Mr. Baker that he certainly would scratch his name from the ticket. Numbers of others will do the same.

The state treasurer and the comptroller both say they did know of that United States money, and that their books are balanced. Culberson makes those two officers, as well as the attorney general, very ignorant. The statutes of Texas and the department books showed this money was there. All these officers should be turned out for ignorance, if for nothing else. Again, if these parties are so persistently trying to cover up this piece of business, what is it that might not be brought to light in a full, free investigation, which will never be had until a change in office?

Some smart labor leaders every now and then, try to sell the labor votes for ten dollars per head like cattle, and to keep nine dollars of it. The average labor voter is on to the job and won't be delivered. It is said that Debs will make ten speeches in Texas for Gibbs, and show that he has the most consistent labor record for twenty years of any politician in the United States on land transportation, and government by injunction. —Mercury.

Hogg Deal Will Probably Be Repudiated.

The Fort Worth correspondent of the Dallas News says that \$10,000 fee is leading topic of discussion around democratic headquarters in that city. He said last Saturday: "It is a fact, however, that of late nominees of the party for high offices have been here, and that some of them have expressed their unqualified opposition to the allowance of the Hogg fee. In every instance however, these parties have forbidden the use of their names for publication. They express their opposition to the payment of such fee for the services rendered on the ground, in most instances, that it is exorbitant, and further, that the big chief executive ought to have known of the claim while in official life, and that if he did he is certainly entitled to no compensation. They recall the fact that Hogg and Culberson have served the people in an official capacity together for sixteen years, and that either one or the other who were always guarding and studying so closely the affairs of the state, should have been familiar with the claim and the possibility of collecting it."

Speech of George W. Finger.

Continued from first page.

policy, nor make any policy, in regard to the sale and disposition of these lands. The idea was prevalent through this country before the convention that the land commissioner could make a policy which would be to the interest of the people of this country, or one which would retard it. But such is erroneous. He cannot do that.

The chairman of the democratic state executive committee has sent forth all of the candidates into different sections of this state to speak for the democratic party. I, as one of its nominees, have been sent to this section. It is also my duty to speak to you of some of the principles of democracy, and to tell you why we want you to vote the democratic ticket.

The democratic platform adopted at Galveston endorses the Chicago platform of 1896, and especially endorses that plank in the platform which declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the intervention of any other nation. With that consideration in the Chicago platform I most heartily concur. I believe that the Chicago platform is the best that has ever been written by any band of men on earth. It is a second Declaration of Independence. When Thomas Jefferson declared that all men were of a right free and equal no more aptly stated the proposition than does the Chicago platform that this country ought to be free from financial oppression and financial dictation. Now, I know that all democrats in Texas do not accept the Chicago platform as gospel truth, and do not agree with it in all of its enunciations. I know that two years ago some of my democratic brethren in this state voted for McKinley, some of them voted for Palmer and Beckner, and I am sorry to say, that some of them voted for Jerome Kirby. But this year there will be none of them found in the enemy's camp. They will all march to the democratic wigwam and take their medicine and vote the democratic ticket straight. And there are thousands of honest populists in this state who have signed their intention to go with us in this election. At the primary election in Fannin county held last May there were 1100 populists who voted in their primaries and expressed their intention to vote the democratic ticket this fall.

The populist party which met at Austin last July nominated a ticket and put out a platform. Two of the planks nominated by that convention have already withdrawn from the ticket, and before the 8th day of November rolls around we do not know that we will have any of them left. Barney Gibbs, the head of that ticket expressed his willingness to withdraw, and said in a letter written to Major Sayers that, if he would consent to adopt two planks in the populist platform, he would himself withdraw from the ticket. The populists in their platform charge the democratic administration as being one of maladministration, and say that its platform promises a relief of past failures. They demand, and they demand, and again. It is said that when they retire at night the last word they utter is "demand," and when they rise in the morning the first is "demand." I will read you one of their planks in their platform.

(Reads arraignment of democratic party as set forth in section 4 of the populist platform as published in this paper) Now, my friends, when I read that plank in the populist platform, I am reminded of a Georgian who came to Southwest Texas. (Here he relates a story of a man who fell in a ditch and who did not succeed in getting out until he confessed to the Lord to being a liar.) Now, my friends, when I read this plank in the populist platform I think that their prayer ought to be "O Lord, what liars we are!" True, my friends, there was a plank in the last democratic platform which declared in favor of restricting the gibbs in judicial districts, and that plank was not complied with. There were seven reasons why it was not done. But that is the only pledge in the democratic platform adopted at Fort Worth in 1896 which has not been complied with. I do not think that the populist platform committee ever read the democratic platform adopted at Ft. Worth in 1896.

Now, my friends, they charge the democratic party as one of maladministration. In 1873, when the democrats of this state elected Richard Coke their governor, they found the state in debt and your state tax fifty two and a half cents upon the hundred dollars' valuation of property. They found that it took about three hundred thousand dollars to pay the expense of running the legislature. To-day your state tax is twenty cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation of property, and it costs less than two hundred thousand dollars to run your legislature. They found the state in debt, and today all of the indebtedness owed by this state, except about eight hundred thousand dollars, is due the school fund. Texas has piled up no debt since that time, but she has paid much of the debt in existence at that time. Yet the populists declare that for twenty-five years the democratic administration of this state has been one of maladministration. The democratic party has enlarged the insane asylum at Austin, has built a new insane asylum at Terrell, and another one at San Antonio, and perhaps the next legislature will give you one in this country. It has enlarged the penitentiary at Huntsville and erected a new one at Rusk. It has built a reformatory at Gatesville, to which boys under 18 years of age when convicted of crime may be sent, and where they will not be contaminated with older and more hardened criminals. It has built an orphan's home at Corsicana, where over three hundred children are taken care of each year at the expense of the state. It has built your magnificent capital at Austin, giving three million acres of land in this arid country north-west of here, and today your state taxes are less than any other state in the union except Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota, and the reason that their state tax is not as great as ours is because the cities and towns in those states pay for the administration and the execution of their criminal laws. Texas pays that here.

Now, my friends, if the democratic ticket of Texas is to succeed this year, we must succeed upon the past record of the democratic party. Texas has been well governed for the last twenty-

five years, and I call upon the populist how to put his finger upon the statute which he complains, and tell us specifically what his demands are, and point out the maladministration in the government of Texas.

The republicans in their platform said that the warrants of the school teachers were not paid. There was once a time in the history of Texas when school warrants were not paid when issued. But that time is not now. That reminds me of an anecdote I once heard where a fellow went to church, perhaps for the first time in his life. (Here he relates the old story of the Irishman who first heard of the crucifixion.) That anecdote would partly apply to Barney Gibbs in many of his utterances. He said that "Gov. Culberson gave Jim a fee of ten thousand dollars when a two cent postage stamp would have done as well." He didn't do anything of the kind. There was \$101,000 appropriated by the last Congress to pay the state of Texas for some past dues, and that \$101,000 is all in the treasury now. Hogg has not got a cent of it. But Barney does not make any distinction of it, but says that he has got that. Charlie paid it to him, and where a two cent stamp would have done as well.

Now, as to the merits of Hogg's claim to that ten thousand dollars, I do not know. I am satisfied that Hogg and Culberson and all of the state administration at Austin know nothing at all about it at claim until it was accidentally discovered by Hogg a few months ago. The legislature will be called upon to pay Hogg whatever amount they think he is entitled to, and I suppose his services have been worth. If it is worth \$10,000 they will pay it to him, and if not that much, they will give him such a sum as they think he is entitled to. Gibbs was once a democratic state senator in 1883. In 1884 he was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gov. Ireland. During that time Gibbs sometimes acted as governor, and if he knew so much about that money being due, why didn't he write up to Washington and get it? The truth of the business is Gibbs did not know anything more about it than the balance of the tide. In 1894, on May 21st, at Lancaster in Dallas county, Gibbs used the following words: "For 20 years, ever since we wrested the government of Texas from ignorance and pauperdom, we have had on an average a better state government than any other state. We have had the services of an able and patriotic man in the highest offices for lower salaries than the door keeper, sergeant at arms, at Washington. Here we have a democratic government. In Washington they have an aristocratic government. We of Texas have cause to feel proud of the record made in the administration of state affairs." If, in 1894, Gibbs was correct that the state of Texas had the best government of any state in this Union then we know that we have today as good, if not a better government, than we had in 1894. The last four years of democratic government has cost the people of this state less than the four years preceding that time. There have been no bad laws of which the people can complain. There has been no defalcation in any of her state officials, and, if Gibbs was correct when he made that speech in 1894, we can clearly say that we know that we now have the best state government in this Union. But Barney Gibbs wanted office. The democrats were slow to give him office. Hence, his turn to populism. In 1894 there was a very close contest in the Dallas congressional district. Joe Abbott beat Joe Kearby by only about 400 votes. In the spring of 1896, when the gold wing of the party had stolen the state of Michigan, and Barney thought the democratic party of this nation, was going to adopt a gold standard platform, he thought his chances were ripe to go over to the populist party, get the nomination for congress, and wear Joe Abbott's seat. He joined the populist party, was their nominee for congress against Burke of Dallas. Instead of Burke beating Gibbs 400 votes, as Abbott did Kirby two years before, he beat Gibbs a little over 8000 votes.

I do not believe that Gibbs believes he will be elected governor this fall. I do not think he has any idea of it, because, if I ever saw a demagogue party in my life, that party is the populist party of today. They don't suow any sign of life at all, and to speak against them is like jumping on the dead.

But there is another plank in their platform which I confess I do not understand. I have heard democrats try to explain it, but they could not explain it satisfactorily to me. It is that plank in their platform which declares for a people's government, "Initiative, Referendum and Imperative Mandate." Now those words, my friends, are big words. They are sufficient in size to scare an ordinary man as I am almost to death. They are English, and they are Latin. They may be Porto Rican or they may be the language of the isles of the Philippines. I don't know what they mean.

(Here he relates an allegorical story.) This initiative, referendum and imperative mandate in the populist party sounds to me something like the words amphibious did to the man talking about the alligator.

Judge Duncan in his speech at Tyler the other day, gave his definition of what they meant. He said, "You know, the populist party wants everything referred back to the people for their vote which doesn't pass by a three-fourths vote of the legislature. Now, 'initiative' means that these laws shall be sent back to the people for their ratification or rejection. 'Referendum' means that those interested in the passage of these laws shall put up to the members of the populist party the money necessary to carry the votes, and 'imperative mandate' means 'By gosh, the money shall be paid.'"

Now as a reason for that definition of these words, in 1895, during the session of the 24th legislature, the people of Texarkana in Bowie county, wanted to have a county seat at Texarkana. They had a very sharp and very shrewd lawyers down to Austin for the purpose of lobbying this through the legislature. Cyclone Davis was down there for some mission, or for I don't know what, and Cyclone had been a very big fellow in the populist party, and so those fellows struck him. They said, "Davis, we will give you a hundred dollars if you will get all the populists in the legislature to vote what bill." Davis said, "That's a trade. We will pay you twenty dollars now, and eighty dollars when you deliver the goods," and they actually paid Davis

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Phrenological Journal	1.50
Chicago Express	1.50
Texas Farm and Ranch	1.50

PEOPLE'S EYES OPENING.

Disposition on Part of Corporations to Evade War Tax

The disposition of the telegraph, railroad and express companies to evade paying their share of the war taxes ought to open the people's eyes to the evils of corporate ownership of these public utilities.

These companies together with the banks and trusts whose interests are closely interwoven and largely controlled by the same men, are rapidly acquiring possession of the wealth of the country and now practically control its legislative bodies and the courts.

At the request of the New York Chamber of Commerce, ex-Judge Black of Pennsylvania, than whom no other perhaps is better authority, prepared a paper on railroads and their legal relation to governments.

To perpetuate these abuses they seek political power. In many places elections in the face of this influence have become the emptiest forms. The railroads send their agents to the senates and assemblies of the states.

The cheerful persons who keep on believing that things are running beautifully, though indeed they are running with all the feet they have in the worst possible direction, as some do, persist in believing that there is no immediate danger, and by and by, if any evil does accrue, the people, in some way not specified, will find a perfect remedy.

Those who entertain this feeling have become persuaded that the time has arrived for the industrious masses of this country to protect themselves, if they ever intend to do so.

A prudent man foreseeth the evil, changeth his voice, but the simple vote'er straight and wear patches.

That is rather a dark picture of the situation, yet it is true. The control of this government is rapidly passing out of the hands of the people.

It makes no difference who you send to congress or the legislature, the corporations will buy him. The public conscience is paralyzed. Men who see

that their party is bad continue to support it because they realize that the other party is as bad, or worse. And human nature is the same in all parties.

I want to make a comparison of government with private loans. In the recent Arkansas legislature a bill was passed authorizing the building of state railways and the working of convicts on the same.

I see no better way of putting money in circulation than by the above plan. It will employ the idle who are seeking an opportunity to labor.

Our friends the enemy—the advocates of the gold standard—are constantly referring to the failures of a paper currency, and name the French assignats and the continental currency as instances.

Colon, Colombia, Sept. 23.—Advice received here from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, say that all relations between Colombia and Italy have been severed, owing to the action of the Italian government in the Cerrutti affair.

The soldiers will winter in the large cities.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Lieut. Col. Dudley of the judge advocate general's department has returned to Washington and is now engaged in the preparation of his report upon the conditions under which the Spanish prisoners on the Harvard were killed.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Information received by Acting Postmaster General Heath indicates that the temporary organization of the postal system in the independent cities and towns of Porto Rico under United States auspices will be in operation almost as soon as the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards is complete.

He that tilleth his land shall have plenty of bread—for the tax collector, the usurer, and the corporations

Madrid, Sept. 23.—Admiral Cervera arrived here yesterday. There were no incidents worth noting in connection with his arrival at the capital.

In an interview the admiral said he had a clear conscience regarding Santiago. Nations, he said, grew great by their victories, and not by their defeats, however glorious they might be.

Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander who surrendered his forces also at Santiago de Cuba, has also arrived here. He did so without attracting any attention. He is now sick in bed.

Gen. Augusti, the former captain general of the Philippine islands, who has just arrived at Vitoria, Spain, from Manila, in an interview is quoted as discussing the Philippine question in an interesting manner.

"Before I left Spain I knew the situation in the Philippine islands was grave. Senor Moret, the minister of the colonies in the cabinet of Senor Sagasta, remarked to me that if war with the United States broke out there would be a terrible state of things."

"Our batteries fired at the Americans, but our guns were mounted on false plates and after the first shots they became useless. At daybreak we were in the power of the Americans, and an hour afterward the Spanish fleet had ceased to exist."

"Dewey summoned me to surrender; I refused and he threatened to raze the town. I replied: 'Raze it, but so long as I live the Spanish flag will float on the ruins of Manila.'"

"Dewey repeated his summons to surrender and I again refused. Dewey then bombarded the town and Manila surrendered."

"But, considering my presence no longer necessary, I asked the government for permission to go home, as my position had become by no means easy. I think I have done my duty as a soldier and a Spaniard."

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Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 23.—At an inquiry held yesterday afternoon by Coroner Dolen it was fully established by relatives of Miss Emma Gill of Southington that the body found in Yellow Mill pond on Sept. 12 and 13 was hers.

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Indianapolis was selected as the next place of meeting.

The officers of the Oregon claim that her tremendous exploit in running that never to be forgotten race against time in order to be in at the death of the Spanish fleet is to a certain extent traceable to the fact that salt water was never allowed in her boilers.

It comes to us as a bit of a surprise that a scientist has been studying "toothology" until he has succeeded in producing a tooth that will grow into the jaw.

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SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Production of Hemp in the Philippine Islands—The Care of Water Boilers—Leather as a Substitute for Celluloid—A Wheel Within a Wheel.

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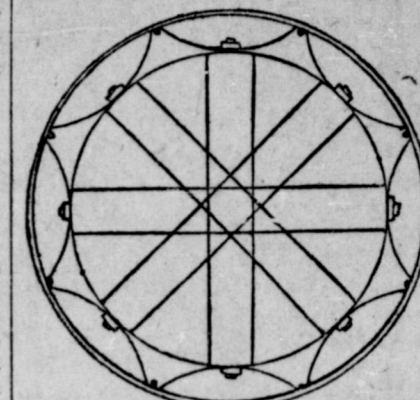
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tion Experts who have examined this material are enthusiastic in commending it.

Easy Way to Make Ozone. The Lancet says that the air of a room can be charged with ozone by simply suspending moist linen sheets in a keen, dry wind, and then hanging them up in the house.

Wheel Within a Wheel. A bicycle wheel is shown here designed to give the comforts of the pneumatic tire without the annoyance of possible punctures.



on the road in case of accident, with the aid of a wrench, the parts being bolted together. The only repair kit necessary is the wrench and a couple of extra springs.

The Shape of the Earth. In a recent number of the English Mechanic there is to be seen an illustration that somewhat resembles the appearance of a diseased turnip.

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"Before I left Spain I knew the situation in the Philippine islands was grave. Senor Moret, the minister of the colonies in the cabinet of Senor Sagasta, remarked to me that if war with the United States broke out there would be a terrible state of things."

"Our batteries fired at the Americans, but our guns were mounted on false plates and after the first shots they became useless. At daybreak we were in the power of the Americans, and an hour afterward the Spanish fleet had ceased to exist."

"Dewey summoned me to surrender; I refused and he threatened to raze the town. I replied: 'Raze it, but so long as I live the Spanish flag will float on the ruins of Manila.'"

"Dewey repeated his summons to surrender and I again refused. Dewey then bombarded the town and Manila surrendered."

"But, considering my presence no longer necessary, I asked the government for permission to go home, as my position had become by no means easy. I think I have done my duty as a soldier and a Spaniard."

