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Vol. 10. CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY MAY 27, 1898. No. 11

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

When you read this paper, hand it to your neighbor, ask him to read it and send in his subscription.

Collins at Clarendon.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Clarendon is not as large as Fort Worth, nor as old as Dallas, but what it lacks in size and age is very well made up in quality, Its people have big ways in everything they do. Sunday morning the Journal's missionary attended Sunday school at the M. E. church South. The superintendent reported 144 scholars and teachers present—a good showing for a town of not more than 1500 population, where there are at least four other institutions of the same kind. I then went over the way and attended upon the ministration of "the Word" with the M. E. church. The congregation was not large, but its members have big ways, for they worship in one of the prettiest little churches I've found in Texas. It is as pretty as a cage with a red bird in it. Hard by is the graded school building, and while it is a frame, yet it is a splendid specimen of modern architecture and, as another witness to the big ways of this people, they support a nine months' free school each year, and there is in regular attendance at the writing 200 pupils, living witnesses to the fact that the Panhandle produces other stuff besides lambs, calves, Kaffir corn, grass and sorghum, and as additional proof of the ways of this people the merchants have as big stocks of hardware, dry goods, groceries, drugs, farming implements and saddlery as can be found in Denton, Sherman, Gainesville and Abilene. And as to saloons, Chas. Eyler's place will compare favorably in size, elegance and richness of furniture with any place of the same kind in New Orleans or St. Louis.

This being the end of the Fort Worth division of the great Denver road, this alone being the means of distributing $7000 per month, and added to this the trade that comes here for ranch and farm supplies from a radius of not less than fifty miles, no wonder that this people have big ways, with not an empty dwelling or business house in the city.

The city is right in the neighborhood of 3000 feet above sea level, hence the ozone ladened air is too thin and pure for malaria to live and thrive, and is just the place for people disposed to lung troubles and asthma, but people with sore noses had better not follow them into this country for catarrh does a flourishing business, and the architectural construction of the organ is no legal bar to its operations, for it tackles the Roman, Greek, Hebrew, snub and turned up nose all alike.

Donley county is bounded on the south by Red River, and on the nort by Prairie Dog fork of the same and is one of the foot-stools and water sheds of the Llano-Estacado, pronounced for me by a Mexican senorita, "Yano Estacarro," but in plain United States, is Staked Plains.

It is a county of swells, swags, draws, hills valleys and deep cut canyons, well set with gama and mesquite grasses—an ideal cowman's country.

I find that prices for all kinds of cattle are holding stiff, but owing to the timidity of money in times of war, few sales are being made.

I learn that those operators in live stock in these parts who were spread out when the Spanish-American war came up are, as a rule, in the hands of concerns that are well able and well disposed to tide them over, but for this slight "constipation" in the workings of the machinery of the great mogul finance, the people up this way wouldn't know that the monster, war, is in the saddle, but after all, it will pan out a blessing to all the people. First, it will blot out sectional lines between the North and the South, establish the patriotism of the people and the stability of the American government in the minds of those who control the money that moves the commerce of the country, cure Mr. National Finance of his chronic case of constipation, and prosperity will walk with gigantic strides all over our common country.

R. M. COLLINS.

Clarendon, Tex., May 12, 1898.

Won An Elephant.

With regard to Commodore Deweys victory at Manila we are somewhat in the condition of the boy who won the elephant in a lottery raffle. The young man could scarcely sleep o'nights for fear he would not be the lucky winner, and when finally he won the elephant he did not know what to do with it and begged his friends to take his prize off his hands on any terms.

We have won a great victory in Manila bay and totally destroyed the Spanish fleet in those waters, but what to do with Manila and the Philippines is now the question. To hold and occupy the islands with their mongrel, half civilized population will require more warships in those waters and a large force of troops. It is a long and round-about way to the Phillippines—10,000 miles or more.

To occupy these islands with a sufficient force of soldiers—variously estimated at 10,000 to 30,000, and to maintain a sufficient navy in those waters will be an expensive and tedious undertaking and besides, will be almost sure to lead us into complications with Germany, France, Russia and possibly other European powers, resulting in war, probably, unless we back down and out. It seems to us that with the destruction of the Spanish fleet Commodore Dewey should have steamed away to aid in the search for the rest of the Spanish navy—the Cape de Verde fleet—and in conjunction with Admiral Sampson have bent every energy to the annihilation of Spain's navy. With the complete destruction of Spain's navy she would be helpless and hopeless, and the war ended on our own terms.

The longer the war is prolonged the more danger of European help. We do not believe that the Spanish fleet has any intention of chancing all in a combat with Sampson. The Spanish commander of the Cape de Verde fleet knows where to find Admiral Sampson when he wants to meet him.

Suppose the Spanish fleet, after steaming about in West Indian waters—all the time dodging our fleet—should suddenly turn about, steam around Cape Horn, across the Pacific attack and crush Dewey in the waters of the Philippines and thus transfer the seat of war to those islands, which would be almost certain to involve us in trouble with Europe. War is a game between two or more nations, and poor old Spain may yet lead us a sorry chase It seems to us that we have no earthly use for the Philippines and should let go at once, release Dewey's fleet and let him unite with Sampson, and Schley to hunt down and destroy the Spanish fleet wherever found, at the same time throw an army into Cuba strong enough to boost Blanco and his spanish army out of Cuba as quickly as possible. However, the powers that be, at Washington, are managing this affair, while the rest of us are expected to pay for the dance and the fiddlers.—Real Republic.

If the democratic party can be trusted to carry out the reforms for which the people's party stands, there can be no longer any excuse for the existence of the latter party. If the democratic party cannot be so trusted, then the populist who dares attempt to injure the People's party by any misalliance with the democratic party is a traitor to the principles of populism.—Tulare Valley (Cal.) Citizen.

Political Facts From New Era.

Give the facts to the people and they will reach right conclusions.

The man who loves himself too much cannot really love anyone else.

Party idolatry is not always confined to the members of dominant parties.

Progress without liberty is as impossible as growth without nourishment.

Time spent in debating which reform is the greatest is time utterly wasted.

Whenever the right of any individual is infringed the liberty of all is endangered.

Happiness is a privilege, a duty and a habit. Like other habits it can be cultivated.

Men are never quite equal to their ideals, but the loftier the ideal the nobler the man.

The man whose ideal of happiness is the gratification of himself never knows what real happiness is.

It is time that government by the people was made a practical fact instead of only a beautiful theory.

The fact that we are at war with a foreign foe should not make us willing to surrender to the enemy at home.

Gold would not be worth the cost of mining were it not for the fictitious valuation placed on it by free coinage.

Reformers are in the majority in America, but being divided into a number of parties they are beaten in detail.

The man who is only anxious for reform for the sake of his personal profit, is neither a patriot nor a humanitarian.

Give the people a chance to make their own laws and they will be more ready to obey the laws that are made.

Greed has neither conscience nor heart. It will defraud a nation, and turn a deaf ear to the cry of the starving.

The schemes of Wall Street governed politicians will cost this nation more in life and property than all the Spanish ships and Spanish soldiers.

If nothing is accomplished until all reformers agree as to which reform is the most important, the country will go to ruin while reformers are arguing.

The mass of the people never care to have their money redeemed in gold or silver. All they require in money is something which, by the law of the land, can be used in effecting exchanges.

Some of the wise men keep assuring us that the stamp of the government add nothing to the value of the metal on which it is impressed. Well, we are heartily in accord with that statement. But we would like these wise men to explain how it is the stamp of the government on a piece of silver, which can be bought for 40 cents, makes it pass everywhere, without question, for a dollar. We can explain it from our point of view, and agree that the stamp of the government adds nothing to the value of the metal, but we should like to see these wise financiers explain it from their point of view.

When a political party declares for direct legislation, it declares for government by the people and against government by party. If it adds to that declarations in regard to what legislation should be enacted it virtually says that while it knows the people ought to rule, it does not intend they shall, unless they rule as that party dictates. If the people are to rule, political parties will be divested of all power to control legislation. A declaration as to what laws shall be enacted, by a party which stands for direct legislation smacks strongly of false pretenses.

Judge J. L. L. McCall has leased the Weatherford Leader for two years.

Republicans Throwing Bouquets at Barney Gibbs.

As an independent Republican organ the Intelligencer does not hesitate to advocate the cause of Barnett Gibbs for governor of Texas. Though claimed by Populists, Gibbs is as far above that party as Populism is above Democracy. He is simply an independent man, with original and logical views. He is the man for the place—upon the Republican ticket.

The nomination of Gibbs would preserve the identity of the Republican party, and the embracing of his railroad scheme and the Populist plank requiring the submission of county bond issues to a direct vote of the people would be according to Populists, due recognition. This would be fair to both parties and a blessing to Texas. This kind of a ticket would not only beat fusion, but it would win. By it Populism might be annihilated, but Populists (the real reformers) would not object, as their best views would be embraced in Republicanism and in the bosom of the grand old party they could find a home.—Norton's Intelligencer.

Bryan Defeated for Company Captain.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 23.—There was a secret meeting of the members of company A, (Bryan's) of the Third regiment tonight. Horace Greely Whitmore was elected captain. Bryan was a candidate for captain, but opposition developing against him he withdrew to avoid a bolt of about forty members, all enlisted in the Nebraska artillery. The understanding now is that Governor Holcomb will appoint Bryan colonel of the Third. There is a general belief, even among the party friends of Bryan that he has hurt himself politically by his excursion into military matters.

And Is Sure To.

During the discussion, and around and under all the proposed smoke of battle, the bond syndicate is playing for a chance to get in a Fitzsimmons blow on the American people.—Michigan Messenger.

It is reported that ten million flags have been sold recently and that the manufacturers cannot keep up with the demand. The flags sell at 1 cent up. A silk flag 12x18 feet costs one hundred and fifty dollars. Most flags, such as the government uses, are made of bunting, a woolen material.

We need not anticipate any trouble with England in our fight with Spain. We are paying those fellows too many millions of dollars every year in interest on public and private debts to fear any trouble from that source. With England we are an easy mark.—Nonconformist.

As fast as the army advances after landing in Cuba, telegraph wire will be laid. In connection with this fast yachts, purchased by the government of wealthy New Yorkers, will be utilized, so that there will be speedy communication between the War Department at Washington and the army.

The best money the world has ever used is a full legal tender greenback, and when made receivable for all government revenues they have never been below par.

The democrats of Randall county have made nominations for county officers as follows: L. C. Lair, county judge; A. M. Peeler, county clerk; W. D. Orr, sheriff; S. V. Wirt, treasurer, and J. W. St. Clair for assessor.

The Vermont legislature which adjourned a few days ago voted $7.00 a month for each soldier who volunteers from that state. It is an extra bonus given in addition to the regular pay from the government.

Clipped.

Yoakum shipped a carload of snap beans to Kansas City Saturday.

A new populist journal is to be established at Lockhart.

When you teach a boy that wealth is a mark of honor he will sacrifice manhood and honor to become wealthy.

A West Virginia farmer who was a firm believer and a staunch supporter of the gold standard during the last campaign, found his meat house robbed last week of a thousand pounds of bacon and a note left in its stead bearing these words: "You gold bugs can live on confinence, but it takes bacon at our house." Signed "16 to 1."

Some Battle Losses.

War has become a vast science and has been made more fatal by the invention of terrific death dealing machines. No man can calculate the fearful losses of life that are possible under modern conditions. The present struggle may give us a chance to determine.

The ten battles of the civil war in which the losses were heaviest were in chronological order:

The Seven Days, battle, June 27-July 2, 1862, Federal, 15,209; Confederate, 20,000.

Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, Federal, 12,410; Confederate, 11,172.

Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 4, 1863, Federal 13,249; Confederate 10,500.

Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, Federal 17,287; Confederate, 12,463.

Gettysburg, July 1 3, 1863, Federal 23,003; Confederate, 20,451.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19 20, 1863, Federal, 16,179; Confederate. 18,000.

Shiloh, April 5-6, 1862, Federal, 13,047; Confederate, 10,694.

Battles in the Wilderness, May 5-6 1864, Federal, 17,666; Confederate, 5,000 (estimated).

Spottsylvania Court House, May 17-21, 1864, Federal 18,399, Confederate 5,000 (estimated).

Cold Harbor, June 1 3, 1864, Federal, 12,737; Confederate 1,700 (estimated).

These figures include the killed, the wounded and the prisoners.

While we are congratulating the country on the action of the senate finance committee in reporting against a bond issue of $500,000,000, let us not forget who should have the credit for the work. The fact is Mr. John P. Jones of Nevada is the man who held the key and cast the deciding vote. He was originally a republican, but when the money question became the dominant issue, he joined the People's Party and is now sometimes so classed and sometimes as a "silver repulican." Here is the man with the courage of a hero who dares to stand for his convictions even though it severs party ties formed through long years of service. All honor to Mr. Jones of Nevada.—Nonconformist.

The Wall street banker who wants to draw gold from the treasury can use national bank notes just as well as greenbacks and every banker who understands the law knows this to be a fact. They make a great howl about greenbacks and the "endless chain," but never say a word about the part that national bank notes play in this game.—Chicago Express.

Our fighters are all right, but there is no reason why they should not be properly fed and clothed, except that politicians have charge of that branch of the service.—Ft. Worth Register.

For State Teacher's Association,

Galveston Texas June 29, 30 and July 1st, 1898 the F. W. & D. R'y will place tickets on sale June 27, 28 and 29, with final return limit July 3d, at $8.55 for round trip, continuous passage.

D. BARNHART.

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription price, $1 per annum in advance.

Mailed at the Post Office at Clarendon, Tex., as Second-class Matter.

Clarendon, Texas, May 27 1898.

Washington Press For Sale,
Six column, does good work,
Only $50 takes it. This office.

The people are yet in the dark as to the whereabout of the Spanish fleet. It may be at Santiago, or it may be in the port at San Juan, or it may be on its way back to Spain. It is believed that the fleet came over here to succor Blanco, in the first place and in the second to demonstrate to the European nations that there was an effective blockade of Cuban ports.

The Bulletin given out here Tuesday night about the great naval battle in which Sampson lost two of his best vessels and destroyed Spain's fleet was only another fake. A special from Washington says the department has no reason to believe that a battle has occurred in the Windward Passage. The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has cut the cable at Santiago de Cuba and San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Washington Post, a leading national democratic paper, says: "The Texas democrats are going to nominate Representative Sayers for governor, and they are showing other evidence of a recovery from the Chicago platform craze." Sayers has replied to the Post's statement and says he is standing squarely on the Chicago platform, but everybody knows Sayers has never been a silver man to hurt, and too, everybody knows how little the average democrats heeds a platform after he is in office.

The authorized strength of the army a month ago was 25,000 men. It has now been increased to 199,500, and of the latter number 194,500 will be actually under arms and in the field before June 1. Of this increase, by the expansion of the regular service through its reorganization under the three battalion formation, 36,000 men have been added, the other portion having been acquired through the call for volunteers and by means of the enlistment of two brigades of immunes and one of engineers. It is already the prevailing belief that the expansion of the regular service, though contemplated only for the duration of the war, would be permanent and that the standing army will never again fall below 85,000. The later number, in the opinion of General Miles, is essential for the operations in Cuba next summer, although most of the invading force will be necessarily composed of volunteers. The last call will run the total up to 280,000.

Never before, so far as we have learned, has an international war been fought for benevolent reason. Wars for money, for land possesions, and other mercenary purposes have been fought, all along the line of man's history; but it was left for our own country to declare a war for a benevolent purpose—that of giving freedom to an oppressed people.—Wise County Reformer.

The above all sounds pretty, but how about war operations being pushed with most effect on the other side of the earth, thousands of miles from Cuba, and now, five weeks since war was declared, no soldiers have been put in Cuba, and no doubt the number of Cubans who have escaped death by starvation are few, indeed, and the opportunity of bestowing the paraded benevolence has been lost. The "mercenary purposes" will yet crop out in a big bond sale, after which the war will be speedily closed. In the mean time the favored class, whom Uncle Sam exercises paternal care over, will unload their yachts and other old craft at two prices.

It is difficult to figure out how France can avoid losing largely in the present Spanish American war. While they stand to lose the better part of the $600,000,000 they have loaned to Spain, a loss of many millions is threatened by the withdrawal of American trade because of her supposed Spanish sympathies.—Ft. Worth Register.

SPANISH SQUADRON BOTTLED UP.

Must Surrender or Be Destroyed By Sampson and Schley.

The latest dispatches confirm the report that Cervera is at last caught and must fight or surrender. Sampson and Schley are both at the mouth of the harbor while Cervera is within. The insurgents are in posession of the surrounding country and no supplies can be obtained. This news comes from so many sources that there is no doubt of its reliability, although Sagasta says he does not contemplate a battle between the fleets in the near future.

President McKinley has issued a call for 75,000 additional volunteers. This makes a total of 200,000, which will be divided as follows: Cuba 100,000; Philippines 25,000; Porto Rico 25,000; Home defense 50,000.

Gen. Merrit will place the Philippines under martial law until congress decides what disposition shall be made of them. Fears are entertained for the safety of Dewey. The first reinforcements to him are scheduled to arrive on the 20th of June.

Angered to Spite Work.

A dispatch from Manila via Hongkong asserts that Admiral Montijo, commander of the Spanish squadron, destroyed by Admiral Dewey, is to be court-martialed on the charge of cowardice. This dispatch also alleges that the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao, more recently captured by a boat of the United States fleet as she was entering Manila bay, is to be shot for not returning the fire of the Americans.

Burt to Hang To-day.

Austin Special.

An effort was made by the brothers of Eugene Burt to have Governor Culberson postpone the execution of the condemned man six months, and in that time it was believed that it would be shown that Burt was insane. The governor declined absolutely to interfere. He wrote Sheriff White a letter instructing him to carry out the sentence, and let the execution take place Friday, the 27th. Burt has requested that his body be wrapped in the stars and stripes for burial.

Bellamy Dead.

Edward Bellamy author and humanitarian, died early Monday morning at his home in Chicopeee Falls, Mass., in the 49th year of his age. He was born in Chicopee Falls March 26, 1850, and was the third son of R. K. Bellamy, for 35 years the pastor of the Baptist church at Chicopee Falls. After finishing a course at Union College he completed his education by a year of European travel and study.

Mr. Bellamy leaves a widow and two children, besides two brothers, Charles J. Bellamy, editor of the Springfield Daily News, and Frederick Bellamy of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The 79th birthday of Queen Victoria was celebrated Tuesday.

Homes For Leaguers.

Following is the list of names of those who kindly offer entertainment to guests desring such who attend the League and Sunday School Convention at Claude, June 10-12.

Hotel Palace, 2 ladies.

Frank Dysart, 2 ladies at Palace Hotel.

Mrs. Averitt, 2 men.
" Blanton, 2 girls.
" Brummett 4 meals.
" Colville, 2 men.
" Davis, 2 men.
" Hood, 2 girls.
" Hill, 2 girls.
" Grimes, 2 men.
" Johnson, 2 ladies.
" H. M. Kight, man and wife.
" Lynch, man and wife.
" McCaleb, man and wife.
" Miller, 2 girls.
" Q. Moore, man and wife.
" McCarver, man and wife.
" Mitchell, man and wife.
" Pierce, meals for two men.
" Wilson, 2 men.
" Warner, 2 ladies.
" White, man and wife.
" Yonnger, 2 ladies.

Read This.

The Globe Studio will leave Clarendon June the 5th. Don't wait if you want photographs.

W. D. Harper, photographer.

Class History, Valedictory.

Commencement Essay by Bessie Chamberlain.

Biography is the term applied to that branch of literature which treats of the lives of individuals. This is a subject that should interest us all as it is the only way we have of learning of the world's greatest characters. The oldest historical books of the Jews abound with beautiful examples of it, such as the lives of the patriarchs and the story of Ruth. Roman and Greek literature also possess admirable specimens of it. By studying the lives of the greatest heroes we are enabled to understand the work they did, how far they succeded, how far they failed; we ought to be able to mold our own lives so that we may be a credit to the community in which we live. The study of human nature is more interesting than fiction. One of the things most interesting to us now is the history of the Clarendon Graduating Class of 1898.

The Clarendon School district was organized in 1888 and in the same year the building was erected. It has four large rooms and is beatifully situated in the southern part of town and has a fine view from all directions. The first principal was Mrs. Hecox, assisted by Mrs. Katie Chamberlain, nee Lewis. It was not organized into a Graded school until 1891 when Prof. T. J. Crawford was principal. Under his able management the school made rapid progress. Prof. Crawford was principal for two years and was followed by Prof. Meadows, who taught one year. Our next principal was and is Prof. Silvey. Prof. Silvey was born in Missouri in 1858, and after having passed through the public school, he entered the state university from which he was graduated in 1883. After serving two years as county superintendant and teaching four years in his native state, he served five years in the state of California as principal of schools. For the past five years he has been teaching in Texas, one year at Lockney, one at Claude and the past three at Clarendon. Under his administration the school has made rapid progress and is now considered one of the best schools of North West Texas. He will always be remembered by the Graduating Class for his firmness in dicipline, though tempered always by gentleness, and his ability as an instructor.

His able assistants were Misses Quillian, Saye and Ward.

Clarendon believes in making ample provision for the education of its youth and to that end always employs a very efficient corps of instructors. This is the first class that has been graduated in Clarendon, but I think we all feel, although graduates, that we have just reached the threshold of Minerava's temple.

Life in all its phases, to the thoughtful mind, is an interesting study. No one can hardly observe a class of young lives like this of ours without the questions coming up as to their nativity and intentions for the future. For the benefit of such persons we will state that of the class of eleven, six were born and raised in Texas, two were born in Kentucky, one in the province of Quebec, one in Ohio, and one in Iowa. Misses Ella Buntin, Effie Brinley, Flora McKillop, and myself have attended Clarendon Public school for 9 years, or since its first organization. Messrs. Evans and Stocking have each attended 8 years, Messrs. McNeilis and Hall have attended respectively seven years and four years, while Miss Josie Southern has attended 7, Miss Carrie Whittaker 6, and and Miss Lizzie Stevens 5. There are four who commenced their school in Clarendon, while the rest joined year by year. As to their choice of a profession, one of the young men contemplate the study of law; one the study of medicine, and two contemplate a business career. Of the young ladies, two have a preference for music, one for teaching or business, four have not yet determined their choice of a profession.

A majority of the class will not be content with the honors conferred this evening but will not stop short of a college education. Smaller classes than ours have turned out members who have been among the famous and learned of the age in which they lived, and we sincerely hope such an honorable career may lie in the future for some member of this class. How pleasant it would be if at some future time in glancing over the daily paper a notice like the following should meet our view: "Hon. Edward Hall, Congressman from the 13th district of Texas, delivered an eloquent address in Ft. Worth a few days ago that produced the wildest enthusiasm among his listeners." Or a notice like this: "The Hon. William McNeilis, president of the Ft. Worth and Denver R. R., by his business tact has placed the road in a more prosperous condition than it ever was before." But while we are imagining these brilliant reports from the boys may we not also expect to hear something like the following from the girls: "Miss Lizzie Stevens, superintendent of the primary schools of Dallas, who is now serving the fifth term in that capacity, has been called to the position again for a term of two years." Or a report like the following is among the possibilities: "Miss Flora McKillop's new book, 'The Great West' is one of the most popular books that has been written for years and is making for its author a world-wide reputation." But now while all these things lie among the possibilities, we must not forget that none of them can be attained without great labor and perseverance for

"The hights of great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

The unpleasant features of school life are so trivial and, as I look back over my short school life, it is almost impossible to find any. While many things may have happened which at the time were harrowing to our feelings and seemed unnecessary afflictions, consideration has made them appear imaginary or ridiculous, and what seemed to be grievances, were only the necessary chastenings for our transgessions, stimulating to greater caution in our actions and greater efforts to overcome the disposition to give way to little things.

The pleasures of school life—how shall I describe them? They hover about one in phantom-like shapes, difficult to describe in words, but are blessed memories that will cling to us like happy dreams. In the struggle we have hardly realized the happiness we have had, and it is only in the real struggle when the actuality of living, both for ourselves and more for others, that we can look back with pride and pleasure to the days and weeks and years spent in preparing ourselves for the greater struggle. We can think with what exultation, after many failures, we mastered a difficult problem, and what courage it gave us to attack the next one more difficult.

I am quite sure that these minor battles with the books, will give us strength and courage to endure with fortitude what ever of ill may come upon us in the battle of life as well as to squarely meet and triumph over such obstacles as may be thrown in our pathway. Then there is the pleasure of friendships formed the gentleness of this classmate, the bravery of another, the loving kindness of still another, and one by one we can marshal them before us with all their goodness, their brightness and cheerfulness, and dream it may be the pleasant features of our school life over again. Neither can we forget our teachers, those who patiently year after year gave their best thought how to develop our minds and make us worthy and competent for the duties of life. Surely we can never forget them and next to our fathers and mothers they will have a warm place in our hearts. Without their guidance the road would have been obscure, dark and tedious, but with their encouragement and thoughtful help, many a hard place was made easy. We can only think of them now with gratefulness which will expand and develop as the years are passing. Then there is the dear old school house, the silent witness of our many efforts. Every scar upon its desks made by mischief loving boys, every inkstain caused by careless fingers, even the disfiguring paper wads upon the walls, all linger in pleasant memories as the place of our efforts.

I cannot conclude without an expression in the deepest sincerety of the hope that we have had a solid foundation for a superstructure that will arrest the attention of our friends by its proportion and symmetry; that we have attained to that development of our minds and hearts too, where improvement shall steadily go forward so long as health and vigor remain to us. For years we have struggled, worked and hoped

Continued on Local page.

The Morgan Lumber Co.

THE LARGEST and BEST

Stock of Lumber

IS TO BE FOUND AT

MORGAN LUMBER YARD.

Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Fence Posts,

Brick, Lime, Cement Coal, Etc.,

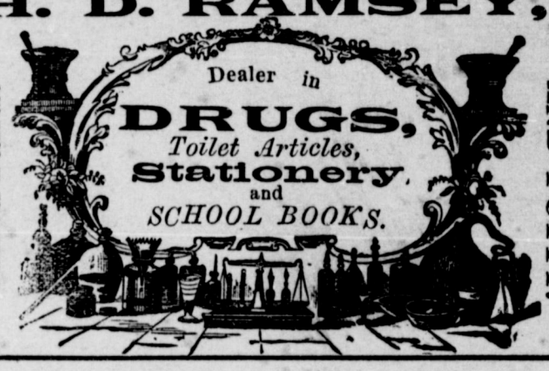
Acme Pressed Brick, Austin White Lime, Peerless Cement Plaster and Portland Cement on hand.

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

—CLARENDON, TEXAS.—

H. D. RAMSEY,

White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil and Mixed Paints.



WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.

Have you tried The New BLACKSMITH SHOP OF LOVE BROS?

They are prepared to do any kind of work on short notice and Guarantee Every Job strictly first-class.

Try their Shoeing.

M. W. EASUM,
DRAYMAN
And Dealers in
COAL AND WOOD,
Clarendon, Texas.

Notice In Equity By Master-in-Chancery.

Francis Clifford and Robert Greig, trustees, vs. The Clarendon Land, Investment & Agency Company, Limited.	No. 260, In the District Court of Donley County.

To the creditors of the Clarendon Land and Agency Company, Limited, And Others Whom it May Concern:

You will take notice, that, in the above entitled and numbered cause, at the last regular term of said court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, the Hon. H. H. Wallace, Judge of said court presiding, regularly made and caused to be duly entered of record, an interlocutory order and judgment wherein it was ordered and directed as follows:

1—That the undersigned, S. H. Madden, be made and appointed master-in-chancery in said cause, to perform all of the duties required of him by the court, to be under the order of the court, and to have such powers as the master-in-chancery has in a court of equity;

2—That, in addition to such general powers, such master-in-chancery, was, by said order, given powers and instructions as follows: (1) To ascertain and report the total liabilities of said defendant Company, the aggregate amount of the debenture bonds issued by the said defenant and secured by the deed of trust sued upon, and to whom said bonds now belong, and the amount owned by each of such owners; and (2) To ascertain and report what, if any thing, such creditors, or owners of such debentures, or any of them, owe to said defendant, and what amount, if any thing, each of such creditors or debenture holders are entitled to as against said defendant;

3—That all of the creditors of said defendant be and they are thereby required to present their respective claims against the defendant to the master-in-chancery for allowance on or before the first day of August, 1898, and that such claims not so presented should be forever barred:

In obedience to said order and this notice, all parties creditors of said defendant, The Clarendon Land, Investment & Agency Company, Limited, are required to present their respective claims to me, as such master-in-chancery, at my office in Amarillo, Potter county, Texas, on or before the first day of August, 1898, and claims not so presented will be forever barred; and, also, that all books, papers, records and other evidence of any and all known obligations in favor of or against such Company should be likewise presented and filed with such claims, that justice may be done.

Witness my official signature, signed this the 4th day of April, 1898.

S. H. Madden,
Master-in-Chancery.

Blank notes, iron-clad, only 50 cents per 100. This office.

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.

J. D. STOCKING,
-Phisician and Surgeon-
Special attention given to diseases of women and children.
Office at his store, second door from Bank.

E. CORBETT,
PRACTICAL
BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER.
CLARENDON, Tex.

L. S. SCHOOLER,
Practical
Painter.
Shop rear of Lane's blacksmith Shop.
Buggy, Carriage and Furniture Painting, Varnishing, Etc.
House Painting and Finishing

100 Envelopes With name and address printed and post paid at this office. 40c,

IT IS NOT NICOTINE.

PROFESSOR MALLET CORRECTS CIGARETTE CRITICS' MISTAKES.

Communication in the "Scientific American" on a Matter of Popular Misapprehension—Stained Handkerchief Test Is No Test At All.

J. W. Mallet, professor of chemistry in the University of Virginia, in a communication to the current number of the Scientific American, says with reference to cigarettes of American manufacture:

"Ignorance of easily ascertainable scientific facts is, however, common enough, as is often illustrated by the brown, oily material formed in the smoking of tobacco being pointed out as nicotine, though in reality this is merely the tar produced by the action of heat on the woody fiber of the leaf.

"Nicotine when pure is a colorless fluid of somewhat oily consistence and strong, peculiar, penetrating odor, but it darkens on exposure to air and light, becoming first yellow and then brown, so that it looks, in this darkened condition, something like the tarry matter which soils a smoker's fingers or a handkerchief through which tobacco smoke is exhaled, or is often noticed as deposited in the stem of a pipe.

"This tarry deposit has nothing essential in common with nicotine, and contains but traces of this alkaloid, when any at all.

"A part, but only a small part (about one-seventh in the experiments of Melsens), of the real nicotine of tobacco, is volatilized without decomposition; the remainder is burned and destroyed in the process of smoking."

The simple facts are, that such cigarettes as I have examined, representing a large part of those in general use throughout the United States, are made from pure, light-yellow tobacco of the high grade produced on certain special soils, prominently in certain of the southern counties of Virginia and the adjacent portion of North Carolina, with wrappers of the best quality of harmless vegetable fiber paper, and are entirely free from the adulterants which it has been asserted are present, with no evidence in favor of such assertion, and in absolute contradiction of the scientific evidence actually available.

Thanks for Short Bill.

From the Dublin Independent: Smit—On the 28th inst., Amy Jane Mary Smit, eldest daughter of John and Wilhelmina Smit, aged 1 day and 2½ hours. The bereaved and heart-broken parents beg to tender their hearty thanks to Dr. Jones for his unremitting attention during the illness of the deceased and for the moderate brevity of his bill. Also to Mr. Wilson for running for the doctor, and to Mr. Robinson for recommending mustard plaster.

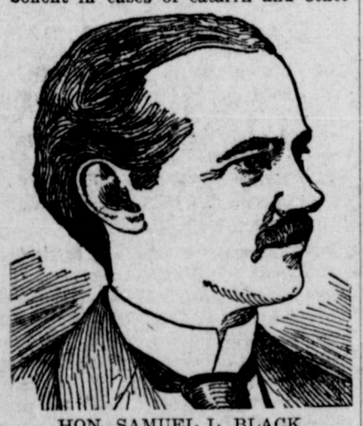
MAYOR OF COLUMBUS.

The Executive of the Capital City of Ohio Speaks.

Executive Department,
City of Columbus.

To Whom It May Concern:

I can most cheerfully recommend Peru-na as of the very greatest possible benefit in cases of catarrh and other



HON. SAMUEL L. BLACK.

diseases of the mucous membrane. This remedy has established itself in the minds of the people as of the greatest possible worth and genuineness.

I have known Dr. Hartman for a number of years and am pleased to say that he is one of the leading citizens of this city, a man of the very highest standing and character in the community. Respectfully,

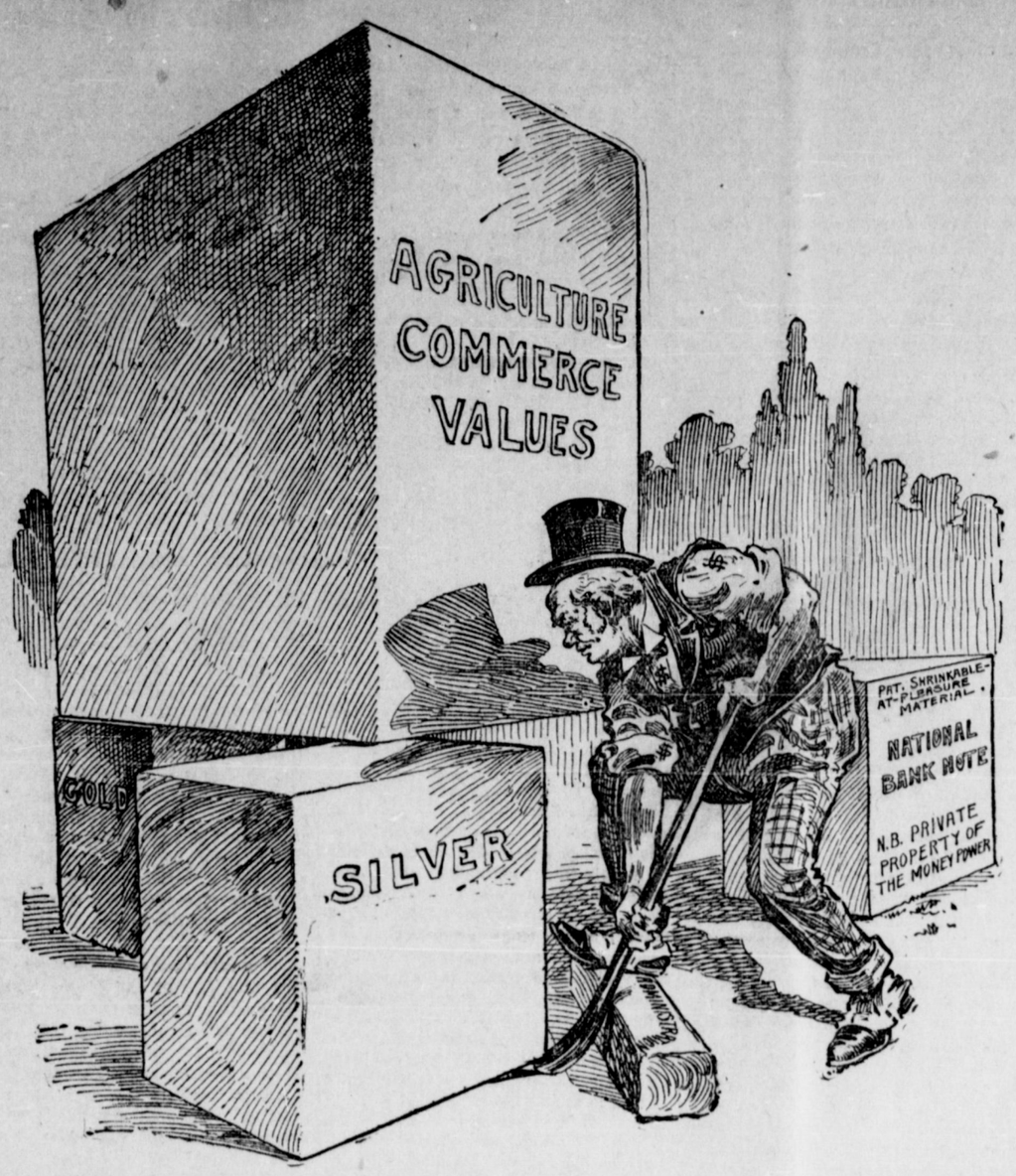
Samuel L. Black.

The old saying that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," does not hold true of Dr. Hartman's great catarrh remedy—Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na is in great repute, not only in the city of Columbus, where it is made, but in the county and the state. The city officials, county officials, state officials of Ohio have given Pe-ru-na the highest endorsements that words could convey. It is the greatest known catarrh remedy. It cures catarrh wherever located. Send for a free copy of the National Witness which is filled with home testimony concerning Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Youthful Marriages in Algiers.

A census was taken lately in Algeria and it was found that the youngest Arab married man was 12 years old, and that there were many boys who were married at 13 and 14, while some at 15 years of age had several wives. There is a youthful Algerian widower of 15, and divorced husband of the same age. Girls are still more precocious, and are sometimes married when only 11 years old, though 12 is the more usual age. There are 189 widows of 15 and 1,176 divorcees of the same age.

GREED IS BLIND—POLITICAL PRIMER, LESSON III.



I see a plu-to-crat. What is he do-ing? He seems to be hard at work. Strange thing for a plu-to-crat to do. What is he try-ing to do with that crow-bar? He is try-ing to get the small block from un-der the big one. Will he suc-ceed? Yes, as the crow-bar rests on the block on which he has his right foot. Oh I see. The block that he is try-ing to re-move is sil-ver. When he gets it out won't the big block fall? No, not at once. Why won't the big block fall at once? Be-cause he in-tends to put that bank note block in its place. It will take quick work and it looks as if he can-not get the Bank Note be-fore the big block tum-bles. He will move it in with his foot, as it is ver-y light, be-ing made of pa-per. It won't hold the big block up long, will it? No, not long. Ag-ri-cult-ure, com-merce and val-ues which have been in a pre-ca-ri-ous con-di-tion for a long time, will grad-u-al-ly fall un-til all are de-stroy-ed. Why does the plu-to-crat want to sub-sti-tute the pa-per for the sil-ver? Be-cause the pa-per is his. But does-n't he know that he is go-ing to de-stroy ev-er-y-thing by his work? No, Greed is blind and so is the plu-to-crat. Why do not the people pre-vent the plu-to-crat from car-ry-ing out his plan? Be-cause they are a-fraid. A-fraid of what? That the big pa-pers will call them an-ar-chists. Oh I see.

MORGAN'S LETTER.

His Views on Divers and Sundry Matters of Interest.

People in Arkansas and other States have been almost "bustin' their bilers" in frantic attempts to have a railroad commission. If they knew the experience of states that have a commission they would save a great deal of wasted energy. Texas has a commission, yet the railroads in that state charge more for corn and other products from nothern parts of the state to Galveston than is charged for the same stuff from Kansas City to Galveston. Recently Mr. E. S. Peters, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, went before the commission and said to them: "If you will allow me to say to the farmers of North Texas that they shall have as good a rate on export corn to Galveston as Kansas City will have I will advise them to plant corn instead of so much cotton." The commission refused to make any such promise, although the distance from Kansas City is twice that form North Texas. In Missouri, Georgia and other states the commission is equally inefficient to deal with the rate problem on railroads. The only real solution is government ownership, and the people are rapidly realizing that this will at no distant day be brought about.

* * *

Henry Clews, the Wall street banker, broker and all-round shark and confidence man, says the way to bring the war to a close is to take the Philippine islands from Spain and trade them back to her for Cuba. Now that is a pretty brilliant idea. If we could do that and then take the Philippines again, and trade it for Spanish bulls to put in Wall street, it would be a great scheme. This reminds me of the story of a farmer who was annoyed by an old sow getting in his cornfield. For a long time he could not discover where she got in. Finally he concluded to watch her. He saw her go round the field and crawl through a hollow log that laid crosswise under the fence. He took the fence down, turned the log so that it was under the corner of the fence, which was a worm rail structure, so that both ends of the log was on the outside. He then turned the old sow out of the field again and hid himself near the log to watch results. It wasn't long until the old sow came and went through the log as usual. To her utter astonishment however, she always came out on the same side of the fence. Again and again she tried it, always of course with the same result. She finally gave it up in disgust. She didn't understand it probably and was ever after that on good terms with the farmer. Now if we can trade the Philippines for Cuba and give Cuba to the Cubans, it might end the war and Spain not know, but what it was a fair trade. Of course she wouldn't happen to think to inquire how we came in possession of the Philippines. She wouldn't bother about small matters of that kind.

* * *

Uncle Henry also proceeds to discuss the financial question with as much frankness as he does the problem of ending the war by trading the Philippines to the Spaniards. He says the presence in New York of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, "suggests the introduction of a loan on the market." He thinks the bankers are willing, and intimates that they are a little anxious to loan the government what money it wants. He says the loan should be effected without delay as the farmers will soon want large sums to move their crops and the bankers would experience more difficulty in loaning to both at the same time. It is easy to see what Uncle Henry is after. Loan the money to the government now and by the time the farmers want it, it will be back in the banks on deposit and can be loaned again. Just like the scheme to trade the Spaniards the Philippines for Cuba. Oh, these bankers are dandies; they know all about business, yours and theirs, too.

* * *

The phrase "honorable union" having fallen into disrepute, has been succeeded by the expression "co-operation on the honorable terms." The three-headed address issued by Jones, Butler and Towne indicates that this is designed to be the policy of all three of the parties in the campaign of 1898, as well as that of 1900. It will be remembered that a great many people were misled in 1896 by the catch-phrase "honorable union." It turned out that the so-called honorable union simply meant a dishonorable scramble for the spoils. Perhaps we have no better exemplification of this fact than in Missouri where the state chairman of the People's party received an appointment to an office from the Democrats, at a salary of $2,000 a year, the secretary one at $1,500 a year, and two candidates withdrew from the Populist state ticket, one receiving an appointment at the State University and the other as court reporter for the St. Louis district. Besides this $1,000 was paid the state chairman to secure the withdrawal of one of these candidates. All of this was done in the name of an "honorable union." We only cite this as one instance in many that happened in the name of an "honorable union." Kansas traded off the national ticket for the support of the Democrats for their state and congressional tickets. It was such action as this that brought the phrase "honorable union" and fusion into disrepute, and it has been discarded and "co-operation on honorable terms" substituted.

Now what is "co-operation on honorable terms?" If it means anything at all, with Butler and his followers, it means fusion, or a division of spoils. If there was to be no division of spoils Butler and his gang wouldn't co-operate. If then the co-operation depends upon an agreement to divide the offices, and fails if there is no such agreement, it is very evident that the word "honorable," according to Butler's definition, means a division of the offices on the basis of the strength of the two parties, asking of course the Democratic party (which never kept a promise) to make certain pledges along some lines. This is, according to Butler, Jones and Towne, what "co-operation on honorable terms" means. Does anyone suppose that Butler and Towne would co-operate if Jones and the Democrats would refuse to divide the offices? Of course they would not. Butler and Towne profess to believe that the Democratic party is sincere, that it really has reformed itself, been purified, and will now actually carry out its pledges. Now if they believe that what is the use to ask for a division of the offices? Why not say to the world and the Democratic party that the Populists are not after the offices; that what they want is the enactment of just laws, and that as the Democratic party has been purified we will help restore it to power to enable it to enact these measures? And to prove to the world that the Populists are not actuated by a desire for office let the Democrats take every office except where the Populists are able to elect without their aid. If we believed that the Democratic party was sincere, such action as that might be considered honorable.

By such action we would not only prove to the world that we were not actuated by a desire for office, but would shift the burden of responsibility for reform onto the Democratic party. If it failed then we would stand before the world in a creditable light. But how will it be to enter the scramble for office? Is there anything honorable about that? Is it honorable to trade our support to the Democrats for what offices may be had thereby? Do we not subject ourselves to the charge of being in politics for the offices? How often have we made the charge that as between the two old parties it was a contest for spoils? How then can we afford to enter this contest under an arrangement with either of the old parties for a division of the spoils? The moment we do so we stand convicted by the judgment which we have already pronounced. It would be better for us to be just to ourselves and frank with the world and call it dishonorable co-operation. And who is it that is advocating such co-operation? Bryan, who wants to be president. Butler, who wants to succeed himself in the senate. Towne, who wants to be returned to congress or be elected governor of Minnesota. Allen, who wants to go back to the senate. Simpson, and all the balance of the congressmen who were elected on fusion deals and who want to hold onto the public teat. These of course, are supported by the political parrots all over the country who have managed to get a few crumbs from the fusion pie counter. It is high time that the People's party administered to itself a drastic purgative and rid itself of the gang of office-seeking cormorants that are willing to wreck the party and the cause it represents for an opportunity to eat slop from the fusion swill tub.

W. S. MORGAN.

Greatest Sea Depth Known.

The greatest sea depth known to man is in the South Atlantic ocean, midway between the island of Tristan da Cunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, the bottom being here reached at a depth of 40,236 feet, or eight and three-quarter miles.

NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Minor Happenings of the Past Week.

EVENTS OF LAST SEVEN DAYS.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accident Record.

Toledo, O.—Albert Boroff of Vendocia was blown to pieces by dynamite.

Shelbyville, Ind.—John Stephens, grain merchant, swallowed aqua ammonia by mistake and died.

Huntington, Ind.—Arlie Dumauld, while riding a horse, was killed by the animal falling upon him.

San Francisco, Cal.—The British ship Layland Brothers has arrived in port 144 days from Calcutta.

St. Louis, Mo.—Chief of Police Lawrence Harrigan has resigned his position because of ill health.

Omaha, Neb.—Burglars, in making a general raid in South Omaha, shot and killed Michael Hart, a saloonkeeper.

Princeton, Ind.—John F. Sheridan was fatally injured at Kyana, Ind., by the overturning of a wrecking car.

Burlington, Iowa—The late R. M. Raab bequeathed the sum of $10,000 to the different charities in Burlington.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Miss Tapscott of Wetzel, Edgar county, Ill., committed suicide by stepping in front of a train.

Perry, O. T.—Emma Burda, aged sixty, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life at Chandler for murdering her husband.

Muncie, Ind.—The Charles E. Adamson patent office was completely destroyed by fire caused by the bursting of a gas pipe.

Lansing, Mich.—Prof. E. F. Johnson of the University of Michigan has been appointed a member of the state board of education.

Brazil, Ind.—While the Ohio house was afire William Debruler fell from a second-story window and was probably fatally injured.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Heman Construction company has secured the contract to put in a $6,000,000 sewerage system for the City of Mexico.

Alexandria, Ind.—While attempting to steal a ride on a street car John Davis, twelve years old, fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

Mattoon, Ill.—Six hundred delegates from the convention of locomotive engineers at St. Louis were here to inspect a site for a Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' home.

Dubuque, Iowa.—The Iowa Federation of Labor completed its work and adjourned to meet at Ottumwa next year. J. E. Byrne, Ottumwa, was chosen president.

Washington.—Secretary Alger has sent to congress a draft of a bill to create in time of war a second assistant secretary of war with a salary of $4,000. The secretary urges the importance in this exigency of immediate action.

Cleveland, O.—W. H. Canniff, late general manager of the Lake Shore railroad, formally assumed his new position as president of the Nickel Plate road.

Lansing, Mich.—Governor Pingree has appointed Professor E. F. Johnson of the law department of the Michigan university a member of the state board of university to succeed J. W. Simmons, resigned.

New York.—Steamers sailing for Europe took out 100,000 ounces of silver and 25,000 Mexican dollars.

Omaha, Neb.—Burglars made a general raid in South Omaha. Six places were entered and ransacked. Mike Hart, a saloonkeeper, who was awakened by the robbers, was shot and killed as he got out of bed.

Chicago.—In an altercation over the price of a pail of beer William Daugherty was killed by a shot fired by Anton Zentt, proprietor of a saloon at 717 37th street.

Chicago.—Police Inspector Michael J. Schaack died at his home, 227 North State street.

Bloomington, Ill.—John Foster, one of the largest land owners in McLean county, died at Shirley, aged 91. He came here from Cumberland, Ohio, in 1866.

Springfield, Ill.—The great council of the Improved Order of Red Men elected P. J. Housewirth of Chicago great prophet.

London—At the session of the British council of the W. C. T. U., held here Lady Henry Somerset was elected president.

Berlin—Mgr. Kemp, archbishop of Frieburg, who last March was raised to archiepiscopal rank from the bishopric of Fulda, is dead.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Swift & Co.'s and Nelson Morris & Co.'s new packing houses were formally opened.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Omer Barnes sought shelter under a tree, which was struck by lightning. Barnes was killed.

Galesburg, Ill.—At the closing of the state Sunday school convention J. S. Thompson, Lakin, was chosen vice president.

Webster City, Iowa—Chris Begun, a Spanish sympathizer, living on a farm a mile from Lehigh, placed a Spanish flag on his barn, adjoining the road. Lehigh miners forced Begun to take down the flag, undressed Begun and administered a coat of tar, daubing it on his lower limbs only.

Vincennes, Ind.—Mrs. Eliza Hulen of Edwardsport, this county, was burned to death. She was over 100 years old and was paralyzed.

Dubuque, Iowa.—The citizens of Durango will petition to have the Spanish name of the town changed to Deweyville.

Uncle Sam Says: This is **America's Greatest Medicine.** It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood. Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

FAULTLESS STARCH, THE BEST FOR

Shirt Waists, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs and Delicate Clothes.

Read our Booklets, Laugh and Learn.

FAULTLESS STARCH CO., Kansas City.

SOUTH CAROLINA LADIES DON'T LIE.

Mrs. C. M. Gowan

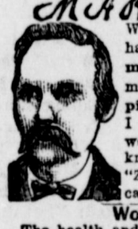
Inman, S. C., says: I have used **Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine** for years, with the best of results for **Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Indigestion and Swollen Feet.** It cured Miss S. Hammett of a complication of diseases; she says it saved her life. I think it far excels "Zeilin's" and the "Black Draught" medicine.

Falling of the Womb.

The cases of uterine displacement are very numerous and constitute a prolific cause of intense and wide-spread suffering. Its symptoms are bearing-down or dragging sensations, pain or weakness in the back, sometimes a sense of goneness at the pit of the stomach. It may result from too frequent childbearing, wearing garments that compress the waist and abdomen, over-lifting, standing on the feet too long, and general debility.

We would strongly urge the use of **Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine** which will purify and vitalize the blood, give tone and strength to the muscles of the uterus, so that it will be kept in place. To facilitate a quick and complete recovery, we recommend as an injection our **Mexican Female Remedy,** which will produce the happiest results.

M. A. Rutherford



Walhalla, S. C., writes: I have used **Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine** more than 20 years, for **Torpid Liver and Dizziness.** I take a dose every two weeks and feel all right. I know it is far Superior to "Zeilin's Regulator," in my case.

Womanhood:

The health and well-being of mankind depend upon the physical health and perfection of womanhood. Among the diseases which most impair the female constitution are leucorrhœa, irregular and painful menstruation, falling of the womb, chlorosis, scanty or too profuse menstruation. These diseases can be cured. **Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine** is a delightful remedy to take, entirely harmless, free from narcotics, purely vegetable and produces no unpleasant after-results. It is unequalled as a uterine tonic and curative agent for all female diseases, as it is impossible for weakness of the uterus and generative organs to exist when it is faithfully and persistently used. Constipation is another bane of woman's life which can be cured by using **Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.**

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 17, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

AGENTS It sells like "Hot Cakes." Kendall's Perfected Receipt Book. 500 pages. Over 100 fine illustrations. Hundreds of the best of prescriptions and receipts for everything. To Live Agents we will send a copy with terms to agents For 10 Cents to pay postage. The Kendall Publishing Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Industrial West.

W. P. BLAKE, Publisher.

CLARENDON, - - - - TEXAS.

TEXANETTES.

The machinery of the ice plant at Jacksonville is being put in place.

J. W. Ragland, who settled in Collin county over fifty years ago, is dead.

The annual reunion of Terry's rangers will be held at Austin June 1 and 2.

Julius Dunn, A Central brakeman, fell from a freight train at Plano lately and was badly hurt.

Mrs. H. A. Moore's residence near Kosse was destroyed by fire on the 20th. Loss, $1500; no insurance.

A tinner from Missouri named George W. Fox died at El Pasi from the effects of an overdose of laudanum.

The members of Temple Emanu-El at Dallas, have purchased a lot and will erect an elegant synagogue.

Rev. Joseph Butler, 79 years old, a resident of Dallas over forty years, died at his home near Dallas, a few days ago.

N. H. Burkett, aged 77 years, died suddenly in Yoakum, at the home of his son, several days ago. The deceased was a Texas pioneer and had lived in south Texas the greater portion of his life.

J. T Bolton, formerly tax assesor of Dallas county, died in the City of Mexico a few days ago. Mr. Bolton had been in Mexico since 1896 and was a contractor at Vera Cruz just previous to his demise.

W. J. Swindle, a prominent farmer of Collin county, was together with his team of horses instantly killed by lightning on the 20th instant, twelve miles east of McKinney. Mr. Swindle had been to Farmersville and was on his way home when the dreadful affair happened.

Recently twenty prominent citizens of Pleasanton were the recipients of notices signed "Whitecaps," in which the information was imparted that failure on their part to discharge all Mexicans in their employ and hire no more, would be attended with disastrous results. Those receiving the notices say any attempt at heroic measures will be met with decisive retaliatory tactics.

Miss Mabel Sinclaire, daughter of Capt. J. H. Sinclaire, of the Waco Salcation Army corps, eloped with Warren Taylor, a Waco young man. The couple were married at Marlin, and upon returning to Waco Capt. Sinclaire caused the bridegroom to be arrested for false swearing. The bride threw her arms around her husband's neck and vowed she would share any fate that befel him. Subsequently Taylor gave bond and was released and with his bonnie bride adjourned to a hotel.

The Texas Woman's Christian Temperance union held an interesting and profitable session at Fort Worth last week. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, Dallas; corresponding secretary, Miss Minnie Kirtland, Lawrence; recording secretary, Mrs. Harriet U. Canfield, Dallas; treasurer, Mrs. J. A. S. Curtis, Beaumont. The following vice presidents were elected: First district, Mrs. C. Sceuerman, Houston; second district, Mrs. Eudora Turner, Marshall; third district, Mrs. M. L. Herndon, Tyler; fourth district, Mrs. Emma Talbott, Texarkana; fifth district, Mrs. L. E. R. Schimelpfenig, Plano; sixth district, Mrs. W. E. Goodman, Hillsboro; eighth district, Mrs. Eunice A. Mrs. Alice Boon, Smithville; tenth district, vacant; eleventh district, Miss Minnie Terrell, El Campo; twelvth district, Mrs L. M. Bissell, San Antonio. Delegates to the national convention were elected as follows: Mrs. Ella Mow, Beaumont; Mrs. Weaver, Forth Worth; Mrs. Schimelpfenig, Plano; Mrs. Prendergast, Mexia; Miss Mason, Austin. Alternates, Mesdames Stevens of Fort Worth, Curtis of Sherman, Patterson of Fort Worth, Sheurman of Houston and Miller of Palestine.

The stockmen of San Saba county had their annual meeting at San Saba, electing officers and transacting such other business as came before them. This organization has been the means of putting down sow stealing and other repredations.

The tax collectors at their meeting last week at Austin re-elected Tax Collector Knight of Dallas president and Mr. Kirk of Austin secretary. The meeting decided to meet at Austin again next year, the session commencing the first Monday in June.

The police of Texarkana captured a few nights ago three mysterious characters. The police also captured a lot of jewelry and money, also a complete set of burglars' tools. The men have stubbornly refused to divulge their names.

Six prisoners confined in the auxiliary of the Bowie county jail at Texarkana escaped. The egress was through a hole that they had bored through the brick wall of the building by means of tools were furnished them from the outside.

Burglars entered the hardware store of F. P. Wells, at Bonham, but were discovered by the proprietor, who shot once at the parties as they made their escape out of the second story. They to ta shotgun, but dropped it.

GOV. ROBERTS GONE.

Ex-Gov. O. M. Roberts passed quietly away at the family residence in Austin about 9 o'clock Thursday, after an illness of about one week.

Oran Milo Roberts was a native of South Carolina and was born in Laurens district on the 9th of July, 1815. At an early age he removed with his father's family to Ashville, in the mountainous region of north Alabama, where he was engaged in the labors of the farm. His early life was attended with many difficulties and trammeling circumstances.

He graduated at the University of Alabama. He then began the study of law in the office of Judge Ptolemy Harris, near St Stephens, in South Alabama, and acted at the same time as private tutor to his sons to defray his expenses. He completed his studies in the office of Wm. P. Chilton of Tailadega, who was subsequently one of the judges of the supreme court of Alabama. Having obtained his license he settled at Ashville in the successful practice of his profession and was soon afterward elected to represent his country in the legislature of the state.

Coming to Texas soon after, he was in 1846 appointed to a judgship, serving five years.

In 1857 he was elected associate justice of the supreme court, which he resigned in 1860 to enter the Confederate service. The governor was colonel of the eleventh Texas infantry.

In 1864 he was elected chief justice of the supreme court, and in 1866 helped frame the constitution of the state.

He was elected United States senaor in 1866, but refused admission to the senate on account of his war record.

In 1874 Gov Coke appointed him chief justice, and in 1876 he was elected to that position.

In 1878 Judge Roberts was elected governor and re-elected in 1880.

In 1883 he was appointed by the board of regents professor of law in the University of Texas, a position for which he was peculiarly qualified by his knowledge of law and his eminent exemplification of the highest professional standard.

Riot Averted.

Rockwall, Tex., May 23.—Saturday evening at the colored base ball ground in New Caledonia, near the Missouri, Kansas and Texas depot, some of the white boys present got into a difficulty with the negroes, and for a while it seemed as if somebody would be mobbed. One negro struck a white boy with his gun, and other negroes present with guns stood off some of the white boys, who were trying to knife some of those in the crowd fighting. Sheriff Vernon and Constable Wade arrived on the scene just in the nick of time to avert what perhaps would have been a very bloody affair. Bad blood had existed all day between the whites and blacks, and one dealer in ammunition says that he had sold cartridges to more than twenty negroes.

Organizing Immunes.

According to advices which have reached Austin the action of President McKinley in authorizing the raising and mustering in of a regiment of volunteers at Galveston, has caused a number of ambitions patriots in different parts of the state to take steps toward organizing regiments in the hope that they will be commissioned and authorized direct by the president. This action has also led to the belief on the part of many persons that a second quota of volunteers is to be raised direct by the president and that the call will not be issued through the governors of the respective states as was the first cass.

W. J. Bowen Assassinated.

Cotulla, Tex., May 23.—W. J. Bowen, one of the most prominent lawyers of west Texas, was assassinated here Saturday night at 9 o'clock. He was killed about forty yards from his residence, as he was coming from town. Two bullets passed entirely through him from behind. Mr. Bowen was unarmed and in his shirt sleeves. The perpetrator is not known, as Bowen considered that he had no enemies.

First Death Penalty.

Stephenville, Tex., May 24.—The jury in the case of the state vs. Tom Wright, charged with the murder of Constable John Adams at Dublin, Dec. 18, 1897, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty, and assessed his punishment at death. This is the first death punishment ever imposed in Erath county.

Resignations Tendered.

Messrs. A. G. McIlwaine and Gus Taylor, receivers of the City National and First National Banks respectively, of Tyler, Texas, have tendered to the comptroller of the currency their resignations, to take effect on the 31st. The receivership will be consolidated and H. F. Auten of Little Rock has been appointed to wind up the business of the banks.

Severely Cut.

Lee Cranford, while chopping cotton near Alma, Ellis county, Monday morning, got into a difficulty, and was severely cut in two or three places. John White was arrested and brought to Ennis by Constable Darden. Cranford is not able to come to town. It is thought he will die.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

An Immense Crowd Witness Its Unveiling.

Sherman, Tex., May 24.—An ideal May afternoon brought out an immense crowd to witness the dedication of the Confederate monument Sunday in Court plaza. Services were begun by an invication from Rev. John S. Moore, chaplain of Mildred Lee camp, U. C. V.

Hundreds of voices caught up the popular hymn, "Nearer, My God to Thee," started from the speaker's platform.

Capt. A. Harrington, chairman of the monument committee, then read the report, delivering the monument debt free to the camp, and Gen. J. T. Wilson followed in a feeling speech of acceptance.

The audience generally joined in the singing, this time the familiar old hymn, "Rock of Ages."

Dr. H. A. Ivey, pastor of the Second Baptist church, delivered the dedication address in a feeling manner, breathing in every sentence love for the Confederate dead and veneration of their magnificent heroism and loyalty to the reunited sections.

The national anthem, "America," was rendered by scores of voices.

Mayor J. C. Edmunds' address closed the evening's exercises.

The monument was entwined by the national colors, and there were hundreds of evidences of national patriotism in the way of red, white and blue ribbon belts and hat festooning worn by the ladies and flag boutoniers worn by men and boys constituting this assemblage of southern people who stood or sat about the base of the granite pile and cheered and wept as the stories of southern valor and sacrifice fell from the speakers' lips.

When the assemblage was departing the Confederate camp banner became entangled in some of the tree limbs, and unseen by the standard-bearer was about to be torn. A white-haired man tenderly disentangled it. He wore the insignia button of the G. A. R., while above the heart of the gray-haired southern veteran who turned to thank him was pinned a rosette of red, white and blue. Both of these old heroes have sons who volunteered at the call to arms to protect Old Glory's honor.

Mandamus Refused.

At Austin Monday the supreme court refused a mandamus in the case of A. J. Baker vs. Land Commissioner Baker: It will be remembered that the state recently recovered 300,000 acres of land in Scurry and adjacent counties in the case known as the Bacon & Graves suit. The last legislature made no appropriation of this land and the question decided was whether or not it belongs to any fund or is it public domain. The applicant for mandamus, a homesteader, having settled on 160 acres of land, claiming it is public domain and that he has the right to pre-emptor it as a homestead as a head of a family and sought in this suit by mandamus to compel the commissioner of the land office to recognize his right as such pre-emptor and to file his application and field notes therefor and that he may be permitted to perfect his title.

It is said that there are over 600 settlers on these lands who moved on them during and prior to the Bacon & Graves litigation, some claiming it belonged to the school fund and seeking to buy it as school land and others having purchased from the Houston and Texas Central railway, which at one time located certificates upon the lands, and others claiming as pre-emptors.

The legislature having failed to appropriate the lands, the land commissioner refusing to take action until the matter is settled by the courts.

The plaintiff contended that as this land was part of the public domain prior to the special act of May 2, 1873, creating the Texas and Pacific railway reservation, and the same having lapsed by its own terms in 1880, the land was subject to be pre-empted.

Standard Oil Cases.

Waco, Tex., May 24.—Messrs. William Grice of Dallas, F. A. Austin of Marshall, W. E. Hawkins of Fort Worth and Arthur Finley of St. Louis arrived here yesterday, and after surrendering to Sheriff Baker appeared before Judge S. R. Scott and entered into recognizance for their appearance to answer in the district court to a joint indictment, which charges the defendants named and others with violation of the trust law, while acting as district agents of the Waters-Pierce Oil company. It is a historic case.

The indictment was returned in 1894. The defendants were discharged on a federal habeas corpus hearing, and the state of Texas appealed. The supreme court remanded them to custody, saying they must be tried before that court would enter into the merits of the case.

One of the defendants will be tried before Judge Scott at the next term. This is the most famous prosecution in the history of the district court of McLennan county. It is known as the Standard oil case. John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and other millionaires are defendants in the indictment pending in Judge Scott's court.

Barrel of Molasses Explodes.

A barrel of molasses exploded in Clyett's grocery store at Terrell, doing considerable damage.

Bloody Record.

Baltimore, Md., May 23.—Four murders, and attempted murder and suicide and a suicide is yesterday's record for Baltimore city and state. Nearly all the principals were negroes.

At Lauraville, a suburb, Daniel Hall, shot and instantly killed Wm. Swigert, white. The murderer surrendered to the police.

Joseph Makel, colored, of West River, stabbed his wife, Agnes, five times and then cut his own throat. The woman will probably recover, but the man will die. They were visiting in this city.

Robert Cook fractured the skull of Frank Hutchins with a hatchet. Hutchins will die. Cook has not been captured. Both are negroes.

At Salisbury, Garfield King, colored, shot and instantly killed Herman Kenny, a white boy, 18 years old.

At Petersville, Frederick county, Daniel Salmons shot and killed Harry Davis, colored. The men quarreled over a bar bill.

Emma Riggs, colored, of this city, had a quarrel with her lover, and ended her life by taking laudanum.

California Accident.

San Francisco, Cal., May 23.—By the derailing of an Oakland narrow gauge train at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon Fireman Jack Hickey was instantly killed and Engineer Edward L. Baldwin so seriously injured that he died within three hours. The accident occurred on the long mole, which connects with a trestle leading to the pier to which the passengers are transferred to the ferryboats for San Francisco. The train was moving at a good rate of speed, when, according to the account of Train Dispatcher Walker, the brake shoe of the engine became detached and fell down before the wheels of the tender, which was instantly thrown from the track. The engine and tender both fell on their sides, and the smoker was also derailed and is among the debris.

Activity at Cadiz.

St. Johns, N. F., May 23.—Capt. Strong of the brig. Energy, which arrived here Sunday with a cargo of salt from Cadiz, reports that when he left Cadiz a fortnight ago the greatest activity prevailed in the naval arsenal there. The two Hamburg-American liners, Columbia and Normannia, purchased to be used as auxiliary cruisers, and now named the Rapido and Patria, were being rapidly armored, and the warships refitting in the harbor were loading stores and ammunition.

Capt. Strong is convinced that at the time he was at Cadiz the Spanish government fully intended to send this fleet to attack the American coast cities on the north Atlantic, preferably Boston. He says the Spanish populace was bitterly inflamed against English and Americans, and that his crew dared not venture ashore.

Private Killed.

Chickamauga, Park, Ga., May 23.—A passenger train on the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railway, which left Chattanooga at 8:40 Saturday morning, ran into the third section of the military train conveying the first Missouri volunteers, who arrived in Chattanooga Friday night, near Rossville, Ga., killing private George M. Walker of company D and painfully injuring M. Maynard of company M and Howard Brolaski of company D and slightly injuring several other occupants of the train.

Four Men Killed.

St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—A construction train and a special bearing Superintendent Miller and other officials of the road collided in a deep cut on the Vandalia at 12:10 o'clock Saturday afternoon, two and a half miles east of Collinsville. Four men on the construction train were killed and twenty other injured, five seriously.

Forced to Retire.

Madrid, May 23.—An official dispatch from Havana says: Two American warships attempted to force an entrance at Isabella Sagua, near the mouth of the Sagua river, Santa Clara province. The troops were massed upon the shore and compelled the Americans to retire.

Plan of Bombardment.

Washington, May 24.—A new plan for the bombardment of Havana has been submitted to the president. The proposition is to storm the city from the water front. A speedy result is claimed.

The Cadiz fleet left Spain, ostensibly for Manila.

Graham Takes Command.

Maj. Gen. W. M. Graham formally assumed command of Camp Alger Monday. His personal staff will be Lieut. Summerall, fifth artillery; Lieut. D. B. Devore, twenty-third infantry, and Maj. Heisland.

Monday night 9050 men were in camp, and the total will be swelled to about 12,000.

Mangrove Thought Captured.

Excitement prevails at Key West over the reported capture of the gunboat Mangrove and massacre of her crew. Later reports, however, say that the vessel was taken to Santiago and her crew are prisoners.

Merritt Off For Pacific Coast.

Gen. Merritt left Chicago for the Pacific coast via Omaha. He steadily refused to be interviewed.

SORROW IN BRITAIN.

London, May 19.—Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock this morning.

When the Rev. Stephen Gladstone read prayers and repeated hymns the only evidence that Mr. Gladstone realized his surroundings was when his son recited the litany. Then the dying man feebly murmured "Amen!"

This was the last word spoken by Mr. Gladstone.

Every other topic in Great Britain yesterday dropped out of sight before the passing of Mr. Gladstone. Hawarden focused the attention of all classes.

Just before the house of commons rose yesterday a telegram from Mr. Albert Gladstone reached Lord Stanley saying his father was sinking. Already before his death the hush of grief seemed to fall over the scene of his triumphs and from the present men turned to the past, recalling sayings and doings. A great lion lay dying, his old colleagues, his one time enemies and followers watching his last lingering fight with his last and implacable foe as they watched in past days his fights against foes whom he could overcome. True to himself he was yielding slowly inch by inch. It was generally felt that his dying was the sequel to that great scene witnessed four years ago when his last speech spoken he quitted the house without one word of adieu. Anticipating the inevitable the members of the government discussed the appropriate proceedings to be observed and resolved that no effort on their part should be wanting to mark a suitable sense of their loss. Disregarding recent precedents it was decided that the programme in parliament should be the same as that adopted in the cases of the Earl of Chatham and of the younger Pitt, namely, an address to her majesty praying for a funeral at the public charge and a monument erected in Westminster Abbey. Throughout the whole kingdom every one expressed grief at the approaching end. At the banquet of the home counties of Liberals last night Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the house of ocmmons, instead of delivering an important party attack, only uttered a few words of grief and left the room.

Dewey to Be Reinforced.

Wtshington, May 23.—Admiral Dewey's squadron will be reinforced by five warships. The Charleston and the Monterey, a monitor, are already under orders and orders have been telegraphed to the Philadelphia, now at Mare island refitting to hasten repair work on that vessel. The Charleston will pick up the Bennington at Honolulu and the Yorktown, of the same class and armament as the Bennington, will be got ready at Mare Island yard as quickly as possible.

The Bennington and the Yorktown, although third-rate gunboats, are equal to the Spanish gunboats of the type blown up by Dewey at Manila.

It is expected that before the new Spanish fleet arrives at Manila Dewey will have received the Charleston and the Bennington and at least 8000 troops.

Many Troops at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., May 23.—There are 10,999 enlisted men and 477 officers gathered at the two military camps in this city. The Presidio reservation is the temporary home of nearly 7000 men, including those from this state, Washington and Oregon; in fact, the camp is the headquarters of the Pacific coast men. The troops from Minnesota, Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado are quartered on the site of the old Bay district race track, which has been divided into town sites, covering about twelve squares. Each square will accommodate comfortably 1000 men. This city of tents has been named Fort Richmond, and shelters about 4500 men. Gen. Otis is in command.

Many Projectiles.

On rush orders from Washington the Carpenter steel works at Reading, Pa., Saturday night sent 150 thirteen-inch projectiles destined for Sampson's fleet. These weigh 1200 pounds each, and will go through anything Spanish afloat. Over 800 projectiles of somewhat smaller size are on hand and they ro-day to San Francisco for Dewey at Manila. The thirteen-inch projectiles are popularly known here as "McKinley's peacemakers."

Extensive Rioting.

About 3000 people took part in a riot which lasted two hours at Bhowanipoor, India, ninety-nine miles west of Dynagepper. Saturday. Many of the rioters were injured and they were finally dispersed by the police. Several attempts to renew the disturbances were also suppressed by the authorities.

Portfolios American Navy.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad has made arrangements for a special edition of the famous portfolio of the American navy, Cuba and Aawaii, for the benefit of its patrons. Single parts may be had at ten cents each, the full set of 160 pictures, costing but one dollar. Local agents have samples.

Hose Cart Accident.

Lorraine, O., May 23.—During a celebration of the supposed naval victory Saturday night a hose cart in a procession ran over two men. Peter Snyder is dead an another man whose name is unknown is dying.

PASTURE AND FIELD MATTERS.

Mulberries are ripening fast.

A large grape crop is assured in the Pecos valley this year. Peaches will be one-third of a crop. All other fruits are expected to turn out an average yield. This is much better than was expected a few weeks ago.

N. B. Powell of Pettus recently sold to A. J. Culpepper of Pearsall four bulls and thirty-eight cows and yearling steers. He says that during this month he had sold 100 bulls at prices ranging from $50 to $100 each.

Reports from over Hill county show corn, wheat and oat crops to be in the best condition. The wheat and oat yield will be very good if there is no backset. People are generally encouraged by the present crop conditions.

At Barstow, in West Texas, hay cutting has commenced and from now on great activity in that line will be the order of the day in the vast pastures of the country around that thriving little town, and brighten up business.

Forty-seven wagons loaded with grain binders, and preceded by a brass band paraded the streets of Forth Worth one day last week. All these binders are to be used by Tarrant county farmers in their wheat and oat fields this season.

Kent is so busy with its crops and cattle interests that people from there actually claim they have no time even to read war news. The cattle in that section are in fine order and generous rains have put the possibility of a dought this season entirely out of question.

At Midland recently 1000 head of yearling steers and stock cows were sold to W. H. Godair of San Angelo. He paid $14 for the yearlings and $15.50 for the cows. Other sales have been made there at about similar figures, but it is stated that the demand far exceeds the number of cattle offered, no matter what the figure may be.

A noteworthy cattle transaction was consummated recently in the sale by Gus Witting of San Antonio to Banister & Nichols of San Saba of 1500 yearling steers at $15 and 1000 2 and 3-year-old steers at $20 and $24, delivery to be made this week. These are old time prices, and may be taken as an evidence that southern Texas cattle are still regarded as very desirable property.

The most noteworthy wool sale that has been made in Texas for many a day has just been consummated. James McLymont, the "sheep king" of Texas, has sold his clip, consisting of 250,000 pounds, for the handsome figure of 13 cents per pound. Col. T. H. Zanderson of San Antonio was the fortunate purchaser. This is the largest individual wool clip in the state, and it is the first noteworthy transaction of the season.

Judge C. W. Standart, a prominent sheepman of Standart, was in San Antonio last week. The judge says it is still dry in his section, the rains not having been sufficiently heavy as yet to start spring grass. The drouth has had a bad effect on the lamb crop, which is only about one-third of a crop this year. Shearing is about finished, and the wool market is opening up with a noticeable improvement in tone. The judge tells a good story of how he located a well in his yard a few feet from his door, and struck a fine vein of water at thirty feet, when all around they had to sink 300 to 400 feet for it. He has concluded that, like gold, water "is where you find it."

The largest transaction in cattle that has been consummated since the beginning of the war was closed last week between O. L. Eckhardt, the well known Yorktown stockman, who has been one of the most successful and active operators on the San Antonio market, and Tom Coleman, one of the most substantial ranchmen in southwest Texas. By the terms of the deal Mr. Coleman buys from Mr. Eckhardt 3500 head of stock cattle, including about 800 1, 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers and the balance cows. The price paid was $17 per head, and delivery will be made as soon as the stock can be gathered. This deal will create a feeling of renewed confidence in livestock circles as evidencing the return of confidence in financial circles in investments in stock cattle.

On the 19th instant a soaking rain fell in the vicinity of Trenton, Fannin county. This rain will be of inestimable value to growing crops, as the ground was very dry in that community, and vegetation was beginning to suffer.

Col. Ike T. Pryor, the well known southwest Texas stockman, has gone to Addington, I. T., to receive the 6000 beeves he recently purchased from Billy Washington. After that Mr. Pryor goes north on cattle matters for the government.

The wheat crop in Navarro county is in fine condition and the yield will be much larger than was expected a month ago. The heads are long and well filled and the fields will be ready for the reapers in ten days. The acreage in this county is larger than ever before.

A company, to be known as the Texas Tobacco Leaf company, with headquarters at Houston, has been formed, to handle Texas grown tobacco, furnish seed, etc. A large warehouse for the handling and curing of the crop, is a part of the scheme.

He Did It.

The helpfulness of a good man, when it comes to assistance in domestic affairs, is apt to be very much like that of the Mr. Baker whose exploit is narrated below: His wife had asked him to hang a picture she had purchased for the parlor, and he had said that he would do it "in a jifly." "You must get me the cord and a picture hook," he said to his wife, "and tell the servant girl to run down cellar and bring up the step ladder and carry it into the parlor; and where's those two little screw thing-a-ma-jigs that go into the back of the frame at the sides to put the cord through? Look them up for me; and I'll need the gimlet to bore a little hole for the screws. Somebody get the gimlet, or maybe I can drive them in with a hammer. Johnny, you run down cellar and get the hammer. I don't know but a chair will be better than the step ladder for me to stand on. Somebody go out into the kitchen and get me a chair. I don't want to stand on one of the parlor chairs. Got that cord? Just measure off about the right length and fasten it in those little things at the side. There, now, there's your picture all hung up in good shape, and no fuss about it. The difference between us men and you women is that when we have anything to do we go right ahead and do it, and no talk about it."

Our American Policy.

The policy of this country regarding foreign complications seems likely to remain conservative. The Monroe doctrine will be sustained, but patience and prudence in official quarters will restrain public opinion. The wisest and most prudent course for the rheumatic and the malarious is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Philippine Spaniards could not fight because they had a Manila.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Snakes do not like sauer kraut nor swallows soup.

Some discover that friendship and diplomacy are the same.

Can a cowslip make a horsefly or a pansy?

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 wirring 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.

Many a greasy face is hid behind a veil.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
CHAS. STEDEFORD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c.
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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PICTURES and FRAMES Agents can earn $50 to $75 per month handling our portraits and frames. Write for terms. C. B. Anderson & Co., 372 Elm st., Dallas, Tex.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

A SCHOOL GIRL'S BATTLE.

From The Mail, Milford, Ind.

Miss Emma Rybolt, a prepossessing school girl of Milford, Ind., is of more than usual intelligence, and is ambitious to rise in the literary world.

"In the fall of 1896," said Mrs. Rybolt, "Emma was taken ill. She was a close student and her work began to tell on her. She grew weak, pale and nervous, and complained of pains in her back, chest and limbs. A few weeks passed and she grew worse. The doctor said she was a victim of nervous prostration, and should have been taken from school weeks earlier. She gradually grew worse, her nerves were so tense that the least noise irritated her, and she had a fever and a continual twitching in her muscles. The symptoms were much like St. Vitus' dance.

Her Battle.

"A year passed and, under a change of physicians, Emma became somewhat better, but was soon as bad as ever. One day I read of a case similar to hers which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I decided to try them.

"Emma had no faith in proprietary medicines but tried the pills, and after taking a dozen doses, she began to improve. It was about the first of April when she began, and by the middle of May, after taking about eight boxes, she was entirely cured."

"While ill, she lost twenty-eight pounds, but now weighs more than ever before. Her nerves are strong and she is in perfect health. We are all confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, and I cheerfully recommend them in all similar cases. "MRS. E. A. RYBOLT."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this third day of September, 1897.

CALEB BAKER, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will cure all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, will build up a run down system and are a specific for paralysis, locomotor ataxia and other diseases long regarded as incurable.

A Clever Girl's Expedient.

An impecunious and persistent tramp appeared at the back door of a Chicago residence and asked for food. The daughter of the house was mixing dough for bread, but she kindly wiped her hands and set before him a plateful of eatables. When finished, the tramp asked for some clothing, and the girl replied that there were no men in the house. Then the fellow became insolent and demanded money, and, being refused, seized the girl by the throat and hissed, in true melodramatic style, "Have a care, woman, how you thwart me!" Without exhibiting any alarm the girl picked up the pan of dough and overturned the contents on the ruffian's head. The man uttered a howl of dismay and let go his hold, but the girl held on until she had patted and punched the dough all over his head and face, like a mask. A splutter of bubbles and bulging dough came from the vicinity of the tramp's mouth, and he finally clawed away enough dough to see the door, which he made for at double-quick. Then he fell down the back steps, bumped into the gate and ran spluttering into the street. Then, when all was over, the heroic girl ran to her mother and fainted in true woman fashion.

'My Uncle' and 'My Aunt.'

An ingenious French writer has been explaining to a curious world why the pawn-broking establishments are called "my aunt" (ma ante), says the London News. The Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, was kept very short of money in his youth. One day the father noticed that the prince was not wearing a splendid gold watch, that had been given to him by his mother, "Where is your watch?" asked the bourgeois king. "At my aunt's," was the reply. Princess Adelaide was interrogated on the subject, but she knew nothing about it. Then the young scapegrace admitted that he had pawned it. "My aunt," therefore, became proverbial for the Mont-de-Piete. But then, it may be asked, how it comes about that the pawnbroker in England is facetiously spoken of as "uncle," because the French say "aunt." Here in England everything goes by contraries. The French coachman drives on the right, the English on the left; the French soldier has red trousers, the English soldier a red coat; the Frenchman eats an oyster out of the hollow half of the shell, the Englishman out of the flat half; the French epicure drinks champagne after dinner, the English epicure during dinner, and so forth. It is all a case of pure "cussedness."

Ingenious Sounding Apparatus.

Savannah News: Rapid-test soundings were required on some work on a railway line between Paris and Havre, where the cast-iron viaduct of Bezons was replaced by an arch bridge alongside. The old foundations for six channel piers were removed to the bottom of the river. It was required that the river bed should be carefully leveled. After it had been dredged the bottom was explored by means of a horizontal bar of iron about twenty feet long, which was suspended from each end from a framework uniting two flat boats in catamaran fashion. This beam was lowered close to the bottom and the boats were gradually moved along in a direction transverse to the length of the bar. When the scraper encountered no irregularity the suspending chains hung vertically, but as soon as either end was deflected by contact with any obstruction an electric circuit was closed, which caused an alarm to be rung. The boat was stopped and the obstruction located by means of sounding poles. In this way small stones down to a diameter of four inches were easily located and the bed of the river was leveled to within that amount of irregularity. This method proved rapid and successful.

Soc et tuum, though Latin, makes a good war motto.

A sale of marked-down millinery will cause women to halt.

Manicures and chiropodists are handy features of barber shops.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Photographing the World of the Little—A Machine for Washing Fruit—For Klondike Cooks—Habits of Snakes—Electricity and Health—Other Notes.

Habits of Snakes.

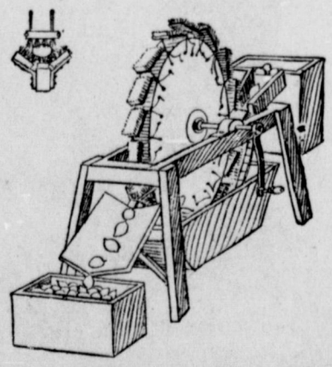
An eminent writer on birds and reptiles declares that the notion frequently entertained that snakes fascinate their prey is utterly exploded. It would be somewhat interesting if this gentleman would tell us what power it is that snakes exert over birds which draws them against their will within easy distance of the reptile's jaws. The writer of this paragraph has seen birds fluttering in the air above the heads of snakes, apparently unable to resist the influence that attracted them. Whether it be fascination or some other force, it unquestionably existed, although every one may not have observed it. Snakes never bite. To bite would be impossible, from the formation of their jaws. They strike from above, fastening their fangs into their prey, after which they dispatch it, ordinarily by swallowing. Many varieties of snakes have the power to conceal their young in the mouths. The tiny snakes play about the mother's head, and upon the slightest alarm she opens her mouth, and they immediately vanish, reappearing when the cause for alarm seems to have been removed. Whether the mother snake has the faculty of communicating their danger to them is not known; in all probability she has. There are certain fish that open their mouths and engulf their small brood when danger threatens. The lover of nature finds endless opportunity for interesting research in the study of every form of life.

Photographing the World of the Little.

The art of photomicrography has recently made a great advance through the application of the electric arc light. Heretofore it has been very difficult to make good photographs of minute objects magnified more than one thousand diameters, because the oxyhydrogen light employed to illuminate the objects was not sufficiently uniform in intensity. With the electric arc light this difficulty has been largely overcome, and fine photographs have been made of objects magnified five thousand diameters. Microscopy is far ahead of astronomy in the magnifying powers that it can employ. It is seldom that a power of so much as one thousand diameters can be usefully applied with a telescope, and in photographing the heavenly bodies comparatively slight magnification can be used. A photograph of the moon with a magnifying power of five thousand diameters would be a wonder indeed.

To Wash Fruit.

A machine especially adapted to thoroughly clean the rinds of oranges, lemons, etc., without, in the slightest degree, injuring such fruit, is represented in the illustration, the fruit being fed into the machine at one end and delivered at the opposite end in a thoroughly cleansed condition, says the Scientific American. The improvement has been patented by Benjamin B. and James H. Wright of Riverside, Cal. The fruit is first placed in a water trough at one end of the machine, to loosen any foreign adhering matter and is then passed down the feed trough beneath the brushes of a wheel revolved by a crank handle, the lower portion of the wheel passing through a rinsing tank. In this tank is a series of segmentally arranged brushes, between which and the brushes on the periphery of the wheel the fruit is passed, as indicated in the sectional view, figure 2. The brushes on the periphery of the wheel are supported by spring rods, whereby their pressure upon the fruit may be a yielding and flexible one, not liable to injure the rinds, and the



fruit is passed out through a delivery spout at the opposite end of the machine.

The Earth's Cloud Belt.

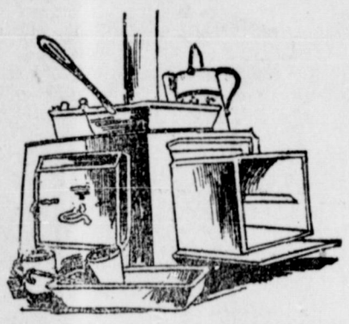
A writer in Knowledge makes a vivid picture of the great belt of clouds, some three hundred miles in breadth, which surrounds the earth a little north of the equator. Within this belt rain almost incessantly falls, sometimes in sheets, and the wind seldom stirs. Before the invention of steamships, vessels becalmed in the "cloud-belt" sometimes drifted helpless for weeks. Even now the crossing of this belt, where everything is surcharged with moisture, is a disagreeable experience for voyagers going from the North to the South Atlantic ocean, or vice versa. The belt can be traced across equatorial Africa and across the American isthmus, and the great rivers, Amazon, Orinoco, Niger, Nile and Congo, arise in these rain-soaked regions, which are like exhaustless reservoirs. The cause of the equatorial cloud-belt is connected with the trade-winds, and in the course of a year it oscillates north and south over a distance equal to about three times its own breadth.

Electricity and Health.

The London underground railways are making arrangements to supply electricity in place of steam, which has for many years been the motive power of these great lines. Where steam has taken the place of horses, a great point has been gained, but electricity has advantages over all other power in that it does not vitiate the atmosphere, and is not only cleanly, but, according to many persons, health and life giving. The atmosphere, it is claimed, becomes permeated with the electric fluid which is a tonic, germicide and general restorative. All underground roads will be greatly the gainers by adopting this means of propulsion. It will, however, be necessary to put all wires under ground, as the dangerous results when the wires become coated with ice has been made tragically apparent in some of our large cities. Electricity is as yet in its infancy. Just what its possibilities are, the finite mind cannot even conjecture.

For Klondike Cooks.

A stove has been especially designed for Klondike voyagers. When packed the outfit is eighteen inches square, weighs but 50 pounds and has a cooking capacity for six to twelve persons. It consists of eighteen complete parts—one portable steel cook stove and heater, with a four-hole top and lids and double-shelf doors; one double-shelved extra size removable steel oven; one telescope pipe, eight feet, with damper and spark arrester; one three-quart miners' solid-lip coffee pot, with bail and cover; one four-quart stamped steel stew-pot and kettle, retinned, with bail and cover; one shelf and grating, to be used in oven when desired; two combination roasting, baking and frying pans; one each



cook's spoon, fork, turn-over, ladle and ladle strainer, salt, pepper and flour dredges and two lifters to handle everything when in use.

Sights from Teneriffe.

The great peak of Teneriffe, 12,182 feet high, situated in the Canary islands, and rising almost directly out of the ocean, makes a magnificent viewpoint for certain scientific purposes. Prof. T. C. Porter recently gave the Physical society in London an account of his observations and experiments on the peak. By observing the shadow of the peak cast upon the sea, and measuring the time that elapsed between the moment when the apex of the shadow touched the sea-horizon, and the instant when it was eclipsed by the shadow of night, he was able to deduce the diameter of the earth. The heated air rising from the crater of the volcano also casts a shadow which can be seen on the sea, rising obliquely from the summit of the mountain cone. One of Professor Porter's photographs from the peak plainly showed the curvature of the horizon.

A Puncture Proof Tire.

Among the many efforts that have been made to secure a tire that would not be disabled by a slight puncture is the cork cushion, that has recently been perfected. This invention consists of a series of corks, having the effect of being threaded upon a slender rod. This rod is closed at the ends, and binds the sections of cork firmly together and the groove of the rim. A rubber coating is placed on the outside, and fits snugly. It is claimed that the cork gives sufficient resiliency to make riding easy. It is, however, practically out of the question to make a cushion tire on any known lines that will be as pleasant for the rider as the pneumatic.

Animal Food.

A well-known authority writes: "Animal food, being identical in composition with the structure of the body, is, therefore, exceedingly well adapted to minister to the growth and nutrition of the body; but little chemical alteration is required for its assimilation, consequently it is easier of digestion. Animal food has the advantage of concentration, which frequently renders it preferable to vegetable food, by reason of its smaller bulk. It also has a more delicate shade of flavor, for which many of the meats are so highly esteemed.

Models Illustrating Water Supply.

A series of cubes were made and exhibited in Philadelphia, illustrating the volume of water supplied by metre for different sums of money. One cube represented the exact volume of one cent's worth of water, or 2,000 pints; others represented four cents' worth and thirty cents' worth. They showed how exceedingly cheap water is.

Antidote for Snake Bite.

An exceedingly interesting investigation is at present being carried on with a view to settling a question of immunizing against snake bite by the use of the hornet's sting. It has been found that the bite of a viper loses much of its most dangerous qualities when counteracted by this other poison. To ascertain just how and why it acts is the object of the present research.

Disease

can be driven in or driven out. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla drives disease out of the blood. Many medicines suppress disease—cover it but don't cure it. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood by purifying the blood itself. Foul blood makes a foul body. Make the blood pure and the body will be sound. Through the blood Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures eczema, tetter, boils, eruptions, humors, rheumatism, and all scrofulous diseases.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had risings or boils all over my body, but one bottle cured me. I consider Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine made."—BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IRONING MADE EASY.

HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

An optimist believes in mascots, a pessimist in hoodooes.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Red hair, a white dress and blue sash denotes a patriotic woman.

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.

Comfort rarely comes at the time most needed.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, 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.

Mother, wife, sister daughter—man's four greatest blessings.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The rain habit is one the weather clerk finds hard to break.

We will forfeit $1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

Dewey we hear of any babies being named after the admiral?

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

The emerald is the birthstone of Mays.

LADIES READ!

CURED BY 5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Another Marvelous Cure. Saved My Life.

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago. Dear Sirs: I cannot help writing to you to express my thanks for curing me by your wonderful remedy, "5 DROPS." It has been a great blessing to me and I cannot praise it too high and am recommending it to all my friends. **For more than 20 years I have suffered agonies with Brain, Lung, Kidney and Nervous Trouble, Billiousness and Chills.** Fifteen years ago I was all broken down with Rheumatism, Irregular Menses and Piles. I have suffered many diseases. Three years ago I was married and my health grew gradually worse, and falling of the womb followed. I became so weak that my folks thought I was going to die, and had no hope of my recovery. I have doctored everywhere and could not even obtain relief. I came home last October because we knew I was very near my grave, and that I could not live many days longer, but by God's great blessing an old friend of ours sent us his paper telling us what "5 DROPS" would do. My aged mother sent for a bottle, and after I had taken one dose I wanted to give up I was so weak, but mother kept giving it to me. When I had taken the fifth dose I was greatly relieved, and in a week I was receiving my health back. **Now I can dance, run and jump—something I could not do for years.** When the first bottle was finished I sent for another. Now, I can never repay you for what you have done for me. **The Rheumatism, Piles, Brain Trouble, and all old diseases of over 20 years have miraculously left me.** I cannot praise your "5 DROPS" enough. I will never be without it, because it saved my life. It has also cured a friend of mine of Rheumatism of two years standing. My friends are surprised to see me enjoying myself. I tell them of your wonderful medicine that has cured me. I am widely known in Omaha. My parents want to express their thanks to you for curing their beloved daughter. God be with you always—that is my prayer for you. I remain, yours in Christ, Mrs. S. E. Wiklund, 3624 No. 16th St., Omaha, Neb., March 24, '98.

"5 DROPS" cures **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, La Grippe, Creeping Numbness.**

Many thousands of similar letters received. The merits of "5 DROPS" is undisputed with those who have tried it. Large bottles of "5 DROPS" (300 doses), $1.00; 3 bottles, $2.50. **Agents wanted in new territory. Write us to-day.**
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.,
167-169 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C.C.C. fail, druggists refund money.

A moneyless man and a motherless boy are objects of pity.

Mrs. A. G. Russell, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I can truly say that **Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders)** are the greatest blessing to Teething Children that the World has ever known. I have used them two years, and my baby would have hardly lived through his second summer if I had not used these powders. May God reward him for the good he has done teething babies through this remedy."

While some are fighting the Spanish fleet the remainder will fight the mosquito fleeet at home.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article, made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

SHIELD YOURSELF FROM IMITATIONS

Almost every thing about COLUMBIAS is imitated except the material put in them.

Machines and Prices Guaranteed.

POPE MFG. CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
CATALOGUE free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2 cent stamp

ROOFING The best Red Rope Roofing for 1c. per sq. ft., caps and nails included. Substitutes for Plaster. Samples free. The Fay Manilla Roofing Co., Camden, N.J.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.
CONSUMPTION

HEAVY FIRING WAS HEARD.

A Battle Is Believed to Have Bren Fought.

OFF HAYTI THE SCENE.

Particulars Have Not Been Obtained, but It Is Thought Sampson and Cerveras Met.

Key West, Fla., May 24.—It is reported here on high authority that the Spanish and American fleets are fighting off the southeastern coast of Cuba in the Windward passage.

Advices from Port de Paix, Hayti, say heavy cannonading has been heard to the northwest, in the direction of the Windward passage. It is thought Sampson and Cervera have met.

The navy department at Washington is convinced that Sampson and Cervera have met, but have no news yet. It is believed the fleets met at Santiago or in that vicinity.

The belief is prevalent in all circles at Madrid, and in all sections of the press, that the government has news from Cuba of importance. Its character has not been made public.

Sixty Thousand Troops For Cuba.

Sixty thousand United States troops will be poured into Cuba at once.

The first detachment of the army of invasion, according to good authority, is now on the way to Cuba.

The war department has completed arrangements to land 25,000 troops within thirty-six hours.

The war department has planned a movement like Dewey's, swift and overwhelming, to completely surprise Blanco.

Two places of landing have been chosen, one east of Havana, the other west. Gunboats will clear the way, knocking down any fortifications and driving away any force that may try to prevent disembarkation. An engineering and signal corps will land with the first troops.

The bases of supplies will be at once strongly fortified against any attack by either land or sea.

The two divisions of the invading army will be in admirable positions to close in on Havana.

President McKinley himself is the force that has set the invasion in motion. He would permit of no further delay. He took an active hand in all the plans, and is familiar with all the smaller details of the invasion.

Spain's protest that the blockade of the Cuban ports is ineffectual, if made, has not reached the state department, but Secretary Day has been expecting something of the kind, and is prepared to answer.

Anticipating that either Germany, France or England might complain, "special" concessions were granted each of these powers. The Adula, a German ship, was permitted to pass the blockade and the French liner Lafayette was allowed to go on to Havana. The British vessel, the Polia, was favored also. The governments having accepted the courtesy of the United States with relation to the blockade of Cuban ports, could not with politeness object to the character of our blockade of Cuban ports, and herein is reflected a little Yankee diplomacy. There is not another power that the United States cares for, and so far as Italy is concerned, her protest will fall on deaf ears.

Manila Expedition.

San Francisco, Cal., May 24.—The preparations for the first expedition to Manila are almost complete. The first expedition will be divided as follows: The City of Pekin, with 59 officers and 1044 men; the City of Sydney, 24 officers and 670 men; the Australia, 37 officers and 676 men. The troops assigned to depart on the Australia and the City of Sydney have been ordered to report at the docks of their respective vessels at 8 o'clock to-day. The organization of the second expedition to the Philippines will not be determined until after the arrival of Gen. Merritt. About eight more large steamers will be required to transport the necessary soldiers to Manila, but no more vessels have been chartered, though a number o ffine steamers are available.

Arkansas Storm.

Little Rock, Ark., May 24.—A special from Mena, Ark., says that a destructive rain and hail storm struck that section and did great damage along the line of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad. The property loss is heavy and several persons are reported killed. Several railroad bridges are washed out and railroad traffic is impeded. The number of lives lost is not yet known.

There no charge in the situation at Martinique.

Terrific Explosion Heard.

The officers of one of the United States cruisers which has arrived at Key West says that while off Cape San Antonio (the western extremity of Cuba) Saturday afternoon a terrific explosion was heard from the direction of the shore, but apparently many miles away. There was an upheaval of water al labout the ship and the cruiser herself vibrated with the shock from stem to stern. Many are inclined to think the phenomenon was an earthquake. There are no batteries near enough to Cape San Antonio to account for a detonation of suchc volume, and it is thought if any naval disaster had occurred news of it would have reached here.

Judge Locke in the United States district court heard arguments in three of the most important cases, those of the Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover and Catalina. A number of counsel appeared and it was contended on an extended citation of authorities that all three vessels should be condemned as lawful prizes.

Arguments against this contention were made by an array of counsel representing the various interests, including the owners of the vessels and their cargoes. Judoge Locke reserved his decision.

Contribution From England.

Washington, May 24.—The first money sent by an Englishman for the American fund was received yesterday by President McKinley and appropriately acknowledged by the treasurer of the United States. The following correspondence details the incident:

"No. 7 Prince Place, Gloucester Road, Bishoptown, Bristol, England, May 5, 1898.—To the president of the United States republic, Washington: Inclosed you will find a post office order for £1 sterling as a small contribution to the war department fund for carrying on the war against Spain, for which your acknowledgment will oblige. Yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM HARTWELL."

"United States Treasury—Mr. William Hartwell, Bristol, England: Sir—Please find enclosed official certificate of deposit for $4.87, proceeds of your postoffice order for £1 sterling, sent to the president of the United States. This contribution toward the fund for carrying on the war against Spain is acknowledged as a recognition of the purpose on the part of this government to promote the cause of humanity and civilization from one who, though not an American resident, is one of our near kin beyond the sea. Respectfully yours,

"ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
"Treasurer United States."

Made a Great Hit.

Mobile, Ala., May 24.—A new assignment of regiments of the first division of the fourth army corps was made by Gen. Coppinger, as follows:

First brigade—Eleventh and twentieth, United States infantry.

Second brigade—Third and nineteenth, United States infantry.

Tihrd brigade—First and second Texas volunteers and first Alabama volunteers.

Cavalry brigade—Second and fifth United States cavalry.

The senior officer present will temporarily command the division. The senior officers of brigades will command their respective brigades. Major and Chief Quartermaster Pond was yesterday sworn in as lieutenant colonel.

The Texas volunteers have made a great hit with the regulars. Old campaigners say they are the finest lot of volunteers they have ever seen, being ready for duty, making no complaint, helping themselves and giving proof that they do not regard the campaign as a holiday affair. They show intense anxiety to learn soldiering, and are assiduous in drill.

Attempt to Blow Up Vessels.

New York, May 24.—News reached here yesterday of a dastardly attempt to blow up the boats of the blockading squadron. What is believed to have been a submarine mine was exploded Sunday by the Spanish, twenty miles off Cape San Antonio. Officers on the warships say that Spain has put floating mines throughout the gulf stream in an attempt to blow up the blockading squadron and newspaper fleet.

The vessels were scouting well out from land in the Yucatan channel, and were in a semi-circle, 800 yards apart, when an explosion lifted the ship and sent seamen and officers spinning across decks. It was at first thought that it was the shock of a large gun and the men rushed to quarters.

"The explosion adds a new feature to naval warfare," one of the officers said. "None of our ships were injured, but the explosion warns all vessels to look out for floating mines."

The Presbyterians.

Winona Lake, Ind., May 24.—In the Presbyterian general assembly resolutions denouncing Sunday newspapers and calling for the closing of the Omaha exposition on the Sabbath were adopted.

New Orleans, May 24.—The action of the South Carolina synod in sending a communication to the civil authorities to stop trains running and postoffices from being opened on the Sabbath was non-concurred in, it being decided the synod exceeded its authority.

HISTORY OF CARLISTS

THE SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY OF PRETENDERS.

The Present Pretender, Don Carlos, Is the Grandson of the First—Reduced to Extreme Poverty by Repeated Repulses at the Hands of the Spaniards.

THE name of Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, and that of his party of supporters, the Carlists, are familiar enough to every reader. Don Carlos is the Spanish parallel of "Bonnie Prince Charlie," the Scotch pretender to the English throne in the last century. His family has made a similarly romantic fight for the throne, and at the head of heroic highlanders, arousing among them the same enthusiasm and devotion and among the lowlanders to the south the same scornful opposition. Today the Carlists are the Jacobites of Spain, considering themselves the flower and chivalry of the nation, with their hearts still in the cause they have lost more than once, and ready at any favorable time to resume the fight for what they think is right. The first claimant to the Spanish throne around whom grew a party of Carlists was Don Maria Isador Carlos de Bourbon, count of Molina, the second son of Charles IV of Spain and grandfather of the present pretender. This Don Carlos had been recognized as the heir apparent to the throne while his elder brother was reigning as Ferdinand VII. Ferdinand was barely 50 when he died, but his life had been a checkered one. Napoleon compelled him to yield his

DON CARLOS.

throne to Joseph Bonaparte, and kept him a prisoner in Paris for many years. After his restoration he was in a continual turmoil of political dissensions and difficulties within his own country, and his domestic relations were no more peaceful. Within thirty years he married five wives in succession. Princess Christina of Naples, sister of King Bomba, was his last wife. She bore a daughter to the hitherto childless king, and, being a woman of considerable strength of character and personal beauty, gained almost boundless sway over her husband. The heir apparent had been on bad terms with his brother for a long time. He had sided with the absolutist party when the king had been with the constitutionalists, and had even headed an insurrection in Catalonia with the avowed object of deposing the king. Queen Christina saw that the days of her worn-out husband were near an end, and sought to prolong her position inducing him to disinherit his brother in favor of his infant daughter. For the last three years of the wretched king's life the contest raged between the partisans of the queen and those of the priesthood. The salic law first stood in the way of her ambition, but the cortes, in which the constitutional party had a majority, dreaded the accession of an absolutist prince and repealed the law. The king, however, who, according to the state of his health, alternated between submission to his wife and dread of the church, was harassed with the qualms of conscience as to the expediency of changing the succession. Time after time he changed his mind until at last the queen triumphed. According to the Carlist opinion, the dying wishes of the king were wilfully disregarded, and the documents which would have established Don Carlos' right to the throne were suppressed by fraud or violence. At any rate, upon the death of Ferdinand, in 1833, the baby Princess Isabella was declared queen of Spain under the regency of her mother.

Then is when the trouble began. For the next five years the kingdom was desolated by civil war. The Spanish liberals believed that the very doubtfulness of Isabella's title would afford a guaranty for her fidelity to the constitution, so they supported her cause. France and England, too, sided with the dynasty which supported the principles of constitutional monarchy, and after a warfare of almost unexampled ferocity Don Carlos left Spain in 1839, defeated. If the new dynasty had conducted the affairs of the monarchy with good faith and loyalty it might have remained firm in control, with the Carlist pretenders a vanishing quantity. But the scandals of Queen Christina's regency and various other violations of national sentiment weakened the monarchy and kept alive the hopes of the partisans of the pretender.

Don Carlos, the first pretender, died in 1855, but a second arose in the person of his son of the same name, in whose favor his father had abdicated his claims five years before. In 1860 an attempt was made in Valencia to stir up another Carlist insurrection, in consequence of which the pretender and his brother Ferdinand were arrested. They were afterward liberated on signing a renouncement of all claims to the Spanish throne. The second Don Carlos in the line of pretenders died in 1861. Thereupon the present Don Carlos became the pretender to the throne of Spain as Charles VII. in legitimate succession, and the loyalty of the Carlists has centered about him since that time.

The pretender who figures in the telegrams of today is the nephew of the second and the grandson of the first. He is the son of his predecessor's brother Juan, and bears the full name of Carlos, Don Maria de los Dolores Juan Isador Josef Francesco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Raphael de Bourbon. On his behalf Carlist uprisings, speedily repressed, took place in 1869, 1870 and 1872, but the insurrection headed by him in person after the abdication of King Amadeo in 1873 proved much more formidable, and kept the northern part of Spain, the Basque provinces of the Pyrenees, in great confusion till the beginning of 1876, when it was finally crushed. Don Carlos himself crossed over into France, and issued from Paris a proclamation, in which he declared that while patriotism enjoined upon him a peaceful attitude at that time, the same patriotism might counsel a change of opinion, and he remained free to reassert his rights at any favorable moment.

Don Carlos has been twice married. His first wife was a princess of the house of Bourbon and a niece of the Comte de Chambord. At the time of the marriage, in 1867, and for many years later, the couple were very poor. They lived at Passy after the failure of their last attempt to gain the throne, and were in actual destitution at times. Once Don Carlos had to sell his favorite war horse to obtain food. Some Carlist friends bought it in and presented it to the pretender, who sold it again for the same purpose.

The deaths of the Comte and Comtesse de Chambord, who left the most of their great wealth to their favorite niece, the wife of Don Carlos, placed the pretender in comfortable circumstances, but when she died it was found that she had left her money in trust for her children, leaving but a small allowance to her husband. He had neglected her shamefully, and they had lived apart for many years. He cast about for a means of relief, and in less than a year married the wealthy Princess Marie Berthe de Rohan. The marriage took place April 29, 1894, the bride being just twenty years younger than her husband. She is a member of the illustrious house of Rohan, which alone, of all the noble families of France and Austria, has the right of addressing the sovereigns as "cousin."

Since the death of the Comte de Chambord Don Carlos has been looked on with a new interest as a possible pretender to the French throne, for by that death he became the head of the branch of the Bourbons which descends in direct line from the second son of Louis XIV. In the Comte de Chambord the male line of Louis XV. became extinct. The Orleans line, the head of which is the Duc d'Orleans, descends from the Duc d'Orleans, a brother of Louis XIV.

Don Carlos, who may become Charles VII. of Spain, has five children by his first marriage, among them one son, Don Jayme, now in his 28th year, who is no doubt willing to pose either as dauphin of France or infante of Spain. Don Carlos himself was expelled from France in 1881 on the ground that he had allied himself with De Chambord. Then he crossed over into England and lived in London for some time. Of late he has alternated between Venice and Viareggio, where he has splendid establishments. There are said to be nearly 2,000 Carlist clubs now alive in Spain.

WILL FIGHT FOR AMERICA.

This is Riccotti Garibaldi, son of the famous Italian general and patriot. The cable announces that he will come to America to raise a regiment of Italians

RICCOTTI GARIBALDI.

as soon as war with Spain is declared. His last fighting was with the Greeks against Turkey.

Between Man and the Bat.

J. Carter Beard shows how, by drawing an imaginary line from the heel through the ear, the characteristic attitudes of various mammals may be illustrated. Man alone habitually stands erect, with his head toward the zenith. The exact antithesis of man in this respect is the bat, which, when at rest, habitually remains suspended in a vertical direction, with the head toward the center of the earth. Between these two extremes all the other mammals are ranged, apes and monkeys approaching nearest to man, moles being horizontal, and sloths approaching the reversed position of the bat.

Oil in Fishing Boats.

The fishermen of Iceland now regularly carry oil in their boats to smooth the waves, which enables them to continue at work in weather that before they would not have dared to face.

ALICE MITCHELL'S END

THE SLAYER OF PRETTY FREDA WARD NO MORE.

She Was the Victim of Perversion—A Tragedy That Had No Parallel in History — Her Life in an Insane Asylum.

THE death of Alice Mitchell, in the insane asylum at Bolivar, Tenn., recalls a fiendish murder which has never had a parallel in history. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5, 1892, she cut the throat of Freda Ward, a girl about her own age, with a razor, then chased a sister of Miss Ward and wounded her with the same weapon. The tragedy was enacted on the levee in Memphis, as the Misses Ward were proceeding to a steamboat upon which they were to embark for their home, a few miles up the river. The principals in the affair were of good families, and themselves very popular in society, and had up to that time been most intimate friends. At the investigation of the case it developed that the cause of the murder was an unnatural infatuation conceived by the Mitchell girl for Miss Ward, who, she said, had promised to marry her. It was decided that Alice Mitchell was insane, and she was, after the trial of the case, removed to the asylum, where she died the other day. Miss Mitchell was the daughter of a wealthy retired furniture manufacturer of Memphis. On the afternoon of the murder, three young girls, all chatting merrily, were walking down the pavement along Front street toward the levee in Memphis, where they intended taking a boat for their home at Gold Dust, Ark. They were: Miss Freda Ward, a girl of 17; her sister, Josie Ward, not over 19 years old, and Miss Christine Parnell, one of their schoolmates, who also lived at Gold Dust. The boat was waiting. The three had reached the vicinity of the customhouse, where at that time many people are usually congregated to see the sunset on the river. Suddenly a buggy came dashing down the street in the rear of the three girls. It was driven by a handsome blonde whose eyes were flashing fire. It was an unnatural gleam of vengeance such as might issue from the optics of a ghoul. That person was Alice Mitchell. Beside her in the buggy was another young woman named Johnson, the daughter of a wealthy and much-respected citizen of Memphis, who lived in a palace on Vance street. When the vehicle reached the party of girls walking it was brought to a standstill, and the gay sorrel driven was forced back upon his haunches by the maddened girl who held the lines.

"There is Freda," she exclaimed with much excitement, as she jumped out of the buggy. "I must see her before she takes the boat—hold the horse."

Miss Johnson had hardly picked up the reins to the frightened horse before she was called upon to witness a scene that caused her blood to run cold. Alice Mitchell ran quickly up to Miss Ward from the rear and threw one arm about her neck. The loungers about the custom house grounds thought she intended to kiss her, as did the victim's sister. Quick as a flash a blade of glistening steel swung in the red light from the right hand of Alice Mitchell, and with almost superhuman strength she bent her victim's head over with her left arm and with the right drew the razor through her left temple and cheek, laying her face open. Freda struggled. It was all done so quickly that the other girls could not as yet realize what was happening. Again the razor was brought into play, this time laying the victim's chin open. The latter's sister Jo by this time realized what was going on, and, running up, knocked Alice down with her umbrella. In the meanwhile

ALICE MITCHELL.

Freda had fallen to the ground. The Mitchell girl jumped up and ran to Freda. She caught her by the hair, and bringing her head back fetched the razor across her white throat, severing it to the spinal column from ear to ear, coming very near to severing it from the body. The poor girl struggled to her feet in spite of her injuries and staggered to the railroad tracks a few feet away, where she fell from exhaustion, while great pools of her own blood formed on either side of her. An ambulance was quickly called, but before it had proceeded half a square with the wounded girl she died, and her body was taken immediately to the morgue.

As soon as she had accomplished her design, Alice Mitchell ran back, climbed into the buggy with Miss Johnson and the two drove away. The murderess was arrested soon afterward at her home. She met the officers very calmly, in fact it was said that for days before she had not shown such marked composure. She said that she wanted to die any way, and was taken to the county jail immediately where quarters were arranged for her. Soon afterward Miss Johnson was arrested on the same charge and placed in the same room with the murderess, on account of having been with the Mitchell girl before and after the tragedy occurred. The startling features of the case were to follow, however. At first it was believed by many that an enmity which had sprung up between Mrs. W. H. Volkmar, a sister of the Ward girls, with whom they lived, at Gold Dust, and Alice, was the cause of the tragedy. Alice had visited the girls at their home, but their married sister took exceptions to her actions on the occasion of her visit, and sent her home with a note to her mother, which explained that there could be no longer any intimacy between Alice and her sisters. The Ward girls followed the instructions of their older sister, and after they had turned the cold shoulder on Alice. Then Alice became desperate. Freda Ward had sent back the ring which Alice had given her, and their correspondence, which had hitherto gushed with love, was brought to a sudden termination. Miss Johnson testified that after that Alice was never herself until after she had killed Freda, a thing that she had more or less openly threatened to do before the murder occurred. One sensation after another followed in the subsequent investigation of the case. Alice Mitchell had received letters from the postoffice from Freda addressed to Jesse James and other noted criminals. It developed that she had always shown a marked propensity for imitating men. She would shoot sparrows with a rifle and ride horses bareback at a breakneck speed, and often donned men's clothing, though for her opposite sex she had always preserved a hostile attitude, devoting all her attention to

FREDA WARD.

girls, and Freda Ward in particular. The night after the murder Alice and Miss Johnson slept in each other's arms, and in the morning appeared cheerful and much refreshed. In fact, it seemed that neither fully realized what had occurred. They chatted merrily. During the day Alice asked where Freda was, and when she was told by the jailer that she was dead she begged to be allowed to go and see her. When refused she broke down and cried for the first time, and pleaded that all she wanted was to be allowed to lie down beside her in death. She appeared inconsolable.

At the coroner's inquest Alice admitted that she had killed Freda because she loved her, and that she had found it impossible to give her up. She said that they were to have been married, and that they had planned to go to St. Louis to live. She said that she had reasoned it all out and concluded that she would rather die herself than to live apart from Freda. The prosecutor endeavored to bring out in the evidence that she had killed her schoolmate for other reasons, but failed, and, after one of the most remarkable and sensational cases ever in history, the jury brought in a verdict of "present insanity," and the pervert was remanded to the asylum at Boliver, where she died. Miss Johnson was dismissed, as it was clearly proved that she had nothing whatever to do with the murder. After being committed to the asylum Miss Mitchell suffered more or less from melancholy, and on two occasions endeavored to end her unhappy existence. When not depressed she was apparently as happy as a child, and amused herself in the most juvenile ways. She was never violent or hard to handle. Confinement, however, seemed to fret her, and she gradually pined away, death closing her terrible career when she had scarcely crossed the threshold of womanhood.

Belvidere.

While traveling in New York state recently Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who once ran for the presidency, was rudely roused from a reverie by hearing a brakeman open a door and shout what sounded to her like "Belva, dear!" Her indignation was only cooled down when the train stopped at a small town bearing the name Belvidere.

Raining Tree.

In one of the Canary islands there is a tree of the laurel family that occasionally rains down in the early evening quite a copious shower of water drops from its tufted foliage. The water comes out through innumerable little pores situated at the edge of the leaves.

In Berlin the pawnshop is a royal institution, and is not allowed to make a profit. Its surplus goes to charitable purposes.

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 10:20 a. m .....Leaves 3:43 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1, Mail and Express—
Arrives 6:35 a. m .....Leaves 6:45 a. m.
Local, No, 13, daily except Sunday—
Arrives 3:20 p. m.....Leaves 7:15 p.m.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES

Baptist, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. L. Tomme pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer 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. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.

M. E., every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. George Evans pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Junior Epworth League 4 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Epworth League every Monday night.

Christian, 1st—Elder Eld. 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—3rd Sunday, Rev, J. W. Smith pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.

Catholic, 3rd—Rev. J. A. Lenert, 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.

EVENING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 143 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. MORGAN, W. M.
A. M. BEVILLE, Sec.

Business locals ten cents per line first insertion, five cents for subsequent, and all notices run and are charged for until ordered out. Job work cash on delivery, other bills on first of month.

Business Locals.

Pigs feet at Anderson's.

Nice croquet sets at Ramsey'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.

Do not fail to take home a few feet of Anderson's Pickled pigs feet.

The croquet season is at hand. Go to Ramsey's and get a set.

See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.

Nothing finer for supper than some of Anderson's excellent chipped beef.

Ladies call at Morris Rosenfield's and examine his handsome line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods.

For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor'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.

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, plearant recreation for town or country. Buy you a s 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.

H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.

I have the most complete line of organdies and lawns ever seen in Clarendon. Call and be convinced.
MORRIS ROSENFIELD.

Remember Anderson will sell you collars, pads, lines, bridles etc., at less than can be had any where in the Panhandle.

Millet Seed.

The Morgan Lumber Co. has a lot of nice clean millet seed for sale.

"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold." writes D J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by J. D. Stocking.

Announcements.

For Judge, 47th Judicial District,
JOHN W. VEALE.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
K. AYCOCK,
W. H. OLIVER,
WM. TROUP.

For County and District Clerk,
C. A. BURTON.

For Tax Assessor:
G. W. BAKER,
JAMES ROBERTSON.

For Commissioner Precinct No. 1.
G. W. WASHINGTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Choice barrel lard at Anderson's.

Joe Smith came in last night from Gray county.

The Globe Studio for fine photographs until June the 5th.

Mrs. Jno. Sims went to Amarillo last night on a visit.

Last chance to have work done at the Globe Studio June 5th.

Miss Rela Vaughan, of Goodnight, is visiting Mrs. H. W. Taylor.

Misses Ada Graves and Maggie White went to Claude last night.

W. W. Clower, of Quanah, was doing business in town yesterday.

John Beville left Wednesday morning for his home at Sulphur Springs.

Photographs that will please you at the Globe Studio, until June 5th.

John Hoffer has bought out his partner, Mr. Harkrider, and now has the busines all to himself.

Dr. Morris was called to visit a sick child of E. T. Stevens over in Swisher county last week.

Monday is Decoration Day, and it being a holiday, the postoffice will be closed from 10, a. m., to 5, p. m.

Fireman John O'Neill and Miss Ella Hampton were married Wednesday night by Rev. J. M. Sherman.

Del W. Harrington came down from the Denver and Gulf Branch Sunday and visited his mother, daughter and brothers at this place.

Miss Myrtle Puckett, a school teacher and one of the most popular young ladies of Goodnight, was the guest of the Misses Blake Saturday and Sunday.

Luther Benson, the noted temperance lecturer, gave a fine lecture at the court house last night. He will lecture again tonight. A small admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

Jno. M. Clower and family went out to Lake Creek Wednesday and spent the day fishing, catching some 200. They favored the INDUSTRIAL WEST family with a mess that was duly appreciated.

Prof. H. B. Poliard and assistant, Miss Mills, opened their commercial school today at the public school building. The attendance was not large, but a number of others have agreed to take a business course.

The Commencement Exercises at the courthouse Tuesday night was a brilliant success in every particular. All on the program did nobly and the applause following each evidenced a hearty appreciation. The essays, orations and declamations were all of a high order, and as Miss Bessie Chamberlain's tells more particularly of the school, scholars, etc., we give it entire. Supt. Smith, of Vernon delivered a most appropriate address and was heartily cheered. The exercises will linger in the memory of more people a longer time than any other event to take place in Clarendon for years.

The Morrison trial in Hemphill county was a failure, on account of an insufficient number of qualified jurymen. Out of some ninety summoned only eight were available, and the case was moved to Vernon, after an effort by the defense to secure a continuance. The case will now come up Sep. 5th. A number of witnesses were present from a distance, among whom were Dr. Morris, chemist from Galveston, Chief of Police Steel, of Topeka, Kas., and a sister of the defendant from California in addition to Revs. Allan and Evans and Dr. Nelson, of Clarendon and pretty well all of Carson county people. Houston & Woodward and Plemons & Veale represent the plaintiff, and Att'ys Coffey, Cowan and Hoover are prosecuting.

A good rain fall Monday night followed by another Wednesday night.

Miss Lizzie Quillian left Wednesday night for her home at Walsenberg, Col.

Mrs. C. J. Hall, mother of Walter and Robert Hall, arrived here Saturday night with the purpose of living here.

Eld. L. B. Grogan, of Bowie, who has been evangelist of the Christian missionary society in the Ind. Ter., will begin a revival meeting at the Christian church June 10. The singing will be conducted by his daughter.

Rev. T. H. Corkill of Dallas, Presiding Elder, will preach at the M. E. Church Saturday night and at the usual hours on Sunday. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered at Sunday morning service. Love feast at 4, p. m. All are cordially invited to be present.

Likes This Paper.

Prof. W. J. Lackey, who formerly taught school here, and who is now county attorney of Pottawatomie county, Ok., in renewing his subscription says:

Although I take eight weekly and two daily papers beside the INDUSTRIAL WEST, I do not feel able to dispense with the latter at this time.

He also adds: Just why I am so deeply interested in your local happenings I do not know, perhaps I have not had time to think why. I find myself reading every ad, and I read the same ads over each week. My wife and I discuss each social and political event. We note each sand-storm, each cold wave and each shower. My efforts, while living in Clarendon, were the weakest and most unfruitful of results of any period of my life, still I am drawn to that country by some latent and irresistible force—something that seems as potent as destiny itself. Every name that appears in your paper interests me. The more you publish of the Panhandle, generally, and of Clarendon and Donley county in particular the better I like it.

First Whitefish Death.

Monday night, May 23rd, death visited the home of Mrs. Wallace and laid claim to her 6-year old daughter. She is thought to have died of deep-seated information in the leg. Drs. Morris and Stocking were called in, but too late, and she died after about 11 days of suffering. The Whitefish people extend their sympathy to the bereaved family. LOER COX.

Having accepted an agency for the Wichita Falls Marble Works for the Panhandle I solicit the orders of all parties in need of grave stones, monuments, etc. Workmanship and quality the best, prices reasonable. Office at Barrett's Barber shop.
4t H. C. BARRETT.

My line of latest Pattern Shirt-waists is complete and invites your inspection at
MORRIS ROSENFIELD.

Genuine Baker Wire every spool guaranteed at Anderson's.

The New Time is for war. It says the war is the best thing that has yet happened for the reform movement. Read the May number. The cartoons are superb. Let us forward your subscription of one dollar for a year. Our clubbing rate for The New Time and this paper is $1.60.

Do not fail to take home a pound of chipped beef. Anderson will chip it while you wait.

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by J. D. Stocking.

Excursion Rates East and Southeast.

via the "Cotton Belt Route" for the following occasion:

To Washington, D. C., for the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, July 7th-12th.

To Nashville, Tenn., for the International United Society of Christian Endeavor, July 5th-12th.

To Atlanta, Ga., for Ex-Confederate Veterans Reunion, July 21-24th.

To Columbia, S. C. for the General Conference of the (colored) M. E. church, May 3rd.

For further information please call on or address any Cotton Belt Ticket Agent, or A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.
S. G. WARNER, Genl. Pass. Agt, Tyler, Texas.

We want a few good fence posts on subscription.

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 walking plows
Agents Steel Ranges and Stoves.
McMullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpaulins and Wagon Covers.

CLASS HISTORY, VALEDICTORY.

for the degree we have now attained. It has seemed this was all that was necessary to happiness. But this goal is now reached and we realize as never before that we are yet on the skirmish line. But the battle will soon be on. Have we gained sufficient skill, courage and confidence to do our part so as to merit the plaudit of our fellow-soldiers? I believe so. I have faith that it is so. I cannot entertain the thought that it should be otherwise. While it is sad to think we now part as students of the Clarendon school, it is encouraging to think we are still students, hoping and striving to reach higher places—in it may be scholarship—or in the active persuits of life. What we are our own energies, wisely directed by parents and teachers, have made us; what we will be will depend on the same energies directed by ourselves. We may seem helpless at first when the strong hands that have aided us are withdrawn, but confidence must gradually come by exercise of our own powers—and independence will dawn upon us. And now, dear teachers and schoolmates, we are nearing the time when we shall part to go our several ways in life. We shall never all meet again in school work, but there is an inner life—memory—in which we can meet at will with loved ones, and in that life we know we shall meet often and most happily.

Adieu! my kindly friends, adieu,
I love the hearts that have been true,
I love the patient child of toil,
Whom lifes hard trials cannot foil.

Brave teachers! you have done your part,
With tireless brain and will and heart,
And now may you enjoy the prize
Which at the end of labor lies.

And since this meeting is our last,
And school days now have all been past,
With hearts as gentle as a dove,
Lets make this hour an hour of love.

An hour blest with the joy of life,
Without its cares, without its strife;
In memorys urn a thing of bliss
Sweet as a mothers parting kiss.

Long days have sped since first we come,
To fit ourselves for life and home,
But longer days will pass as dreams,
When kindred hearts unite like streams.

Our joys are transient as the light
That falls from meteors in their flight,
And hopes, that lift us to the skies,
Degenerate to tears and sighs.

Go! let us make our marks in stone,
But make them not for fame alone,
Then when we shall be dead and gone
Our deeds and names will still live on.

The best mementoes of our love,
Mementoes that will live above,
Are virtues kindly deeds of trust,
Such as adorn the good and just.

Schoolmates! go your ways, and do your best,
True worth is nearly always blest,
Despise the world's unfriendly frown,
And strive to earn a fadeless crown.

Love not fair pleasure's winning smile,
Her siren songs too oft beguile,
And swerve the life of thoughtless youth
From virtue and from saving truth.

May roses bloom around your way,
May brightest suns illume your day
And o'er your night-path here below,
May stars of hope forever glow.

To memory's sweet and sacred urn
My lonely heart will ever turn,
To seek the jewels of the past,
The joys that were too rare to last.

Mr. John Peterson, of Patontville, La., was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans, besides half a dozen or more patent medicines, but received very little relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial and to his great surprise, three doses of that remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by J. D. Stocking.

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,

Agent for McMullen wire fencing, poultry and hog netting.
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery and GASOLINE AND OIL STOVES.
Roofing Paint, Machine Oil and Binder Twine.
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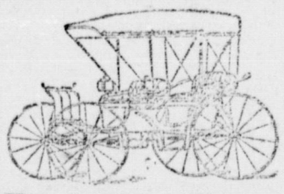

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but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 113 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $50 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

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COL. SAMUEL T. CUSHING.

The New Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A.

He Established the First Line of Telegraph Ever Used in Actual War and Exposed to the Enemy's Fire.

Col. Samuel T. Cushing, the new commissary-general of subsistence of the army, was appointed to the military academy in 1855 from Rhode Island, and, being graduated in 1860, went immediately into the field during the Navajo war in New Mexico. He was the first regular officer detailed for duty with the signal corps of the army at the outbreak of the rebellion and by transfer from the Second infantry was placed in charge of the camp of signal instruction at Red Hill, District of Columbia, where he taught the volunteer officers detailed from the Army of the Potomac, sending proficient men rapidly to the commands of Grant, Hallock, Buell, Thomas, Butler, Sherman, Banks, Pope and the others, where they acted as instructors, thus fully equipping the entire army with a capable signal organization.

Capt. Cushing, in March, 1862, while Maj. Myer was with McClellan in the field, assumed the office of signal officer in Washington and directed the operations of the corps throughout the United States. Later he was chief signal officer successively to Gens. McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, and at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., he established the first line of magnetic telegraph ever used in actual war and exposed to the enemy's fire.

After Chancellorsville he was ordered to West Point to initiate a course of signal instruction there, and about this time he was recommended for appointment, at the age of 24, as lieutenant-colonel of the signal corps, which had just been authorized by congress. He declined the appointment as major

COL. SAMUEL T. CUSHING.
(The New Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A.)

in the signal corps to accept that of captain in the subsistence department, February 9, 1863, the former being limited to the term of war and the latter in the permanent establishment. Early in 1864 he joined Gen. Thomas in Tennessee, and from that time he occupied the most important subsistence posts in Kentucky and Mississippi.

After the war, says the New York Tribune, Col. Cushing was stationed in turn at Omaha, Neb., organizing the department there; at Austin and San Antonio, Tex., as chief commissary; at Santa Fe, N. M.; Louisville, Ky.; Atlanta, Ga.; San Francisco and Vancouver Barracks, Washington. After serving in the field against the Bannocks he was stationed at Pittsburgh in 1884 to relieve the Ohio river flood sufferers, and then he was sent to Texas, where he received his promotion to major after service of twenty-six and a half years as captain, the last four of which he was senior captain of the army. Since 1889 he served four years at Fort Leavenworth, then in Kansas City for a month to establish a depot there, and after a year at Omaha he was brought to Washington in May, 1894, where he has since been the principal assistant to the commissary-general. He became lieutenant-colonel in November, 1895, and January 26 last year reached the grade of colonel.

Among Col. Cushing's fellow cadets at West Point were Fitzhugh Lee, now consul general at Havana; Congressman Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama; Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance, and Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers.

The Right Time for Work.

This story is told of an eccentric preacher. One day, on visiting the church, he found a whitewasher at work in the church cellar, and, to his horror, the man was whistling a very lively air as he worked. The preacher reproved him sharply, reminding him that such music was out of place in such an edifice, even if it was in the cellar. "Beg your pardon!" said the whitewasher. "I forgot where I was." And then, to show he was sorry, he started to whistling "Old Hundred." His hand, of course, kept time to the music, and "Old Hundred" made the whitewash brush go wonderfully slow. The preacher watched him for a few minutes; then he cried: "Oh, go back to your dance tune, or the job will never be done!"—Golden Days.

Great Advertising Scheme.

A clever advertising scheme is successfully practiced by a Quebec shoe dealer. With every pair of shoes sold he gives a pair of overshoes, on each sole of which is a stamp of his business, with the letters reversed as in type. At each step the wearer takes in the snow the dealer's advertisement is visible. It can, therefore, be seen all over town.

Brick for Powder Mills.

Bricks made of plaster of paris and cork are now used in the construction of powder mills. In case of explosion they offer slight resistance and are broken to atoms.

Claude Locals.

Claude Eagle.

Bivens Bros., are receiving a lot of cattle this week which they bought during the winter.

Mrs. Christian and daughter, from Jack county, are visiting relatives in Claude this week.

Mrs. Judge Brummett was quite sick the first of the week, but we are glad to say is up again now.

A grading outfit consisting of 35 teams and a number of wagons and scrapers passed through here Tuesday enroute to Amarillo.

Pumper John Gorin has been complaining this week. There will probably be others if McKinley issues another call for volunteers.

Dr. Warner reports the arrival of a fine girl at the home of W. A. Davis, also a fine boy at the home of Mr. Bennett, near Washburn.

Relief agent Thomas from Decatur had charge of the station here during the absence of our regular agent Monday and Tuesday of this week.

This week has been one of good growing weather and our people, especially the farmers, have been very busy, consequently there is but little news to give our readers in this issue.

Capt. J. L White of the Denver bridge gang came down Thursday evening and returned to Amarillo Thursday night. He will probably accept a position with the Pecos Valley Ry.

O. C. Davis from Panhandle, ye editor and wife and Master Roy boarded the south bound train Monday morning for Clarendon, arriving there, we took a carriage and soon landed at the home of our daughter, Mrs. A. F. Harrington, on Salt Fork where a regular family reunion was held, and for two days the cares of office work were laid aside. It was the first time in several months that the entire family had been together and it is needless to say that we all had a pleasant time. But time spent pleasantly passes very fast and the time to return home came all too soon, and on Tuesday we reluctantly turned our steps homeward where we arrived ai 10:55 p. m. Oscar passing on through to Canadian, where he went as witness in the Morrison murder case.

Goodnight Notes.

Eagle Correspondence.

Grass is fine, and cattle are feasting and fattening.

The roses are in full bloom, so butterfly is having a gay time.

Mr. Q. Moore and family visited at Mr. Vaughan's last Sunday.

Miss Annie Burns returned home Sunday morning, after several days visit with her father at Channing and friends in Amarillo.

Mr. William Vaughan has moved his family to the "Juan" place, where they will probably remain for some time. We are glad to welcome him as a citizen of our county.

Mrs. Goodnight and Mrs. M. E. Dyer went to Claude Thursday to visit Bro. McCarver's family.

Mr. Rector and family and Mr. Rhoderick and family from Southard came to Goodnight Sunday to attend church and "see the animals."

Misses Belle and Maggie Burns have been on the sick list this week, not being able to attend school for two days.

There was quite a large congregation out at church Sunday. All the poor cows are on foot now, so the young men were out once more with smiling faces.

The public school closes Friday, but a subscription school will be taught two weeks longer, at the close of which, the children anticipate having a picnic and a pleasant ramble in the woods out at "Dead Wood."

Not only the young people, but all of Goodnight community are looking forward with great anticipations to Friday night. There will be a birthday celebration at the residence of C. Goodnight in honor of Miss Annie and Mr. Condy Burns, and Mr. T. J. Kesterson.

The city of Claude was well represented at church at Goodnight last Sunday. Mrs. Lynch and little daughter, Myrtle, Mrs. Pierce and two children, and Mr. Arnold were all visiting friends here. We hope they will come again, and help to enliven the place.

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 syndicates 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 it has invaded our permanent school fund, so that the same will be ultimately extinguished, instead of remaining as a perpetual benefit to posterity, as designed by our fathers. Though needlessly 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 incite 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 ring rule, as is evidenced by such acts as the payment of extravagant and unnecessary fees to its henchmen and its refusal to buy bonds except through favorite brokers. This administration, like its predecessor, claims the right of being its own successor, and like them, will claim the right to pass the office of governor to "the next in line," unless the citizens of Texas show by their votes that the office of governor belongs to the people and not to the official family. A long lease of power tends to corruption and is subversive of 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 of Texas in convention assembled at Galveston, Tex., this August 5, 1896:

National Politics.

We indorse the principles of the People's party as set forth in our national platform adopted at St. Louis July 22, 1896.

Land.

The People's party favors all state legislation that tends to increase the number of home-owners and that will assist in the settling of our unoccupied land; hence we demand that only the improvements and the amount actually paid to the state upon school lands be subject to taxation. No non-resident alien ownership of land should be allowed in Texas. Corporations should not be allowed to own more land than they actually use in the prosecution 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 the exemption of $250 of household and kitchen 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 property for taxation, and to that end demand that all notes and other securities shall be rendered for taxation, and we are opposed to double taxation.

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

Schools.

We favor an effective 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 race shall have its own pro rata portion of the school fund and its own trustees, to be elected by the respective races.

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

We demand an amendment to our state constitution authorizing the loaning of our public school funds not otherwise invested, upon the lands of the people of this state, with proper limitation 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.

We favor the creation of a state board of arbitration to adjust all differences between corporations and employes.

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 nationality, and an honest count.

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 in color.

We favor proportional representation.

We declare the People's party to be in favor of local self-government and the enjoyment by the individual of his natural rights to the greatest extent compatible with the good of society.

We demand reformation in the punishment of convicts; that convict labor be taken out of competition with citizen labor; that convicts be given intellectual and moral instruction, and that the earnings of the convict above the expenses of keeping shall go to his family, and that all short term convicts and county convicts shall be employed upon the public roads where thought practical by the commissioners' court.

We favor a law making it a misdemeanor for any railroad company to give free 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 redistricted as to judicial and representative districts, to the end that the number of judicial and representative districts be materially reduced.

We demand that the present system of paying our 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 favor liberal appropriations by the general government for the improvement of the harbors, rivers and waterways of Texas, and to this end we request 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 1894, the policy of placing raw material on the free list while every article manufactured from said raw material is 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 corporations it is entitled to fair and impartial treatment at the hands of the government and the people and to the same protection that is accorded to private property.

We condemn the setting aside of large contingent funds subject to the draft of one man as demoralizing to good state government.

Without committing the party to the advocacy or rejection of government bounties as a principle or policy, we condemn the Democratic state administration because of their failure to collect from the general government the sugar bounty earned by and due to the 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 fund, supplemented by the fund now provided by law, shall be devoted to the establishment and support of homes for aged, infirm and indigent ex-confederate soldiers and their wives, the balance, if any, to be devoted to the extension of provisions for the industrial education of the boys and girls of Texas.

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.

It is a delight to read The New Time. This magazine is waging splendid warfare against plutocracy and is entitled to the hearty support of the people. Forward us $1 and we will send in your subscription. Better yet, send $1.65 and receive The New Time and the INDUSTRIAL WEST for one year.

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

POPULIST PLATFORM

As Adopted at the St. Louis National Convention.

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies.

The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

Finance.

First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and products.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe custody of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a nonpartisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

Second—The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate such railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

Third—We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

Fourth—The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.

First—The true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and that land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers, and subject to the right of every man to own a home, private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

Second—We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after as well as before patent.

Third—We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

First—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Second—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the greatest republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

Third—We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

Fourth—All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

Fifth—In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

Sixth—The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

Seventh—We favor just pensions for our disabled union soldiers.

Eighth—Believing that a free elective franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government for and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

Ninth—While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform on which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present presidential election will turn, is the financial question. And upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

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