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Vol. 10. CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY JUNE 24, 1898. No. 15

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 THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of 8 pages. There are special departments for the farmer, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter. Illustrated articles, etc. We offer
The Semi-Weekly News and This Paper
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The Post-Dispatch wants an Agent in every hamlet, every village, every town, every city. This is the opportunity of a lifetime to establish a profitable business. It costs nothing to try. You can get the support of your leading citizens, who will be only too glad to see you start.
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THE GREAT NEWSPAPER OF THE GREAT WEST!
The Kansas City Star.
 By Mail, Daily and Sunday, \$4.00 a Year
 The Weekly, One Year - - - 25 Cents

4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS4

2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY
 For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

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L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER,
 Joint Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. General Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
 DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE

TO
ST. LOUIS AND MEMPHIS
 VIA BEST ROUTES FOR FASTER TRAVEL
NORTH EAST AND SOUTHEAST
 THE BEST ROUTE
CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI AND EASTERN CITIES

S. G. WARNER, Gen. Passenger Agent, Tex. Div., Tex. A. A. GILSON, Trav. Ticket Agent, Ft. Worth, Tex.

100,000 VOLUNTEERS

Will Be Called For in a Few Days by the President.

It is said that the President has determined to issue another call for volunteers, and that he will make the call for 100,000 men, instead of 50,000 men, as has heretofore been suggested. This will make a total increase of the army, regular and volunteer, of 350,000 men, divided as follows: Regular army raised to 61,000, an increase of 31,000; first call for volunteers, 125,000; second call, 75,000; immune regiments, 10,000; volunteer engineer regiments, 3,000; proposed third call, 100,000.

When war was declared, military experts, remembering the experience of the Civil War, advocated the calling into the service of the United States at once of not less than one-half million volunteers. These experts doubted the preparedness for war of the national guard, which, on paper, numbers upwards of 100,000 men, supposed to be perfectly equipped for the field. The result showed that this paper force dwindled under the stress of surgical examinations and of failures to respond to the call on the part of individuals and of some organizations, to something like 60 per cent of the enrolled guard. Even of those who responded, the majority were deficient in equipments. Some were without arms, some without uniforms, nearly all without the necessary camp equipment, and practically all without wagons, mules, harness, tents and other articles that go to make up a properly equipped military force. As the volunteers poured into the various camps set apart for their reception, it was seen by the military experts that what the country was gathering was not an army ready for the field but a great mass of patriotic recruits, splendid material for an army. All the time since then has been spent in getting them licked into shape, making soldiers out of them by dint of drill and discipline. This work, stupendous under the circumstances, has been completed and the men gotten ready for active service against the enemy.

The men under the new call will come into the service as raw recruits without even preliminary training, and without arms, uniforms or anything else the soldier needs. They will go into training camps where their needs will be supplied and they will be drilled and disciplined. The chief fault of this plan of calling men out under several separate calls is that the enthusiasm for enlisting is apt to wear off very soon, thus making the work of recruiting slow and uncertain. This was the case during the Civil War. The enthusiasm for enlisting became so low that it was found necessary to resort to bounties to obtain volunteers, and even that failing to secure the number required, men had to be drafted finally to fill out the quota of a number of states. This drastic method of maintaining the armies of the Union led to the draft riots in various parts of the country, the most serious of which were in New York, to put down which large numbers of trained soldiers had to be drawn from the front.

In view of this experience, military experts thought it the part of wisdom to call for 500,000 men at the outset, send the best-trained and equipped among them at once to the front and retain the rest in great camps of instruction where they could be taught everything needful for the soldier in the field, from the school of the soldier to brigade and division evolutions and army maneuvers. This advice was not taken, the cry being, as Secretary Seward said of the Civil War, "It will all be over in ninety days."

Sixty days have passed and the first army of invasion is just landing in Cuba. The necessity of having a trained reserve to call upon for reinforcements for the men at the front in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and such other points as we may find it necessary to operate in and against, has become apparent even to the "ninety day men," and hence the new call.

America's Experimental Ships.

Two ships in the American navy are entirely experimental and distinctly American departures in naval warfare. One is the Vesuvius, authentic reports of whose performance is being anxiously awaited by the naval experts of the world. The other is the Katabdin. The first is built for throwing shells containing high explosive, the second as a harbor defense ram. Until the Vesuvius was tested at Santiago last week, there was no practical knowledge of the utility of either ship. The Katabdin has yet to prove her usefulness.

The cruiser Vesuvius, erroneously called a dynamite cruiser, was commissioned in 1890. She is a twin screw vessel with a length something over 252 feet and a breadth slightly exceeding 26 feet. She draws nearly 11 feet of water and displaces 929 tons. Her speed is placed at 21½ knots an hour. The offensive battery consists of three pneumatic tubes, each of 15-inch caliber, protruding from her forward deck at a sharp angle. There is, besides, a small secondary battery of three three-pounder rapid fire guns.

The utility of this oddly equipped vessel has been much in doubt. Most of the time since she was commissioned, her great air guns have been out of order, while, from the outset, there has been great apprehension lest she should prove more dangerous to the crew of six officers and sixty-four men aboard of her than to the enemy in front. Dynamite was quickly abandoned for a new explosive and that in turn for gun-cotton. The tubes from which the charges of 100 pounds each of this high explosive are hurled at the enemy are firmly fixed below decks, so that it is necessary for the ship to move about in getting its range. While it seems that this difficulty has not stood in the way of accurate gunnery at Santiago, the other apprehension—danger to the crew in an unprotected vessel loaded with high explosive—is yet present. It is interesting in this connection to note that the Vesuvius did her first work at night, probably with lights out. Inasmuch as there is no flash from her air tubes, it would be a difficult matter for the enemy on shore to locate this floating mine, a fortunate circumstance, since, once located, good gunnery ought to send her to the bottom in short order by the discharge of her own explosives.

As to the Katabdin, she has yet to perform. Here is another strange craft. She is practically without armament, although she is armored and protected by the peculiarities of her construction most effectively. She has a turtle back of six-inch curved steel, presenting practically no target. She has no main battery and her secondary battery is designed only to drive off torpedo boats and their destroyers. The Katabdin is designed to ram the enemy with her long steel beak, backed up by her 2,000 tons and her 17 knots of speed. At present the untried vessel is waiting for something to do, up on the coast of New England.

The city of Manila has nearly 300,000 people. Luzon island is as large as Pennsylvania, with nearly five million people. If there be no "hitch" about this army occupation we have undertaken, what an empire Spain has lost, and what a missionary field is there opened up.

What Does It Mean?

It is said Germany intends concentrating her Pacific naval power in Manila bay. Apropos to this, the Dallas News has the following to say editorially:

The reports from abroad relative to Germany's intentions with regard to the Philippines are highly sensational, but the matter is not likely to assume much importance. It hardly seems reasonable that the kaiser would think of taking independent action in the direction of intervention, and it is still more absurd at this stage of events to contemplate a concerted continental movement in view of the certainty that such action would involve the continent with Great Britain. The claim that Germany is simply preparing to protect German interests in the Philippines is too preposterous for a moment's consideration. German interests there are in no special jeopardy and would not be if Germany had not a ship or regiment within ten thousand miles of the place. If it is really true, then, that Germany intends to concentrate its Pacific naval power in Manila bay, such action can only be regarded as one of the follies of an aberrant monarch. No such demonstration can possibly help Spain, neither can it redound to any sort of benefit to Germany. The United States is abundantly able to deal with Germany, even during the present war, without any assistance whatever from friendly powers, but if such assistance were needed Great Britain and Japan whose interests and ours are paramount in the Pacific would promptly furnish it. In less than two weeks, however, it is quite probable that the great fleet we now have in Cuban waters will no longer be needed there. With the fall of Santiago and the destruction or capture of the Cape Verde fleet, a formidable portion of the fleet can be sent to Admiral Dewey if it is needed. But the Monterey, Monadnock and Charleston, already on the way, would give Dewey sufficient strength to destroy the German Pacific squadron if hostilities become necessary. It is early of course to attempt to construe Germany's intentions. It is presumed that the kaiser would not undertake hostile intervention without first communicating with this nation through the usual diplomatic channels. In any event, the state department may be depended upon to question the German foreign office as to its intentions. If it should appear that Germany seeks to seize a coaling station in the Philippines or in the Sulu archipelago, then the highest considerations of national dignity and safety would compel the United States to resist such aggression with all the power of the republic. As unfortunate as a German-American war would be, in view of the ties of blood and mutual commercial interests existing between the nations, this is a time when the follies of a rattle-brained young monarch can not be tolerated by this country. America does not covet war with any European nation, but in the present emergency it is very certain that we shall submit to no foreign influence that does not come from a friendly quarter. Of all the great powers of continental Europe, Germany can least afford to openly and deliberately offend the United States. The ultimate result could only be the destruction of her navy and of her commerce, while her lazy and, so far as we are concerned, her impotent regiments loitered under the trees guzzling their beer and smoking their pipes.

The largest gun on the Iowa and Indiana, the most powerful of Admiral Sampson's fleet, is the 13-inch, effective at eight miles. Such a gun weighs sixty tons, is forty feet long, takes a charge of 550 pounds of powder, and throws a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds with an energy at the muzzle sufficient to perforate 26 inches of steel.

International American Banks.

The Senate on last Friday passed a bill authorizing the incorporation of international banks with capital stock of 5 to 25 million dollars, for the purpose of affording facilities for direct commercial relations between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. The bill was passed for the purpose of enabling a party of large capitalists to carry out a well matured plan to open a great bank in this country, with branches and agencies in the principal trade centers of South and Central America, so that the merchants of the United States who do business with those cities can draw exchange on a home bank, instead of having to transact all such business through London and Paris, as is done at present. Some of the Senators thought that such a corporation smacked of monopoly, so the bill was made general in its character and permits any group of capitalists who may desire to invest five millions in such an enterprise to organize an international bank.

The trade advantages of such an institution are obvious. It will result in closer commercial relations between the United States and other countries on this continent. It will make United States merchants more familiar with trade conditions in the Central and South American countries, for the agents and representatives of the international bank will have a special and direct motive for keeping the different traders in touch with one another. The institution will facilitate and make much safer the granting of credits on goods sold to foreign customers by United States merchants and manufacturers and will thereby immensely stimulate trade.

There is special need of such an institution at the present time, when men of capital and aggressive enterprise in this country will soon be embarking in new and extensive industries in the territory which will be taken from Spain. After the military and naval conquest of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, there will follow an industrial and trade movement which will require just such banking facilities as this proposed international American bank will afford.

A Story With a Moral.

A bachelor near here recently got a new pair of socks as bachelors sometimes will. In the toe of one of them he found a note which read: "I am a young lady of 20 and would like to correspond with a bachelor with a view of matrimony." Our friend bought the finest stationery he could find (there is nothing strange about that) and wrote to that young lady. In a few days he received this reply: "I wrote that letter 6 years ago. Have been married 5 years and now have 3 bright little boys. You are too slow." The bachelor found that he had purchased his socks of a merchant who does not advertise.—Ex.

The daily papers are dishing up lots of war news just now, but unfortunately it is not all strictly reliable. When the country editor copies a special dispatch to the daily Bazon announcing that Sampson has captured 15 or 20 Spanish war vessels and sunk two or three hundred of the Philippine islands, and then finds out just about the time he is ready to go to press that it is all a fake, he is inclined to lose faith in all things not accompanied by an affidavit.—Ex.

Many a man has to be silent on the money question because the money power has the ability to ruin him.—New Era.

For the first time in many years the commissioners' court this year is unanimous on land values. It is classed at \$1 per acre for the purpose of taxation.—Floyd Co. Ledger.

A GOOD MOVE.

Military Favoritism Receives a Set-back Under the New Ruling.

The plan of recruiting the volunteer regiments already in commission to their full strength, says the Kansas City Star, before new ones are organized, is to be strongly commended, if for no other reason than the fact that it defeats the schemes of the politicians who are engaged in the outrageous business of trading in military commissions at the expense of the soldiers.

In several of the states—including Missouri—the formation of regiments has afforded the governors an opportunity to reward their heeled and strikers by giving them appointments which could never have been obtained on the ground of merit. The more regiments there are the more places there will be for party favorites, and the greater will be the opportunity for executives of the stamp of Lon V. Stephens to add to the power of their personal machines.

All of this is revolting to American pride and patriotism and anything that can limit this shameful abuse will be heartily approved of by the people. There are associated with war many inevitable evils, such as frequent discomfort and hardship, sickness, mutilation and death, but not least among the calamities of such a conflict as the one in which the nation is now involved is the sacrifice of honor for which the political brokers are responsible in their operations for degrading the army.

It is to be deplored most profoundly that this scandalous policy has not been confined to the states, but that the government at Washington has been guilty of the grave offense of issuing army commissions suggested by political considerations alone. In not a few instances civilians have been made staff officers on the score of partisan or personal favoritism at the criminal cost of placing in peril the lives of the soldiers through the inexperience of their commanders.

The regular army of the United States is not large, but it is sufficient to furnish skilled and competent staff officers for the volunteers, and to equip the camps of preparation with proper instructors. The American people are in hearty sympathy with the soldiers and desire that everything that can contribute to their welfare shall be done by the government. Cherishing this feeling of sympathy and loyalty to the volunteers, it is the duty of the public to protest in the most vigorous and emphatic terms against the wicked practice of subjecting to the danger and humiliation of serving under political masters the men who have bravely taken up arms for the honor and glory of their country.

Identification Tags.

Soldiers who go to Cuba will each wear an aluminum tag, by which he may be identified if killed. This little precaution points out the high appreciation in which each American soldier is held by the government. A soldier is not looked upon as a mere machine, as is the fashion with other countries, but is reckoned as a brother in the great republic.

Merchandising is beginning to centralize in great establishments, killing the small retailers. One of the greatest factors in accomplishing the ruin of the small merchants by the mammoth concerns is the railroads. The great establishment is given a special freight rate, and if the prices of goods are the same to each firm, the one favored by the railroads can undersell the other and starve him out. Government ownership of railroads is the only remedy for freight discrimination.—West Texas Sentinel.

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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

DEMOCRATIC leaders in New York are again discussing the feasibility of dropping the silver issue in the campaign of 1900. In fact, the party leaders are very much at sea on the campaign issue question.

We are not urging our readers to balance their accounts with us that we might make a purchase of new bonds now on the market, but to pay our running expenses. The present bond issue will be gobbled up at once, it is true, but there is more to follow, and should our readers respond to such an extent as to flood us with a surplus the opportunity for such an investment will not be lacking.

We notice that the populists of a good many congressional districts who had announced a date for early conventions are now deferring them until after the state convention, to be held at Austin July 27. We believe it would be a good plan for the chairman of the 13th district to call for a convention at the same time and place as the state convention. By doing this, the low railroad rates can be taken advantage of, the best workers in the party can be conferred with, and a better attendance can be expected.

We admit that the value of a paper to a community, either as an educator or advertising medium must not be estimated always by its size, frequency of issue, or even the number of its readers; but the INDUSTRIAL WEST is up to date in size, never misses an issue, and has a bonafide subscription list equalled by few west Texas papers, and new names are being added weekly. Its list is made up of readers and thinkers, and its work will be appreciated in days to come even more than now. To advertisers it is a very present helper. Their ad in it reaches the eye of those who are awake.

MONDAY a split in the democratic ranks was foreshadowed not only in the senate on the Hawaiian question, but also in the house on the broader question of allowing Bryan, through Bailey, to rule the party. A caucus of the democratic members of the house was in session four hours at night, and while it adjourned without definite action, the proceedings demonstrated that Bailey could not rally to the support of his position that the democrats should be committed to the rule of caucuses more than one-fourth of the democratic membership of the house.

Estimates as to the cost of the war with Spain differ, but whatever it may be Uncle Sam is able to pay it, and that, after all, is the important point.—Kansas City Star.

If Uncle Sam is so able why is he borrowing \$400,000,000 and paying interest upon it? And why did the Star eulogize him for doing it in the same issue in which the above appeared? And again, why did the Star go further and advocate the user's first proposal for Uncle Sam to sell six hundred million dollars worth of his notes? But we desist, if there are any questions these dailies won't answer, it is questions regarding their own statements.

The tax created under the new revenue law applies heaviest on beer and tobacco. Beer is taxed \$2 per barrel, less 7 1/2 per cent. Manufactured tobacco is taxed at 12 cents per pound; cigars and cigarettes weighing more than three pounds to the thousand will be taxed \$3.60 per thousand, with a reduction of \$1.50 on cigarettes.

Certainly.
The McKinley aid society calls Mr. Sayers "Our Joe." And the Bryanites will vote for him, too, if he is nominated.—Mercury.

National Reform Press Association.

The association at its Omaha meeting suspended the rules and elected by acclamation its old officers. They are: Frank Burkitt, Okolona, Miss., president; F. W. D. Mays, Pomeroy, Wash., vice president; J. A. Parker, Louisville, Ky., secretary-treasurer;

John H. Boyd, Cooper, Texas, corresponding secretary; W. S. Morgan, Hardy, Ark., ready print editor.

Executive committee: James H. Feffris, chairman, Joliet, Ill.; N. H. Motsinger, Shoals, Ind.; G. M. Kestler, Concord, N. C.; E. S. Peters, Calvert, Tex.; Paul J. Dixon, Chillicothe, Mo.

H. L. Bentley, Texas, chairman of the committee on new business, submitted a report calling for a committee of seven to be named by the chair, to consider and plan for the formation of an international reform press association, with a view of having an international conference at some time in the future.

A number of papers were read of interest to the craft.

An address was made by General William Phillips, an old confederate soldier of Marietta, Ga., who was the organizer of "Phillips' Legion" of confederates at the breaking out of the Civil War.

This was the 8th annual meeting of the association and Texas had the largest delegation by far.

Fusion Knocked Out.

The associated press dispatches set forth in flaming head-lines that the "middle-of-the-roads" were downed on every hand at Omaha, when the reverse is the fact. It is true speeches were made condemning Butler's course as chairman of the committee, and two persons intimated in their speeches that he should resign; but it is well known that he was elected to fill the office until the next national convention is held, and no steps were taken to unseat him. But the anti-fusionists carried their point on most every hand, so far as party policy is concerned, and Butler is so hedged in by the resolutions adopted that he is not at liberty to dicker with the old parties.

The committee adopted the following as the future policy of the party:

1. No proposition looking to fusion with any other political party shall be made or entertained by the officers of the national committee.

2. The national committee, or any of its officers, shall not give advice or interfere in any state or congressional campaign unless requested to do so by the legally constituted local authorities, and only in the interest of populist candidates.

3. A national nominating convention shall be held in 1900 at least 30 days before the nominating convention of the democratic or republican parties.

4. The calls and notices to be sent out for committee meetings by the chairman and secretary of the national committee are to be so framed and worded that no mistake or misunderstanding, whatever, can be made, and for the next national convention they shall specify clearly the basis of representation.

5. The basis of representation in the next national convention of the Peoples Party shall be on the highest straight populist vote cast in state elections held in 1892 or since.

The national executive committee of the Peoples Party made the following recommendations for governing contests and settling questions of membership in the future:

First. That hereafter the national committee do not recognize any power of substitution or right of assignment or transfer in a proxy.

Second. That no man can hold and use a proxy of any national committeemen outside his own state.

Third. That no man can hold and use a proxy from another state when he has been recognized publicly by the populist authorities of his own state as not in the people's party.

Fourth. That the national chairman or secretary be directed to enter on the list of members of the national committee those whose names are certified to the national secretary by the state chairman and secretary or by the three national committeemen from that state and no other, and if the state chairman or secretary or by two of the national committeemen from his state on the rolls.

Fifth. That hereafter we recognize no telegraph proxies.

Lastly, we recommend to the next national convention of our party a change in our rules so that one man can hold and use three proxies from his own state and that no man can use any other proxies than those from his own state.

Goes For Sayers.

There is little doubt of Sayers getting the democratic nomination, yet there are many members of that party who will find him a bitter pill to swallow. Ross Bowlin chairman of Tarrant county democrat executive committee says of him:

I have every reason to believe that the managers of Major Sayer's campaign are keeping him out of Texas. They don't want him here. That he could leave Washington and come to Texas, if so desired, and his friends thought it advisable for him to do so, there can be no question. "The great national crisis" that now keeps Major Sayers in Washington and out of Texas, when he is a candidate for the governorship of Texas, exists only in the minds of his managers. The Republican majority in congress is so great, as every man knows, that the Democratic minority is practically powerless to do anything, whether it relates to appropriations or to something else. The pretext that Major Sayers has to remain in Washington, when he is running for governor of Texas, in order for him to protect the interests of this great nation in the "present crisis" is so flimsy that I am surprised that his managers should make such a claim. It is the height of egotism, and is certainly not complimentary to the other Democratic members of congress. For a member of congress, who is running for governor of a state to remain out of the state, and fail and refuse to discuss the issues before the people, and leave that important matter to irresponsible campaign managers, is without precedent in this country.

To be serious—when Major Sayers announced for governor he should have resigned his seat in congress and come to Texas and gone before the people in person and discussed in person the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Bowlin says he believes Mr. Sayers a "good party democrat," but "however, is a follower and not a leader, as every Democrat in Texas knows." He adds:

In 1895, Major Sayers, in a published interview, said, when discussing the silver question: "I will abide by the National Democratic convention's actions thereon, and wait patiently until they decide the matter." In another published interview in 1895, Major Sayers declared that the silver question was not to be compared in importance with the proposal that the federal government should build the Nicaragua canal!

In 1896, the Democratic county convention of Washington and Hayes counties instructed for the re-nomination of Maj. Sayers for congress, provided that he should declare for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It seems that his neighbors in two of the counties in his congressional district did not then know where he stood on the silver question. As a good party man, after the Chicago convention declared for the free coinage of silver, he being "patiently waiting" for it to declare upon that important question, fell into line, and is now, no doubt, a good Democrat. If the Chicago convention had declared for the gold standard, Maj. Sayers would have doubtless fallen into line, as a good party Democrat, and would now be a good gold standard Democrat. Another thing, before the withdrawal of Messrs. Crane and Jester, while it had been suspected that Major Sayers was the candidate of the goldbugs and the Clevelandites, it was not so fully known that he was such until after the withdrawal of the gentlemen mentioned. Then, the shout of exultation that went up from the old goldbug camp and the editorials in Sayer's interest, appearance in such political organs of the goldbugism as the Washington Post, made it too plain for argument that the nomination of Major Sayers would be a "goldbug victory."

And again, the counties that have so far instructed for Major Sayers—most all of them, are the counties that held early primaries in 1892, when Hogg and Clarke were candidates for governor, and instructed for Judge Clarke. Moreover, a number of these counties bolted the Houston convention in 1892. And then at Dallas in 1894 their delegates were on hand voting against a free silver platform. Now is it any wonder that the Wynne men claim that the nomination of Major Sayers would be a "goldbug victory?"

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

Commissioners court has been in session several days this week equalizing values. Lands south of the river were placed at \$1 per acre, those west of Indian at \$1.25 and land in this part and near Newlin at \$1.50, with improvements added.—Hall Co. News.

Have you seen those beautiful lamps at Adams & Stockings?

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.—

"Little Sod Shanty on the Plains."

The day following our arrival in Omaha was Nebraska Day. Among the exercises was Mr. Morte Parsons' song entitled, "The Little Sod Shanty on the Plains." It was one of the best features, and as no doubt our readers will appreciate it we give the words:

Far away out west upon Nebraska's prairies,
We came nigh thirty years ago!
Since then my wife and I have been a-toiling
From morn till night in summer and in snow.

We've not been very stylish or progressive,
Nor traveled much to spend our scanty gains;
We have labored hard, yet lived in health and plenty,

In our little old sod shanty on the plains.
You may sing of love in bardic story olden,

Or the meadow's breath, sweet-scented with the rains,
But you ne'er can sweep the memories sweet and golden
From the little old sod shanty on the plains.

But now the times have changed out in Nebraska,
That old shanty, mouldered in the long ago;

We have now a mansion large enough for twenty
Of our relatives and friends who come and go;

And we're going to have the grandest expansion,
That this busy, gay old world has ever seen;

And they're coming, for we give to them a welcome
To the gates of Omaha, Nebraska's Queen.

You may sing and talk of fairs and expositions,
Of the war and brutal conduct of old Spain,

But the world had better look for transportation
To the Trans-Mississippi on the plains.

A new and better line of glass-ware at Adams & Stockings
Nothing to Sneer At.

Some people slurringly speak of Nebraska being "inoculated with populism," without ever thinking such inoculation might be good medicine for other states.

Her bonded debt is less than \$250,000, or less than 24 cents per capita. In a speech at Omaha last week Attorney-General Smyth, populist, said among other remarks in behalf of his state:

"Forty-five years ago the hunting ground of the savage; today 10,000,000 of cultivated acres, and prettier and richer fields never delighted the human vision. Cities and towns that tell of refinement and prosperity, of independence and happiness arise on every hand. Twelve hundred thousand people have their homes within her borders, enjoy her beauty and love her for what she is.

"The surplus products of her farms last year—that is, the products she was able to send to market—were worth over \$55,000,000. She has over 3,000 factories, with a capital invested of \$40,000,000. These factories pay yearly more than \$13,000,000 in wages, and the value of their output is nearly \$95,000,000 annually. Here on the border of her chief city is located packing houses which bring Nebraska near to the second packing center of the world. These houses have the

H. D. RAMSEY,

Dealer in

DRUGS,

Toilet Articles,
Stationery
and
SCHOOL BOOKS.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.

M. W. EASUM, DRAYMAN

And Dealers in

COAL AND WOOD,

Clarendon, Texas.

enormous slaughtering capacity of 8,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 8,000 sheep per day. In this one line of manufacturing 7,000 men are employed. From South Omaha are shipped to every part of the habitable globe beef, pork and other products.

How is Nebraska in those departments of activity which develop the higher nature of man, which refines his thoughts and makes him a force in the dominion of taste and intellect? Six universities, twenty nine colleges, seventeen academies, 6,600 common schools and seventy-five private schools educate 360,000 of her sons and daughters.

"Many has she among her citizens who have won fame at the bar, in the council room of the nation, and in every forum of debate. The logic and learning of one have impressed themselves permanently upon that great tribunal, the supreme court of the United States, while the eloquence of another revived oratory in the nation and compelled the admiration of the world.

"She has the lowest rate of illiteracy of all the states of all this union. The national government has placed her percentage at 3.11. On her right stands her younger sister, Wyoming, and on her left her older sister, Iowa. No state, no principality, no kingdom, no empire, possesses so small a rate of illiteracy as Nebraska. The ancients had their scholars, their orators, their libraries and their law-givers. England has her philosophers, and France her academicians. From all these sources there went out, and still go out, great lights illuminating the paths that lead to knowledge. Nebraska has all these, but she has more. At the bench, in the trench, on the locomotive and between the plow handles, intelligence rules the hour. Enlightened thought sits at every board and illiteracy is a curiosity."

Genuine Baker Wire every spool guaranteed at Anderson's.

Culberson vetoed a bill in 1895 allowing the Southern Pacific system to purchase the Waco & Northwestern railroad. He approved a bill in 1897 allowing the purchase? Why this change? His veto in 1895 was based on the idea that these great railroad consolidations were dangerous to the people. What changed his views?—Mercury.

Call and see the elegant line of rockers at Adams & Stockings'.

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,
-Physician 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 40c,
With name and address printed and post paid at this office.

Once Tried, Always Used.
If we sell one bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, we seldom fail to sell the same person more, when it is again needed. Indeed, it has become the family medicine of this town, for coughs and colds, and we recommend it because of its established merits.—Jos. E. Harned, Prop. Oakland Pharmacy, Oakland, Md. Sold by J. D. Stocking.

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

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

TELEGRAMS FROM TEXAS TOWNS.

Short Items of Interest Covering the News of the Week.

The Usual Record of Happiness and Misery Throughout the Great State.

Fourth Regiment.

Austin, Tex., June 21.—Gov. Culbertson last night gave out the following as the list of companies which will compose the fourth regiment Texas volunteer infantry:

Company A—Capt. O. E. Cockrell, Belton.

Company B—Capt. E. G. Bell, Brownwood.

Company C—Capt. J. F. Rhea, McKinney.

Company D—Capt. J. D. McRae, Waxahachie.

Company E—Capt. S. F. Leake, Terrell.

Company F—Capt. A. R. Burges, San Angelo.

Company G—Capt. H. C. Baker, Weatherford.

Company H—Capt. A. R. Sholars, Orange.

Company I—Capt. R. L. Jarvis, Mount Pleasant.

Company K—Capt. Hampton Gary, Tyler.

Company M—Capt. J. R. Holman, Comanche.

About 100 companies were tendered and the task of selecting twelve to organize the regiment was both unpleasant and embarrassing. The general rule announced some time ago that the companies would be taken as near as practicable from counties and sections not represented in the four regiments heretofore organized, was adhered to; the only apparent exception is that of Capt. Burges, but his company represents several adjacent counties and is really not an exception, as the men are mainly from the Concho valley, while the captain chances to live at San Angelo. Necessarily even under this rule many fine companies are not accepted but an effort has been made to take those most proficient in drill and having the nearest approach to the number of men required.

The adjutant general will issue necessary orders to-day and the captains will do well to wait for them. The following appointments of regimental officers were also given out:

Colonel, John C. Edmonds, Sherman; lieutenant colonel, G. W. Hardy, Corsicana; majors, A. Harrison, Brenham, and Allen Buell, Abilene; adjutant, Spencer Hutchins, Houston; quartermaster, John Crotty, Galveston; surgeon, Dr. H. T. Ivy, Hillsboro; assistant surgeon, Dr. T. F. Smyth, Mexia; chaplain, Rev. W. D. Robinson, Seymour.

Quarantined Road.

Memphis, Tex., June 21.—C. Coppinger of Fort Worth drove a herd of 300 head of cattle from Estelline, in this county, to Giles, in Donley county, Sunday, and Live Stock Commissioner W. B. Tullis yesterday quarantined the road over which the cattle were driven and the pastures at which they were stopped. The cattle are now quarantined in a small pasture near Giles. The cattle were destined for Colorado, but were prevented from being shipped by Mr. Tullis last week at Estelline, where he ordered them to remain. The cattle were from Kent county.

Laredo Matters.

Laredo, Tex., June 21.—As the Aztec limited arrived at Laredo depot yesterday evening a young Mexican boy boarded the train and took a package from one of the seats. It turned out to contain \$50, which one of the passengers had carelessly left. The boy was arrested and then they returned.

A drunken Mexican tried to board the same train just as it reached the depot and had one of his toes cut off.

The recent marriage of Miss Clementine Joseph to Mr. Solomon in New Laredo by Rabbi Dr. Marks of San Antonio was the first Jewish marriage ceremony ever performed in the republic of Mexico.

Lively Time.

Galveston, Tex., June 21.—A small-sized riot was precipitated at Camp Hawley by a quarrel between one of the soldiers and a proprietor of a refreshment stand within the lines. The soldier rushed into camp, and followed by nearly two companies, advanced on the booth. The officers on the ground were powerless, not having received their commissions yet, but Lieut. Carnahan, fifth infantry, acting adjutant, reached the scene in time to prevent serious trouble. The trouble grew out of the alleged theft of a bottle of soda.

Supply Exhausted.

Galveston, Tex., June 21.—The Galveston postoffice late Saturday evening received 100 blanks for subscription to war bonds. The entire lot was exhausted yesterday, the banks and express offices not yet having been provided. A new supply was telegraphed by. Quite a number of subscriptions have been forwarded through various channels, most of them being for small amounts, many being from mechanics and laboring men.

Historical Association.

Austin, Tex., June 17.—The Texas State Historical association met yesterday morning in second annual meeting at the State University. The following are the officers: Dedley G. Wooten, first vice-president; Guy M. Bryan, second vice-president; William Corner, third vice-president; Julia Lee Sinks, fourth vice-president; Geo. P. Garrison, recording secretary and librarian; Lester G. Bugbee, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

The order of exercises yesterday were as follows:

10:00 a. m.—"The Life and Services of O. M. Roberts," Dudley G. Wooten; "H. P. Bee," F. R. Lubbock; "The Old Fort at Anahuac," Adele B. Looscan; "The Cherokee Nation of Indians," V. O. King.

5:00 p. m.—Meeting of the executive council.

8:30 p. m.—"Jottings from the Old Journal of Littleton Fowler," Dora Fowler Arthur; "Sketch of the Development of the Texas Judicial System," John C. Townes. Meeting of the fellows.

Flintonia Failure.

LaGrange, Tex., June 17.—Yesterday morning Tulemeyer Bros. doing a general merchandise business in Flintonia, executed a deed of trust conveying all of their wares, merchandise and fixtures to T. T. McCommon for the benefit of the following creditors in the order named: Geo. F. Dilman Boot and Shoe company of St. Louis, Mo., \$72; First National bank of Flintonia about \$1400; Mistrot Bros., Galveston, \$439; Wm. Kepe, Sr., \$1800; F. Thulemeyer of Frelberg, \$850; Paul Grosshoff \$212, Mrs. C. Loessen \$315, M. Hall & Bro., San Antonio, \$1450; J. M. Harrison and Son, \$16.20; Galveston Dry Goods company, Galveston, \$500.

Destructive Worms.

Waco, Tex., June 17.—Owners of shade trees are now endeavoring to stop the destruction of fine trees which is being daily noticed throughout the city. Recently a destructive worm has appeared, and there is danger that its work will kill off the finest trees in Waco. This worm makes its appearance in the form of a ball, and often there are clusters of balls. They can be found on leaves and twigs. When the ball is broken a small worm is found. This worm has been discovered in many places, and it is noticed that where the worm is there the foliage is not.

Two Mishaps.

Texarkana, Tex., June 17.—Eugene Moore, a boy of 16, while unhitching a pair of mules from the street car in this city, was kicked on the chest several times by one of the animals and mortally injured.

William Smith, an employe of the Texarkana furniture factory, got his arm caught in the machinery and his hand was completely severed at the wrist by one of the saws.

Granted Scholarship.

Austin, Tex., June 17.—Information has been received to the effect that Geo. W. Pierce of this city, a graduate of the University of Texas and who has been at Harvard university for the past six months, has been granted the Whittington scholarship in physics. This is the sixth honor that has been conferred on Texas students by northern universities this year, and is a good record for Mr. Pierce.

A Benefit.

Austin, Tex., June 17.—A concert was given last night at Hancock's opera-house, the proceeds of which were donated as a benefit to the Governor's guard. There was a good attendance and a considerable sum of money was realized.

Not Indicted.

Waco, Tex., June 17.—The grand jury adjourned without returning any bill of indictment against W. H. Ward, who was the business manager of W. C. Brann, deceased, and was present at the fatal encounter between Brann and Tom Davis in which both Brann and Davis were slain.

Annual Address.

Austin, Tex., June 17.—Judge Alexander W. Terrell delivered the annual commencement address Wednesday at 10:30 at the University auditorium. The large hall was crowded with people from the city and other parts of the state. At the conclusion of the address the conferring of diplomas and academic degrees were made.

Judgment by Agreement.

Dallas, Tex., June 17.—Mrs. Lalla Rawlins was given judgment by agreement against the Katy railroad for \$3000 for the loss of her husband, Will Rawlins, who was killed in a wreck while running on the defendant road as an express messenger.

Military balloons will soon be used in the war service.

Alger's Telegram.

Austin, Tex., June 20.—Gov. Culbertson received the following telegram:

Washington, June 18.—Governor of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Under the president's second call of May 25, after filling to the maximum the organization already in the United States service from your state, you are requested to furnish one regiment of infantry, consisting of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, extra lieutenant, one quartermaster, extra lieutenant, one surgeon, two assistant surgeons, first lieutenant, one chaplain, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, three hospital stewards and twelve companies, each to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wagoner and eighty-four privates maximum and seventy-eight minimum. The mustering officer, Capt. G. H. Borden, now at Galveston, has been directed to confer with your representative concerning details affecting comfort, shelter, sustenance of organizations and the order in which they should be mobilized for muster. To save expense and for other reasons that will occur to you, it is suggested that preliminary physical examination be made of the men before they are taken from their homes. Blanks mailed to the adjutant general of your state. You are requested to constitute a board of three reputable physicians for the purpose only of examining the regimental medical officers nominated by you, these physicians to receive \$10 per day and traveling expenses to the place of meeting of the board and return. The regimental medical officers will then be mustered into the United States service to assist the mustering officers with the physical examination of the men. The recruitment for the old companies will be conducted by the officers now in the field and under orders from this office.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Pythians as Soldiers.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 20.—The efforts of Col. Tilles of the fourth regiment, to enroll a battalion of cavalry to be mustered in as part of the Texas quota under the second call for volunteers has been chronicled. He has over 300 names enrolled, but they signed for cavalry troops. With a larger number it is unconditional enlistment, cavalry preferred. On this tender of service he has a written acknowledgment from Adj. Gen. Wozencraft and therein a promise, as soon as the terms of the call are made public, that this tender should have due and prompt consideration. Taking the keynote from a report made to the grand lodge Knights of Pythias at its April session in San Antonio by the committee on the state of the order, which report was approved by the grand lodge, Grand Chancellor Blake has issued a circular letter bearing on the subject of Pythian enlistment, particularly commending the efforts of Col. Calhoun of San Antonio in this direction.

Many Ready.

Austin, Tex., June 20.—It is estimated that there are fully 15,000 men in Texas ready to respond to the governor's call for an additional regiment of infantry volunteers. This is counting only those who belong to companies already formed.

There are many more than that number of individuals in the state who are anxious to go to the front. The interest is now centered principally in the matter of appointment of officers of the new regiment by the governor and the point of concentration to be selected.

Ten Recruits.

Gainesville, Tex., June 20.—The two recruiting offices opened here the first of last week to receive recruits for the third Texas regiment and first Texas battalion, Capt. N. Lapowski and Lieut. Col. John A. Hulen in charge, were closed Friday. Col. Hulen received ten recruits and Capt. Lapowski none. Col. Hulen left for Fort Worth.

Soldier Marries.

Gainesville, Tex., June 20.—Capt. N. Lapowski, company G, third Texas regiment, United States volunteers and Miss Eva Baum were married last night at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baum, North Dixon street. Capt. Lapowski went to Hillsboro to open a recruiting office. His bride will remain here until his return when they will depart for Fort Clark.

Elected Teachers.

Dallas, Tex., June 20.—The Oak Cliff city council met Saturday night and elected the following teachers: Messrs. Massey, Johnson and Simmons; Misses Williams, Rogers, Baker, Draughon, Thomas, Brown and Redding; Mesdames Muse and Stemmons.

Failed to Agree.

Texarkana, Tex., June 20.—The jury before whom John Whitehead was tried for the murder of Jim Weaver failed to agree and were discharged. Whitehead was charged with killing Weaver last fall for an alleged assault upon Whitehead's sister. The case was tried in Texarkana, Ark., last week and the jury deliberated until Saturday night, with the result above stated.

ALL OVER TEXAS.

Mrs. John Twyford was severely shocked by lightning on the 13th at Sherman.

Near Grapevine Arthur Sutherland killed his brother, John, with a stick by hitting him over the head.

John Snell's house, three miles west of Brookston, was struck by lightning Saturday morning, and Mrs. Snell was very severely shocked.

A train and a wagon collided at Fort Worth with serious results. The wagon was demolished. W. J. Gilvin and his 7-year-old son, Jake, were badly hurt and John Slater bruised up. The boy died.

A 2-year-old child of Mrs. Katie Krosielski was drowned at San Antonio in a tub of water on the 17th. The little one was playing about the yard and fell headforemost into the tub, and was not discovered till life was extinct.

At a meeting of the public school board of Waxahachie Saturday afternoon Prof. Charles P. Taylor of Dallas was elected principal of the school. Prof. W. H. Morris of Cisco was elected teacher of the seventh grade. Both of these gentlemen come highly recommended as educators.

The Bethel mission at Fort Worth is accomplishing a great deal of good. Ministers of all denominations are invited to hold service. C. W. Buron is the superintendent. The meetings are held every night in the week, commencing at 8 o'clock. Much interest is shown.

The death of Mrs. Julia Hamilton Smith occurred at Austin on the night of the 15th. She was a native of Alabama, and had been a resident of Austin since 1850. She was a sister of Senator Morgan Hamilton and Gov. A. J. Hamilton. She leaves a son, Hon. R. R. Smith, and daughter, Mrs. T. F. Mitchell.

Wednesday, near old Washington, the 10-year-old daughter of Prime Hawkins, colored, and another little when the Hawkins girl stepped into a hole where the water was over her head. The other girl seeing the danger waded out on the bank and ran to a house near by for help, but the girl drowned before any one could arrive.

The first annual session of the Letter Carriers' association of Texas was held on the 16th at Fort Worth. A resolution relative to equalizing the salary bill was adopted. The following officers were elected: President, J. E. Hess of Dallas; vice-president, John Pine of Galveston; secretary and treasurer, J. R. Jackson of Fort Worth. The next meeting will be held at Paris.

The dead body of Pat Whiteman, son of Justice Whiteman, a highly respected farmer of Red River county, was found Friday afternoon about eight miles northeast of Glarksville with the abdomen riddled with shot. A posse of citizens went to investigate the cause of the death, reporting that death ensued by the accidental discharge of the shotgun which the boy used while out hunting and in the act of opening a gate.

All the guns, equipments and uniforms for the first United States volunteer infantry have arrived at Galveston, and will be issued to the men Monday. The promptness with which the war department is equipping the regiment, and the fact that other regiments which were mustered in earlier have not been equipped, causes the officers to believe that the first will see early service.

The following patents have been issued recently to Texans by the patent office: Joseph B. Carmichael, Bonita, insecticide; James A. Davidson, Millsap, bridge construction; Thomas A. Leyendecker, Laredo, instrument for breaking car seals; Louis Macke, Cat Springs, cutter; Wm. N. McCarty, Blanket, combination tool; P. Melton, Winkler, rot or sod cutter.

Among the distinguished personages in San Antonio last week were an ambassador and his suite. The distinguished party comprised Yo Shibusmi Murota, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Japanese government to Mexico, his wife, their three children, his secretary of legation, Sotokichi Hayoschi, who came from Chicago and were on their way to Chicago. The minister's family is quite interesting. His wife is a very handsome lady, reminding one of a Japanese doll.

While Miss Pinckney Drake was standing on the rear gallery of a house that was on fire at Clarksville a few days ago a large portion of the chimney fell on her head, cutting a large gash and bruising her body severely.

Burglars broke into the Texas Midland depot at Commerce a few nights ago, but did not succeed in getting into the safe, which contained only \$11. The combination was smashed with a car coupling pin and the safe badly damaged.

The railroad firemen of the three roads running into Longview have decided to have their annual picnic on July 7, at Rembert driving park, which is a convenient location, being just outside the corporate limits of Longview, and has many facilities.

At a meeting of the executive committee to raise the necessary funds to erect a monument to the memory of the late ex-Gov. L. S. Ross, held at Waco, it was decided to postpone further efforts until fall. Cash amounting to \$1000 is on hand.

WAR REVENUE TAXES

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES WITH TARIFF ON EACH.

Already the Money Derived Is Sufficient to Pay the Daily Expenses of Our Army and Navy—The People Generally Glad to Pay.

The new war revenue bill is already in effect and from Maine to Mexico the people through direct taxes are paying the expenses of the war with Spain. The Secretary of the Treasury gives the following dates when the various provisions of the new revenue law go into effect:

July 1—Adhesive stamp taxes.
July 1—All special taxes.
Aug. 12—Adulterated flour tax.
June 14—All other provisions of the law. The following is a list of the articles on which taxes must be paid: Beer, banks, deposits, checks, certificates of debt, bills of exchange, bills of lading, receipts, drafts, brokers' assessments, billiard tables, bowling alleys, tobacco, cigars, cigars, insurance policies, leases, custom house manifests, mortgages, foreign passage tickets, proxies, power of attorney, profits of notes, etc., warehouse receipts, medicines, chewing gum, wines, petroleum and sugar refineries, palace and parlor car seats, sleeping car berths, inheritances and legacies, sales and transactions, telegraph messages, telegrams, indemnifying bonds, certificates of stock, certificates of damage, charter parties, contracts and brokers' notes, memorandums of sale, custom house entries and withdrawals, mixed flour, tea.

The following list gives the principal articles of consumption with the tax that shall be paid by each. The revenue raised from this source will approximate \$1,500,000 a day:

Beer and Ale.....\$5 a barrel
Tobacco.....12c a pound
Cigars.....\$3 per 1,000
Cigarettes.....\$3.66 per 1,000
Bank checks.....2c stamp
Manifests of express package.....1c stamp
Long-distance telephone call.....1c
Telegraph message.....1c
Indemnifying bond.....10c
Life-insurance policy, for each \$100.....50c
Benefit Society Insurance—40 per cent. of first week's premium.
Fire Insurance—One-half of 1 per cent. on each dollar insured.
Lease—One year, 25c; 3 years, 50c; over 3 years, \$1.
Mortgage—Under \$1,500, 25c; for each \$500 over \$1,500, 25c.
Passage to Foreign Countries—Not exceeding \$30, \$1; not exceeding \$60, \$3; over \$60, \$5.
Fuels, Medicine—For each 5c value, one-eighth of 1 per cent.
Perfumery—For each 5c value, one-eighth of 1 per cent.
Wine.....1c a pint
Oil and Sugar—Refiners are taxed one-fourth of 1 per cent. on gross receipts exceeding \$250,000.
Mixed Flour.....4c a barrel
Tea.....10c a pound
Taxes on all fermented liquors stored in warehouses and already stamped is to be assessed and collected. Brewers are allowed 7 1/2 per cent discount on stamps purchased. Other taxes that are equal to the tax on the goods on which the bill are an additional tax of 6 cents a pound on tobacco and snuff, an additional 60 cents a thousand on cigars and cigarettes weighing more than three ounces, two and one-half ounce and three and one-half ounce packages of tobacco and snuff are authorized in lieu of two, three and four ounce packages. Dealers having a stock on hand in excess of 1,000 pounds of tobacco, or 20,000 cigars or cigarettes, stamps affixed subsequent to April 14 at the old rate, must make returns to collectors within thirty days for assessment of a tax equal to one-half the difference between the tax already paid at the time of removal from the factory and the new rate. The excess on hand only is to be returned, and the tax will be assessed on the amount which will be paid to collectors after notice. No additional stamps are to be affixed to such stock on hand. Upon gross receipts of persons, firms, companies and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar, or in extracting or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products in excess of \$200,000, a tax of one-quarter of 1 cent annually is imposed, which is now in effect. Returns are to be made monthly. An import tax of 10 cents a pound is imposed upon tea, which takes effect immediately. The following special taxes take effect on and after July 1: Bankers, graduated, \$20; pawnbrokers, \$20; commercial brokers, \$20; custom-house brokers, \$10; proprietors of theaters, \$100; proprietors of circuses, \$100; proprietors of show for money, \$10; proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table, \$5; dealers in leaf tobacco, graduated, minimum, \$5; dealers in tobacco, whose sales exceed 50,000 pounds, \$12; manufacturers of tobacco, graduated, minimum, \$5; manufacturers of cigars, graduated, minimum, \$5; manufacturers and packers of mixed flour, \$12. The last tax is not imposed until sixty days after the passage of the act, which would make it effective Aug. 12, 1898. All persons engaged in the business on that date are required to make returns before the end of August and pay the special tax, reckoned from Aug. 1, 1898, to the first day of July following.

Wall Street Hit Hard.

It will delight the hearts of many persons to know that the "cigarette fiends" must contribute very largely to the tax. On the 3,000,000,000 cigarettes which they consume the tax will amount to about \$3,000,000 more than now. Already the dealers are announcing their new price lists. Packages of six cigarettes of the standard cheap brands will be sold for the same price as packages of ten are now being sold for. Men of money who hold seats on the exchanges will have to pay their share toward helping Uncle Sam win his fight against Spain also. The tax on the transactions of the New York stock exchange alone will amount to \$2,000,000 a year and the other exchanges will pay in proportion. Probably \$5,000,000 will be raised in that way in that city alone. The government will get about \$2,000,000 more from the people on Manhattan island alone through the doubling of the inheritance tax, which ranges from 1 per cent on what you inherit from your lineal ancestors or descendants to 5 per cent on the fortune left you by your wife's uncle's brother's aunt or other distant relative.

Foreign.

Paris—The convention between England and France, settling the disputed Niger boundary question, has been signed.

Paris—The chamber of deputies by 289 to 272 passed at first a vote of confidence in the government, but the ministry later was defeated by 296 to 246 votes amid intense excitement and an uproar.

Berlin—Prince Bismarck's state of health remains satisfactory, as, according to Professor Schweninger's recent statement to a friend, all the vital organs continue in a perfectly normal condition.

Vienna—The Neue Freie Presse says Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila with American troops should the town surrender and not allow the city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Berlin, Wis.—Mrs. E. Field attempted to commit suicide by drowning in the Fox river.

Vienna—Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the premier, informed the presidents of both houses that the reichsrath had been prorogued by imperial order.

Madrid—The Captain General of Porto Rico says that several blockade runners have arrived at San Juan with provisions.

Peking—An imperial edict has been issued providing for the establishment of the University of Peking on European models. The dignitaries have been commanded to confer immediately for the carrying out of the scheme.

CRIME.

Carlyle, Ill.—Marshal Moffat of Trenton attempted to arrest James Gilmartin, a coal miner, when the latter resisted and stabbed Moffat several times. Moffat may die.

Perry, O. T.—During a fight between William Warnholz and Fred Frank, two German farmers, the young wife of Warnholz seized a shotgun and killed her husband's adversary.

Terre Haute, Ind.—S. J. Slade was sentenced to from two to five years in the penitentiary for bigamy.

Perry, O. T.—Threats are made at Pond Creek of lynching Mrs. J. W. Johnson, who is now under arrest charged with murdering her husband.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Thieves entered Notre Dame church and secured booty valued at about \$1,000.

Sax, Francisco—Salter D. Worden, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for wrecking a train which resulted in several deaths near Sacramento, during the railroad strike of 1894, is to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Chicago—Jacob Webber, a musician 41 years old, boarding at 291 Clybourn avenue, was shot and killed by Gustav Quenzer, his landlord. Jealousy was the cause.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward A. Austin, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, committed suicide by shooting.

CASUALTIES.

Oakloosa, Ia.—The plant of the Oakloosa Oat Meal Company burned with a loss of \$20,000. No insurance. The property was owned by John H. Warren, Charles Huber and McNeill Brothers, this city. Fire was set by tramps. Indianapolis, Ind.—While trying to save the lives of two children, Arthur Bozell, captain of a double-decked river steamer at Broad Ripple park, lost his own.

Barre, Vt.—The most disastrous fire ever known in Barre occurred when Mackie, Husey & Co.'s granite plant was totally destroyed. It was the second largest granite plant in New England, the loss being \$100,000; insurance, \$28,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Ironton, Ohio—An engine on the Ironton railway blew up with fatal results. Engineer Robert Royer, killed; body not found. Conductor Charles Myers, head cut; seriously injured. Fireman Andy Folt, terribly scalded; will die. Brakeman Hobbie, fatally injured. Brakeman Charles Tulga, cut and bruised; serious.

Aurora, Mo.—An accident in the mine of the Mount Vernon company at Stotts City resulted in the death of John Durham, his son, William Durham; J. W. Newman, William Brown and John Houck.

Denver—The new boarding-house and mill of the Venture Mining Company at Leadville were destroyed by fire. The mill was built less than a year ago. The loss is \$30,000. Insurance was carried as follows: Northern, \$3,100; Svea, \$3,100.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The extensive plant of the Philadelphia Oil Refining company at Point Breeze was visited by fire. By almost herculean efforts of the company's workmen and nearly the entire fire department of the city the flames were held in check and the loss held within \$300,000.

Sandusky, Ohio—Steam pipes burst on the propeller Crescent City, frightfully scalding three men, one of whom, George Barnard of Chicago, is believed to be fatally hurt.

Minonk, Ill.—During an electrical storm William Baldwin and an unknown man were killed three miles north of here. Another direction, a mile distant, a boy was knocked down.

Erie, Pa.—The business part of the town of Spartansburg, Pa., was wiped out by fire. The loss is \$150,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—The Gabriel block, owned by A. B. Beach, burned, causing a loss of \$25,000.

Ottumwa, Ia.—Fred Jenson, Ray Teeter, John Whittaker and Darwin Wilson, aged between 12 and 14 years, were drowned in a small pond.

Evansville, Ind.—Allen Hensell, 25 years old, was drowned while bathing in the Ohio river. The body was not recovered.

Flora, Ind.—While bathing in Wildcat creek Andrew Spiese was drowned.

FOREIGN.

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Paris—The chamber of deputies by 289 to 272 passed at first a vote of confidence in the government, but the ministry later was defeated by 296 to 246 votes amid intense excitement and an uproar.

Berlin—Prince Bismarck's state of health remains satisfactory, as, according to Professor Schweninger's recent statement to a friend, all the vital organs continue in a perfectly normal condition.

Vienna—The Neue Freie Presse says Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila with American troops should the town surrender and not allow the city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Berlin, Wis.—Mrs. E. Field attempted to commit suicide by drowning in the Fox river.

Vienna—Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the premier, informed the presidents of both houses that the reichsrath had been prorogued by imperial order.

Madrid—The Captain General of Porto Rico says that several blockade runners have arrived at San Juan with provisions.

Peking—An imperial edict has been issued providing for the establishment of the University of Peking on European models. The dignitaries have been commanded to confer immediately for the carrying out of the scheme.

CRIME.

Carlyle, Ill.—Marshal Moffat of Trenton attempted to arrest James Gilmartin, a coal miner, when the latter resisted and stabbed Moffat several times. Moffat may die.

Perry, O. T.—During a fight between William Warnholz and Fred Frank, two German farmers, the young wife of Warnholz seized a shotgun and killed her husband's adversary.

Terre Haute, Ind.—S. J. Slade was sentenced to from two to five years in the penitentiary for bigamy.

Perry, O. T.—Threats are made at Pond Creek of lynching Mrs. J. W. Johnson, who is now under arrest charged with murdering her husband.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Thieves entered Notre Dame church and secured booty valued at about \$1,000.

Sax, Francisco—Salter D. Worden, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for wrecking a train which resulted in several deaths near Sacramento, during the railroad strike of 1894, is to have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Chicago—Jacob Webber, a musician 41 years old, boarding at 291 Clybourn avenue, was shot and killed by Gustav Quenzer, his landlord. Jealousy was the cause.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Edward A. Austin, of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, committed suicide by shooting.

CANNON BALLS.

Both the horses and men of the First Texas cavalry will soon be supplied with shoes.

An ice factory is in operation at Fort Sam Houston, and is now supplying all the frozen water needed.

Jiminy, the leader of the filibustering expedition against the Dominican republic, is a prisoner at Inagua.

There was a flag-raising Tuesday evening at sunset at the Catholic church grove at Paris, Tex. Patriotic speeches were made and there was music by a brass band.

It is said that Spain has very few forts, and those are of a decidedly ancient character. Cumbersome and massive they may have been in days bygone, but now they are mere relics of the past and of little value.

The postoffice department holds that articles of mail matter for or from persons connected with the United States forces at and near the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico will be subject to the postage rates and conditions applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of the United States.

A special outfit has been provided under orders of the secretary of war to be used by the surgeon general as a hospital train. This train will consist of ten tourist sleepers, two kitchen and dining cars and a combined passenger and baggage car. It will be furnished by the medical department, placed in charge of its trained nurses and kept permanently at Tampa.

A monument to the Confederate dead, costing \$20,000, was unveiled at Jacksonville, Fla., in the presence of thousands of soldiers. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, young Sartoris, a grandson of ex-President Grant, and Russell Harrison, of the ex-president, were all present. Soldiers from all sections marched in the parade, and "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" were cheered to the echo. Behind them trooped ex-Federal soldiers, followed by old Confederates.

Col. Mariano Gonzales is one of the distinguished visitors who is at present in San Antonio. He is the colonel of the famous crack cavalry regiment of the service of Mexico, the Sixth regiment, located at Zamora, in the state of Michoacan. He is there for the purpose of looking at horses with a view of making purchases of them for his regiment. He thinks the prices charged rather high, but attributes it to the fact that our government has just purchased a large number there for its own cavalry service. He believes the prices will soon decline, as the United States has purchased nearly as many in this vicinity as desired.

Believing that increased trade will result from the broader commercial policy this country is likely to adopt on the termination of its present war with Spain, Mr. H. B. Ballew, a popular drummer of Honey Grove, Tex., is corresponding with some of his fellow knights of the grip with the view of inaugurating a movement that will materially aid this government and incidentally their own line of business. The plan is for each drummer in the United States, estimated to number nearly 1,000,000, to contribute to a general fund an amount averaging about \$4 each, the aggregate amount to be expended in building a first-class battleship, to be presented to Uncle Sam for an addition to his navy. Mr. Ballew will subscribe \$10 to the enterprise.

Capt. Davis of the British steamer Leon, which has reached Wilmington, Del., from Santander, Spain, says that while in that country he was impressed with the fact that the common people apparently are taking very little interest in the war with the United States. The people think the conflict is for the consideration of the Madrid government. Capt. Davis was also of the opinion that the Spaniards thought the United States was wasting its money appropriated to wage war, as it was intimated to him that Spain did not place a high financial estimate upon Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines.

Conductor Ed Garlick, one of the oldest Santa Fe conductors tendered his resignation to the company, on condition that his return in future the same would be restored to him, and leaves for Washington City to get the permission and co-operation of the war department to raise a regiment of Texans to go to Cuba. Mr. Garlick has been running a passenger train between Temple and Galveston for a number of years, and is widely known, and there will be many Texas patriots who will gladly enlist under him. He has a good letter from Gov. Culberson, ex-Gov. Hogg and numerous other prominent Texas men. He will soon likely succeed, in which event Texas will again hear from him.

Dewey, in answer to a question, said the lesson taught by his Manila battle was the importance of American gunnery and good guns. Torpedoes and other appliances are good in their way, but are entirely of secondary importance, added the American admiral.

During the present war all of the French consular representatives in Texas have been accredited with the transaction of the business of the Spanish consular agents who, up to the outbreak of hostilities, were representing the Spanish government in several Texas cities.

SUITABLE REWARD TO BE GIVEN HOBSON.

Food in Havana Said to Command Top Notch Prices and Exceedingly Scarce at That Situation at Manila.

To Advance Hobson.

Washington, June 21.—Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, will be transferred from the construction corps to the line of the navy and raised to the grade of lieutenant commander, probably this week. This action was definitely decided by the administration, and legislation empowering this action will be pressed in both houses, and its execution will almost immediately follow the affixing of the executive approval of the measure.

It has been proposed to await Hobson's personal expression as to his choice between the transfer to the line or promotion within the corps, where future advancement is limited.

From Dewey.

Washington, June 21.—Secretary Long received a call yesterday from Dr. Kindelberger, assistant surgeon of the Olympia flagship of Admiral Dewey's squadron, and Gunner Evans of the cruiser Boston, both of whom participated in the battle of Manila. They are the first to arrive here to give the officials personal information of that famous engagement. Dr. Kindelberger is on leave, and incidentally on his way through took a bride to San Francisco.

Gunner Evans' time expired early in April, but knowing that the battle was impending, he asked Admiral Dewey for permission to remain at his post through the engagement, and this was readily granted, as Evans is a veteran at the guns, such as Dewey needed. The two men look bronzed from exposure to the tropical suns, and their sturdiness gives assurance that Dewey's men are not suffering at Manila, a fact of which they gave Secretary Long verbal assurances.

Hawaiian Trade.

New York, June 21.—The Hawaiian islands, their commerce, finance, production and population form the subject of a series of tables which will appear in the next "Finance and Commerce Report," issued by the bureau of statistics. From these it appears that the United States, since the reciprocity treaty of 1876, has had a large share of the commerce of these islands. Prior to 1876 the annual sales of the United States to the Hawaiian islands has never, save in two exceptional cases, reached \$1,000,000. With 1877, however, the \$1,000,000 line was permanently passed, and since that date American exports to the islands have steadily grown, passing the \$2,000,000 line in 1879, exceeding \$3,000,000 in 1883, \$4,000,000 in 1890, passing the \$5,000,000 line in 1891 and promising to reach nearly \$6,000,000 this year.

Ransom Suggested.

Kingston, June 21.—Mr. F. W. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, who is acting for the United States in the negotiations with the Spaniards for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his comrades of the Merrimac expedition, has suggested to the officials at Washington that even a ransom might be paid to secure the prompt release of the American prisoners. The idea was undoubtedly expressed in the cable dispatch which passed through the colonial authorities here, but in what form is not clear.

No Information.

Hong Kong, June 21.—United States Consul Wildman has received no information from his government with regard to the future of the Philippines. Gen. Aguinaldo desires that the islands become an American colony. He declares that if he can not be connected with the United States he will insist upon a republic being formed. If any other country than the United States wishes to secure control of the Philippines that country will have to fight for it. The insurgents have 10,500 rifles and eight field pieces.

Is Entrenching.

A special dated "Outskirts of Santiago, June 18," says: Gen. Linares is energetically entrenching, outposting and trying to occupy the heights commanding the best landing places for the Americans. He has not enough troops to accomplish all this.

An attempt was made on Blanco's life. The criminal will be shot.

Lieut. A. N. Meyer has been given command of the Buccaneer.

Astor Light Battery.

San Francisco, June 21.—The Astor light battery, numbering 101 men, including three officers, arrived at San Francisco Monday. The men here are thoroughly equipped, their outfit being the regulation United States light artillery equipment. They carry six Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon throwing 12-pound shells. Shortly after the Astor battery passed through the city on their way to Presidio, 151 men from the fifty-first Iowa regiment, who arrived here Monday, took up their march to Camp Merritt.

High Prices in Havana.

Key West, Fla., June 21.—Cubans arriving here report that lard is selling at 50 cents, rice at 20 cents, beans at 25 cents and meat at 75 cents per pound in Havana, and all are scarce, and they say that all horses of private families, stores and livery stables have been confiscated by order of Gen. Arolas, the military governor of Havana, for the use of the troops. There is hardly any traffic in the streets of Havana, and groups of more than two persons are not allowed to loiter on street corners. The street railway company, whose cars are drawn by horses, are obliged to run a car every hour instead of every five minutes as heretofore, as the horses have been taken by the government.

The Spanish vessels in harbor are the Conde de Venadito, Nuevita, Espano, Vicente Yanes, Pinzon and Alfonso XII, the last named being used as a hospital ship. No other gunboats or converted tugs are in port. The troops from Guanabacoa, Paula, Vivora and Managua to Punta de la Cherra, thickly studded with forts and round houses, protect the approaches to Havana.

The new batteries which have been built just east of Morro castle are known as No. 1 and No. 4, the latter being closest to Morro. No. 4 has three Ordonez 11-inch guns mounted and No. 1 has one gun mounted and two guns ready to be placed in position of the same caliber.

Two other new batteries have been constructed on either side of the mouth of the Almendarez river, west of Santa Clara, and the Reina batteries are also provided with heavy ordnance.

Powder Explosion.

Cincinnati, June 21.—The finishing department of the King Powder company, located at Kings Mills, Warren county, was destroyed last night in a manner leading to the belief that it was the work of enemies of the government. The building in which was stored a quantity of smokeless powder, had evidently been fired by two men near midnight, one of whom was badly burned and had been apparently dragged from the burning building by his companion, who then ran away in the direction of South Lebanon. The smokeless powder in this department does not explode like ordinary powder with a flash, but breaks into a bright light and burns some time. A great light attracted the citizens and some of them met a stranger going to South Lebanon. The injured man was taken into custody. He is foreigner, but is so badly injured he can scarcely talk. The powder burned was not for the government, and the money loss is inconsiderable.

The company has a contract to supply the government and this was thought to be the reason of the destruction attempted.

Exceeds Expectations.

Washington, June 21.—Although the amount of subscriptions of the new 3 per cent loan are not made public, it is officially stated that it exceeds all expectations. This is particularly true of the larger amounts. The number of subscriptions received from sums of \$500 and less is large, but the department wishes it thoroughly understood by the public that even should the whole loan be subscribed for several times over in large amounts, that every subscription of \$500 or less, will be accepted over the large ones. A subscription of \$20,000,000 has been received from a prominent life insurance company of New York, enclosing certified check for \$400,000 as required by the regulations governing the loan.

Shafter Off Santiago.

New York, June 21.—Shafter's troops have arrived off Santiago de Cuba and the crews of the warships greeted them enthusiastically. Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson had conference relative to a landing place.

Through British.

In a letter Blanco says that after mature deliberation he has decided to consider no proposals for the exchange of Hobson and that the matter must be arranged through the British embassy at Madrid.

Orchards Ruined.

Middleport, N. Y., June 21.—A terrific wind storm struck Niagara and Orleans counties Sunday. The storm traveled in a belt three miles wide and 70 miles long. In Orleans county hundreds of orchards are entirely destroyed. The damage will reach many thousands of dollars. A woman living near Gaines is said to have received fatal injuries from a falling building. Many large barns were destroyed and the wreckage carried from 60 to 100 feet.

Will Not Exchange Hobson.

Key West, Fla., June 20.—Gen. Blanco says that Hobson and his men will not be exchanged. A gunboat from Havana took Blanco's communication to the commander of the American boat Maple, the communication stating the Spanish government refused to make the exchange. American vessels were also warned not to approach within six miles of Havana or they would be fired upon.

To Hold Them Responsible.

Washington, June 20.—Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter will be instructed to hold Admiral Cervera and Gen. Pando, in command at Santiago, personally responsible for the safety of Lieut. Hobson and his men.

If they are maltreated or killed by the Spanish, then Cervera and Pando are to be hanged when they fall into our hands, as eventually they must.

President McKinley and Secretary Long are very much irritated over the refusal to exchange and they have determined on drastic measures to save the heroes of the Merrimac.

It is probable that Cervera and Pando will be notified by flag of truce before the battle begins that they are to be held personally responsible for the prisoners in their charge.

Orders to this effect were sent, as the administration is thoroughly aroused over the suspicious actions of the Spaniards.

Contradictory reports are afloat in regard to the exchange of the Merrimac prisoners. It is asserted that Capt. Gen. Blanco has been authorized to exercise his discretion in the matter, but at the same time the government has called his attention to the fact that any movements for the purpose of effecting the exchange at Santiago might enlighten the enemy as to the state of the defenses.

Vigorous Measures.

London, June 20.—A Madrid correspondent says:

Lieut. Gen. Correa, minister of war, thinks Capt. General Augusti would have resigned and he intended to organize resistance elsewhere, perhaps at Ierto. The government wishes it clearly understood that the fall of Manila does not indicate that Spanish rule in the rest of the other islands has been surrendered. Vigorous measures will be taken to vindicate the rights of Spain against invasion with the assistance of native contingents who are still loyal in the Vizcayas, Mindano and Marianoc groups.

Old Landmark Gone.

Savannah, Ga., June 20.—The old Habersham rice mills, a block of the oldest buildings in Savannah, one of them having been built in 1828, were destroyed by fire yesterday evening. The fire was started by a lightning bolt, which struck the western side of the building, near a chaff bin. The fire was an exceedingly hot one, and the heavy rain that was falling had little effect on it. The buildings were among the most historic in Savannah. One of them was fitted up at one time for the purpose of tendering a ball to Henry Clay, but he was not elected president, and the ball was never given.

The property was insured for about \$23,000. About \$6000 worth of rice was destroyed, but was fully covered by insurance.

Cubans Fought Well.

Key West, Fla., June 20.—A United States supply ship arrived here yesterday morning from Guantanamo, which left there on Thursday last. From interviews with some of those on board the vessel it was learned that 100 Cubans who had joined the United States marines when a landing was effected fought gallantly and rendered great assistance to the Americans, their aid being especially valuable in the work of throwing up entrenchments.

On the way here the supply ship passed the fleet of transports having on board the army of Gen. Shafter with the convoy of warships. The vessels were in excellent order and the lines were well closed up.

Charged With Theft.

Guthrie, Ok., June 20.—Milton Row of Cushing was jailed at Stillwater yesterday on a warrant charging him with stealing \$110 from his grandmother.

At Carthagen.

London, June 20.—A Gibraltar correspondent says: Admiral Camara's squadron arrived at Carthagen Saturday evening with Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, who inspected the Lepanto. The destination of the fleet is not known, but it is believed Admiral Camara will keep in touch with home ports and that the squadron will be used to deceive the Americans.

Not Relaxed.

Madrid, June 20.—The statement that President McKinley has sent to Admiral Cervera and Gen. Pando messages saying that he would hold them personally responsible for the lives of Lieut. Hobson and his men has produced a disagreeable impression here in military circles as showing that President McKinley distrusts the military honor of the Spaniards, who, on their part, despise all threats.

Such messages, it is declared, render the future exchange of the prisoners most unlikely.

Securing Vessels.

San Francisco, Cal., June 20.—The government has taken a firm stand with regard to securing transports to carry the troops to Manila, and from this time forward impressment will be the rule until enough vessels have been secured to carry the army to the Philippines.

The Pacific mail steamer Newport has been impressed. This makes the sixth vessel owned by the Pacific Mail company which is in the service of the government. The Peru is due from the orient on June 24 and the City of Rio de Janeiro follows her on July 5. Both steamers will probably be taken by the government.

The Alameda is due from Australia and Honolulu on June 28, and the government agents will swoop down on her.

The Pacific Steam Whaling company's steamer Valencia has been chartered. The City of Para is being prepared for occupation by the troops.

The Nero is taking coal as rapidly as possible, day and night.

Fighting Again.

Cettigne, Montenegro, June 20.—There was fighting all day long on Friday near Berane, on the left bank of the river Lim. It lasted until a late hour at night. The number of killed is as yet unknown. There were repeated attacks by the Albanians on the monastery of Gurjoy Stuvof.

The exodus of women and children from the disturbed district into Montenegrin territory continues.

Saturday the Servians pursued the Albanians as far as Berane, where a Turkish battery in the fortress fired upon the pursuers, killing and wounding many.

The three battalions from Uskub and one from Diakova have been sent to Berane, bringing the garrison there up to six battalions.

Said Eddin Pasha has been sent to restore order and rebuild the burned villages.

Railroad Accident.

Roanoke, Va., June 20.—Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 4 was wrecked at 12:45 p. m. yesterday, two miles west of Shawsville. Three men were killed and several wounded.

Injured: Mail Clerk A. V. Gill, Lynchburg, seriously; two express messengers, names not known; several passengers, names not known. Engineer Horner was buried beneath his engine and Fireman Sadler was so badly scalded that he died two hours later. The train was running down grade at the usual rate and just at the entrance of a cut the flange of the outside rail broke, derailing the engine. The mail coach jumped an embankment, being overturned and completely demolished.

Mail Clerk Clark had his neck broken.

Picnic Party's Mishap.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—A picnic party returning from Benton park in a wagon collided with a street car on the Southern Electric road. The following were probably fatally injured:

George Hellensen, partially paralyzed; Julius Bader, wounds in head; Wm. Holden, hurt internally. The frightened horses immediately began to run, dragging the wreck of the wagon with them and throwing out all the occupants, a number of whom sustained minor injuries. The ambulance was summoned and the three badly injured men were removed to the city hospital.

Lee's Secretary Killed.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 20.—When about to go in bathing at Pablo beach yesterday evening, James T. Gatewood, private stenographer to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Gatewood was from Richmond, Va. The lightning came from a clear sky, hitting Gatewood at the base of the brain and passing down the spinal column.

Series of Meetings.

Gatesville, Tex., June 20.—A series of gospel meetings commenced yesterday at the tabernacle tent under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. Rev. W. H. Claggett is doing the preaching.

In a fight at Forest City, Ark., two men were killed.

Preparing For William.

Beirut, June 20.—In view of the visit of Emperor William to Palestine, an aid camp of the sultan is having repairs made upon all roads in Syria and Palestine and all the troops have been presented with new uniforms.

Sighted Off Cape Gata.

Gibraltar, June 20.—The captain of a British steamer which arrived here yesterday reports that he sighted the Spanish squadron off Cape Gata, a promontory of Spain on the coast of Granada, forming the eastern limit of the Gulf of Almeria.

Mexican Events.

City of Mexico, June 20.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the execution of Emperor Maximilian at Queratar. Masses for the repose of the soul of Maximilian and generals of Mexico and Miramon will be said at Proppesa church this week, when the remaining sympathizers with the imperial cause will assemble as usual.

Yellow fever continues in Merida, Yucatan, but the gulf coast generally is healthy.

What a strange world this is. When we are poor necessities are luxuries; when rich, luxuries are necessities.

Sailors and their Grievances.

The grievances of sailors examined by the authorities in ports of entry are often greatly exaggerated. Violence is always objectionable, and pointedly so, when exerted upon an unfortunate liver, stomach or bowels by dosing with purgatives which weaken the intestines. Use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Longing to die is often overcome by a square meal.

Purified Blood

Was Weak and Nervous But Hood's Made Him Healthy and Strong.

"I was feeling very dull and could not sleep at night. After I had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt more like myself and was soon healthy and strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood and did me much good." Roy Id. DALL, Hammond, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 for 60.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion, biliousness.

We Pay Expenses

and liberal commissions, refund the cash for all goods not giving the consumer satisfaction. Long terms of credit. First-class scheme salesmen wanted. No bond required. Sales made from photographs. We guarantee \$5.00 per month on all orders. Address with stamp, Broadway Mfg. Co., Iowa City, Iowa.

The satisfaction of living in one's own house is great.

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

Nearly every man wears a straw hat too long.

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.

People talk about some men easier than they do about others.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A bedbug does a successful business on "tick."

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

The American flag has even appeared on hosiery.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

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

Dewey has been honored by having a garter named after him.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Mariana St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham: "I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORR, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhoea. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

FAULTLESS STARCH, THE BEST FOR

Shirt Waists, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Delicate Clothes.

Read our Booklets, Laugh and Learn.

FAULTLESS STARCH CO., Kansas City.

A FATALITY AVOIDED.
(From the Democrat, Goshen, Ind.)

When neuralgia is accompanied by a dull, heavy pain near the heart, frequently becoming intense, it generally terminates fatally. Mrs. Nancy Flynn, who lives near Goshen, Indiana, survived such an attack and her advice is worth heeding.

"In the fall of '92," she said, "I began to have trouble with my heart. There was a sharp pain in my breast which became rapidly worse. The doctor was puzzled and put me under the influence of opiates. These sharp attacks followed one another at intervals, and I became weak and had a haggard look. I was constantly in pain, seldom slept and had no appetite."
"At the end of two years I was confined to my couch most of the time and the doctors agreed that my death was only a matter of a short time."

"One day I noticed in a newspaper an item about a woman having been cured of neuralgia of the heart by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I concluded to try them."
"When I had finished one box I noticed an improvement in my condition, and when I had taken twelve boxes I was completely cured. 'Those pills have done for you what we could not do,' said one of my physicians, 'they have saved your life.'"

"That was two years ago and my heart has not troubled me since. I believe I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I take pleasure in telling others about them."

Among the many forms of neuralgia are headache, nervousness, paralysis, apoplexy and locomotor ataxia. Some of these were considered incurable until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were formulated. Today thousands testify to having been cured of such diseases by these pills. Doctors frequently prescribe them and all druggists sell them.

Depend on a woman in business to keep her appointments.

Beauty is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Gandy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by warring 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.

Wet weather usually causes excitement in frog circles.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold everywhere.

Three cheers from young ladies should make soldiers gailant.

EMPHATIC Statements
Letters from women cured of female troubles by Pe-ru-na

Lucey L. Wilson, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"I now consider myself well and do give you great thanks for it; your wonderful medicine, Pe-ru-na, has done me all the good. I had tried a great many doctors and did not find any relief from any of them, but now I can say that I am well. I feel like a new person all over. May God bless you and be with you always."

Mrs. A. C. Hildebrand, Milton, N. C., writes:

"I was very low and pronounced incurable by two of the best doctors in this county when I commenced the use of your medicine. I have used nine bottles of Pe-ru-na and I think that I am perfectly well."

"Of course, Pe-ru-na is what did the work, and I consider it the grandest medicine in the world. Mine was a noted case in this county and everybody thought I would die. I never lose an opportunity to praise your medicine. You may use this letter as a testimonial and make it as strong as you can."

Columbia Chainless Bicycle
MAKE HILL CLIMBING EASY
Columbia Chain Wheels, \$75
Hartfords, - - 50
Vedettes, \$40 & 35
Pope Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

BEST STOCK.... SADDLES
In the World. We send them C. O. D. with the privilege of inspecting saddles before paying for same. Send for free catalog.
The J. H. Wilson Saddlery Co., Denver, Colo.
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. WOOD'S TONIC, St. Louis, Mo. When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

W. N. U. DALLAS—NO.—26 1898.

MAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PEOPLE.



UNCLE SAM: "To such base uses they (the Republican party) put the government in time of war."

THE MAIN THING SECURED.

Populists Accumulated a Supply of Experience in 1896.

The Missouri World laconically remarks that "the main thing the Populists got out of the campaign of 1896 was experience," and looking the ground well over I think so too. So far as I am concerned I did not need the experience (I'd had several doses of the same kind), but it seemed that the party needed it. Now, that we have had it, why not profit by it? We ought to know by this time that the Democratic party is not sincere in its professions for reform, and that it cannot be trusted to carry out its pledges. Experience that cost us so much ought to do us some good, and if the rank and file who are never benefited by political deals between the bosses will rise up now and repudiate the so-called leaders who favor fusion because it promotes their own welfare, we may yet hope to reap some benefit from the disastrous policy followed in 1896. There can be no growth of the party while the fusion policy prevails, and the fusionists should be made to know that fusion must go if they have to go with it.

There would be just as much sense in the government redeeming its paper money in wheat as to undertake to redeem it in gold. It is true the government owns no wheat fields neither does it own any gold. And the same reasoning will apply to silver. I am opposed to redeeming money in any specific thing. I am in favor of a money redeemable in all things, including the gold and silver. Such a currency would be a paper money issued by the government, made a full legal tender and receivable for all dues to the United States. I know it is said such a money would be irredeemable, but it would not be so. It would not be redeemable in some specific thing such as "coin," but would be redeemable in all the productions of labor, which is better. If money was made redeemable in wheat it might be a good thing for the men who raised the wheat, and present an excellent opportunity for the Letters to get a corner on it, but the same objections will apply to gold, silver, or any specific thing.

In a recent sermon Rev. Dwight L. Moody declared that if the return of Jesus Christ to earth were left to a popular vote, it would be overwhelmingly defeated. He said "He would not carry a state. Do you think He would carry Illinois? Not a county of it, not a town, not even a ward. I don't know how it would be here in Evanston. There is no room for the Son of God! Does the Republican party want Him? Do the Democrats? This is called a Christian country, but how would it be if some one should rise in the house of representatives and quote scripture—'Thus saith the Lord'—What sneers there would be! What frowns!

Would the societies vote for Him? Would the clubs admit Him? The whole country seems to be run by clubs nowadays. It would make a difference in clubs, don't you think, if He was reigning on earth?"

Now that's all pretty strong language, but I'm inclined to think that the reverend gentleman is about right. What business has the earth with such a reformer as Jesus Christ? Even the church would not receive Him as at present organized. I am inclined to think He would have about as troublous time as when He was here before. He would have to dodge our large cities or He would be on the rockpile or in the chain gang a greater part of the time. They would arrest Him on His own confession, "The Son of Man hath not where to lay His head." This shows where our worship of gold has carried us to.

In view of its professions of purification and pretended advocacy of antagonism to the gold power, the Democratic party presents a humiliating spectacle. Senator Gorman, with whom Chairman Jones trusted much of the campaign work in the eastern states in 1896, Senator Chilton, of Texas, and others have joined the gold power in its advocacy of issuing bonds. Thus it ever has been, and thus it ever will be so long as the people depend upon the two old parties to protect their interests. Not a man who goes to fight for Cuban independence would refuse to take from this government a new issue of paper money bottomed on taxes only. It is the old, old question of the rich man's war and the poor man's fight. Bonds, bonds, bonds, is the cry, and in all probability the war will be prolonged in order to have an opportunity to issue bonds. This could have been prevented if the silver forces in the senate could have been kept in line. But some of the new and purified wavered as they always do—just enough to enable the money power to accomplish its purpose, and to enable the Democrats to put up the plea that only a few of their number proved traitors. But it does not matter whether a few or many are required the money power always gets all it wants. When the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was repealed 115 Democrats in the house voted for it, while nearly half of the representatives of that party voted against a free silver bill pure and simple. And yet we are asked to trust them again, and there are some Populists who are willing to do so.

That the leaders in the Democratic party are standing in the way of securing the reforms which they profess to favor is becoming more apparent each day. There are no Republicans and nobody expects that they will do so. The very fact that there is danger of the Democratic party being again restored to power is enough to hold Republicans to their party who feel inclined to make some change in order to better their condition. But these will not join their old time political enemies. It may be partly on account of prejudice but it is mainly from the fact that the Democratic party has been tried and found wanting. They have no faith in the promises of its leaders, and if they cannot have some assurance of at least voting with a party that is sincere in its advocacy of reform they will remain in the ranks of the Republican party. So, to do these, leaders deceive the rank and file of the Democratic party by false promises which they know would not be kept if the opportunity were offered. By these false promises the Democrats are held in line which fact has the effect of holding the Republicans in line and neither party will ever give the people the relief desired. So while the politicians are fighting for the offices the people are being crucified between the two old parties.

It is now certain that the financial policy that will be adopted by congress in the prosecution of the war with Spain will be to issue interest-bearing bonds to be placed upon the market. I have predicted this all along. It is the logical result of the coin-redemption theory. It is inconsistent to advocate the issue of a paper currency redeemable in coin unless you have the coin with which to redeem it. And how is the government to obtain the coin? There are only two ways: one is to sell bonds for it, and the other is to make an exception against paper money in collecting imports and revenues as was done in the case of the greenbacks in 1862. The Bryan Democracy is in favor of issuing a coin redemption paper money with which to carry on the war. On each note of such currency would be a promise to pay the bearer its face value. This to all intents and purposes then would be a demand obligation. These notes could be gathered in by the bankers as they were in 1893, and the treasury kept constantly drained of coin, and a panic produced at the bankers' will. This is not the kind of money that Thomas Jefferson favored. He advocated a currency bottomed on taxes, the mere promise of the government to receive it. He stated that such a currency in his day could be issued to the extent of \$200,000,000 and the country carried through one of the longest wars without burdening the people with a bonded debt.

W. S. MORGAN.

Foreigners as British Consuls.
With reference to a letter on this subject signed "Civis Britannicus" in our last issue, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor writes to us that when travelling in French Indo-China he had occasion to apply at Saigon for consular assistance. Our consul, he found, was an American, and the assistant who was sent with him to get justice done at the hands of the French authorities was actually a French subject, a Pondicherry Eurasian.—London Times.

AN OLD BULLY.

People who live in fear of his attacks.
How to avoid him or beat him off.

If biliousness isn't the bully of the body then what is? When once biliousness gets the upper hand you don't dare say your stomach is your own. "Don't you dare eat that dish says biliousness, or you'll see what I'll do." You take the dang and you do see or rather feel, the weight of the bully's revenge. The head aches, not a regular ache, but an open and shut ache. The eyes ache, not with a dull, tired ache, but with an aggressive ache, as if they were being bored by a gimlet. The stomach trembles with nausea. "The whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint." There are scores of hundreds of people who live so under the dominion of this bully biliousness that they don't dare eat or drink without his permission. There's no need of such slavery. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills effectually cure biliousness.

"For fifteen years I have used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in all kinds of disorders of the bowels. They are mild in operation and easy to take. I prefer them to any other pill, and have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure."—A. SWANSON, Texas, Ark.

"I have used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills in cases of biliousness and general disorders of the stomach and bowels and have found

them to be always reliable. They are liable to gripe than other purgatives, and although mild in action, they are thorough in operation. They are the best family physic that can be had."—Purusa J. DUFFY, Rockport, Texas.

"Having used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills for years and thoroughly tested them, both as a preventive and cure for biliousness, I can truthfully say that I believe them to be the best medicine for the purpose and they do all that is claimed for them."—Jno. E. KOLB, Shark, Ark.

Biliousness is in general but a symptom of a more stubborn disorder, constipation. Constipation is the root of almost all physical evils, and Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills cure almost all these physical evils by going to the root. They cure constipation, and the consequent maladies, biliousness, heartburn, palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, nervous irritability, foggy breath, coated tongue, and a score of other miserable maladies that have their origin in constipation. Dr. Ayer's Pills are the surest and safest remedy for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook and read the story of cures told by the cured. Free. Address: the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Beautiful Present Free

For a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of three



Game Plaques

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not far apart at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are: AMERICAN WILD DUCKS, ENGLISH QUAIL, AMERICAN PHEASANT, ENGLISH SNIPPE. The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

HOW TO GET THEM:

All purchasers of three 10-cent or six 5-cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

Elastic Starch

has been the standard for 25 years. TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

Ask Your Dealer

to show you the Plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

A home-sick man calls his old home "God's country."

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

Every woman believes that she can make good bread.

Robt. Flourney writes: "I can with confidence recommend Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA (Teething Powders) as the best and surest remedy I ever used for teething children and the bowel disorders of our Southern country. TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy."

Mattings rugs are said to be decidedly attractive.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., March 26, 1895.

The coolest ladies get excited over receiving a telegram.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Women go crazy twice a year over house cleaning.

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

A man shows grit when he goes shopping with his wife.

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

War does not seem to affect the June weddings.

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTED BY TAKING "Our Native Herbs"

THE GREAT Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator. 200 DAYS' TREATMENT, \$1.00. Containing a Registered Guarantee. By mail, postage paid, 25-page Book and Testimonials, FREE. Sold only by Agents for THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO., Washington, D.C.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big 64 for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of the eyes, membranes, throat, nose, ears, and nostrils. Painless, and not irritating. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 2 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

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

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

GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN FAT AND PLEASANT
TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50c. THE BEST PRESCRIPTION FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

In a bottle of GROVES' TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, it never fails to cure. Then why experiment with worthless preparations. At all druggists.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Constipation without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—E. W. A. MARK, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets
REGULATE THE BOWELS

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. Sold by all Grocers. **CURE CONSTIPATION.** 1. Loring Broadway Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. **NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure all cases of Biliousness. **PATENTS** R. S. & A. F. TAYLOR, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Examination and opinions on patentability and Head Book Free. 50c per copy.

Manila Nearly Gone.
New York, June 18.—One thousand insurgents attacked two thousand Spaniards at the outskirts of Manila, almost capturing that city and inflicting heavy loss. The foreign residents have fled and the women and children have been taken to the forts for safety. Gen. Augusti is said to be willing to surrender to Admiral Dewey to save Manila, as he fears the insurgents will burn the city and massacre the Spaniards.

It is said that the insurgents have taken three thousand Spaniards prisoners, including two thousand soldiers of the regular army. Among the captured are Gens. Sgarcia and Corboba and the governors of three provinces. Three thousand rounds of ammunition have been seized in the fortified cathedral of old Cavite.

When Dewey secures reinforcements he can take Manila in a few hours.

Gen. Augusti has ordered all males over 18 years of age to join the army. The insurgents have captured Manila's waterworks.

Camara's Fleet.
Madrid, June 18.—There is a feeling of a great optimism in official circles here and in the lobbies of the cortes owing to the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet. It is said in Madrid that it consists of over twenty ships, including auxiliary cruisers, and it is added that it has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive.

It is also whispered that the squadron, when at sea, was to be divided and to proceed to different destinations.

There are a number of rumors in circulation here as to the destination of Admiral Camara's fleet. One has it that the Spanish warships are now heading for Boston, Mass., with the intention of bombarding New England towns, and another report sets forth that the Spanish reserve fleet is going to the Philippines.

Fresh contingents of troops are being constantly called to the colors, and there is great activity in the war and navy departments. Work on the fortifications at the different ports of Spain is being actively pushed, and it is asserted that a third squadron of warships is to be formed immediately to be composed of the Cardenal Cisneros, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII, and other cruisers. Cadiz is to be the rendezvous of the squadron.

It is the general opinion here that a protracted war is ahead, and it is semi-officially announced that the government does not count upon the support of any power, and that even Germany, in spite of her great interests in the Philippines islands, will do nothing to favor Spain.

Due to Revenge.
Constantinople, June 18.—The outbreak of the Albanians at Berane, near the frontier of Montenegro, the gravity of which is comparative to the troubles preceding the Servia-Montenegro war against Turkey in 1876, is due to revenge taken by some Christians upon the Albanian murderers of a Christian notable last autumn. The Albanians in remote districts participated in the recent outrages.

In consequence of the renewed representations of Montenegro, supported by Russia, the sultan has dispatched troops to the disturbed districts from Uskub. There was fighting all day Thursday, and many were killed or wounded on both sides.

According to Cetinje advices many women and children who were fleeing towards Montenegro have been killed by Albanians.

New Regiments.
Washington, June 18.—Adj. Gen. Corbin last night made public the details for the call for the 75,000 troops recently made. To fill up the regiments in the field takes 43,000 men. The following is a partial list of the apportionment of the remaining 32,000: Georgia, one regiment infantry; Alabama, two battalions infantry; Louisiana, three light batteries artillery; Mississippi, six companies infantry; North Carolina, seven companies infantry; South Carolina, two battalions infantry; Tennessee, one regiment infantry; Texas, one regiment infantry; Virginia, two battalions infantry; West Virginia, one regiment infantry.

Grocers Adjourn.
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 18.—The Wholesale Grocers' association concluded the business of their session yesterday and adjourned. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, E. G. Leigh, Jr., Richmond, Va.; first vice-president, W. B. Lockett, Knoxville, Tenn.; second vice-president, W. F. Vandiver, Montgomery, Ala.; secretary, E. E. Hooker, Richmond, Va.; and treasurer, John D. Blair, Richmond, Va.

Jews Attacked.
Lemberg, Austria, June 18.—Gangs of peasants attacked and plundered the Jewish shops at Fryssetak, near Rzeszow, and wounded several Jews. The police fired on the mob, killing six of the rioters and wounding five more.

Watching Germany.
Washington, June 18.—The officials here are keeping an eye on Germany. They believe that preparations speak louder than words. They think Germany means to seize a chance to get a foothold if one offers in the Philippines.

Spaniards and Cubans Fight.
Havana, June 18.—A severe engagement has taken place between the Spanish local guerrilla forces and the insurgents near Fraybenito, during which the latter are said to have left five men killed. The local Spanish force, it is admitted, had a captain and four guerrillas killed. The insurgents subsequently attacked the same town, both are alleged to have been repulsed with the loss of twelve men killed.

It is officially announced that a column of Spanish troops which has been operating in the vicinity of Mercedes, San Ramon, Turaba and Counano, province of Puerto Principe, have been engaged with insurgents who were dislodged from the positions they occupied. At Candalaria, it is further said, the insurgents sustained considerable losses, leaving twenty-eight men killed on the field and retiring with a number of wounded. The troops had a lieutenant and six men killed and in addition had forty men wounded.

The local guerrilla force of Consolacion del Sur, province of Pinar del Rio, is officially reported to have surprised an insurgent force at Hato Quimado, killing twelve of the insurgents, including their leader Elisleno.

A Singular Case.
Guthrie, Ok., June 18.—Sheriff J. T. Godfrey of Grant county was here endeavoring to secure a commitment to some reform school of Harold Smith, a 12-year-old boy, who on Wednesday last, near Pond creek, pointed a shotgun at Oscar Bergham, 14-year-old companion, and pulled the trigger, blowing off the whole top of his head. Although everything went to show that neither boy knew the gun was loaded, the Swede relatives of the dead boy became so excited that it was necessary for the sheriff to take young Smith to jail and keep him under heavy guard to prevent his being lynched.

Record Broken.
Boston, Mass., June 18.—The world's bicycle records once again went by the board from the ninth to the thirteenth mile yesterday when Eddie McDuffie easily defeated Major Taylor of Brooklyn at the Charles River park in a paced thirty-mile race. From the start to about the fifteenth mile it was a hot event, but after that time Taylor did not show up as well against the great war hof McDuffie, but nevertheless the colored man broke nearly all his records for many of the short distances. McDuffie's miles after the sixteenth were at a 1:56 clip.

Bonds in Demand.
Washington, June 18.—The secretary of the treasury informed the members of the cabinet that the subscriptions to the war loan were coming in very rapidly and that the indications pointed to a very large oversubscription. It is the purpose of the treasury officials to carry out the spirit of the law, and the bonds will be distributed to the largest possible number of people, the smaller subscribers being given preference.

Reports Confirmed.
Cetinje, Montenegro, June 18.—The earlier reports that the Turks had resumed the work of burning villages are fully confirmed.

In the Berane district of Albania 700 houses, belonging to several Christians, have been burned.

The Turks are committing horrible atrocities, and two Servian women have been barbarously murdered.

Oklahoma's Contingent.
Guthrie, Ok., June 18.—A telegram from Gov. Barnes at Washington stated that he had secured the allotment of one battalion of infantry (430 men) to Oklahoma, and would start for home immediately to at once recruit and organize the men.

To Consult Hobson.
Washington, June 18.—Representative Pearson of North Carolina, who is an uncle of young Hobson of Santiago fame, yesterday requested the president to withhold his promotion until Hobson's own preferences can be ascertained.

Not Alarmed.
Washington, June 18.—The navy department is not alarmed over the sailing of Camara's fleet. They think it is a bluff. The departure from Cadiz probably means going to another navy yard east of Gibraltar.

Not Authorized.
Havana, June 18.—The Spanish government, it is said, has not authorized the exchange of the prisoners of the Merrimac. The gunboat Yanez Pinson exchanged communications Thursday afternoon with an American warship under a flag of truce and the commander of the latter was informed that Capt. Gen. Blanco has no authority to exchange Naval Constructor Hobson and his gallant companions for Spaniards who are now held prisoners in the United States.

Many More Troops.
Jacksonville, Fla., June 18.—The indications are that by the end of another week twice as many troops will be camped in or near Jacksonville as are at Camp Cuba Libre now. Information was given out last night that six regiments are coming here from Tampa, besides which the second Mississippi has already been ordered here with the second volunteer cavalry. The third volunteer cavalry also will rendezvous here. This makes nine more regiments at this place.

Earthworks Demolished.
Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, of June 17 say the brick fort and earthworks at Calmanera at the end of the railroad leading to the city of Guantnamo were demolished Wednesday by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee. The warships opened fire at 2 p. m., and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead stood to the west side of the channel and opened with her 5-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall. The Texas then threw some twelve-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air. After badly damaging the fort the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air and when the Spaniards fled from the forts they were shelled by the St. Paul and driven into the bushes. The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage. After the ships stood out into the harbor the Spaniards in the bush opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously. The Suwanee turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

No Peace Prospects.
Washington, June 17.—A leading member of the diplomatic corps said that the departure of General Shafter's first army of invasion of Cuba will put an end to all present prospects of peace. While none of the foreign representatives here have ever made any peace overtures to the United States government, yet a peaceful solution always seemed to the members of the diplomatic fraternity as within the bounds of possibility, even probability, so long as the United States troops remained at Tampa and Key West. Now, however, with 15,000 American soldiers about to take a position on Spanish soil it is said that the conditions opportune for peace have undergone a material change, as it commits the United States to an aggressive land campaign and also makes it impossible for Spain to adopt any other course than that of defending her soil against invasion.

Incessant Fighting.
A Spanish correspondent at Manila telegraphs Madrid as follows: Fighting continues incessantly. There are skirmishes at intervals day and night and the lack of provisions has compelled the Spaniards to yield at certain points. Both ammunition and food are most scarce. Nevertheless the Spaniards are animated by the spirit and are fighting heroically. The wounded, who are crowding into churches and convents, have been placed under the protection of the Red Cross. It is reported that the archbishop has gone to the insurgents in hope of moderating their animosity and preventing acts of violence. The Jesuits are seeking places of refuge in the province of Batanzas and the Sisters are fleeing to places of safety in the province of Laguna. It is not expected Manila will capitulate until American troops arrive.

Disorder to Stop.
Atlanta, Ga., June 17.—The judges of two court circuits, whose jurisdiction includes the counties around Chickamauga park, conferred with Gov. Atkinson as to the best method of ending the disorders prevailing outside of the military reservation at Chickamauga. The governor finally decided to call a special term of court for the trial of the county officers and others charged with violating the law.

Pronounced a Fabrication.
The letter published in certain Catholic newspapers purporting to be addressed by Mgr. Martelli and the Catholic archbishops in the United States to the clergy and laity with reference to the Hispano-American war is a fabrication.

Powerful Shell.
Paris, June 17.—A dispatch from Madrid says: Anun's visit to Cadiz was with a view of experimenting at sea with a new and powerful explosive shell which liberates poisonous gases.

Blockhouse Destroyed.
A heavy bombardment was begun at Cardenas on the morning of the 16th and continued for several hours. The blockhouses, newly repaired, were utterly demolished.

The range was quickly found. There was no delay. The Spaniards fled, scarcely returning a shot. Several shells were seen to burst among them as they ran, and it is certain the loss of life was heavy. Not one of our ships was hit.

Stampede at Tampa.
Tampa, Fla., June 17.—At 7 o'clock last night 3000 horses and mules broke from their corrals and stampeded through the camps of Gen. Carpenter's brigade. It was so dark and the excitement so great in the District of Columbia camp, it was impossible to learn if any men were hurt. The panic among the men was terrible. Officers tried to get their companies into line, but the army of wild horses made that impossible. Many men began shooting at the excited animals, but this only excited them more.

Cubans Elated.
Key West, Fla., June 17.—Dispatches of great importance from Gen. Pedro Diaz, commanding the patriot army of western Cuba, brought by special envoys arriving from Pinar del Rio, north coast, reached the Cuban revolutionary headquarters here late yesterday.

The Cubans were highly elated with the news of the action by congress favorable to Cuba, and Gen. Diaz gave immediate orders for a concerted attack upon principal Spanish strongholds in the west. Upon one and the same day Blanco's forts at Artemisa, Cabanas and Bahia Honda were silenced and the patriot troops raided Cayo, Jabos, San Cristobal, Consolacion del Sur, Candelaria, Las Ovas and a half dozen smaller towns, seized all of the supplies in the government commissaries and local stores.

The proclamations which Spain's captain general had just posted with peace overtures were torn down by the Cuban troops amid cheers for their Yankee allies and personal vivas for McKinley, Lee and Dorst.

In these attacks Diaz laid great stress on three new dynamite guns just received from the United States. The Spaniards at Artemisa, San Cristobal and Candelaria fled panic-stricken after the first shots were fired, abandoning picket lines and outer entrenchments.

All the interior towns are now abandoned by Blanco's troops, these being massed upon the coast, however, in expectation of new attempts by the Americans to effect a landing near Mariel. Col. Anao estimates the Spanish forces upon the coast from Havana to Baha Honda alone at upwards of 16,000, while the Cubans under arms in the provinces number less than 500. Of these not over half are armed. Food was becoming scarcer daily previous to his departure from the island.

The rainy season has commenced, and the patriots, he says, must have medicines and clothing as well as ammunition.

Batteries Wrecked.
Kingston, Jamaica, June 17.—At daylight yesterday Sampson bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba. The western batteries were badly wrecked. Morro Castle was spared owing to Lieut. Hobson and his men being imprisoned therein.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius threw three charges of gun cotton of 250 pounds each, only one exploding, however.

The Spaniards replied vigorously at first, but their aim was bad and no damage done. The Massachusetts threw a 1000-pound projectile into a western battery and the Texas dropped a shell into a powder magazine, causing an awful explosion. The Spanish losses must be great.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire, he thinks it possible they were only dummies.

To Defeat an Alliance.
Washington, June 17.—The arrival of the new Russian ambassador gives rise to a report that he will devote himself to defeating the projected Anglo-American alliance. One of the foremost diplomats in the Russian service reports that he attended a conference of ambassadors in Paris to discuss the Spanish-American war.

Postal Clerks' Convention.
Omaha, Neb., June 17.—The National Association of Postal Clerks yesterday re-elected all its old officers for the ensuing year with the exception of the vice president. The officers are: President, C. L. Shafer, Chicago; vice president, R. L. Coon; secretary and treasurer, G. A. Wood, West Mead, Mass.

Yellow Fever.
Washington, June 17.—Medical advices of the marine hospital here show that there has been no fresh development in the yellow fever situation in the South. They announce the opening of Camp Fontainebleau, a detention point just out of McHenry, Miss., and that there are now 21 suspects from McHenry in camp.

The German minister denies his country wants trouble with America.

Cervera and Blanco Cable.
Madrid, June 17.—Admiral Cervera cables that he has provisions enough for the fleet until autumn. He says: "A shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the Vizcaya, which owing to her excellent armor was not damaged."

Gen. Blanco cables from Havana that the batteries there fired on the United States cruiser Montgomery, which left the line of blockade. Eleven vessels are now blockading the port of Havana.

Played Robbers.
Soldiers at Camp Northern, Georgia, played the role of highwaymen, and night and every hack that left for the camp ground was held up and the divers robbed of their money at the point of pistols.

The robberies occurred on the top of the hill within the military reservation and there were several bodies of the robbers. The men wore the regulation uniform. A large amount of money was secured. No violence was offered the drivers, as they did not resist.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.
E. C. Sugg has purchased the "Y Cross" ranch for \$400,000, together with all the stock, nearly 20,000.

L. D. Morrison recently shipped 2000 cars of cattle for John Slaughter of Dallas to Kansas pastures for fattening.

The number of cattle that passed into Colorado from southern Texas and Arizona during May amounted to 39,104 head.

Wichita Falls is receiving the largest consignment of farm machinery ever sent to that portion of the state.

J. H. Hill of Hearne, Tex., has shipped 3,500 sheep over the Denver to Clayton, N. M., for pasturage on the alfalfa fields.

Richardson Bros., of Richardson, N. M., are taking 1,500 head of stock cattle over the trail to their ranch in Stafford county, Kansas.

D. W. Snyder of Coldwater has placed 2000 steers and 1000 head of cows and calves on his ranch in Moore county, Texas.

W. P. Wright received at Quanah 3000 head of stock cattle which he had purchased there. He will place this herd on his ranch near Woodward, Ok.

W. T. Bruce, of Upton county, Tex., has moved 1500 head of good two-year-old steers to Kiowa county, Kan., where they will be prepared for market.

B. L. Naylor, one of the heavy cattle buyers of Kansas, recently bought 1400 head of 2-year-old steers from Tom Fleming, of Victoria, Tex., paying \$13 per head.

C. B. Willingham of Van Horn, Tex., has thus far shipped forty-three cars of cattle from that point to Otis, N. M., where they will be placed on his ranch, after being branded.

Houston & Co. of the Panhandle and Oklahoma will ship at the end of this month 7,000 head of Texas beeves to the St. Louis market from their pastures near Woodward, Ok.

A. W. Hudson of Kansas City has purchased thirty-five cars of cattle from Long Bros. of Clarendon, Tex., for shipment to Kansas pastures. Mr. Hudson is a great admirer of Texas cattle, and makes frequent purchases.

The tobacco crop around Jasper promises to be an exceptionally fine one. Many have failed to get out as much ground as they had prepared, for lack of plants, but the season has been all they could wish for starting plants.

Texas must supply most of the live cattle for the military forces sent to Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as those sent for the insurgents and reconcentrados. There has been a report of a contract for 50,000 cattle in Texas made by the government. Of course, only those south of the quarantine line and exempt from splenic fever could be accepted. Many more than 50,000 cattle will be required.

The watermelon crop of southern Texas will be very large this year. Two weeks ago it was reported from the coast that the crop would be a total failure unless they got rain in ten days. The rain came in great abundance and the result is already apparent in increased shipments of as fine melons as are grown anywhere in the world. The vines are now in a healthy and vigorous condition and a large yield is a certainty.

The formal transfer of the "M. K." ranch property, and all ranch belongings in west Texas, took place on the 15th of this month. P. T. and R. C. Ware were the purchasers, and this consummates one of the largest deals of ranch and stock property ever made in the state. The total consideration amounted to \$405,000. Much of the property is located in Borden county, and R. C. Ware will take entire charge of the property at once.

The prolonged rain on the black lands of Texas has caused considerable damage generally. Small grain has received great injury. Corn has been made to grow too rapidly and thereby caused a slender stem, easily broken by the strong winds that usually accompany these summer rains. Cotton is left in the weeds, and should a long dry spell follow, corn and cotton will alike be injured. The weather seems to have settled, however, and farmers can soon hoe the weeds out of their corn and cotton.

S. P. Carter and C. W. Ryan of Miami, Tex., recently purchased a large herd of cattle in Wilbarger county, estimated at about 9000 head, which they drove to their Miami ranch, branded and turned loose on their range.

One of the best bred herds in the Panhandle country is the "8" brand, recently bought at Estelline by Charles L. Ware. Mr. Ware received 1100 of them in May and will receive the balance, 1400 head, on June 30. These cattle will be kept in Texas.

Alfalfa hay is difficult to cure properly in some sections of Texas. The large number of tender, succulent leaves render the greatest of care and the best of seasons necessary to save them. It is a very nutritious feed, both as hay and for soiling. Much care must be exercised in pasturing uninitiated cattle on an alfalfa patch. An overfed or injudicious feeding is liable to result in bloat among cattle and founder among horses. Wet alfalfa is injurious and should be avoided.

POPULIST POINTERS.
The only essential for money is its debt-paying power.

Down with fusion, treason, traitors, trickery and tricksters.

Is it not strange that no man has yet been bribed to do right?

Colossal fortune on the one hand, paupers and anarchy on the other.

Incompetents and impotents—the leaders of the two old parties.

Be vigilant, active and earnest in pleading the justice of Populism.

No reform has ever come through any old party or church organization.

If we can't have silver as a full legal tender, then let us demonetize gold.

It is the law-authorized stamp of the government that makes any material money.

Democracy, disorder and devilry; Republicanism, rascality and rottenness.

Plead with your neighbor to abandon his prejudice and look at the situation as it is.

Wonder if we will ever hear of a "force bill" again? Oh, the demagogues.

It is contrary to the genius of this government for a few to own all, and rule all.

Let the Democrats and Republicans settle their own rows—let us have peace in our ranks.

The millionaire's wealth represents what the toilers have earned and been deprived of.

The decalogue and golden rule have no place in government now, but little in religion.

No more bonds forever, and defeat every man of every party that votes for or advocates bonds.

There is such a blind devotion to men, such hero worship, that the masses can see no wrong he does.

Stick to the platform—let the thousand and one "issues" alone. Fell the tree, then cut off the limbs.

Away with any alliance with Great Britain or any other power. Keep out of all entangling alliances.

Stamp out the traitorous idea of an international currency. That would end our freedom fifty years sooner.

The greatest of all the tribe and band of political fakirs in Texas, R. Q. Mills, will retire at the end of his term.

We want a financial system strictly American, based upon the patriotism of the people and wealth of the country.

Can you imagine what influence it is that makes a congressman vote against the principles of a life time? What should be done with such rascals?

We want a dollar without any "exceptions" on it—a full legal tender dollar, and a law declaring if treason to discount or refuse to take such money.

The bankers are happy. They get money from the government for 1 per cent, and from depositors for nothing, and lend it at from 12 to 36 per cent per annum.

Party lash, whisky, cigars, boodle and common lies are relied on by the leaders of the two old parties for success. High-sounding platforms sometimes catch a fool.

A congressman who talks about "redeeming" money, or making money "redeemable," is either too big a fool or is too big a scoundrel to be entrusted with the people's rights.

The bravery and fortitude of the Spartans struck the Athenians with terror. So, also, let the kind firmness and determination of reformers strike terror to the hearts of all monopolists.

What we want is the free coinage of gold and silver and the issue of paper money (irredeemable), all to be a full legal tender in all sums and for all purposes. Anything short of that is "fudging."

Some of the goldbugs go so far as to demand that all silver money be made redeemable in gold. Well, that is just as sensible as it is to redeem paper money. It is not the material, but the law that makes money.

Grover Cleveland and John Sherman, having retired from politics, the money power will have to get others to do dirty deeds for them. No matter whom they employ, the equals of Cleveland and Sherman for deep-laid rascality and jobs of robbery are not to be had.

Ex-Gov. J. Stephen Hogg is now slipping and sleeping with the managers of trusts, railroads, banks, and speculators generally, the class of men he said he would put in stripes if elected governor. Jimmie Hogg, the great demagogue.

If you favor "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," if you favor the free coinage of silver and increase of currency, don't make any more blunders, but vote the Populist ticket. It is the only party that favors these ideas.

Is it a benign influence (never felt by the common herd), or the sweet voice and seductive smile of the voluptuous cyprus, or the deep, that for British gold, that move congressmen to forget their oaths, pledges and platforms and betray the people?

TIME TABLE.
Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 1. Mail and Express—
Arrives 9:45 p. m. Leaves 9:55 p. m.
Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—
Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 3:45 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 3:30 p. m. Leaves 7:35 p. m.

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

SOCIETIES.
I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 381, meets every Thursday evening in their hall over the Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made welcome. J. S. 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.

Nice croquet sets at Ramsey's.
Choice barrel lard at Anderson's.
When you want wire go to Anderson's.
Anti rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.
For the finest Mocha and Java coffee go to Anderson.
See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.
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.
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, pleariant recreation for town or country. Buy you a set at Ramsey's.
Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors.
When you want a stove go to Anderson's and see his goods. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.
H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.
Remember Anderson will sell you collars, pads, lines, bridles etc., at less than can be had any where in the Panhandle.
We are now daily in receipt of the famous Hamilton Brown shoes. Call while the stock is complete at Morris Rosenfield's.
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.
During the summer of 1891, Mr. Chas. P. Johnson, a well known attorney of Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by J. D. Stocking.
For State Teacher's Association.
Galveston Texas June 29, 30 and July 1st, 1898 the F. W. & D. R.'s, 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.

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, W. H. COOKE.
For County Treasurer, H. D. RAMSEY.
For Tax Assessor, G. W. BAKER, JAMES ROBERTSON, G. W. GRAHAM.
For Commissioner Precinct No. 1, G. W. WASHINGTON.
For County Commissioner, Precinct 3, J. M. SHELTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Miss Annie Nicholson is visiting in Amarillo.
Fred Finch, of Newlin, is in town and thinks of locating here.
Miss Carrie Eddins visited in the Rowe neighborhood this week.
Wednesday and the night following were about the warmest of the season.
Rev. Dubbs left this week for Gray county where he is to conduct a camp meeting.
A sister of Miss Anna Nicholson of Mo. has secured the Rowe school for next term.
Justice Barrett's new residence is nearing completion and he will move into it Monday or Tuesday.
T. J. Richards sold some 100 head of cows and calves to Henry Boren this week at \$22.50 around.
Miss Gertrude Sherman went to Amarillo Wednesday night to pay her brother a two weeks' visit.
Rev. George Evans and wife and Mrs. Smedes visited the family of Joe King near Lelia yesterday.
Miss Marion Barnett, of Memphis, visited her sister, Mrs. T. N. Pyle, this week, and returned home yesterday.
Jim Sherman, who went up to Kiowa, Kas., recently, is back but expects to return to Kiowa in a few days.
Mrs. Eula Henderson's sister will arrive here from Benton, Ark., tonight and will spend the summer here.
Mr. Frank Harrington's baby girl has been near the point of death for a week, but appeared a little better last evening.
The post office fight has been settled by Miss Cora Ralston's appointment having been confirmed.—Vernon Globe.
Six new yearly subscriptions were added to our list Wednesday. Thanks, gentlemen. You shall have full worth of your dollars.
Messrs. Hudson and Shultz brought up 2,000 steer yearlings from Fisher county this week and placed them in the Dixon pasture.
Dr. F. J. White and family arrived from Upshur county Tuesday night and are occupying their new residence which is nearly completed.
Roy Houghton, of Memphis, passed through here Wednesday night on his way to Canyon City prospecting for the location of a newspaper.
The social given at Mrs. Faker's Wednesday night netted some \$30, which is to be donated to Mrs. Lindsay, a worthy widow in the east part of town.
The colored republicans of Alabama have bolted the regular party organization and nominated an independent ticket composed entirely of negroes.
Miss Daisy White, who has been attending Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., arrived here last week and will remain during the summer.
Hon. J. W. Veale, of Amarillo, went up the road Monday night on his return home from Fort Worth and Weatherford. Mrs. Veale and children are visiting in Weatherford.
The meeting at the Christian church is still in progress and while the attendance is not large, the church has been much revived and three new converts have been added.

Shop Foreman French arrived home from Galveston last night.

For want of space we defer a write up of our Omaha trip until next week.

A baptism will take place at the Baptist church at 4 p. m. Sunday.

A car of fine smithing coal in sacks for sale by H. W. Taylor.

Theodore Pyle is adding a 14 by 16 foot room and porch to his residence.

J. G. Frame brought in a wagon load of fine roasting ears Wednesday for which he found ready sale.

Mr. D. W. Kelly, a carpenter from Hillsboro, and a brother-in-law of W. P. Blake arrived here for a month's stay last Saturday. He may locate permanently.

The proceeds of the supper by the ladies of the Baptist church last night were over \$50. Miss Cora Mills was voted the most popular young lady and was awarded the prize cake.

The ladies of the M. E. church, south, will give a social at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Clower next Tuesday night. Ice cream and strawberries and cream will be served. All invited.

Lee Bivens sold over 1,500 yearlings to a Kansas man for \$20 around and they were shipped from Good-night Wednesday. While loading these cattle a heavy chute gate stay was dropped on the foot of Henry Crowder, lacerating the foot very badly.

Last Saturday night as Mr. Rosenfield was closing his store a large lamp hanging in the show window fell with a crash, the oil spilled over everything in the window and caught fire. The loose fabrics on display were at once all in flames. Aaron Rosenfield rushed in, threw the lamp out, then an arm full of the burning display goods, and in doing so was severely burned about the hands and face. The fire was extinguished after damage to the amount of about \$30 or \$40 had been done.

Mr. Claude Vertrees, who has been bookkeeper for the Morgan Lumber Co. for some time left yesterday morning for his home at Vinceland, Ky., where he has enlisted for the Cuban war and where his company will drill until called into active service. He promised to furnish our readers some war notes through this paper when he gets on the field.

We place the name of Mr. J. M. Shelton in our announcement column this week for reelection to the office of county commissioner for precinct No. 3. Mr. Shelton believes in the burdens of taxation bearing equally upon all and that it should be kept at the lowest notch possible in maintaining an efficient county administration. He thinks a low rate should be placed on real estate improvements, thereby encouraging further investment in this line, which in turn, adds to taxable values, as well as the appearance of the country and comfort of its settlers.

Board of Equalization.
The Commissioners' Court of Donley County, sitting as a Board of Equalization, will convene in the Court House of Donley County, Texas, at Clarendon, on the 5th day of July, 1898, at which time all parties interested are notified to appear and show cause why their rendition for 1898 should not be raised.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Commissioners' Court of Donley County, Texas, at office in Clarendon, the 24th day of June, 1898.
W. H. COOKE, Clerk County Court, Donley County, Texas.

White Fish Locals.
WHITE FISH, TEX., June 20.
Miss Ivy Eppler is visiting her parents a few days.
Our Sunday-school is very interesting and well attended.
Rev. Mr. Baker filled his regular appointment at our parsonage Sunday.
Quite a number of Skillet people attended preaching on White Fish Sunday.
Mr. Joe Roy, of Millin, was shaking hands with friends here a few days ago.
A herd belonging to Hearn Bros. passed through our burgh last week enroute to McClelland creek.
The wolves are quite numerous in our community now, and are making raids on the farmers' calves and chickens.
I wonder what our young gentlemen are doing with the proceeds of

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, Wagons Steel Ranges and Stoves.
McKullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpaulins and Wagon Covers.

their regular "visits?" Girls, do you know?
Mr. B. L. Merrel, wife and daughter were in our city Sunday.
Our people are enjoying moderately fair health and the privilege of basking in the warm sunshine—fighting weeds and sand burrs.
Politics—hot—will soon be the theme, and "curbstone orators" will be happy, it seems;
Candidates, too, will be conspicuous as stars,
And every old nester will be smoking cigars.
We (ourselves) are glad to note that H. D. R. has announced as a candidate for treasurer. Hurrah for him! We will deliver a few vociferous yells in his direction in November.
"CHIPS."
Protracted Meeting.
The protracted meeting now in progress at the Christian church will continue over Sunday. The subjects for the sermon will be selected from the following list of subjects:
"The Foolishness of God."
"Reformatory Movements."
"Our Differences and Agreements;
or an Infallibly Safe Course."
"Baptism; Its Action and Design."
"Heart-felt Religion."
"Sanctification."
"Christian Union."
Three or more converts will be baptised tonight.
Ladies will do well to examine my fine line of organdies at extremely low prices. Morris Rosenfield.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia; while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., write: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies, comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used." 25 and 50 cents per bottle at J. D. Stocking's drug store.
Fourth of July Celebration.
The committees are working faithfully to make the celebration one of enjoyment, and the occasion will no doubt be largely attended. Following is the program mapped out at present:
Grand parade, 9 a. m.
Flag raising.
Song by Glee Club—"Star Spangled Banner."
Prayer.
Reading of Declaration of Independence.
Song by Glee Club.
Speeches by J. M. Browning and others.
Song by Glee Club—"Columbia."
Benediction.
Dinner, 1:30.
Installation, 3 p. m.
Baseball, sack race, foot race, wheelbarrow race, fat man's race, donkey race.
"Just lovely," can be heard from every lady who inspects our fine line of organdies, lawns and challies. Call at Morris Rosenfield's.
W. W. Bridgers, formerly a typo in Clarendon, has been nominated by the democrats of the 96th district as a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Bridgers is now editor of the El Paso Graphic.
Hot summer months will soon be with us. Prepare yourself at Morris Rosenfield's, leaders in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, etc.

→**ROBT. SAWYER,**←
Dealer in
LUMBER,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc
Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.
CLARENDON, TEXAS.
G. C. HARTMAN,
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery and
GASOLINE AND OIL STOVES.
Roofing Paint, Machine Oil and Binder
Twine.
All kinds of Flue work, Tin Work and Repairing.
Clarendon, Texas.
Agent for McMullen wire fencing, poultry and hog netting.

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.

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

I. E. JONES & JACQUES
General Grocers.
Buy and Sell All Kinds of Produce.
Clarendon, Texas.

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

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

Read The **INDUSTRIAL WEST**
and keep posted on Local and General news.

Claude Locals.

Claude Eagle. Mr. Riddle, of Elmont, Grayson county, is visiting with Kight Bros.

Dr. Warner reports the arrival of a fine nine pound boy at F. H. Hill's.

The Claude prohibition class will give an ice cream supper Saturday night June 25th. Come.

The members of the Baptist church had a business meeting at the court house Thursday evening.

Mr. O. C. Davis and Miss Cofer drove over from Panhandle Thursday, returning the same day.

Miss Cora Mills is an applicant for the position of teacher in the 2nd grade department of our school.

Bivens Bros. had the misfortune to lose eight head of cattle by lightning this week. They were found dead beside a wire fence.

Walter Ray reports finding a child's gold ring. The owner can have same by identifying the property and paying for this notice.

Prof. W. E. Gee, of Memphis, was interviewing our school trustees this week in regard to the principalship of our school for the coming term.

Plenty of rain now and grass plenty and fine. The lakes have some water in them, but not enough to make sure of stock water for the summer.

Mr. J. F. Slay has secured a contract to sink several wells for Geo. Tyng on his ranch near Pampa. This will be a long job as the wells will most likely be pretty deep.

The county commissioners were in session this week but we were unable to get a report of their work in time for this issue of the EAGLE, but will give our readers a full report next week.

Mr. Burke, of Pilot Point, is visiting his niece, Mrs. C. O. Kight, this week. He is also prospecting in this part of the Panhandle and will probably invest in some real estate before returning home.

Dr. Warner was called to Panhandle this week to see the children of Mr. Holman and Mr. Gray, living south of there. He reports them in a very critical condition with but little hope of their recovery.

Ben Christian moved out, this week, to the new house erected for him on the J J ranch. Mrs. Christian turned the post office over to J. T. Roper until the department can arrange for her successor.

The county commissioners gave Wolf & Moore the contract for putting the third coat of paint on the court house. Consideration \$25. The county can congratulate itself on the low price at which they secured this work.

The cattle business is looking up a little and inquiries are a little more plentiful than for some time back. While the war scare may cause money to be a little scarce and temporarily force the price of cattle down for a short time, yet the increasing demand for cattle will not permit the price to remain down long. The cattle supply is now hardly equal to the demands and with the ending of hostilities in Cuba, which will probably come soon, the demand for cattle to re-stock that devastated country will be such as to send the price skyward again.

The present war has already cost the taxpayers of this country about \$300,000,000, and the lowest estimate for a year is \$600,000,000. The current expenses of the government will amount to about as much. This will make about \$1,200,000,000 which the people will have to pay for government expenses for a single year. The owners of vast accumulated wealth, however, will pay but little, and none if they can help it, so that honest taxpayers will bear the burden alone.

"Tell the class what an island is, Sammy." "Yes'm; an island is a body of land surrounded by United States battleships."

The employes of the Singer sewing machine works at South Bend, Ind., are striking for a return to the scale of wages of 1892. Over 1,000 workers are out.

Loyalty to the country does not require a man to be blind to the faults or mistakes of his country's servants.

Philippine Products.

The five leading products of the Philippine islands are sugar, hemp, tobacco, copper and coffee, and their importance from a revenue standpoint is in the order named.

The sugar production has gradually increased until in 1894 it reached 261,686 tons, and the average increase per annum is since estimated at 15,000 tons. According to this estimate the production for 1897 would be a trifle over 300,000 tons.

The principal amount comes from the provinces adjoining the Manila Bay. The sugar exports go for the most part to Spain and Great Britain, though some come to the United States.

Coffee was introduced into the Philippines from Brazil, and when properly cultivated is very productive and of an excellent quality. On account of the disturbances of recent years there has been a falling off in its production, but with peace restored the islands would yield about 2,500 tons per annum. There are two kinds, the Manila and Zamboanga, the former being regarded as the more valuable, both for home consumption and export.

The hemp from the Philippines is produced from a species of the banana plant. It is used in the manufacture of a highly prized cordage, and also in the production of a variety of fabrics and ornaments. In 1893 the total export was 97,787 tons and was valued at something over ten million dollars.

Tobacco stands next in importance, and the quality of the Manila brand is far-famed. By the majority of dealers it is regarded as equal to the celebrated Havana, and by some it is regarded as decidedly superior. In 1893 about 11,000 tons of leaf tobacco was exported, and nearly 140,000,000 cigars.

The copra, a species of the coconut, is produced in great quantities and is highly prized by the natives and others. The export in 1893 was 11,500 tons.

In addition to the foregoing, maize, sweet potatoes, yams, ground nuts, gourds, Irish potatoes, peas, are grown in great abundance. Here are found all the tropical fruits and plants.

As to mineral products, gold is found in paying quantities, and iron is found in abundance and of an excellent quality. There are two large coal fields, one in Southern Luzon and the other in the western slopes of Cebu.

Texas Populists. The Missouri World, commenting on Texas and populism, has the following to say:

The populists, in a straight fight, polled 173,000 votes in Texas in 1894, nearly as many as there are populists in both Kansas and Nebraska. Yet the fusionists who got into Congress and state offices in Kansas and Nebraska appear as the leaders of the party in the nation.

The prominence their official position gives them causes them to be looked upon by a large per cent. of the people of all parties as the national leaders of the party, and their opinions as to party policy are given undue weight. This is another drawback caused by fusion. These men who now appear as leaders of the peoples party, and to the discredit of the party in most instances, when, as a matter of fact, the real leaders, if we recognize such a thing as a leader, are mostly men who as yet are not in office because they will not barter the party away for position. Don't think for a moment that among the 173,000 populists of Texas there are not plenty of men with enough brains to fill any position in nation or state. We single out Texas because it has more populist voters than any other state, and yet has not a populist leader of national reputation, although it likely contains the greatest leaders to be found in the peoples party—they simply haven't the national reputation. Now don't look upon as a leader a populist who happens to be elected to Congress or a state office by fusion. Look upon him as a prominent populist—prominent because his office makes him prominent.

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That Crack New York Regiment.

New York has a crack regiment called the "Seventh." Its members are from the upper ten crowd, and when the recent call for troops was considered, 1063 out of 1067 of its members voted not to respond.

Their reply is that they "do not wish to mix in the ranks with social inferiors," but the colonel says the regiment "will continue to furnish officers and soldiers" for the army. Officers spawned in such an atmosphere can never be patriots, but the "social inferiors" of New York snobs will not be as ready hereafter to enlist as patriotic defenders of a country which is really controlled by contemptible cowards such as these in the Seventh Regiment of New York. The real defenders of a country are those who own a home—and only a home—with loved ones in it to patriotically defend.—Ex

The bosses at Washington have at last agreed on a war revenue and bond measure. Its just about what Wall street dictated two months ago, but the delay has given time for lots of speculation in some of the articles affected by the tax.—Chicago Express.

The democracy in Kansas has given away its birthright, and has not received for it even a mess of pottage. A party that can't make as good a deal as Esau is in mighty hard luck.—Kansas City Star (Dem.)

National Educational Association.

In reference to the above association, Prof. Alex Hogg publishes the following:

The National Educational Association, meeting this year in the national capital, July 6 to 12, will be the greatest gathering of the nation's greatest educators since the inauguration of the same in 1864, with that western teacher, Zalmon Richardson, as president.

I write to try to bring before the teachers of Texas in this part of the state the many advantages offered by this association to them, and if possible to induce some of them to avail themselves of this, an opportunity of a life-time. There are to the close student, the enquiring teacher, presented fifteen distinct departments, viz.: School superintendence, normal schools, elementary schools, higher instruction, industrial education, art education, kindergarten instruction, music education, secondary education, business education, child study, physical education, natural science instruction, school administration. All these departments rest upon the council of education.

These departments have their separate halls for meetings; hence each visitor or teacher can select that study or subject upon which he wishes enlightenment—instruction—and apply his time to it.

Aside from and in addition to all these advantages for gaining literary or book knowledge, Washington City is a great study of itself. Whether we turn our attention to its natural features, its streets, its parks and its water fronts, or to the one thousand and one collections of art, its galleries, its universities, its theaters, its hotels, and its numerous costly public buildings, Washington City, to the student, the sight-seer, or the pleasure seeker is the most wonderful city of our wonderful western world.

The hotels have made reasonable rates, and there are more than twenty hotels, all good enough for anybody. The railroads have extended favorable rates—one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, with the usual lay over privileges. Once in Washington City and you are in a short ride of the great Atlantic cities, the mountain and seaboard resorts.

Those reduced rates are not restricted to teachers, but are open to all persons, hence it will be a good opportunity for many going east, whether on business or pleasure, to avail themselves of these liberal rates. It is suggested that those intending to attend this meeting should at once set about making preparations and not to wait until after the State Teachers' Association meeting in Galveston June 27, 28 and 29. An act worthy of imitation was performed by the Tarrant County Teachers' Association. They sent at their own expense two of their number as delegates to the department superintendents' meeting at Chattanooga, February 22, 23 and 24. This liberal action is commended to other teachers, not only of our counties but of our cities.

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STATE PLATFORM

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

Preamble.

We demand a change of administration in Texas for the reasons that during the twenty-three years in which the Democratic party has had control of this state it has squandered our resources, and done in violation of its obligations 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 level of 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. It is 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 schools, so that the same will be indefinitely extinguished. Instead of remaining as a perpetual benefit to posterity, as desired by our ancestors, though needlessly multiplying courts, it has failed to enforce the laws by refusing to report to the judiciary in our criminal procedure; it has rendered necessary reversals of the judgments of convictions against notorious criminals to such an extent that our courts of final resort have been subjected to gross abuse, and the administration of our laws has been brought into such contempt as to invite mobs to deeds of violence, to the shame and disgrace of our state. We denounce the present administration of this state as being purely personal and dominated by ring rule as is evidenced by the payment of salaries to officials, the payment of 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 continue in office until 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 substitute the following declaration of principles of the People's party of Texas in convention assembled at Galveston, Tex., this August 4, 1895.

National Politics.

We endorse the principles of the People's party as set forth in our national platform adopted at St. Louis July 22, 1895.

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 lands; hence we demand that only the improvements and the taxes on such lands be levied 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.

Taxation.

We favor a constitutional amendment exempting 250 of personal property from taxation, and the exemption of 500 of household and kitchen furniture, and the exemption of 600 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 levied 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 5 and 15 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 leasing of our public school funds not otherwise invested, upon the lands of the people of this state, with profit to be shared between the quantity of land and the amount of money.

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

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

General Demands.

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

We demand a free vote by every qualified elector, with reference to national, state, county and local questions.

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 declare the People's party to be in favor of local self-government and that the rights of 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 industrial and moral law work, and that their 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 re-districted 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 \$250, 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 have declared that while the government owns and operates 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.

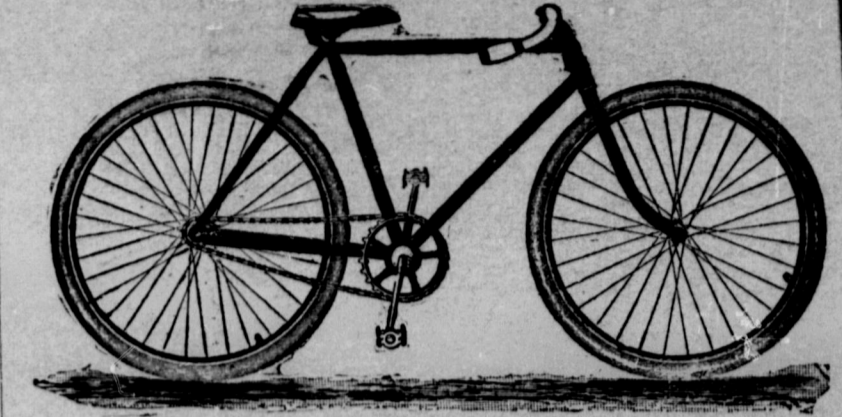
Without committing the party to the advocacy or rejection of government bounties as a principle of policy, we condemn the Democratic party's administration because of their failure to collect from the general government the sign bounty earned by and due to the state.

We favor also the collection by the state of the pro rata of money due Texas on its direct 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 blind, insane 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 servant act as shall correct the inequalities of the present law and give adequate protection to employes.

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