

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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A FEW years ago the farmers of Kansas had their crops, stock and farms covered with mortgages. But since the "campaign of education" waged by populists they have paid off and kept clear of debt. Now because the farmers are not forced to sell their wheat, but are holding for better prices it is the wheat brokers and mill men that are shouting "plutocrat" at the farmer.

Ex-Gov. Hogg Tuesday gave out an interview covering seven pages of type-written manuscript amounting to \$10,000 fee he is to receive for collecting that old claim from the United States government. In the interview he denies most emphatically that he had any knowledge whatever of the existence of the claim during his tenure of office as governor, and that it was while engaged in other professional duties and researches that he accidentally came upon this old claim. Gov. Hogg states that he agreed to make an attempt to collect the claim for 10 per cent, which was readily agreed to by the governor, and the contract followed. He gives a long history of the case from 1836 down, with which most people are now familiar, through correspondence drawn out by Mr. Gibbs. The big ex-governor closes by saying that he is not practicing law for fun but for a living, and that when the legislature meets he shall be glad if they will appoint a committee to investigate all of his fees, contracts, trades, speculations and business affairs, to the end that his critics may find the truth to talk about. It is rather late in the day for Mr. Hogg to begin to court investigations. If it was the thing to do to collect this money for the state, why did not Mr. Culberson, as guardian of the state's affairs, inform our 13 congressmen, who are paid \$65,000 a year to see after our interests?

Heathendom Not Confined to Africa.

Rev. J. T. M. Johnson last Sunday at the Delmar Ave. Baptist church, St. Louis, preached a sermon after studying that city as a mission field. After declaring himself an optimist, he said: "During the past five years the word of God has not prevailed in St. Louis. Evangelical religion has waned. From 1893 to 1898 St. Louis increased in population 150,000. The number added to our churches during that time is less than 1 per cent. The average number of evangelical Christians in the United States is one to four. In St. Louis it is one to 24. Hence we are six times as needy as the average place in our country. Why, even pork-packing, Sabbath-breaking, greed-grabbing, socialistic, anarchistic Chicago is ahead of us. She has 175,000 evangelical Christians to our 25,000. Philadelphia, a city but little larger than our own, has 253,000 evangelical Christians.

"The Master admonished an increase in His kingdom of 30, 60 and a hundred fold. We have barely increased one-tenth of one per cent. Sad fact.

"In the district of this city including Chouteau avenue and Cass ave., and from Twenty-third street to the river, there are 125,000 residents and 25,000 boarders. Out of that 150,000 people, 135,000 have not entered the door of a church or Sunday school within five years.

"Within the same district there are only three evangelical churches,

"During the past five years only nine churches have been added to St. Louis. These churches aggregate a membership of 500. The established churches have increased their membership scarcely a thousand. There are 75,000 more children here than there were five years ago, yet there are fewer in the Sunday schools than then. Our public schools are full and overflowing, while our Sunday schools are decreasing."

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and the largest of the three is Dr. Spencer's, which has about 200 members. What a field for earnest lovers of truth and righteousness! I have not seen a greater between the Pyramids of Egypt and the glaciers of Alaska.

"There are 4,000,000 Baptists in the United States, an average of one to 15 inhabitants; while in St. Louis we have only one Baptist to every 140. In Missouri we have 150,000 Baptists, one to every 20 persons, while in Missouri's metropolis there is only one to every 140 people. These figures are approximately true of other evangelical churches.

Chairman Bradley's Propositions.

Chairman Bradley is out in the following:
The populists of Texas recognize the political revolution now on in Texas as a non-partisan uprising against the recent record exposure of bad state government and Mr. Sayers' unqualified endorsement of those things in his Tyler speech; as an uprising of the farmers and business men against the Sayers proposition to loan our immense school fund to outside states.

I hereby declare Oct. 22, Mud-sillers' Day, in every county in Texas, and advise and request:

1. That all the opposition element meet that day, at the court house of their respective counties, and read the Crane, Culberson, Gibbs and Darden letters; Carlisle's letter to Dr. Lott, and Mr. Sayers' proposition on loan of school fund.

2. Where there is no opposition candidate for the legislature, that one be brought out.

3. Where there are two opposition candidates for any office that one be withdrawn.

4. That a campaign ticket committee be selected and a manager for each voting box. In all these things, that independent democrats and republicans be on a parity with populists and also in an honest business administration of the state government by Gov. Gibbs. That all men joining in the non-partisan protest be considered entitled to equal consideration as an endorsement of their patriotism.

J. S. BRADLEY,
Chairman People's Party.

One of the biggest hearted and biggest braided men in Texas is Col. H. L. Bentley of Abilene. Although a lawyer from his early youth he has been a staunch people's man, a sincere, earnest reformer. Col. Bentley is a man of varied talents and prodigious capacity for work. He is fitted for any important office within the gift of the people. His thorough familiarity with the conditions of Western Texas especially, for years past, peculiarly qualify him for the office. His management of the Nugent campaign in '94 impressed the people of Texas with his exceptional ability as an organizer. No one who knows Col. Bentley questions either his ability or his honesty. He is incorruptible.—Dublin Progress.

Speeches of Candidates for County Judge.

The following speeches were made at the court house last week by the two candidates for county judge, Mr. Isaac Smith leading as follows:

Ladies, fellow citizens: I am not so anxious to talk as some may suppose, but I do want to make a few remarks. I want to announce to you that I am a candidate for county judge of Donley County. Now, is it necessary for me to apologize for being a candidate? There are a few men in this county that seem to think that I am trespassing, for presuming to be a candidate. I would not have been a candidate at all, but for my friends, the people of this county who have solicited me to become a candidate and I have consented to make the race, and I appear before you this evening in that attitude. I don't know whether it is amiss in me to want to be a candidate. I learned a long time ago that the constitution of our country allowed a man twenty-one years old to be a candidate for any office in the gift of the people. I am before you to exercise that right. We have laws enough. You have heard the laws explained on some lines. We have laws covering every case almost that you could imagine. We have laws to punish for violation of law. We have laws to regulate people all over this state, even for the Panhandle. The laws of this state apply for the people in the Panhandle now.

We are entirely dependent upon the actions of the jury in this country. Our citizens ought to be educated on that subject. Now we have the grand jury

in this country. A great many people think it is almost a farce and it amounts to almost a nuisance. The grand jury is a humbug in some countries. The jury needs to be educated. Fellow citizens, you under the sound of my voice, know that we have the grand jury for ten days, for two weeks, at an expense to the county, and they find a handful of indictments against citizens in this county for violations of the law. Are the grand jury fools? Are the people who serve on these grand juries fools: bad men? None of you will pretend to say that. When they find a handful of indictments and report them to the court, what do you expect? You understand that some men have violated the laws of Texas and of this county. You expect them to be brought before the court and the law administered to them, as it is. That has not been done. I am not going to accuse anybody of not administering the law. I do not care what excuse you make for it. Last year in this county there were twenty odd indictments, and how many of them have been convicted? Somehow or other they all get clear. The indictments are thrown out in court. I hear the complaint all over the country that men are not fined. The grand jury indicts them, and that is the last of them. Whose fault is it? I don't charge it to any man. Judge White is a gentleman. I regard him as a gentleman and a good man, but something has happened that these things do occur in the county court, in the justice court, and perhaps in the district court. Is it the fault of the juries? If so, are they bad men? Are a portion of them bad men? If so, how come them on the bench? Who put them there? I want a change. May be it is because I want an office. I do not want him to think hard of me. If it turns out that I beat him I don't want him to get mad at it. The Judge told the people out here at the picnic that I had charged him with being a judge fourteen years. He said that was all right. He said that was long enough. If I understood him aright, that that was long enough for one to be county judge, to fill that office, that if he were out of the way he would give other men a chance—young men. I am not as young as he thinks I ought to be, or he would get out of the way. But fellow citizens, I am told by some men that "you will be beat," that "you will not be elected." Some of Judge White's friends tell me that. They are pretty cheeky fellows. They tell me "you will be beat." "Well," said I, "how do you know? How did you find that out?" "Why, all these gamblers and saloon men, whisky men in the county, are agin you; all agin you. Going to be beat because they are agin you." What are they "agin" me for? Why, I have not said a word about them, I have not talked about them, made no charges against them, but I will tell you what I say right here now, while I think of it, and then you can conclude how they come to be against me. I want to say to this crowd, or to any crowd in Donley county, that I have no kick against a saloon man in this county, or in the state of Texas. If he pays his money to buy his license for the sale of intoxicating liquor, he has a perfect right to do so; but there is a law regulating your business, saloon man, and I want you to act exactly according to law. That is all I have to say to the saloon man. And the gambler, all I have to say on that subject is, I am sorry that there are any gamblers. I am sorry that there are not all good men, and I am sorry that when a man does gamble, while there is a law to punish him for it and fixing a penalty for it, I am sorry it is not done, and if I am elected county judge, I want to say to you now, ignorant as I may be, I promised you to do the best I can to administer justice in any case that comes before me. I sort of count on being elected. I will tell you another thing. I sort of think Judge White's a little bit too old. I reckon he is about as cranky as I am.

When you hear a man say that Uncle Isaac is 89 years old, Judge White is not very far behind me. I remember very well, and the Judge told me that the other day, that he was old enough to be in the war a few years ago, when there was a little trouble at home, he was old enough to be in the war. The only difference was he was over on the other side of the hill, and I was on this side, but that is all right.

But now, if it is true that all these bad fellows claim to be Judge White's friends. They love him, and I do too, but they don't love him as I do, for they want him to be county judge, and I don't.

I thank you for your attention, and more especially will I thank you for your votes when the election comes on. The only thing in the world that I'll lack in being elected is getting votes enough.

Judge White responded as follows:
Fellow citizens, I would like to have left this hall without saying a word. I didn't intend to, but the brother made some insinuations that need answering, or some of you might go out of this hall thinking that I was a very bad man.

In regard to the enforcement of the law, those on the outside who know nothing of the enforcement of the law; think it very easy. Before you have a conviction, you have got to have the evidence. If a party is convicted and thinks he has been wrongly treated, he appeals it and it goes to the higher court. If you will follow the statistics of Donley county and inquire about convictions you will find there are more

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—CLARENDON, TEXAS.—

convictions in Donley county than any other county in this part of the state. Now then, with all those things a judge can't get up here and say he will do this, that, or the other. No, he has got to await the circumstances. If a jury says a criminal is to be acquitted the judge cannot help it. That is the end of it. He cannot grant a new trial, as he can in a civil case. As far as this last session, every man acquitted was acquitted by a jury.

I have never heard a gambler say he would vote for me. I have never heard a saloon man say he would vote for me. I don't know whether their votes will be cast for me, but their votes will count as fast as any man's. Mr. Smith has been to see them, to try and get their votes, and knows just how they are going to vote.

He doesn't want office. His friends push him into it. He held various offices in Kentucky. He was sheriff and member of the legislature; came to Texas; to Donley county, ran for commissioner, was elected. For some reason didn't run next time. Two years ago he ran for representative of this district, was defeated in the convention. Now he has run for county judge, which he has a perfect right to do. I have no objection to that, but it seems to me there is a willingness. I know that under democratic rule and precedent, perhaps, rotation in office is the general rule, and, by the way, I never said I didn't want to hold office any longer, for if I said that my standing up here would be a lie. The office of judge is a peculiar one, and you all know that in counties and districts where they get good judges they hold them a long time; the rule doesn't apply. If they are competent, honest and able they are elected term after term. If they are not they reject them, and sometimes an equally honest man like my friend Veale wants an office, and then the one that gets the most votes is elected. It seems to me that where honesty, and especially is admitted, when it is, that there is no objection to parties running for office as often as they desire. If the other man wins, that is all right.

Of course, it is expected of every candidate to blow his own horn. That is something very repugnant to me, and I hardly feel that it is necessary, because I have lived in this county since any white man almost, and those who have come in since know me and know all about me. My acts have been discussed by my friends and my enemies, and just what I am is known by all of the old citizens, and the new ones can find it out if they take the trouble. If you have a case at court and want to show that a certain witness is not of good reputation and cannot be believed, how do you do it? You don't make him testify to it. You summon his neighbors, and what they testify to governs. That is a test I am willing to be governed by that race. If my neighbors say that I am not capable, that I ought to be removed, that somebody else is better for the office, I will indeed run to get out. All a voter has to do if he wants to refer to a man's honesty or capacity is to go to the neighbors where he lives, and he will find out very soon his character by the reputation the neighbors give him. Crime is crushed out by law. There is no one who can make a decree and say that this, that, or the other thing shall be done. The people rule, and if the people in their night say that such a thing shall be put down, it will be put down. If juries are lenient, such a crime as that will still exist. There are different kinds of crimes. There are crimes that are evil in themselves, such

H. D. RAMSEY,
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Toilet Articles,
Stationery
and
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White Lead, Pure
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Mixed Paints.
WINDOW GLASS
AND PUTTY.

as theft, murder, forgery, arson. If the proof can be obtained, it is no trouble to get conviction. There are crimes which are not evil in themselves, such as selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, gambling, and many other of these crimes denominated misdemeanors. In all new countries it is difficult to control that sort of crime until the people have been educated up to it. In this county we are gradually coming up to that point. You cannot make a reform on the jump. Reforms come slowly. The people have got to be gradually educated to the fact that such crimes are a hindrance to the progress of the community, and then they will be put down. Until the people are educated to that point, and until the juries will convict, all that can be done is to hammer away, and by the mere force of hammering away the people will come to the point where they will convict. It is by a sort of evolution. You cannot do it at once. When a man says he will he promises what he can never perform in this way. He is leading you astray by promises. It is better to tell you the truth and then let you judge for yourselves if that which is done is necessary. I question very much whether it is possible for any man to do more than the judges of the courts of this county have done, both the district and the county courts. You all know who have been in attendance upon the district courts, and I think the proportion in all the courts in the states is that upon an average about one-tenth of all the indictments that are found convictions are made. In the great majority of the cases that are tried, the defendants are acquitted; not all who are guilty. The laws of the land require that certain evidence shall be produced, and until that is produced no man can be convicted legally.

"I can't see how any family lives without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says J. R. Adams, a well known druggist, of Geneva, Ala., in a letter inquiring the price of a dozen bottles, that he might not only have it for use in his own family, but supply it to his neighbors. The reason some people get along without it, is because they do not know its value, and what a vast amount of suffering it will save. Wherever it becomes known and used, it is recognized as a necessity, for it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon for children and adults. For sale by Dr. Stocking.

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STATE DOINGS.

Latest Events of Inter-Happening With-in Lone Star.

Want Them Mustered Out.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 3.—At a largely attended mass meeting of citizens held yesterday afternoon to take steps to secure the release of San Antonio volunteers who have applied to be mustered out, the following resolution was offered by Hon. A. W. Houston and adopted:

Resolved, by the citizens of San Antonio in mass meeting assembled, that Gov. Chas. A. Culberson be and he is hereby earnestly petitioned to use his personal and official influence with the officers of the seventh army corps with headquarters at Jacksonville, Fla., to have applications for discharge made by men in the first regiment of Texas volunteers infantry promptly forwarded through military channels to the war department at Washington with the official approval or disapproval of the officers whose duty it is to act upon such applications.

Resolved further, that the war department be and is respectfully petitioned to institute such investigation as may be necessary to fix the responsibility for the suppression or delay of many applications for discharge from said regiment which have been made by men and forwarded by company commanders and yet have not within a reasonable time reached the war department.

Resolved further, that we have full confidence in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and solicit his co-operation in furthering the purposes of these resolutions.

Annual Report.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 3.—The railroad commission has received the annual report of the Texas and Pacific and Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

The report shows the following gross earnings, \$8,112,625.24, operating expenses \$5,768,234.78, net earnings \$2,344,390.46, income from other sources \$123,875.97, total income \$2,474,266.43. Charges to income interest on funded debt \$1,280,185.83, taxes \$208,800.16, permanent improvements besides those included in operating expenses \$521,787.87, rental paid for lease of road \$13,500, other charges \$54,780.20, total charges from income \$2,079,054.06. Net income for the year \$395,212.37, balance brought forward from last year \$652,886.75, surplus on June 30, 1898, \$1,048,099.12.

Industrial School.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 3.—Father Keller of the Holy Rosary church has founded the first industrial school for colored children in Galveston. The new building was blessed yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of the clergy of the city and a large crowd of persons of both races. It was the day of the feast of the Holy Rosary, in honor of which occasion there was solemn high mass in the morning, celebrated by Father Lowry of St. Patrick's church, and assisted by other priests of the city.

Soldier Dies.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 3.—Private Eugene P. Minter of company M, fourth volunteer infantry, died at Fort Sam Houston suddenly yesterday morning. He complained Saturday night of bowel trouble, but nothing serious developed. His father is W. A. Minter of Abilene, Tex., and is one of the county officials. The young man was only 21 years of age, a printer by occupation. He was esteemed highly by both officers and men.

Two Casualties.

Itasca, Tex., Oct. 3.—A. H. Fuller of Covington was here Saturday with cotton at the cotton yards. His team got frightened and he jumped out of the wagon and broke one leg, rendering him almost unconscious for quite a while. Later he was carried home to Covington.

About 12 o'clock last night a doctor was summoned to Covington to help dress Jesse Watson's skull that had been crushed with a rock by a young man, whose name was not learned.

Texas State Fair Opening.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 3.—The thirteenth annual exhibition of the Texas State Fair and Dallas exposition was opened Saturday by Lieut. Gov. Jester. The attendance was said to be the largest ever known on the opening day of any year.

Died in Ambulance.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 3.—David S. Green died Saturday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock while being transferred in an ambulance from the Hutchins house to St. Joseph's infirmary. Mr. Green was 53 years of age and a wealthy citizen of Bastrop.

Many Casualties.

Hillsboro, Tex., Oct. 4.—Saturday evening and Sunday were perhaps the most remarkable ever known in this county for killing and serious accidents.

Willis Russell was caught in a band at Stevens' cotton gin near Osceola and his leg was broken in three places. His hip was broken, his arm lacerated and he received internal injuries. He died Monday.

Henry Harder and A. H. Fuller jumped out of wagons at Itasca and their legs were broken.

Sunday evening Mrs. Jim Head tried to kindle a fire with kerosene. She and her 2-year-old daughter were burned trying to put out the fire. The house caught fire, but was extinguished.

At Brigman's gin a county convict named Clarke Crayton in attempting to escape was shot through the heart. He snatched the guard's pistol and ran. The guard seized a Winchester and, falling to overtake him, fired and killed him at 200 yards.

Two colored men had a fight near Brandon. One of them received three serious cuts and one who tried to be peacekeeper was cut in the hand.

Projected Railway.

Gainesville, Tex., Oct. 4.—For the past two weeks a surveying corps for a new railroad has been at work here. The parties have all been very reticent, and although they went to work last Monday southwest of the city surveying a line, nothing could be learned from them as to what they proposed to do.

The name of the contemplated railroad is to be known as the Texas Western and Circle Belt railroad. The company has in mind to build 900 miles of road extending southwest to Abilene, thence south to San Antonio, east to Galveston, north to Dallas, back to Gainesville, making the beginning of the terminus. Messrs. Ormand & Cook of Colorado are the contractors, and Mr. Donaldson of St. Louis is at the head of the surveying party. The company is backed by London, Paris and New York capital, and seem to mean business. They have already purchased 20,000 acres of coal land in Young and Stephens counties, and have with them a strong corps of engineers. They propose to build first 150 miles of road, beginning at Gainesville, at the present time, provided, they say, they meet with the proper encouragement here.

Great interest is being manifested in the enterprise by Gainesville people.

New Telephone Line.

Denison, Tex., Oct. 4.—The Conway Telephone company is now building a line from Tishomingo to Denison. The line is constructed as far as Emet, and will come down the Washita river from there to Linn, from Linn to Cumberland, Cliff, Grantham and small towns in that section, then across country to Mead and to Colbert, and from Colbert to Denison. This is the same line that now runs from Tishomingo to Oakland and from Oakland to Ardmore. It will connect every town in the Chickasaw nation by telephone in the near future, and it is expected that it will be in operation into Denison by the middle of December, or perhaps before that time.

New Marshal.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 4.—Mr. George H. Green of Dallas was yesterday appointed United States marshal for the northern district of Texas by President McKinley. Mr. Green came in from a day of sight-seeing at the fair, and on his way home was apprised of his good fortune.

The following telegram of congratulation from Washington awaited him: Hearty congratulations on your appointment of marshal northern district. E. H. R. GREEN.

A Mistrial.

Waco, Tex., Oct. 4.—The jury in the case of the state of Texas vs. Jim Bob Crow failed to agree after being kept together for six days. The trial was removed here from Milam county, and occupied the court several days last week in the trial. Over sixty witnesses, brought here from Milam county, testified. Monday the jury was discharged and the case continued to the next term of court.

Five Days Overdue.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 4.—The British steamer Consols came in yesterday from Tyne, Scotland, five days overdue. She encountered three storms in crossing the Atlantic and saved eight lives from the schooner Jasper of Nassau, which was drifting helplessly.

Positive Proof.

Texarkana, Tex., Oct. 4.—The police of this city have positive proof that the bodies of the twin babies found in a creek near this city on Saturday were brought here, and it has been discovered from what place they came. Further information upon the subject is withheld.

The cyclone did \$500,000 damage around Brunswick, Ga.

Emperor of Austria fears a crisis.

Jacksboro Fair.

Jacksboro, Tex., Oct. 1.—The largest attendance since the opening of the Jack county fair passed through the gates yesterday. The management appointed judges for all the different departments.

The mule races drew another large crowd to the grand stand. The association race for 2-year-olds, half-mile dash, was spoiled by Casburn, who was leading the race, leaving the track and jumping the high fence and was followed by the others, but the riders, seeing what had happened, by hard work held their colts to the track. Another feature of the races was an entry of three young ladies for a purse of \$10 given by the association for the most graceful rider, which was won by Miss Whitlow.

Incendiary Attempt.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1.—About 11:30 last night fire was discovered in the Southern hotel, on Front street, near the railroad crossing. It was extinguished before any considerable damage had been done. The fire is alleged by those in charge of the hotel to have been incendiary origin, as coal oil was found sprinkled over the floor in the neighborhood where the flames broke out. The house was filled with guests at the time of the discovery of the fire, but few were awakened. This same hotel was burned up about a year ago. The police are investigating last night's fire, but there is no clew to the alleged incendiary.

Fontaine Remanded.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 1.—George de Fontaine, charged by warrant with passing large sums of counterfeit money, was taken before the United States commissioner for a preliminary hearing. He waived examination and was bound over to the federal grand jury. The prisoner's bond was fixed at \$10,000, and being unable to find sureties he went back to jail. The accused came here from Vicksburg, Miss., ten years ago and is a member of John Brown camp of United Confederate Veterans. He claims to be a kinsman of Lamar Fontaine, the well known writer, who resides at Yazoo City, Miss.

Delegates Appointed.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 1.—Gov. Culberson appointed the following delegates to the national road parliament, which will convene in the auditorium on the grounds of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, at Omaha, Neb., on the 8th inst.: W. A. Shaw of Dallas county, J. L. Ray of Wood county, J. M. McKinney of Milam county, B. J. Kendrick of McLennan county, C. W. Stewart of Tarrant county, John H. Boyd of Johnson county, J. L. Greer of Collin county and B. F. Rogers of Anderson county.

Record Breaker.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 1.—When the stamp window was closed for the day yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock it was found that the sale of stamps during the month of September had approximated \$14,300. This breaks the record. The sales during any month previous were during October, 1896, when they passed the \$14,000 mark. Last month, however, eclipses that, with some \$200 or \$300 to spare.

At Mineola.

Mineola, Tex., Oct. 1.—Capt. Robert H. Bruce of Troop M, Roosevelt's rough riders, arrived here from Montauk Point on a sixty-day furlough. His family, consisting of a wife and three children, live here; also his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bruce.

Capt. Bruce has secured a transfer from the volunteers to the regular United States army and has been assigned to the twelfth United States infantry.

Strike Ended.

Cleburne, Tex., Oct. 1.—The laundry workers' strike was harmoniously adjusted by the proprietors of both steam laundries acceding to the demands of the union, and all employees are now going ahead with their duties as if no breach had ever existed. The demands of the laundry workers' union contemplated raises of salaries aggregating some \$10 or \$12 per week in each laundry.

The French mail steamer Lafayette, having on board Spanish troops from Santiago de Cuba, has arrived at Corona. An officer died of yellow fever en route.

United States must pay expenses of volunteers, so says Acting Comptroller Mitchell.

Hogg at Home.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 1.—Ex-Gov. James S. Hogg and daughter, Miss Ima, arrived here from their visit to Hawaii Thursday night. The big ex-governor is in robust health and expressed himself as having had a most enjoyable trip. He will study up the political situation in the state as rapidly as possible and it is not improbable that he will have something to say on the subject before a great while.

Killed in a Caboose.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 30.—The remains of C. B. Wolf were brought here yesterday from Sanderson, Tex., on a special train. Wolf was a brakeman on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and was accidentally shot in the caboose of his train at Sanderson Wednesday afternoon.

At the inquest held here Conductor J. M. Wall of Valentine testified that Wolf was standing at a desk and that he (Wolf) took his pistol from a cupboard and laid it on the desk in front of Wolf. It was discharged accidentally and the bullet penetrated Wolf's head, killing him instantly. Wolf's remains have been shipped to his home at Crystal Springs, Miss., for interment. He was 29 years of age, a member of the O. R. C. and an Elk.

Run Over.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 30.—Coroner Matt Johnson returned from Manchaca, fifteen miles south of here on the International and Great Northern bringing with him a leg, arm and head of a man run over by a southbound passenger train. From effects found on his person he was a shoemaker by trade, and his home in Austin. He is about 60 years old, and as yet has not been recognized. His name was not in papers found on him. Justice Johnson was informed that deceased was walking along the track and did not get off as the train approached.

Died in Jail.

Pastrop, Tex., Sept. 30.—Ceverio Estrada, who was shot out at Red Rock one day last week, died here in jail. An inquest was held by Justice Jenkins and the verdict rendered that he came to his death as a result of insanity and a gunshot wound. Sheriff Davis and Jailer Nash have seen to it that he received every attention, both medical and otherwise. It was a dreary, pitiful sight to see the coffin with one weeping woman and three little children, who can not speak English, but who try to tell that it is "my man," and the index finger pointed at the coffin says the rest.

Casket Found.

Navasota, Tex., Sept. 30.—Yesterday morning the top of a metallic casket was discovered in Bridge lane, a thoroughfare in town. It seems the street now runs over what was once a cemetery and the wagon track had cut down several feet. The casket had a small piece recently broken out, disclosing the remains of a man dressed in a broadcloth suit. It is said to be the body of Dr. W. L. Crenshaw, killed by being thrown from his horse about 30 years ago. The body was reinterred in the city cemetery.

Went to Dallas.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 30.—Adj. Gen. A. P. Wozencraft went to Dallas. He will aid in the work of getting matters in shape for the mustering out of the second Texas volunteer infantry regiment. When the arms now in use by the troops are turned over to the government authorities, Adj. Gen. Wozencraft will endeavor to get them for Texas in order that the work of reorganizing the Texas volunteer guard may be proceeded with.

No Violation of Law.

Galveston, Te., Sept. 30.—Gov. Culberson telegraphed Sheriff Thomas, asking if the boxing contest between Jim Hall and Tom McCarthy violated the law, and if so to prosecute the guilty parties. The contest was given by a chartered club. Only members were present. No admission was charged. You simply paid \$3 to become a member of the club. The contest was for no championship, but it was a ten-round draw. County Attorney Edward D. May finds that the law has not been violated.

Two Men Hurt.

Jacksboro, Tex., Sept. 30.—At the oil mills yesterday the scaffold on which the stone masons were working fell and broke both legs of Ira Light and a Mr. Wells had one leg broken. This is the second accident happening at this building within the last ten days, a rock falling on a man a few days ago and hurting him badly.

Delinquent Record.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 30.—The comptroller's department has received the delinquent tax record of Dallas county for the years 1884 to 1897. This record comprises 1790 pages and is twice as large as any other record in the state, and is compiled very accurately and neatly.

Arm Mutilated.

Kennedale, Tex., Sept. 30.—Jas. Anderson, a laborer at Hudson's gin, two miles south of this place, had his left arm fearfully mutilated by being caught in the saws.

Oil Mill Completed.

Abilene, Tex., Sept. 30.—The oil mill has been completed. The mill is of 60 tons capacity per day, instead of 40 tons, as originally contemplated.

GEN. ROSSER'S UNIFORM.

In a Flannel Shirt, Shoulder Straps and a String Around His Hat.

From the Richmond (Va.) Times: Among the Virginians who have recently visited Washington there has been no more striking figure and none on whom more eyes were turned in admiring gaze than the stalwart form and sunburned, swarthy countenance of General Thomas L. Rosser. A newly appointed officer asked Rosser where he was going to have his uniforms made. "They will cost you a lot of money," said he. "I have had six suits made, and they cost me \$700." "I will only need," responded Rosser, "a flannel shirt which I can buy here anywhere on the avenue; a pair of shoulder straps and a string or piece of braid around my hat to designate that I am an officer." "You will have to get a fine horse, general," continued the interlocutor. "Gen. Butler has had a \$400 black stallion presented to him, and other generals have secured fine horses." "Well," replied Rosser, "I have some good stock down on my farm; but from what I learn a horse will not be the suitable thing in Cuba; I think a mule will be best, and it is my expectation to ride a mule." It may be that this confederate veteran with his flannel shirt and string around his hat, bestriding a mule, will not be exactly in trim to court an amorous looking glass or caper nimbly in a lady's chamber to the lascivious pleasing of a lute, but for a Black Douglas ready for the devil's own work in desperate encounter commend us to the "Prince of Albemarle."

The Newest Bustle.

A corset has just been invented with a self-adjusting bustle attachment, which corrects all the faults of the old bustle, and yet is a bustle still. It opens and shuts, and when closed it is so small that it may be easily slipped in a corset box after the corset has been packed. It is a curious looking little affair, made of four pieces of steel, covered with saten, and may be easily adjusted to conform to the natural outlines of the figure. The bustle is as light as a feather and is fastened to the corset just below the waist line, where a hollow is generally seen in the average figure. The corset is provided with little straps, and the bustle is attached to it by means of four fasteners. The two lower fasteners are so arranged that they cause the bustle to add to the fullness of the hips, and at the same time they remedy the faults of the back. The corset is not unlike the other corsets, with the exception that it is specially re-enforced with triple strips to prevent the bones and steels from cutting through the material. Another advantage of this corset bustle is that it is one of the cheapest of the well-made corsets in the market. It can be bought ready made, or of course, in white, gray and black, or can be, of broadened satin or embroidered batiste.—New York Journal.

Aged Whales.

Whales from 300 to 400 years old are sometimes met with. The age is ascertained by the size and number of layers of the whalebone, which increases yearly.

POINTS ON FOOD.

There is an unholy attraction about phenomenally large specimens of vegetables that should be strictly avoided by the sensible housewife. Abnormal growths, though they look very well at a show, are not so well on the table. Much of the flavor is lost in the size, and the vegetable, whatever it may be, has a tendency to be rough and coarse in texture. Vegetables and fruits that have attained a medium size are far more likely to be satisfactory in the eating, and they are also more economical to purchase and to use.

Young housewives are often puzzled that their pies have a knack of sinking down in the middle, while those turned out by more experienced hands are dome-shaped and slightly. The explanation is that the latter have an inverted cup placed in the middle before the fruit and crust is added. This cup prevents the fruit juice from boiling over and also keeps the pie crust from falling in. The juice is, by the time the pie is served, almost all collected beneath the cup, which must be raised by the server before sufficient sirup is obtained.

There is no doubt that stewed fruit is a most wholesome addition to ordinary diet. There are, however, many persons who cannot eat it, either on account of the acidity of the fruit or of the large quantity of sugar required to make it palatable. It should be remembered that sugar does not counteract the acidity of the fruit, it simply disguises it, and if much of it is used it is apt to interfere with the digestive organs. Before cooking the fruit, sprinkle over it a small pinch of carbonate of soda; this renders the dish more wholesome and certainly more tasty.

As much injury to health may result from the eating of poisonous fungi under the guise of mushrooms, it is always safest to subject these (so-called) to some approved test. The simplest is to sprinkle salt upon the spongy part of the fungus and allow this to remain undisturbed for some minutes. If the mushrooms turn yellow under the action of the salt they are proved poisonous; if black, they are wholesome eating. Edible mushrooms have the spongy parts pinky red, with shadings of liver color. The flesh and stems are white, and the latter is solid and round in shape.

Eve had her faults, but she never went through Adam's pockets while he was asleep.

Every Action

And every thought requires an expenditure of vitality which must be restored by means of the blood flowing to the brain and other organs. This blood must be pure, rich and nourishing. It is made so by Hood's Sarsaparilla which is thus the great strength-giving medicine, the cure for weak nerves, scrofula, catarrh, and all diseases caused by poor, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

Wonderful Woman.

Counsel—What is your age, ma'am? Witness—Forty-seven, sir. Counsel—Married or single? Witness—Single. I never had an offer of marriage in my life, and if it is of any interest to the court I don't mind saying that I have worn false hair for nearly thirty years. Counsel—Hem! That is all, madam. There is no use trying to shake the direct testimony of so truthful a woman as you are.

Fortune Favors Some.

Fortunes come to some men almost against their will. Mr. Herbert Molyneux tried hard but could not dispose of his share in the Rivas diamond mine for £100. He now asks £225,000. The De Beers company is negotiating for the mine's purchase, and the price they are prepared to pay, should the test prove satisfactory, is variably estimated at from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000.

A good mother is one of the most desired feminine possessions.

The average individual dislikes his name spelt wrong.

Women declare they know when a man is going to propose.

Friendship costs more than two-cent stamps on letters.

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-Tobacco, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

True happiness is having what we want when we want it.

Scrofula to Consumption.

Any one predisposed to Scrofula can never be healthy and vigorous. This taint in the blood naturally drifts into Consumption. Being such a deep-seated blood disease, Swift's Specific is the only known cure for Scrofula, because it is the only remedy which can reach the disease.

Scrofula appeared on the head of my little grandchild when only 18 months old. Shortly after breaking out it spread rapidly all over her body. The scabs on the sores would peel off on the slightest touch, and the odor that would arise made the atmosphere of the room sickening and unbearable. The disease next attacked the eyes, and we feared she would lose her sight. Eminent physicians from the surrounding country were consulted, but could do nothing to relieve the little innocent, and gave it as their opinion that the case was hopeless and impossible to save the child's eyesight. It was then that we decided to try Swift's Specific. That medicine at once made a speedy and complete cure. She is now a young lady, and has never had a sign of the disease to return.



Mrs. RUTH BERKELEY, Salina, Kan.

Scrofula is an obstinate blood disease, and is beyond the reach of the average blood medicine. Swift's Specific

S.S.S. For the Blood

is the only remedy equal to such deep-seated diseases; it goes down to the very foundation and forces out every taint. It is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other mineral substance whatever. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. It is for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Agent for new Farmers' Manual. It contains Cotton Sellers' Table that runs from 8c to 10c. It figures the yield and 20th. Also for the Bible Looking Glass. It teaches the Bible by illustrations. Latest War Books, Circulars free. Agents sell 7 out of 8 calls; agent in Walker County, Texas, sells 20 in 3 hours. J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; show the quick relief and cure of all cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 50 yrs. exp.

OPIUM and WHISKEY Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars free. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case or bad health that R-I-P-A-N-O is not better. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

FISH BRAND CURE FOR COUGHS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CATTLE AND CROPS.

Ellis county will put in a large wheat acreage this fall.

San Angelo is to have a roping contest on the 13th.

Young county farmers are preparing their land to sow wheat.

Spencer Jewell of Midland has leased sixty sections of land in Terry county.

Calhoun county farmers and truck gardeners propose to establish a canning factory.

The increase of value of poultry and eggs in Kansas in 1897 was \$24,730, or 7.65 per cent.

The San Angelo country has recently had enough rain to insure good winter pasturage.

Farmers in Montague county report the cotton crop as being smaller than was expected.

Eastland county farmers are taking advantage of the recent rain by preparing their land for wheat.

Uvalde county has recently had rain enough to improve the grass, but more is needed to put out stock water.

W. A. Briggs will feed 3500 cattle at Waxahachie this winter, and is now getting some of them into feed lots there.

Several farmers in Childress county say they have raised such large feed crops this year that they cannot begin to harvest them.

On a wager near Mesquite and Will Bowers together picked 1206 pounds of cotton, and three of the younger children picked a little over 1500 pounds.

F. Richardson & Albaugh of San Angelo bought from F. Noelke 1500 wethers, wool on, for \$2.25. They also bought from Bob Dameron 650 ewes, wool on, at \$2.50.

I. T. Pryor, the well known cattleman of San Antonio, passed through Fort Worth en route from the Indian Territory to Galveston, from which point he will make another shipment of cattle to Cuba.

The cattle and horse herds will go into the winter on the wide ranges strong and resolute, with abundance of feed easy of access, to enable them to withstand the severity of the coming winter.

Recent rains in Callahan county supplied the range with sufficient stock water to last quite a while. In consequence of this, stockmen in that country are feeling in the very best of spirits, and farmers are likewise happy.

The Jacksboro country has been blessed with fine seasons this year, and all crops are very fine, and grass is unusually good, and the high price of cattle has put the people in fine shape, and they are prosperous and happy.

Some of the farmers living near Denison say that their corn is turning out a great deal better than they expected, some corn that it was thought would make from fifty to sixty bushels per acre is turning out seventy and seventy-five bushels.

O. L. Eckhardt of Yorktown was at San Antonio two or three days this week. He is making preparations to feed about 2500 steers this season, and will probably put the fat on them at Waco, and keep them there some time.

John Scharbauer, the well known cattleman of Fort Worth, is reported to have recently sold to J. G. Witherston of Quanah three thousand cows out of what is known as the "Syndicate E" herd. The price is stated to have been \$22.50 per head.

The oldest settlers of Fisher county do not remember such a season of rain at this time of the year. It means the planting of 20,000 acres of wheat in that county during the next thirty days.

Allan Richardson and William Albaugh, who went to San Angelo from Ohio, and immediately began hustling bought from F. Noelke of Sherwood 1500 wethers, wool on, at \$2.25, and from Bob Dameron of Sherwood 650 ewes and wethers, wool on, at \$2.50.

Col. W. R. McEntyre of Dallas has a letter saying that there had been a big rainfall on his North Concho ranch in Sterling county, supplying plenty of stock water and insuring an abundance of grass. Col. McEntyre will put about 1000 head of his own steers on feed at his own feed yards at Jefferson, Tex.

A strange malady has attacked the cattle in the vicinity of Caldwell. It begins with severe inflammation in the eyes, and in a short while a white film seems to come over the eyeball, which produces blindness, and they lose flesh.

Farmers for miles around Hillsboro were in that city endeavoring to secure cotton pickers. They were offering 50 cents per hundred pounds, with few exceptions. Seventy wagons went in one day, and forty returned without any. The fields are white.

TESTIMONY BEFORE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

Heartrending Statements Made by Witnesses, in Which They Testify to the Grossest Kinds of Indifference.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The report of the medical commission appointed to examine into the condition of affairs at Camp Thomas, has started the war department. The investigating committee will have this report before the end of this week, along with the testimony on which the findings were made.

The testimony of Col. Elias Chandler of the first Arkansas volunteers is most important. He states that he made daily visits to the second division hospital of the third corps. He found one man, Private Sims, sick with pneumonia and in great pain, who had received no medicine from 11 o'clock one night till 1 o'clock the next afternoon. It had been raining and the water ran through the tent, thoroughly wetting the ground, and soaking the bedding on which the sick man lay.

"I asked permission," further testified Col. Chandler, "to put up a habitable tent and did so. Twenty-four hours later he was moved to it and twelve hours after he died. The excuse given for not moving him sooner was because the ground was too wet."

"I repeatedly found men who declared to me that they had been twenty-four hours without attention from a physician. I have been in the measles ward when they had 130 patients and found not more than three nurses and the patients complained that they could not get water or food."

The testimony of Lieut. Powers of the second Kansas is of a similar character. "I found men lying on litters on the ground between the cots. Patients were required to go to the sinks without assistance. I found that the water provided for the day usually gave out about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Frequently I happened in when orderlies were distributing meals. They would stop at the head of the tents and call out, 'Who wants heavy diet and who wants light?' The heavy diet consisted of bread, beef, beans and coffee; the light of bread, oatmeal and milk. I never saw any medicine administered to the men. It was sickening and the condition of the floors and men foul."

Chaplain Wyatts of the second Kentucky testifies: "Men with the mumps were forced to go out into the rain. Nurses brought bread in their arms as they would carry stovewood and threw it on the patients' beds. The food given the patients was unclean."

Major G. A. Smith of the hospital told the board: "I was assigned to duty as a ward physician on July 15. The inadequate facilities compelled me to work to great disadvantage. When I took charge sick men were in tents without floors, some on cots and some on the ground. The medicines on hand were entirely inadequate. The conditions I have described were serious enough, but nothing in comparison with the lack of ice water and proper nourishment. No drinking water was to be had save that piped from Chickamauga creek. It was so filled with organic matter that the filters clogged and nothing could be obtained to boil it in."

"It took from Aug. 4 to 30 to get a requisition for twelve water barrels honored. Up to Aug. 1 there were five ward surgeons to care for 400 patients."

Checked by Rain. Madison, Wis., Oct. 4.—Adj. Gen. Boardman and Col. Ginty, who were sent north to report upon the forest fires, have returned. Gen. Boardman says that while the recent rains checked the flames, another dry week would probably see them again at work. He estimates the number of people burned out at 1000, most of whom are farmers, but says they are not discouraged, and will return to their lands, with what assistance they can get in the way of food, seed, etc.

Gen. Boardman heard of only two deaths reported—one at Barron and another at Alameda.

Brigaded With First Texas. Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 4.—Col. Bryan's regiment of Nebraska volunteers has been brigaded with the first Texas, and will take the place occupied by the second Texas.

Tried to Escape. London, Oct. 4.—A Pekin correspondent telegraphing on Sept. 29, says that the emperor tried to escape from the palace, but was arrested by the dowager's people.

The correspondent also says that Chao Suchao, vice president of the board of punishment, has been appointed to succeed Chang Yu Huan as director of the board of mines and railways.

Corbett will not fight. McCoy is going west.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 4.—Reports received from various points in the region where the forest fires have been spreading for a week or two past are to the effect that the fires have been checked in places by rain and snow.

In the vicinity of Glenwood Springs the fires are almost entirely extinguished.

Idaho Springs reports that the fires on the west slope of the Divide are pretty nearly under control and there is not much danger of their reaching the east slope. However, the fires will smoulder for months, and another dry spell followed by winds might revive the flames. Hundreds of miles of fine timber have been laid waste in the range of mountains west of Middle park and some ranches have been destroyed.

A Leadville dispatch says: A light snow-fall appears to have somewhat checked the forest fires that were threatening some of the mining sections. The snow was entirely too light to extinguish the flames, and unless another storm comes within the next forty-eight hours it is feared that much damage will be done in Lake park and St. Kevin sections.

E. A. Julian, superintendent of the United States fish hatchery at Leadville, says that criminal carelessness and inexcusable negligence on the part of the campers is responsible for nine-tenths of the present forest fires.

Peace Commission. Paris, Oct. 4.—Major Gen. Merritt, who commanded the American troops at Manila, arrived here from Marseilles. He repaired to the Grand Hotel d' Athenee, and declined to be interviewed, as he was suffering from fatigue. The general did not see the United States peace commissioners before the opening of the joint session yesterday.

The American commissioners held a session yesterday morning at their own offices, preparatory to the second meeting with the Spanish commissioners, which began at the commission's rooms in the foreign office immediately after their assembling there at 2 p. m.

Yesterday's session lasted until 4 o'clock, at which hour the commissioners adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock next Friday afternoon, such interval being desirable and necessary to allow separate consideration by each commission of matters requiring such course before the joint commission. The interval will be thus filled with work by each commission, the ultimate result being so facilitated.

Under Arrest. Omaha, Neb., Oct. 4.—Benjamin Haywood of Harrisburg, Pa., cashier for the state treasurer of Pennsylvania, is under arrest at the Paxton hotel in this city. In discussing the matter Mr. Haywood said:

"I had no official connection with the People's bank of Philadelphia at the time of its failure or previous. I was state treasurer at the time of the failure, last February, and had \$505,000 of state funds on deposit there. My term expired this spring and I am now cashier for the present treasurer. Since the failure of the bank the full amount of my deposit has been paid by the bank receiver to the state. Ninety per cent of it was paid before I started on any vacation a month ago. The balance has been paid since I left home. I never speculated in the funds of the state, as charged. As to the losses or the cause of the bank's failure I know nothing."

Denies the Assertion. Berlin, Oct. 4.—A semi-official statement issued by the Cologne Gazette denies the assertion made in French newspapers that the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buolow, has been commanded by Emperor William to furnish the French government with friendly explanations as to the role of Col. Schwarzkoppen in the Dreyfus affair. The Gazette adds: "Now that the revision has been entered upon, Germany has less ground than ever to depart from her attitude of reserve."

Tracked to a Cave. Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—A special from Murfreesboro says a telephone message from Woodbury, Cannon county, gives the information that John Hollingsworth, who on Saturday at a public sale shot into a crowd, killing and wounding five men, has been tracked by the sheriff to a cave, and seventy-five armed reinforcements have arrived from Woodbury. It is believed escape is impossible. One more of the wounded is dead.

Visited by Cyclone.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 3.—For eighteen hours, from 3 o'clock yesterday until 9 last night, Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian cyclone. During that time the wind blew steadily from 50 to 75 miles an hour. While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands off the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, is believed to have been heavy. For miles in every direction around Savannah the lowlands along the rivers are submerged. Only one fatality has so far been reported, the drowning of a colored man while trying to reach the main land from a small island near Thunderbolt; but heavy loss of life is feared on the South Carolina sea islands, where such fearful loss of life occurred during the great tidal storm of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged country and the isolation of the islands, no news can be had from them until the water subsides. For eight miles north of Savannah the country is a lake, with only the hammocks visible. At noon the water was 3 feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm, it filled up the islands, swept over banks and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops. The loss to rice-growers alone will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000, the entire rice crop along the Savannah river.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The schooner Governor Ames, which was on her way to sea with a cargo of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, went adrift in the harbor, but was secured safely. The wharves at the quarantine station, at the entrance to the river here, were partially carried away. The quarantine officer and his family and servants were rescued early in the day by a tug. Four vessels, which were at anchor at the station, were torn from their moorings and driven into the marshes. Three of these were the British schooner Svanara bound for St. Johns, N. B.; the American schooner Milleville, for Milleville, N. J.; the Fannie Litchfield, for Boston, all lumber-laden, and the Italian bark Franklin. How badly these vessels are damaged is unknown. No news has been received from Tybee since early in the morning, and nothing is known of the damage there.

At Thunderbolt and Isle of Hope, suburbs of Savannah, all the boat-houses on the banks and hundreds of small boats were carried away.

Tennessee Tragedy. Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 3.—A special from Murfreesboro says: An awful tragedy occurred in the northern portion of Cannon county, about thirty miles east of this city, in which five men are reported to have been savagely assassinated. John Hollingsworth, it will be remembered, killed a man by the name of Higgins in that county something over a year ago. A suit was brought against Hollingsworth for a judgment taken against him by the members of Higgins' family for \$5000. Saturday there was to be an auction sale of his property to satisfy the judgment, and Hollingsworth, it is stated, knowing that that was the day for the sale, concealed himself and several of his friends in a large barn on the place where the sale was to be. When the party of men came to carry out the proceedings and had gathered in the barn, Hollingsworth and his friends fired into them with doublebarreled shotguns, killing three men and wounding two more so badly that they will hardly recover: Rev. A. C. Webb and son, both killed instantly; a man by the name of Vincent, who will probably recover. Another was killed, but his name could not be ascertained.

Two deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on the 30th ult.; six new cases.

Excitement at Plano, Tex., over the killing of a 9-year old boy.

Florida Visited. Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 3.—The entire east coast of Florida from Jupiter to Fernandina was visited at an early hour yesterday morning by a West Indian hurricane. The average maximum velocity of the wind was reported in this city at 11 a. m.—sixty miles an hour—but there were occasional gusts of greater velocity. A number of houses were unroofed, trees prostrated and seven tents of the soldiers', seventh army corps, blown away, but there was no loss of life.

Charleston Alarmed. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3.—Much alarm was occasioned here yesterday by the hoisting of cyclone signals by the weather bureau. It was feared at one time that much damage would be done, but such was not the case. During the day the wind reached a velocity of sixty-two miles and the tide rose two and a half feet above the normal.

Several streets in the city were submerged, causing much damage and inconvenience.

Title Died With Her.

Reynolds, Ga., Oct. 3.—Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, is at his plantation near here resting and at intervals pursuing his literary work. The general was shown the report from Chicago in which Miss Lucy Lee Hill claims to have had the title, "Daughter of the Confederacy," conferred upon her by her southern friends since the death of Miss Winnie Davis. The general was asked if the title could be thus transferred and replied with great earnestness: "Emphatically no. Miss Winnie Davis was the only daughter of President Davis born in the Confederate 'white house' during the life of the Confederacy. As Jefferson Davis was the only president of the Confederate government, no daughter of any other official could truly represent the Confederacy."

Killed Mother and Self. Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 3.—Bertha Belling killed her mother yesterday, and later put four bullets into her own body, from the effects of which she can not recover.

The only explanation the girl has given for her terrible deed were these words: "I was tired of life. It held no pleasure for me. I wanted to die and did not want my mother to live and fret over my death. For that reason I killed her."

Frederick Bellstein, the father of the family, was one of the best-known residents of Allegheny. He died suddenly in December last from apoplexy and since then Bertha, who was 20 years old, is said to have lost all her youthful beauty. From a light-hearted, happy girl she became a quiet, depressed, despondent woman. Hence the friends of the family think she was temporarily insane when she committed the awful crime.

Wife Convinced Forest Fires. Cumberland, Wis., Oct. 3.—News of another death from forest fires comes from the town of Clinton in this county. A boy was found dead on the bank of the Yellow river with his feet in the water. His feet were badly burned and the appearance indicated that he had sought the river for safety.

Gen. Boardman and party from Madison, representing the state relief society, arrived here and, after taking a census of the fire district, drove to Rice Lake. He listed seventy-three destitute families in Turtle Lake, fifty-two families in Cumberland, forty families in Stamford and Rice Lake, and thirty in Clinton and Barron; also nineteen families in Cumberland, all of which need immediate assistance.

For Mexico. Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 3.—The news comes from the Delaware country in the Indian Territory that the Delawares will migrate to Mexico as soon as they settle with the Federal government and the Cherokees. It is quite probable that a large body of full-blooded Cherokees will emigrate to the land of the Aztec, as negotiations to this end are now going on. The Delawares, through their authorized agents, have already bargained for 550,000 acres of land on the Yaqui river, state of Sonora, which lies southeast of Lower California. Representatives of the Delawares are now on this tract and it is said that the main body of the tribe will go as soon as their land in the Cherokee nation can be segregated and sold.

Mrs. Hoyt Dead. New York, Oct. 3.—Caroline Miskel Hoyt, wife of Chas. Hoyt, the playwright, died at her home in this city yesterday of Bright's disease, resulting in poisoning and convulsions. Mrs. Hoyt has been ill for but two or three days. Her condition showed a marked change for the worse yesterday morning. She became unconscious and died within an hour. Her husband, mother and sister were with her when she died.

A row was held in Paris on the 2d over the Dreyfus affair.

Colorado Fires Stopped. Denver, Colo., Oct. 3.—Snow and rain have checked the progress of the forest fires of the main range in Colorado and it is thought now that further destruction of timber is prevented. At least all danger to the threatened towns is over. The temperature here has fallen perceptibly and dispatches from the mountain towns indicate a similar fortunate change.

Ten new yellow fever cases at Jackson, Miss.

Georgetown Suffers. Columbia, S. C., Oct. 3.—A special from Georgetown, S. C., says: A brisk northeaster since Saturday night has backed the tide up over the city wharves and rice banks in this vicinity, floating ties, timber and debris away and causing a loss to the rice crop estimated roughly at \$75,000. The winds are subsiding and shifting at this time and the indications are favorable.

COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.

The Mexia Minute Men were given a fine dinner on their return home.

Advices from Iloilo report that the insurgents in the Philippines are increasing their operations constantly.

Unless the fever abates in the fifteenth Minnesota, it will be isolated. There is comparatively little sickness in any of the other regiments.

The remains of George Proctor, of the Governor's Guard, who died at Jacksonville, Fla., were interred at Austin with military honors.

Commander G. N. Brook has been detached from the command of the Mohican, and ordered to the command of the Adams at San Francisco immediately.

The United States transport Massachusetts, Capt. Robinson, which sailed from Santiago Sept. 23, has arrived at New York. Her coal bunker caught fire during the trip.

Secretary Alger, who has been making a tour of the camps, has returned to Washington. The secretary expresses himself as being pleased with their general condition.

Tom Lewis and George Copley, the Sherman boys now doing military duty at Manila, have written home that that city has quieted down, and Americans are treated with the greatest of respect.

Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, has recommended that four of the companies of the volunteer signal service be mustered out of the military service, with sixty days' furlough, there being no further use for their services.

Major W. A. Purdy, paymaster of United States volunteers, passed through Chicago on his way to Honolulu, where he will pay off the 2000 troops stationed in the Hawaiian islands.

Letter hospital, the largest general hospital at Camp Thomas during the summer, will be closed within the next week or ten days. The number of sick men at the park has so greatly decreased that the Sternberg hospital is sufficient for all needs.

While Secretary Alger was at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala., he held a conference at Gen. Frank's headquarters with the various regimental, brigade and division officers relative to bettering the hospital service of the army, and exchanged views with the various officials.

The Americans now hold four-fifths of Porto Rico. The Spanish are retiring upon San Juan from all directions, and the Americans are moving up. Some slight disturbances have occurred at Barros and Fajardo, but their seriousness has been exaggerated.

The 28th ult. being Gen. Graham's sixty-fourth birthday, he was presented with a "loving cup," appropriately inscribed, at Camp Meade, Pa. It also marked his retirement from the regular army as a brigadier general. He will, however, continue in command of volunteers.

Major Gen. Merriam, commander of the department of the Pacific, was given authority by telegraph to erect a pavilion hospital of 400 beds on Angel island, near San Francisco. The definite location and plans of the hospital are to be approved by Lieut. Col. Middleton, chief surgeon of the department of the Pacific.

The second corps will be out of Camp Meade and basking in the Cuban sunshine by the latter end of this month. Gen. Butler, who is a member of the Cuban peace commission, has intimated to the war department that the second corps is needed, and Gen. Graham is delighted with the prospects.

Light battery K of the First artillery has arrived at San Antonio from New York. The battery fired the first artillery shot on Cuban soil, and did excellent work all through the campaign in front of Santiago. Many of the artillerymen were left behind in hospitals at Montauk and other places.

The declaration of independence of insurgents was ratified at Maololos, Philippine islands, amid great festivities. A review of the troops was held, speeches were delivered and recitations. The feature of the ceremonies was the address of Aguinaldo. Many foreigners attended the state ball, which was given in the evening, but no American officials were present.

Several days ago the children at the various public schools at Sherman had a flag raising at each building. Whenever "Old Glory" was flung to the breeze a mighty cheer arose from the children's throats, and the teachers were not far behind.

Lieut. W. L. Coleman, acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, arrived at Galveston a few days ago from Santiago de Cuba. He defends the position of the government in regard to the conduct of health matters there. He has written articles.

Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, the well known New Yorker, when asked whether he thought Spain had a right to keep the ashes of Columbus, seemed to think international law was mum on the subject. He thinks Spain will keep them.

Do You Want Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membranes of the lungs are inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption.

Put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs

A whole Medical Library Free.

For four cents in stamps to pay postage, we will send you sixteen medical books.

Medical Advice Free.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Special opportunities and long experience enable us to give you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

New Artificial Stone.

A new artificial stone or moss, invented recently by Mr. Gehre, civil engineer of Zurich, Switzerland, promises to come greatly into vogue for flooring and roofing uses at an early date. The new material is called "papyristite," on account of the ingredients entering into its composition, principal among which is purified paper pulp obtained from waste paper.

The scarcest household articles are borrowed the most.

Dr. Moffett is daily receiving the thanks of parents whose children have been saved by **TEETHING POWDERS**.

Our own misfortunes cause us to sympathize with others.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

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

To some of us life is full of disappointment and suffering.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

AUTOMATIC GRIP NECK YOKE.

Greatest Neck Yoke ever invented, combining strength, durability and safety. Handsomely finished. Will not allow tongue to drop if traces become loose. No rattles. Prices: Plain, unadorned, \$1.00. Nickel, Loops and Acorn Heads, \$1.50. Send for FREE illustrated circular.

AUTOMATIC GRIP NECK YOKE CO., 81 Harding St., Indianapolis, Ind.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH

SAPOLIO

One Mother's Method.

A young mother met recently had a theory on the bringing up of children which has at least the merit of being distinctly novel.

"I never punish my little ones," she said, "I simply wait till they are asleep, and then I talk to them, not loud enough, you understand, to wake them, but in a low voice. I tell them over and over that they must be good. I suggest goodness to them, as the hypnotists say, for I think the mind is just as susceptible to suggestion during natural sleep as during the induced hypnotic unconsciousness. I concentrate my mind on it, and I am confident that before long all mothers will adopt my method. It is the only way to bring up children."

And really, her children are no worse than anybody else's.

Richard Grant White's Story

Everyone remembers Eugene Field's remark to the lady next him at an English dinner, who expressed some surprise at his accuracy of speech, only to learn that he had been caught in a tree at a very early age, which might account for it. Richard Grant White tells a good story of an American, a clever amateur actor, who found his newly made friends in England so frankly disappointed at his lack of strangeness that he disguised himself in a sort of "Uncle Sam" array, carried a revolver and bowie knife, had a pocketful of plug tobacco and an accent like nothing under heaven except an otherwise intelligent Englishman's idea of what an American's accent ought to be—and in this way contrived to make himself a great social lion.

Maritime Bees.

The queerest mascot on the government ships is a swarm of "carpenter bees" that has made its home for three years in the mast of the lighthouse tender *Mongrove*. They took up their quarters voluntarily, and have stuck to the tender during all its travels and blockade duty. Though they browse around on shore when convenient, they never lose sight of the ship.

A SOLDIER'S ESCAPE.

From the *Democrat-Messenger*, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

When Richmond had fallen and the great commanders had met beneath the historic apple tree at Appomattox, the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, prematurely aged, clad in tatters and rags, broken in body but of dauntless spirit, swung into line for the last "grand review" and then quietly marched away to begin life's fray anew amid the hills and valleys of the Keystone State. Among the number Asa Robinson came back to the old home in Mt. Sterling, Ill., back to the fireside that he had left at the call to arms four years previous. He went away a happy, healthy farmer boy in the first flush of vigorous manhood; he came back a ghost of the self that answered to President Lincoln's call for "300,000 more."

The Soldier's Return.

To-day he is an alert, active man and tells the story of his recovery as follows: "I was a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism almost from the time of my discharge from the army. Most of the time I was unfitted for manual labor of any kind, and my sufferings were at all times intense. At times I was bent almost double, and got around only with the greatest difficulty. Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I kept on improving steadily. I took three boxes of the pills, and at the end of that time was in better condition than at any time since the close of my army service. Since then I have never been bothered with rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only remedy that ever did me any good, and to them I owe my restoration to comparative health. They are a grand remedy."

A Novel Watch.

A new design for a watch is out of the ordinary. One o'clock is represented by the ace of clubs, while 10 o'clock is the ten of the same color. Eleven and 12 are the knave and queen of clubs. It ought to strongly appeal to the openers of "jackpots."

Inquisitive Children.

"Pa!"
"Oh, be quiet!"
"Pa!"
"Well, what is it?"
"What did the Dead sea die for?"

The candy pull will soon be a popular diversion.

A box of candy will make a woman forget her trouble.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

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

The soldier boy doll has driven out the brownie.

What's the Use?

A witty doctor, who was one of a corps of physicians appointed to vaccinate policemen, remarked, "What is the use of vaccinating those fellows? They never catch anything."—Punch.

Was All Right.

Captain—"That new recruit seems to enjoy army rations." Lieutenant—"Yes, he said it is such a change from his wife's cooking."—New York Evening Journal.

Economy.

Mrs. A.—"Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking?" Mrs. B.—"Oh, yes; my husband doesn't eat half as much as he did."—Judy.

A COLLEGE YELL.

The Wonderful Cry Evolved by a Dozen Athletic Young Fellows.

"Hi! Hi, yi! Hi, yi, yi! Booma-lacka, bow-wow! Hullabaloo! Yah, wah! Chick-a-go-runk! go-runk! Siss boom 'rah! Hep-hi! hey-ip! Siccum! 'Rah-zoo! Wah-hoo! Bang! Ki-yi, mock-all-on! Buzz-saw! Boom 'rah! Hobble-gobble, razzle-dazzle! Breke-kek-ex, ko-ax, ko-ax! Skookum, skookum!"

This marvelous language was not the small talk of the debating society of an insane asylum, nor was it a kennel of mad dogs broken loose. It was only the joint efforts of twelve solemn young gentlemen to decide upon a club yell. Each man had his own howl, and insisted on singing out with it, while all the rest were rehearsing their own. It is reported that when this grand combination broke loose all the small boys in town thought a circus was coming along with its callopie (which, of course, they pronounced "callie-ope"), while the two small policemen that pretended to protect the town of Lakerim are reported to have thought that a gang of outlaws was attacking the place, and to have crawled into the deepest ditch in town, and pulled the ditch in after them. After every one had yelled himself hoarse, each of the Twelve began yelling again to quiet the others, and the noise was almost greater than before. At length, however, they quieted down enough to listen to the various candidates for the yell. History proposed a long Latin quotation, and insisted on at least having some big words in the yell. He and Bobbles joined forces, and compromised on the following gem: "Doodle-um! Diddle-um! Dandle-um! The duodecimal Dozen!" Punk, however, said that this was beneath the dignity of such great men, and proposed one which he persuaded them to try over. It could hardly be called short, but it was certainly complete, and consisted not only in spelling out the full name of the club, but surrounding this with most of the well-known yells of all the colleges. It went something like this: "Breke-kek-ex, ko-ax, ko-ax! Siss boom 'rah! Hullabaloo, ha! L-a-k-er-l-m A-t-h-l-e-t-i-c C-l-u-b! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah! 'Rah, 'rah, 'rah! The Dozen started vigorously to yell this out and kept together fairly well until they came to the spelling of the long name, but there they began to fall by the wayside; they dropped to the ground, exhausted, one by one, so fast that by the time they reached the last "Rah!" only one man survived, and that was the long-winded Punk, and even he gasped it out like a sick rooster. After this they began to fall by the wayside; they dropped to the ground, exhausted, one by one, so fast that by the time they reached the last "Rah!" only one man survived, and that was the long-winded Punk, and even he gasped it out like a sick rooster.

Fighting Yellow Fever.

Eminent medical authorities are of the opinion that the South will be practically freed from the standing menace of yellow fever as soon as American methods can be brought to bear on the question of sanitation in our newly acquired provinces. Santiago is a very paradise of filth, and there is not for one hour any reasonable assurance that an epidemic may not break out there. The sacrifice of the principle cities and ports of Cuba through their purification by fire will be a cheap and eminently suitable operation, provided it eventuates in that cleanliness that comes by fire alone. The immunity of the South from such a scourge will be secured at a most reasonable rate, if the predictions of the physicians are fulfilled. They claim that with Siboney, Santiago, Havana and a few other points subjected to such vigorous treatment, there will be little, if any, difficulty, in controlling, if not absolutely stamping out, this dread disease. This is the first time that yellow fever has been attacked in its stronghold, and the fact that most of the cases are of an extremely mild type is a matter for most decided rejoicing.

First Teacups.

Even after tea was introduced into Europe, and had come into general use, teacups were scarce. At the same time coffee was introduced, but apart from Constantinople, the first coffee cups in Europe date back only as far as 1645 in Venice, 1659 in Paris, 1662 in London and 1694 in Leipzig. From the first, however, the conventional Oriental coffee cup, without stem or handle, was little used, and in Germany not at all. The Chinese tea cup was used for tea, coffee and chocolate as well. Specimens of porcelain were undoubtedly introduced into Europe in the middle ages, yet not till the sixteenth century were cups imported from China in any great quantities, and even then it was as articles of vertu. Most of those found their way back into China again, as collecting porcelain is a lasting fad there, and high prices are paid for good specimens. The collection of Chinese porcelain, if only the genuine specimens are desired, requires immense study and knowledge, as the Chinese are skillful imitators and put numerous falsifications on the market.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. When men and women keep up their health with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease, as it steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

Flies by day, mosquitoes by night keep us on the war path.

Have You Any Children?

We have just issued a large book entitled "Chats With Mothers," which contains much valuable information and should be in every home. Mailed free to any mother. Address Mucco-Solvent Co., Chicago, Ill.

Golden rod and geraniums make a pretty autumn combination.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleanses 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.

Millinery openings can always be counted on to draw a crowd.

"Spare my child! spare my child!" cries the mother when too late. One box of Dr. Moffett's TEETHING POWDERS would have saved her darling, and cost only 25 cents.

Free stamps and gorgeous stationery are responsible for many letters.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Much family history can be learned from the clothes line.

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

Every married woman believes she is on her "feet" too much.

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

Some great minds seem filled with small thoughts.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent for FREE. One trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KILBE, 123 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Be fair to all; you may need many friends some day.

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

Remembering a man of his childhood days makes him feel young.

Mrs. Brewer's Humane Work.

A well-to-do Rhode Island lady, who looks after the sick of her city, writes to Dr. Hartman of her practical experience with Pe-ru-na.

HUMANITY

is blessed with some good samaritans. Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer, of 196 High St., Westerly, R. I., is a noble woman who devotes a great deal of time and money to caring for the sick of Westerly. She has been for several years one of Pe-ru-na's strongest friends, and under date of March 17, 1895, she writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., the originator of Pe-ru-na:

"Your welcome advice is at hand, and my gratitude is unbounded for the privilege I enjoy of consulting so renowned a physician as yourself, always receiving such prompt and satisfactory replies to my questions. And what amazes me most is that this can be done year after year, with unflinching certainty, free of charge. I have learned that you have become to thousands and thousands of households the same beneficent guide and adviser that you are to my household.

"As for your free books, I read them everyone, and treasure their contents as the choicest wisdom. I have used Pe-ru-na in my family for over four years. I find it a sure cure for a cold at once; there is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na; as for the gripe there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Pe-ru-na. I notice in medical journals and from the testimony of my neighbors that the doctors seem quite unsuccessful in treating the gripe, especially in removing the after effects of the gripe. From personal observation in many cases I know that Pe-ru-na is a sure specific for these cases. I am among the sick a great deal in our city, and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows the gripe.

"In cases of weakness peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Pe-ru-na. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and misery, which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by your excellent Pe-ru-na. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book 'Health and Beauty.' Any one wishing to inquire of me further can do so by enclosing a stamp for reply."

Mrs. LIZZIE M. BREWER.



Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact,

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating women's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit!

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

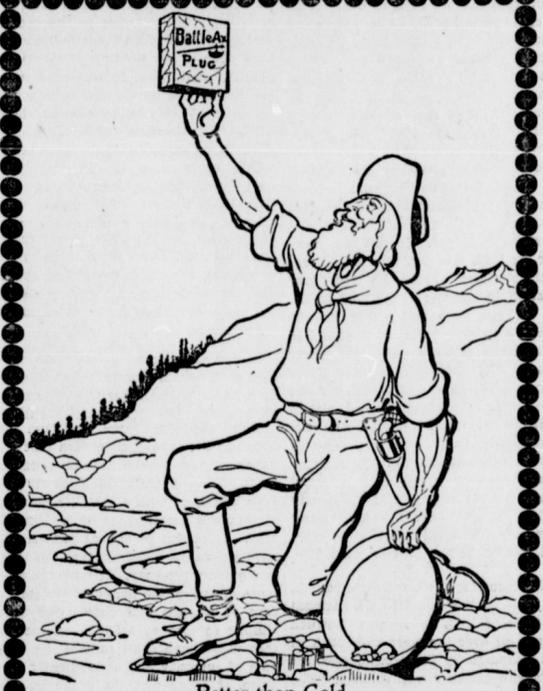
The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women a year."



Better than Gold

and better than any other chewing tobacco ever made:—YOU are not obliged to dig for it. The 10-cent piece of **BattleAx PLUG** is the largest piece of really high grade tobacco, and you can get it anywhere in the United States.

Remember the name when you buy again.



PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man." C. H. KETZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CASCARETS

CANDY CATHARTIC

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripes, 10c, 25c, 50c.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big 60 for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations, or obstructions of mucous membranes. Failure, and not stricture, agent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for 3 or 6 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

This \$400 Grand Prize must finish 50c. Organ the best made. BY JOHN A. HENNING MACHINERY Standard make. \$10. Drop head. \$22. Shipped direct from our old established factory in Chicago on 30 day test trial. Write for terms and catalogue to H. F. MANLY, Western Manager, 314 East 13th St. Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES: War-the-mo, woman's great self cure. Cures when all others fail. Send 50c. stamps for two week's treatment. Agents wanted in every town. Write Chemical Co., 46 Miller Bldg., Chicago.

W. N. U. DALLAS.—NO. 41-1895

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Democrats Can Not Possibly Win on That Issue in the Next Election.

It is now quite evident that the Democratic party has a quarrel to settle within its own ranks before it can ever again hope to win in another national campaign. What are known as the gold Democrats are rapidly gaining ground. The beggarly vote received by Palmer and Buckner in 1896 by no means represents the strength of the Democrats. Thousands of them voted for McKinley, while many thousands more voted for Bryan under protest, but because he was the regular nominee of the party.

In 1896 the gold element, which had been rendered so unpopular by the Cleveland administration, made no effort to control the party. Its control passed into the hands of the silver men by default. But it is different now. The gold men are getting back in the saddle. There is not a state in the east where this element will not be in full control. They have regained control in Ohio, North Carolina and Missouri. In other states where the Chicago platform and silver have been endorsed, it is simply a subterfuge. Silver is not being made an issue in the state campaigns. In Arkansas the Republican and Democratic candidates of governor absolutely refused to discuss it with the Populist candidate.

With this division in their party the Democrats can not hope to win. With silver an issue in 1900 defeat stares the Democratic party in the face. The discerning leaders of the party realize this and are therefore anxious that some truce will be patched up by which the forces may again be united in the campaign of 1900. The probability is that silver will be relegated to a secondary place by an ambiguous plank that can be construed to mean either bimetalism or the gold standard. Such a plank would not have done in 1896. It did do, however, in 1892. In that year the Democratic platform treated the free silver question as follows: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

That sounds a little Republicanish, but it is in the Democratic national platform of 1892, and was hawked around all over the west and south in that campaign by Democratic speakers as meaning free silver coinage. The Republican party, in national convention the same year, declared as follows: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall at all times be equal." Since 1892 the Republican party has advanced to an open advocacy of the gold standard, and will no doubt assume that position in 1900. What would be more natural than for the Democratic party to straddle the silver question and place itself in a position where it could advocate "sound money," in sound money states, and free silver in free silver states?

That this is to be the program there is little reason to doubt. The states will be permitted to make their platforms to suit themselves. The national platform will contain a plank that will mean nothing so far as silver is concerned, and the candidate will be some such a man as Boies of Iowa, passably acceptable to both elements and eminently safe for the interests of Wall street. This will likely be the program to be carried out in 1900. It is predicted that the Democrats will ignore the silver question altogether and nominate some war hero like General Lee. But this is not likely. The war excitement will have spent itself by that time and there would be little to gain by such tactics. The money question is up and it will not be easily downed. The people will continue to press it to the front for solution. It will be the paramount issue in 1900.

There is no disguising the fact, however, that there is an element in the Democratic party that will labor earnestly to make the silver question the main issue in 1900, with Bryan as the nominee of the party. But it is becoming more apparent every day that this element is losing strength and influence in the party. There is little doubt that Col. Bryan is to be selected

property when prices are low, and then by expanding the currency sell when prices are high. They can squeeze out the equities of debtors in farms and other forms of property. They can wreck railroads and buy them in at ruinously low prices. They can discriminate against sections of the country by withholding loans and thus paralyzing its industries. Will the people submit to this?

In volume 7, page 147, of Jefferson works, he speaks of the power of banks over the circulating medium as follows:

"Certainly no nation ever before abandoned to the avarice and juggling of private individuals to regulate, according to their own interests, the quantum of circulating medium for the nation. To inflate by deluges of paper the nominal prices of property, and then to buy that property at one shilling on the pound, first having withdrawn their floating medium, which might endanger a competition in the purchase. Yet this is what has been done, and will continue to be done unless stayed by the protecting hand of our legislatures. The evil has been produced by the error of their sanction of this ruinous machinery of banks, and justice, wisdom, duty, all require that they interpose and arrest it before the schemes of plunder and spoliation desolate our country. If we suffer the moral of the present lesson in the interest of harmony and a reunited party. Bryan's friends are beginning to realize this, and there is good reason to believe that Chairman Butler and the fusion element of the People's party are laboring to the end of securing the Populist nomination for him prior to the holding of the Democratic convention, in order to force his nomination by the Democrats. But even should this scheme succeed, there would be little show for Bryan's election. His nomination by the Populists would drive from his support more gold Democrats than refused to support him in 1896. The means that would be necessary to secure his nomination by the Populists would cause such dissatisfaction in that party as to alienate thousands from his support, and on the whole he would probably be more overwhelmingly defeated in 1900 than he was in 1896.

So far as national policies are concerned Populists have nothing to gain by a fusion with the Democratic party. It promises but little that Populism stands for and represents less. It clings to the superstitious idea that all paper money should have a metallic basis. This of course includes all the evils which go with a metallic money. It means a continuance of a bonded debt. It means periodical panics. It means expansion and contraction that sweep away property. It means a collapse of our whole financial system in case of a great and continuous war, similar to that of 1862-65. It means that a few men shall control the volume of currency and consequently the price of labor and its products. It means low prices and increased indebtedness. It means an increase of idleness and crime, and the ultimate downfall of the republic. All the professed opposition to trusts and monopolies by the Democratic party is mere pretense. The Democratic party gave us the existing gold standard, and trusts and monopolies prospered as well under a Democratic administration as they do under a Republican administration. In some states where the Democrats are not in power I see they are incorporating the initiative and referendum in their platform, but in none of the seventeen states where they have full power are they incorporating it into their laws.

The Democratic party is a good, promising party when out of power, but a poor performing party when in power. It has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and the burden of its cry now by day and by night is that it wants to be weighed again. But it has nothing to recommend it but its promises, while its performances condemn it. I know Democrats and even fusion Populists, point to the Chicago platform and exclaim: "Behold what a noble declaration of principles! It makes me tired! Promises! promises! nothing but promises! Better say: What a noble fusillade of platitudes! What an excellent conglomeration of glittering generalities and meaningless nothings! Had the Chicago platform been made by an honest party, conceding that an honest party could have been guilty of furthering such a mass of inconsistencies, it would mean but little for the Populists, or the great plain people; but to come from the old fossils who gave us Grover Cleveland and an all-round tired feeling, it sounds like the death-bed repentance of a thief who refuses to give up his stolen goods. The Democratic party will require forty years of fumigation and purifying in the wilderness of deep and sincere repentance before it can be trusted with the work of reform. What it ought to do is to go off and die. The minute it would do this thousands of Republicans would leave that monopoly controlled party. The best reason a

Republican has for remaining in his party, and about the only one, is that the Democratic party exists and he is afraid it will get back into power. It makes the cold chills run up the back of an ordinary man to think of the panic and hard times when the Democratic party was last in power.

If we are to be tied to a metallic basis there is only one way to be honest about it: To have a dollar's worth of coin at all times behind every paper dollar issued. If paper money is not money, but only its representative, then it should represent exactly that which is stamped upon its face, dollar for dollar. If we are going to rely upon the intrinsic value theory, let there be no fudging. Let the bankers and the government come up to the mark with dollar for dollar, ready to redeem at any time. Three dollars of paper based upon one of gold is not honest. The paper dollar would be worth only thirty-three cents, if the intrinsic value theory is correct. There is no intermediate ground. You can't depend for two-thirds on fiat and one-third on intrinsic value. This overthrows the intrinsic value theory altogether. The three to one theory was invented, and is sustained, by the bankers. Two-thirds of the currency issued by them under that theory is their own credit. It is worse than fiat, for no one agrees to take it but themselves, and they are only able to redeem one dollar out of three at a time. Yet much such a system as this is what the bankers are moving for now. They want the "government to go out of the banking business." They want the power to say just how much currency we shall have. When they get that they can control the price of every bushel of grain and every pound of beef and pork; and of wages and all the products of labor. They can accumulate to pass away without improvement, by the eternal suppression of bank paper, then, indeed, is the condition of our country desperate. Interdict forever to both state and national government the power of establishing any paper bank, for without this interdiction we shall have the same ebbs and flows of medium, and the same revolutions of property, to go through every twenty or thirty years."

In a letter to Mr. Eppe, dated November 6, 1813, Mr. Jefferson said: "At the time we were funding our national debt we heard much about a 'public debt being a public blessing'; that the stock representing it was a creation of active capital for the benefit of commerce, manufactures and agriculture.

"But the art and mystery of banks is a wonderful improvement on that. It is established on the principle that private debts are a public blessing. "And to fill up the measure of blessing instead of paying, they receive interest on what they owe from those to whom they owe; for all the notes or evidence of what they owe, which we see in circulation, have been lent to somebody on an interest which is levied again on us through the medium of commerce. And they are already still to deal out their liabilities to us, that they are now willing to let themselves run in our debt ninety millions more, on our paying them the same premium of 6 or 8 per cent interest, and on the same legal exemption from the payment of more than thirty millions of the debt when it shall be called for.

"If the debt which the banking companies owe be a blessing to anybody, is it to themselves alone, who are realizing a solid interest of 8 or 10 per cent on it. As to the public, the companies have banished all our gold and silver medium, which before their institution we had without interest, instead of which they have given us two hundred millions of froth and bubble on which we are to pay them heavy interest.

"It is said that our paper is as good as silver, because we may have silver for it at the bank where it issues. This is not true. One, two or three persons might have it, but a general application would soon exhaust their vaults and leave a ruinous proportion of their paper in its intrinsic worthless form."

So strong was Jefferson's opposition to banks of issue that he was made the special target of their wrath. In a letter to President Adams, January 24, 1814, he wrote:

"I have ever opposed money of banks; not of those discounting for cash, but of those fostering their own paper in circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the bank of the United States that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank mongers who were seeking to flich from the public."

Had Jefferson lived until to-day and witnessed the demands of the banks and the special privileges they enjoy, he might well inquire what had become of the Democratic party, and of American patriotism?

W. S. MORGAN.

The day has past when noise can carry elections

TEXANETTES.

A holliness meeting is being conducted at Bonham by Rev. H. C. Morrison of Louisville, Ky.

B. S. Leiper, a well known Texas commercial traveler, died at Dallas a few days ago.

John McKinney, charged with the killing of Jim Callahan at Ennis, was put under \$1000 bond.

A Fort Worth mill has made its second shipment of flour to Cuba, sending each time 1000 barrels.

Maj. J. H. McLeary, formerly attorney general of Texas, has been appointed mayor of Santiago de Cuba.

Lin Kall, aged 16 years, residing at Wilmer, Dallas county, had nearly all the toes of his right foot cut off by a train at Dallas.

Ennis ladies gave a burnt cork cake walk entertainment several nights ago to raise funds for charitable works, and realized \$67.30.

A syndicate of the leading moneyed men at Texarkana has been formed for the purpose of building a modern opera-house, to cost \$35,000.

Judge Bryant at Jefferson set aside the restraining order and refused an injunction in the Houston city government case.

The fifth annual fair of the Guadalupe Valley association was held at Center Point, Kerr county. It was well attended, and the farm and other exhibits were of a high order.

Three prisoners broke jail at Franklin. They were about twenty in number. One of them is under death sentence, and three life imprisonment.

Bishop Hurth, of Dacca, Bengal, India, Catholic bishop of that far-away diocese, who was formerly president of St. Edward's college, Austin, is in the latter city on a visit.

An old man was run over and killed by a Texas and Pacific train near Gordon. His body was mangled beyond all hope of recognition. He had a salvation Army ticket.

The establishment of Rice, Baulard & Co., proprietors of the Galveston Paint Co., on Tremont street, that city, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000; covered by insurance.

A stock company with a capital stock of \$10,000 has been formed at Terrell for the purpose of manufacturing wagons and doing other kinds of wood-work. Stock to the amount of \$8000 has already been subscribed.

Jim Darlington, on trial at Fort Worth, charged with the killing of Watson Whittaker, fireman on the Santa Fe train that was held up near Fort Worth on the night of July 21 last, was found guilty and given the death penalty.

W. T. Norris, a prominent merchant of Detroit, shot and killed Will Johnson. They quarreled over possession of a shotgun, and Johnson fired both barrels at Norris, but missed him, then pulled a knife. Norris got out his pistol and used it with the above result.

The peace jubilee, Red Cross celebration and soldiers' reception took place at Waco on the 30th ult. Sixty flags of pure white, with the flaming Red Cross in the center of the white field, fluttered from masts all over the city. Very large Red Cross flags flew from the government buildings and the city hall. A grand time was had.

The term of Judge E. D. Cavin, judge of the criminal district court of Galveston and Harris counties, expired Sept. 22 last, and he has been re-appointed by Gov. Culberson.

While going home from Terrell a farmer was held up and robbed by a highwayman of \$12.50 in the edge of town.

Superintendent L. A. Daffan of the Central railway, who was hurt in the Chambers creek wreck, is now considered out of danger. His back was sprained, one finger mashed off, another badly mashed, body bruised, especially his back, and all his joints skinned.

Mr. W. E. Best of Dallas was seriously injured while driving in the country near Farmers Branch. His buggy struck a stump and his horses ran away, throwing him out. He became entangled in the lines and was dragged for some distance and severely bruised. He was unconscious for nearly two hours.

Fireman J. H. Smith of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, residing at Denison, has returned from the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, which was held at Toronto, Canada. Mr. Smith expresses himself well pleased with his trip.

The engineer corps is busy surveying the route of Wichita Falls' new railroad. Chief Engineer Granger of the Denver road is in charge of the men in the field. The route leads to a point near Charley, on Red River, and thence direct to Fort Hill.

The state university board of regents were in session at Austin recently. They considered a number of matters in regard to the institution, such as proposed improvements and handling of university lands, and looked after minor matters.

Will Not be Clear Sailing.

Washington, Oct. 1.—A cablegram from Paris announcing the amazing demands the Spanish peace commissioners intend to present to the American peace commissioners startled official Washington yesterday.

While it was semi-officially stated that the Philippine situation was not discussed at the cabinet meeting, it is known that the preposterous demands of Spain as published in a journal were discussed.

At first the cabinet was inclined to regard them as amusing, but later it was seen that the position Spain has taken would lead to further trouble. Then the cabinet stiffened up.

The gravity of the situation was faced, the conclusion reached that the United States must stand out firmly in its demands, and there was to be no backdown. So strongly does the cabinet feel that one member said that if in six weeks or two months Spain had not agreed to sign a peace treaty, drawn up one the lines suggested by the American commissioners, the United States representatives would be called home, and a fleet of warships sent to Spain.

Outside of the cabinet the cablegram was read with grave interest. It can be authoritatively stated that of the six paragraphs defining the Spanish position only one will be agreed to by the United States. That one is the fourth, which says: "The United States may have the island of Guama." On the points of the Spanish brief, which the Spanish commissioners are instructed to support by every means in their power, the following statement is made by the high official of the administration:

1. Spain will not be allowed to modify in any particular the decision of the American peace commissioners with regard to the Philippine islands when once that decision is communicated to her representatives. However, much that decision may go beyond the demand for cession of a port and coaling station, Spain will be compelled to accede.

2. Spain will not be allowed to sell any portion of the Philippines to any foreign nation should the United States decide not to assume control of the entire archipelago.

3. Spain will not be given tariff favors on her textiles or other products in any of her lost colonies, beyond those that will be accorded other nations.

4. The cession of one of the Ladrone Islands, Guama, by Spain to the United States was already agreed to in the peace protocol.

5. It is the sovereignty of the United States that prevails at Manila and under no circumstances will that power assume any portion, much less the whole, of the Philippine debt.

6. The United States will not pay one penny of the Cuban debt incurred prior to the last revolt, or any other time, nor will it assume that debt for the Cubans, nor permit it to be in any way saddled upon the island of Cuba. If this project is proposed by Spain the American peace commissioners have been instructed to meet it with a counter proposition for the payment by Spain to the United States of the war debt of \$300,000,000 incurred by this country.

A member of the cabinet said: "Spain seems to forget that she is not in the saddle this time. It is not for her to make the demand, but to accept that which the United States commissioners make up their minds what the terms of the peace treaty shall be it will only remain for Spain to say whether or not she will accept them."

Bryan Improving.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Col. Wm. J. Bryan of the third Nebraska is much improved. He was able to sit up a part of the day and hopes to be able to return to Jacksonville in a day or two. Mrs. Bryan arrived here yesterday and will remain with her husband until he returns to the south.

Col. Roosevelt was nominated for governor by the Republicans of New York.

Hay Sworn In.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Col. John Hay was sworn into office as secretary of state at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The ceremony took place in the president's room in the white house and the oath was administered by Justice Harlan of the supreme court.

On leaving the white house after being sworn in Mr. Hay went to the department of state and entered actively into the discharge of the duties of his new office. During the afternoon he received the heads of bureaus, clerks and other employes.

Another Case.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 1.—Another case of yellow fever was announced in Jackson yesterday afternoon, the patient being Miss Annie Rhodes, on Mill street, next to the Lawrence house, only a short distance from where the Kilgore case originated. A cordon has been put around the premises. The patient is seriously sick.

A laborer and his wife have been arrested in Germany charged with killing their child and feeding it to hogs.

Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted largely to matters of detail in accordance with the formation of the army which is to be sent to Cuba. Reports were read to the effect that by Oct. 15 the danger from yellow fever would have passed and it is understood that the movement of troops will be begun about that time.

The conduct of the Spanish customs officials at Havana is very unsatisfactory to the president and he is said to have been decided to take possession of the customhouse there at an early date and administer its affairs under regulations to be prescribed by this government. Information has reached the president that the Spanish authorities at San Juan recently took possession of and sent to Spain about \$40,000 belonging to an association of school teachers. This matter has been the subject of a protest sent to the Spanish government. It is said to be the purpose of this government to compel its return if possible, and if not vigorous measures will be taken to collect from the persons responsible for its misappropriation.

Secretary Hay attended a cabinet meeting for the first time yesterday and is said to have made a very favorable impression on his colleagues.

There was also some consideration of the subject of mustering out a comparatively large number of general officers of the volunteer army to meet the mustering out of the regiments already ordered. This subject as well as other military matters kept Secretary Alger in conference with the president for three-quarters of an hour after the rest of the cabinet had left.

The instructions given to the two commissions now sitting in the West Indies, provided, it is stated, for the actual occupation of Porto Rico in advance of Cuba.

Forest Fires.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1.—The forests which have been burning in various places throughout western Wisconsin for the past few days were fanned into furious storms of flames by winds Thursday and did great damage throughout Chippewa, Barron, Dunn, St. Croix and Polk counties.

A very general destruction of telegraph wires makes the report very incomplete, but it seems that the villages Clayton, Alameda and Perkasie have been wholly or partly destroyed, that Cumberland has suffered heavy losses and that Glenwood, Barron, Prentice, Phillips and Turtle Lake were saved only by great efforts. Reports of loss of life are coming in, but have not been verified except in one instance.

A railroad bridge and trestle over 700 feet long on the Soo line west of Barron was burned and trains are running by another route.

Fires have been checked in places by rains and the subsidence of the winds. A rough estimate places the aggregate loss at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Public Health Association.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 1.—At the meeting of the American Public Health association the executive committee recommended that the government of the United States, Canada and Mexico be requested to make the Bertoldi system of classification of diseases the basis of the mortality statistics of the census of 1900 and 1901.

Dr. H. B. Hornback, chairman of the committee on the etiology of yellow fever, presented the report of the committee. Dr. Edward Liceaga of Mexico, a member of the committee, presented a further report. On motion of Dr. Sinter of Herkimer, N. Y., a resolution was passed urging the enactment of laws to prevent the sale of the so-called long rubber tube nursing bottles.

Dr. Irving A. Watts, president of the New Hampshire board of cattle commissioners, made some observations on bovine tuberculosis. He said that but a very small culosis would be in any way endanger the public health.

Two severe earthquake shocks were felt in the province of Murcid, Spain.

Attacked Offices.

Yokohama, Oct. 1.—The rebels have attacked government offices on the island of Formosa and set fire to a building in which they were located. They fled, however, on the approach of the troops and the latter attacked the rebels in that district, burning a number of villages.

It is reliably reported that the ultimatum of the powers to Turkey regarding the island of Crete has been presented to the sultan.

Many Massacred.

Madrid, Oct. 1.—A telegram received here from Gen. Rios, Spanish governor of the Vizcayas islands, who is reported to have recently proclaimed himself governor general of the Spanish dominions in the Philippines, reports that the insurgent expeditions have arrived at the Vizcayas. The rebellion is also reported as spreading. Several provinces of the island of Luzon have been invaded and some officers of the gendarmie and their families were massacred.

TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 2, Mail and Express—Arrives 9:30 p. m. Leaves 9:10 p. m. Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 8:45 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 1, Mail and Express—Arrives 6:30 a. m. Leaves 6:45 a. m. Local, No. 13, daily except Sunday—Arrives 3:30 p. m. Leaves 7:30 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. Sunbeams, 4 p. m. every Sunday.
M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. M. Sherman, pastor, Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.
M. E. every Sunday at 11 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, rector. Services first three Sundays of each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Church seats free to all.
Presbyterian, 3d Sunday—Rev. J. W. Smith, pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.
Catholic, 3d—Rev. J. A. Lenert, priest in charge.

SOCIETIES.
I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 381, meets every Thursday evening in their hall over the Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made welcome. J. S. LAUGHLIN, N. G.
W. T. J. S. S. 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, scribo.
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.
CLARENDON CHAPTER—U. D. R. A. M.—Meets the first Friday night in each month at 8:30 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited. J. K. PALMER, H. P.
G. F. Morgan, Sec.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

For County Judge,
B. H. WHITE.

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.

For County Commissioner, Precinct 4,
G. A. HEALD.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Jim Cain went to the state fair Sunday.

Harry Mortson was among those who left Tuesday to take in the Dallas Fair.

Mrs. F. E. Harrington left Wednesday for a month's visit to her parents in New Mexico.

Mrs. S. Anderson and Mrs. W. E. Anderson spent several days at Claude this week.

Rev. J. P. Wheeler sold a section and a half of land this week to Dr. W. H. Cooke, of Denton.

The ladies of the Baptist church will give a dinner, and perhaps supper, on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Lew Brown, of Texline, came down yesterday morning on a visit to Mrs. Pink Caldwell.

S. J. Arnold, a prominent stock farmer of Silvertown, spent several days here and at Giles the first of the week.

Wednesday ushered in a norther, necessitating fires in the morning. We have had beautiful fall weather so far.

Mrs. C. J. Hall, who has been visiting her sons here for some time, took a run down to her Quannah home yesterday.

James Sadler, the round house machinist, left Tuesday for Denison and Sherman. He will be gone several weeks.

H. D. Ramsey and wife left Monday for Dallas to see the fair. From there they will go to Waco as delegates to the convention.

Morris Rosenfield left for Dallas Sunday morning and Mrs. Rosenfield and the children went Tuesday morning to take in the Dallas fair.

Miss Baker, sister of Mrs. W. A. Cole and Jim Baker, deputy clerk, arrived last Friday from Danville, Mo., and will remain for a time for her health.

Edward Myrick, a brother of Mrs. Geo. Antrobus, arrived here from Pekin, Ill., to make this his home. He was here once before and expresses his regret at not remaining.

Mr. Joe Jones's mother left for her home in Dallas Wednesday after several weeks visit here. Mrs. Joe Jones accompanied her home and will be gone some three months.

Mr. E. A. Thompson and Jim Morgan have returned from Waco. They say the low price of cotton is making it hard on both farmers and merchants. Mr. Morgan has just graduated at Toby's Practical Business College.

We are informed by Prof. Silvey that the public school for the month just closed enrolled 225 pupils, 96 boys and 129 girls. The average daily attendance for the month was 200. The school is doing satisfactory work in all departments and made a good showing for the first month.

"Many have said their children would have died of croup, if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given," writes Kellam & Outren, druggists, Shenandoah, Va. "People come from far and near to get it and speak of it in the highest terms." This is equally true of this remedy in every community where it is known. Buy a bottle at Stocking's drug store and test it for yourself.

The Morgan Lumber Co., will trade lumber for cattle.

Miss Porter will have a new lot of goods in next week and invites you to call and see them.

Mr. E. Cowling, from Nashville, Ark., arrived here on a visit Wednesday.

Rev. L. Tomme and wife left for the Waco Baptist convention Thursday morning.

Immense display of new goods at Rosenfield's fall opening Monday. Stop in and see.

Caldwell & Jacques have fenced in a wagon yard in the rear of their store for the convenience of the farmers.

See Rosenfield's nice display ad. this week. He means business and his display of goods beats the ad. Visit his store and see.

The Morgan Lumber Co. has purchased the Clarendon meat market and will endeavor to furnish customers with the best to be had.

Thousands of the most stubborn and distressing cases of piles have been cured by Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment. It never fails to cure. Price, 50cts. in bottles, tubes 75 cts. Sold by H. D. Ramsey.

Rowe Bros. sold G. E. Jones of Kansas City 21 cars of cattle this week and shipped them out yesterday. H. G. Wearre also shipped a train of cows to the same place.

The most stubborn cases of Bronchitis succumb to Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Price 25 and 50cts. Sold by H. D. Ramsey.

Fall opening of new stock Monday at Rosenfield's. A look will give you pleasure and prices will interest you.

Rev. A. W. Rodgers and his singer Mr. Higgins have been holding a revival meeting at the M. E. church since Saturday night. The meeting has been very well attended with encouraging results. Services at 3 and 7:30 o'clock today, tomorrow and Sunday. Mr. Rodgers will also preach at 11 a. m. Sunday.

Nature can only feed the flame of life with the food eaten which is digested. Herbine will reinvigorate a weak stomach, and so improve digestion as to insure the natural bloom of health. Price 50cts., at Ramsey's.

Rev. Lenert Catholic priest, went to Fort Worth last week where he took part in the dedication services of the new St. Joseph's Hospital. The building is cross shaped, 250 by 150, three stories, with 70 wards and rooms. Its interior is filled with all modern scientific hospital appliances. About 30 sisters from the mother house in San Antonio and priests by the score were there. Mr. Jupe says Rev. Lenert has made his arrangements to locate here and make this his home.

White's Cream Vermifuge is a highly valuable, preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm. Price 25cts. Sold by H. D. Ramsey.

"One overshadowing fact is that I have always done better financially out of office than in it."—Gov' Hogg. No doubt of it, Mr. Hogg, as long as you can get \$10,000 fees to let the other fellows in.

Dizziness, loss of appetite, flatulency and nausea are all connected with dyspepsia or indigestion. Herbine will give prompt relief. Price 50cts., at Ramsey's.

Grand opening of my new Fall stock Monday, Oct. 10.
M. Mosentfield.

Laundry Notice.
On or after Oct. 1, I will do laundry work at your homes at the rate of 25 cents per hour. Employer to furnish outfit.
HOMINY JOE.

Our New Clubbing Offer.
By renewing within the next thirty days we will send you both This Paper and the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, one year for \$1.50 two papers for the price of one. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is a big weekly and is the leading Texas exponent of diversified Agriculture, Improved Stock and Stock Farming. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

The Missouri World,
Published weekly at Chillicothe, Mo., at 50cts a year, is a good paper for general news is uncompromisingly Populist, is not local, but intended for and circulates in all the States. Sample copy free.
Is your subscription due?

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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
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PRACTICAL
BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER.
CLARENDON, Tex.

"Discovery" fees of \$10,000 per discovery of things that have been of public record for 30 years is quite a snap. No wonder the office holders are incensed at the pops for making the snap public.

For all fresh cuts or wounds, in either the human subject or in animals, as dressing, Ballard's Snow Liniment is excellent; while for sores on working horses, especially if slow to heal, or suppurating, its healing qualities are unequalled. Price, 25cts. and 50cts. For sale by H. D. Ramsey.

HENRY GEORGE, jr., is frankly honest and consistent. He was nominated for governor of New York by the free silver democrats, but declined the nomination, and in his letter on the subject, says:

"I should say, in justice to myself and those who honestly wish to advance the silver question to the rank of first importance, that I am, no more than my father was, an advocate of free coinage. He condemned its economic soundness, being in fact a believer neither in gold nor silver, but in credit or paper money. He supported the Chicago platform not on account of, but in spite of, its advocacy of free silver, because he believed that, in other respects, it stood for the principles of freedom; because it took the side of the weak against that of the monopolists—because it sided with the house of want against the house of have, I am in entire accord with those views, and I think it proper to state them frankly, that there may be no room for misunderstanding on the part of anyone."

Mr. George, like his father and old Brick Pomeroy, believes in a government legal tender money, the only money that will ever free this country from Shyllock.

Few men in this country are better or more favorably known to the drug and medicine trade than Mr. E. J. Schall, buyer in the proprietary medicine department of the Meyer Bros' Drug Co., St. Louis. He says: "My boy came home from school with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain. I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm, freely; all pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time, it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." Sold by Dr. Stocking.

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To Summer Resorts.
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Clarendon College
AND
University Training School,
Located at Clarendon, Texas.
Rev. J. W. ADKISSON, A. M., President.
The first term of this institution will open September the 5th, 1898. All the usual departments of a school of high grade will be opened for the accommodation of students, together with Primary and Preparatory departments.
This is a new enterprise established in our North West Texas country soliciting the moral and material support of our citizens. Such support is reasonably and confidently expected. A competent faculty is being organized and first class, thorough work will be done under the administration of experienced school talent. The College will seek to subserve the moral, social and financial good of the people, and to this end public sympathy and patronage are solicited.
For particulars address the President, Clarendon, Texas.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc
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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.
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Best Equipped Stable in the Panhandle.
First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed sold cheap. Drummers Accommodated.

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Vegetables, Fish and Oysters in Season.
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This Paper and The New Time Both One Year for only \$1.65.

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H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.
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Anti rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.
School books adopted by the state for sale by Ramsey.
See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.
Pencils, pens, tablets and all school supplies, cheap at Ramsey's.
See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.
Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.
For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor's.
Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.
The law sets the price and names the school books you shall use. Ramsey keeps them.
Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors.
Full stock of all kinds of state adoption school books at Ramsey's.
Mrs. Coulter has rented Mrs. Hill's house and is now prepared to take boarders.
Mrs. L. Graves and Miss Edna Smith are running a dress-making establishment and teaching the World's Fair Premium chart cutting in the rear of Miss Porter's millinery store. Their prices are reasonable and your patronage will be appreciated.

Notice.

For the nicest work and lowest prices, call on Miss Zelia Roark, milliner and dressmaker at Miss Millers.

Anderson has this week a fresh stock of both Eastern and California can goods. The quality is first class in every particular and the price will be as low as the lowest. These goods are shipped in carload lots, which places them here at as low a price as goods can be placed here. New York full cream cheese, Swiss cheese, Cranberries, Old Style Buckwheat Flour—the real old truck like our grandmothers used. The finest Maple Syrup. Comb Honey, Boiled Cider, Apple Butter, the finest pure Fruit Preserves; in fact every thing first-class in the grocery line. Remember our high grade flour only \$2.25 per cwt., every sack guaranteed. For cooking and heating stoves there is no line of stoves brought to this country that has the excellence vouched for by every user. Every stove guaranteed or no sale. Genuine Baker wire only \$2.30. See Anderson when you want strictly high grade goods.

Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, Dallas, Oct. 1st to 16th inclusive.

Tickets, form A, on sale Sept. 30th only, and limited to Oct. 2d at the rate of \$8.80 for round trip, tickets to be executed by agent of T. & P. at Dallas for return. Tickets, form B, on sale Sept. 30 to Oct. 16, inclusive; final limit Oct. 17th, '98, at \$11.65 for round trip. No reduction for children.

Turning to Gibbs.

There is little doubt now in the minds of all unprejudiced voters that the deal between Culberson and Hogg was to make an open field for Mr. Culberson's way to the senate. It has long been Mr. Hogg's ambition to go to the senate, and he has been backed largely by his party leaders. But for several months nothing has been heard of it. Mr. Culberson's ambition ran in the same direction and there are numbers of people who believe Mr. Hogg has been bought off with \$10,000 of the people's money. Even democrats are becoming aroused. The Southern Mercury says that 3000 democratic farmers in Texas have refused to take out of the post office their democratic papers which have refused to give both sides of that \$101,000 collected from the United States by Hogg under contract of Governor Culberson. The correspondence of Gov. Culberson, Gibbs, Crane, United States Assistant-Treasurer and State Comptroller Darden, shows where the fraud is. Get these letters and read them.

Mr. Bowlin, the democratic chairman of Tarrant county, a democratic politician, served notice on C. K. Bell, the state democratic chairman, that if the head of the party or Sayers, endorsed that fee that he, Bowlin, would resign, as the whole thing was proven by the state and United States official records. It cannot be denied or explained away, even on the plea of the dense ignorance of Culberson or Hogg. Crane says they lie if they say he drew up the contract. The constitution and laws required him to draw and keep such contracts in his office, but Mr. Culberson was so afraid the deal would leak out if it was so drawn, a private understanding was resorted to with the hope of it not being discovered until after election. Now that the scheme is discovered, all their candidates, like Mr. Finger, and all the state officers are stamping the state; claiming that no one knew of the claim at Washington until accidentally discovered by Mr. Hogg. Certainly they should be turned out of office.

The Backbone Of Our Nation.

It is from the farm and the country districts that the great brain power of the country has come, is coming to-day, and must come in the future, writes Edward Bok in the October Ladies' Home Journal: "Instead of deprecating country life, and saying that to live in the country means to live out of the world, intelligent people know that the free, untrammelled life of the country unquestionably gives broader views. The human mind always grows to suit its outward surroundings. Originality and a development for great things has naught to check its growth where one can look with earnest eyes from nature up to nature's God. To speak of the ignorance of the rural regions is to stamp one's self as an ignoramus: not the country people. There is a soundness of core and an intelligence in the back country of this nation of ours that people who live in cities and think themselves wise never suspect. We can talk all we like of 'social revolutions' and kindred evils that are supposed to threaten this nation. When they do threaten our institutions the danger-signal will not come from the back-country. Such thoughts are born and fed amid the foul atmosphere of the cities."

Damascus derives its name from the city of Damascus; calico from Calicut, a town in India, formerly celebrated for its cotton cloth, and there also calico was printed; cambrie from Cambry, a town in France where it was first made, and tweed from a fabric worn by the fishermen upon the River Tweed.

"Jack proposed to me with so much originality that I think I shall marry him," said the fair Miss Worth. "He asked me to kindly add his name to the list of applicants and added that he hoped civil service rules and not army politics would govern my choice in final examinations."

Dawson City now has two newspapers—the Yukon Midnight Sun and the Klondike Nugget. Both are weeklies, and are sold at fifty cents per copy.

The tax squanderers at Austin, through the correspondents of the Democratic daily papers are trying to figure it out that J. M. Carlisle was wrong when he said that the school fund had been robbed of \$450,000 annually for the last seven years. By increasing the per capita from \$4 to \$4.50, and by lopping off the "straw" scholars in one county and padding the census list in another, they figure out that the school fund has only been robbed of \$70,000 instead of \$450,000. But \$70,000 of \$450,000, no matter which of the estimates is correct, the school fund has been robbed and the money misappropriated. And the public generally will be more inclined to credit the statement of Carlisle over that of the political junta presided over by the Little Fat Czar.—Mercury.

Two pneumatic dynamite guns 50 feet long and 15 inches in diameter at base are being built at Scranton, Pa., to shoot a shot weighing half a ton, one and three-fourth miles. They will be operated by electricity.

If you will take the total amount of income to the state, and raised as assessment values and new subjects of occupation tax, any farmer or merchant can see that the figures and claims of Finley et al. are deceiving. They leave out these raised assessments, new taxes and total income.

SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL.

Commander of the British Forces in the Soudan Country.

Sir Francis Grenfell, who is in command of the British forces that are now advancing up the Nile and have already reached Khartoum, possesses, by experience, an intimate knowledge of the country through which he is leading his soldiers. He was an officer in the expeditions of 1882 and 1884, and was sirdar of the Egyptian army from 1885 to 1892, a period which included the command of the forces at Suakin in 1889.

Sir Francis' rank is that of major general. He is now 57 years old, and



SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL. (Commander of the British Forces in the Soudan.)

has been in the military service of his country since 1859. The general had some experience, too, in Africa. He was deputy assistant adjutant general at headquarters in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present in the engagement at Ulindi. He won distinction in that action, and was given a medal with clasp for gallantry. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he was assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, and was mentioned in the dispatches from the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his service there he was given third class of Medjidieh, medal with clasp, the khedive's star, and was made aid to the queen. He won Circle of Bath and clasp in the Nile expedition of 1885-86. He fought in the action of Ginnis, and for his conduct there he was promoted to the first class of Medjidieh, was made knight Circle of Bath and given the third class of the Osmanieh.

When Sir Francis was leaving Egypt the khedive gave him a sword of honor "in souvenir of the victories of Ginnis, Gamaiza and Toski." His career has been one of the most successful in the English army.

Peace Jubilee at Omaha Oct. 11 and 12.

The management of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition having arranged for a grand Peace Jubilee, the "Great Rock Island Route" will sell tickets to Omaha and return at the extremely cheap rate of one cent per mile.

Selling dates Oct. 8th and 9th, good for return until Oct. 18. For additional details call on your nearest coupon ticket agent or address CHAS. B. SLOAT, G. P. A., C. R. I. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.



General and local news kept up with. Every person in the Panhandle should take it. Only \$1 per year.

Populist State Ticket.

Governor—Barnett Gibbs of Dallas.
Lieut. Gov.—Hon. E. W. Kirkpatrick of Collin county.
Attorney general—C. H. Jenkins, of Brown.
Comptroller—E. P. Alsbury of Harris county.
State treasurer—J. B. Barry of Bosque county.
Land commissioner—H. L. Bentley of Taylor county.
Superintendent of public instruction—V. A. Collins of VanZandt county.
Railroad commissioner—Jake Farley of Dallas county.
Judge supreme court—T. J. McMillan of Bexar county.
Judge court of criminal appeals—J. M. Hurt, of Dallas.
State chairman—J. S. Bradley of McLennan county.
State committee men at large—E. P. Alsbury of Harris county and Henry F. Jones of Comanche county.

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

To Jacksboro By Rail.

The Rock Island line is now completed to Jacksboro, and commencing with Aug. 29th, regular train service was inaugurated with following schedule:

Leave Jacksboro 6:00 a. m.
Arv. Ft. Worth 10:10 a. m.
Returning
Leave Ft. Worth 3:50 p. m.
Arv. Jacksboro 8:15 p. m.
For the present trains will run daily except Sunday.
W. F. ORTON,
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Ft. Worth, Tex.

Neat candidate cards, any size, this office.

100 Envelopes 40c,
With name and address 40c,
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An Epoch and an Opportunity.

The Arena

Edited by JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D.

Six Months for One Dollar.

An Epoch is at Hand.

The century is making history at its close. War is on between the United States and Spain. Every nation in the world is in a state of transformation. The car of progress is following the sun. The human race is groping out of bondage towards freedom and fraternity. The Arena leads in the cause of manhood and emancipation. It leads in the battle for truth and right. It leads in the assault upon the entrenchments of privilege and power. It leads the columns of the people in their insurrection against political and plutocratic tyrants.

The Year 1898 Will Decide Much.

It will decide whether the American House of Representatives shall be rescued from the money oligarchy and be restored to the people. It will decide whether the administration shall continue to misrepresent the great republic.

The Arena With the July Number Begins Its XXth Volume.

The following six months will be a crisis in our history, and if the people win the battle it will be the beginning of a new era in national affairs. Whoever will help to win the victory let him show himself a devoted friend of human progress by supporting the magazine of the people. Now is the time to put on the whole armor. The annual subscription to the Arena is \$4.50. We offer to all the opportunity of a regular subscription to the Arena, July to December, inclusive, comprising the XXth volume.

Six Months for One Dollar.

The Arena will arm you with argument. It will equip you for the battle. It will be a text-book for every lover of liberty.

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The ARENA Co., Boston, Mass.

Populist Platform.

In Behalf of the Whole People.

We, the People's party of Texas, in convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the underlying principles of the People's party, as enunciated at Omaha and St. Louis. We congratulate the president of the United States on the efficient and successful prosecution of the war between Spain and the United States. With the most profound feeling of kinship and national loyalty, devoid of all sectionalism, we most heartily embrace this opportunity of declaring our soldiers and sailors the bravest, the most loyal, gallant and efficient of the world.

1. We demand the speedy construction and operation of the Nicaragua canal by the government of the United States.

2. We demand that no government bonds shall be issued in time of war or peace.

3. The war between the United States and Spain was as its inception declared and understood to be in the interest of humanity and not for conquest. We cordially endorse this sentiment and demand that the war shall be vigorously prosecuted to a successful termination on these lines and in this spirit, and we now and here pledge to the president and his administration our co-operation to that end.

4. We endorse the Omaha agreement of July 17, 1898, and we further endorse the action of our national committee men at said conference. We arraign the state Democracy for the mal-administration of the state government for the past quarter of a century. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. Pledged to reduce the number of district judges it has increased them. Pledged to protect the interest of shippers it has levied a tribute of "all the traffic will bear," and when violations of its laws are discovered it has compromised with the corporations for a pittance to the people and an equal or greater sum to its political henchmen. Pledged to donate 500,000 acres of public lands to the colored race for educational purposes, it had no public land nor has it any now. Pledged to honest elections, it holds office by Harrison county methods, and the illegal Mexican vote of the border. Pledged to carry out the constitutional provisions requiring six months' public free school in the year, they have failed signally to do this, except in a few instances, notwithstanding the fact that for several years under the Jester amendment one per cent of the permanent school fund has been annually transferred to the available fund and also that \$1,200,000 of local funds have been used in one year to supplement the state and county funds. Pledged to economize, it has persistently increased the taxes of the people. Pledged to reserve the public domain for actual settlers, it has donated the people's heritage to railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate. Pledged to reduce official fees and salaries, it enacted a law that many of its own partisans will not defend. Pledged to economize in the expenditures of government, it filibustered against an appropriation bill that would have saved to the taxpayers \$500,000. Pledged to prevent discrimination against any kind of lawful money, it has defeated a bill prohibiting gold contracts. Pledged to free silver, it has selected for nomination candidates for governor and lieutenant governor who have been declared by their own henchment to be in harmony with the gold wing of the party and in league with the corporations of the state. To the end that Texans may escape the evils herein enumerated, we appeal to all good citizens to unite with us in the great struggle we are now making for state reforms, which it is possible to secure in the near future.

1. We declare the railroad commission has utterly failed to perform its plain duty to the people of Texas in persistently refusing to properly exert its lawful powers in securing reasonable freight rates. While recognizing a railroad commission as tentative and asserting that government ownership is the final solution of the problem, we yet declare that a railroad commission can and should materially reduce freight rates in Texas. Therefore we demand the construction and operation by the state of Texas of a relief railroad from Red river to the gulf.

2. We demand the speedy enactment of laws establishing a people's government, under the system of direct legislation, known as the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate.

3. We are opposed to increasing our interest-bearing bonded debt without a direct vote of the people, state county or municipal.

4. We demand the reduction of fees and salaries of all officials to correspond with labor and its products.

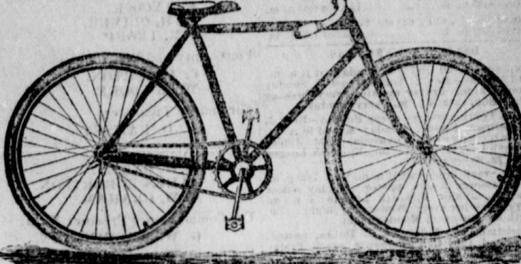
5. We demand an economical state administration and a reduction of expenses to the lowest limit consistent with efficient public service.

6. We demand an efficient free school system commensurate at all times with the growth and development of the state, and that text-books be furnished public school pupils by the state at actual cost, and we further demand that where the law provides that scholastic trustees shall be appointed to take census that white trustees shall be ap-

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Printed to take the census of white children and colored trustees shall be appointed to take the census of colored children, to the end that each race may have the more complete management of its own school affairs.

7. We demand that no citizen of Texas be disfranchised in local elections because he is not a free-holder, and we demand purity at the ballot-box, a free ballot and a fair count.

8. We demand that any officer, sheriff and constable excepted, who accept and uses passes shall be removed from office.

9. We denounce the cumbrous judicial system of this state, consisting as it does of seven appellate courts, whose decisions conflict, entailing on the state the expenses of seven appellate courts without virtue of one.

10. We condemn the mismanagement of the state Confederate Home, and object to it and the propositions made to the same being used by high officials as campaign purposes in the interest of cliques or rings, but favor the maintenance of the home in the interest of the disabled Confederate soldiers, only granting them the right to remain at home with their families on a pension per month not to exceed the cost to comfortably maintain them in the state home.

11. We demand that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the people of Texas to repeal the Jester amendment, which amendment now provides that 1 per cent of the permanent school fund may be transferred annually to the available fund; and demand that the legislature provide sufficient and safe investment for all the permanent school fund at not less than 4 per cent per annum.

We denounce the occupation tax laws enacted by the twenty-fifth legislature and demand their repeal.

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