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Vol. 10.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY JUNE 17, 1898.

No. 14

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GIBBS PRODS THE RING

Gets After the Office-seekers and Talks in Behalf of Texas.

To a Dallas News reporter, Barney Gibbs expressed himself thusly:

"We roll our eyes to heaven and talk about Texas being an empire state, and what are we selling even the fat government? We have sold them nothing but raw meat and bread and raw recruits, and darned cheap at that. We are five times as big as New York and with nearly 3,000,000 people, and yet in our specialty of raw material could only furnish one brigadier general, and he dressed in eastern clothes. If we had been required by army regulations to present him and the rest of our contributions equipped with Texas goods only, we would have had to have mustered them in as naked as they came into the world and armed with bois d'arc clubs.

"The acrimonious fights and debates between the aspirants for the democratic gubernatorial nomination have not brought out a single practical proposition for the social, commercial or agricultural expansion in Texas. They are dodging every material issue. They are showing the folly of Texas democracy. What figures do their free silver records or their war records cut in putting Texas in line with present industrial development that will bring her people that prosperity that has never yet come to 'hewers of wood and drawers of water'?"

"The Austin ins dodged important issues and the men trying to get in their shoes show a disposition to play the same game, and if they are successful, Texas people will continue to suffer. What definite propositions do they make to give our people an even break with the east? What are the important issues in Texas having an eye to greater prosperity and expansion?"

"1. The freight problem, which should be a less problem than elsewhere, but is really a greater one.

"2. The proper investment of the permanent school funds, accumulating even in hard times at the rate of \$1,000,000 per annum, uninvested, although inducements have been offered to counties to build pyramids with it like unto the Egyptian pyramids, the nominal builders to put their names on the corner stones, as the Pharaohs did.

"3. The 5,000 convicts, with their number rapidly increasing, even under a very technical administration of the criminal laws.

"On these three important issues, where do the ambitious democrats stand? Where do our business men and farmers stand? Are they ignorant or indifferent to these great questions to be settled by Texans for Texans? These concern us more than war or free silver.

"1. The boycott of independent ships off our coast and the high freight rates consuming our profits of industrial pursuits cannot be remedied by the railroad commission, and why? Because that the supreme court of the United States has decided that the railroads are not subject to any effective legislation. They virtually decided in the Nebraska case that railroad commissioners were only scarecrows, such as the negroes used to fool the crows with away from their watermelon patches. If the commissioners have eaten pie enough to be fat, they are good for soap grease. Mr. Sayers and Mr. Wynne propose, as a relief to Texas freight rates, the same old commission, the same old cussing of corporations.

"2. On the proper investment of the Texas school fund, Mr. Sayers and Mr. Wynne don't sing the same song. Mr. Sayers wants to extend its investment to magnificent city halls as well as \$500,000 court

houses. The Pharaohs built magnificent pyramids and the people who sweated blood to carry the stones had no vote in the size of the pyramids or the cost. Mr. Sayers on the school fund investment seems to be a Pharaoh democrat. Mr. Wynne proposes to loan it to the individual democrat. The bankers propose to give bond for it and keep it in circulation instead of having local scarcity of money and temptation to dishonesty by leaving it in the treasury uninvested. None of them propose that which will benefit Texas most at the least risk to the fund itself.

"3. What do these gentlemen propose to do with the convicts? They are now scattered all over Texas, among railroads and big planters, without much profit to the state or punishment to the criminal. The democratic aspirants don't seem to know this fact or to consider it an evil. The evasive policy will do Texas no more good than it will the Spanish fleet, and has demoralized the democratic party.

"The Texas relief railroad would save freight, stop a boycott of free ships, employ convicts, provide a good investment for the school fund and expand the commerce of Texas, ready for the Nicaragua canal and the proposed national imperial policy.

"Shall the east get richer and Texas poorer when God Almighty has given us the long end of the stick? Our produce must get to the sea on a lower freight rate and we must form an alliance with the tramp ships. What is Texas getting out of war or peace, and what more will she get under the proposed policies of Mr. Wynne or Mr. Sayers? If the business men and farmers would elect a legislature on these state issues, Texas would fly as high as any other state in this Union.

"To get out of the rut we must do something besides cuss republicans, populists and corporations and praise democracy of this brand. The state full of low-priced, high-freighted raw material will not bring prosperity. There is not a man in Texas that at any time during my twenty-five years' residence here ever heard me intimate that I would like to be governor of Texas or the nominee of any party for that position. I voted the democratic ticket for twenty-three years in Texas and put my time and money in the Hogg pool in hopes of a greater and more prosperous Texas by a practical solution of existing state evils.

"What more are we promised by the new issue than the Austin crowd are giving us? With no material change in the high freight, the school fund investment, the boycott of independent ship lines and the employment of 5,000 convicts, why change the incubator at Austin to one that will hatch the same kind of chicks? Under the present system the only inducement to the governor is the salary and prerequisites."

"Cutting Ocean Cables. It is an interesting question, even if foreign nations waive the matter of damages for cable cutting during a war, whether private parties may not make trouble about it. Merchants whose business may be greatly affected by the cutting of a cable may demand of their own home government that has quickly consented to the cutting, remuneration for their losses. If such stress is laid upon a government, it may in turn attempt to make the cable cutting nation render amends rather than bear the loss itself. It is an exceedingly nice question, this of cutting a great and expensive ocean cable. The international rights touching it have never clearly been codified, and none of the least troublesome ends of the war tangle to be unraveled upon the close of hostilities by your Uncle Samuel may be those strans which were cut by our vessels when they were severing cables.

THE CONQUERED ISLANDS.

What Policy Will the Government Pursue in Regard to Their Disposition?

The current number of the North American Review contains an article from the pen of Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, entitled: "What Shall We Do With the Conquered Islands?" A query of this character handled by a statesman of renown like Mr. Morgan is bound to attract attention, but a perusal of the article itself reveals the unsatisfactory truth that it embraces no answer to the query. The senator promptly takes the ground, however, that if the United States, at the close of the war with Spain, shall have the control of the destiny of the islands now owned by Spain, the thing for the American government to decide is whether these possessions should be returned to the dominion of the Spanish crown. Then, he proceeds: "If a revolution in Spain should establish a republic there, the principles of constitutional government which may be adopted by the Spanish people may accord to these islands the full liberty of local self-government, so well secured to them as to remove the tyrannical domination that the monarchy has employed to crush them with oppressions that no people should be compelled to endure. In such an event, the republic of Spain might consist of a confederation of sovereign states, such as the states of the American union, into which the people of the insular countries might freely choose to enter." And the senator says that with proper indemnity, such a result would gratify the American people. The senator seems to believe that the failure of Spain with her colonies has been due to her monarchical government. In fact, he intimates that if Spain had been a republic none of this trouble would have occurred. In other words, if Weyler or Castellar had been president instead of Canovas or Sagasta prime minister, "Cuba would have been set free, and the gratitude of the people for such a deliverance would have drawn them, with great rejoicing, into a Spanish federation of free republics, along with other colonies in the East and West Indies." But since Spain is not a republic, the difficulties of the situation affecting vitally the interests of America, must be settled in the best possible way, but not by annexation to the United States. A federation composed of Cuba and Porto Rico and another of the Philippines and the Carolines is hinted at by the senator. Of course he believes that the U. S. should get a few coal stations in the bargain. But in opposition to any form of an expedition, he lays down this doctrine: "The policy of acquisition by conquest or coercion, is a pagan to our national altered which phases the right of free self-government in supremacy over all other sovereign rights, and a colonial policy which discriminates between the rights of colonists and those of the people who enjoy full citizenship in the United States, would be repugnant to the principles of our national constitution." This seems freakish coming from Senator Morgan in view of his unrelenting effort to induce the government to gobble the Hawaiian islands. But since these Spanish islands can not be given back to Spain, he thinks we must work towards the end of establishing independent governments in them, and says that while this is "an alluring field for conquest and domination, no compulsion will be needed to hold it, beyond the temporary necessity of preserving the peace in these islands, until the rightful government of our people can be established on safe foundations. Conquest would dishonor our motives in waging war against Spain, if we should hold the subjugated islands only in trust for ourselves." Altogether, this article from the senator is a curious production, and sifted out, is

found to be an argument in favor of the United States securing as a result of victorious war the minimum of substantial advantage and charging itself with the maximum of uncompensated sacrifice and gratuitous responsibility. He would have us set up a sort of protectorate, and make commercial treaties and say to the rest of the world, "Hands off." At the same time, he would constitute a nominal government, to become the real one, when in our own opinion it promised stability. The senator has not written like a statesman in this instance. His scheme can not possibly work. The people will not think of accepting it. The United States must take Spain's insular possessions or let them alone. Loosely interpreted protectorates will not do. Our duty is to govern the islands or turn them over to some nation that can. American sentiment will oppose renunciation to Spain, for this would destroy all of our claims to humanitarianism in waging the war. It is hardly possible to dispose of the islands to another nation without creating grave complications. The logical course for the United States to pursue is to assume the obligations imposed by events and to discharge the duties involved with self-reliance, justice and wisdom.—Dallas News.

Postal Bank Resolutions.

One of the subjects of legislation from which attention at Washington has been diverted in part by the war is the establishment of postal savings banks. Bills on the subject were being carefully considered in committee before the war crisis came on, and action might have been secured before this but for the distraction of attention from all matters of domestic legislation.

The campaign for the establishment of the postal savings system will not be relaxed, however, and the next congress should be induced to consider the matter and bring a postal savings bank bill to a vote in both houses. To that end the congressional conventions of both parties should adopt postal savings bank resolutions, pledging the candidates nominated to do all in their power to secure the enactment of postal savings bank legislation.

There is no subject of national importance on which there is such general unanimity of sentiment among the people as there is in favor of the establishment of the postal savings system. No congressional convention should run counter to this sentiment by neglecting to commit its candidate to postal savings banks by resolution.—Chicago Record.

Hobson's Heroism To Be Recognized by Congress.

President McKinley has directed Admiral Sampson to forward a detailed report of the gallant action of Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson at Santiago. As soon as it is received he will send a special message to Congress recognizing the heroism displayed by Hobson and the men who accompanied him on the Merrimac. The order for a full report is already on the way, the President feeling it best to await official advices before taking the action he now contemplates. What will be recommended for Hobson and his crew is not certain now, but there probably will be a recommendation for a vote of thanks, specially naming Hobson, though probably not naming the men. Medals of honor, it is expected by those who have talked with the President on the subject, will be struck off for the little band of men and promotion of some sort is in store for all of them. It will take some days for Admiral Sampson to get his report to Washington, but probably some time this week a message signaling the Merrimac incident will be sent to Congress.

GIGANTIC TRUST.

Cotton Thread Manufactures of Two Continents to Consolidate.

The New York Commercial of recent date has the following to say of the proposed great cotton thread trust:

By July 1, J. and W. Seligman expect to transfer the stock of the Willimantic linen company to the English sewing cotton company, and thus complete the consolidation of the cotton thread manufacturing trade in this country and Great Britain. The trade is nominally controlled by three companies, the J. & P. Coates company, the English sewing cotton company, and the American thread company. These three companies are practically one. The American company was organized by J. Dos Passos, the most active promoter of the sugar trust, with the financial support of the English sewing cotton company. This company owns 60 per cent of the stock of its American cousin. The Coates company holds fully as close relations to the English sewing cotton company, and, through it, to the American thread company. It owns \$1,000,000 worth of stock in the English company, and has an active voice in its management.

The aggregate capitalization of these three companies is about \$75,000, and they practically control the cotton thread trade of the world. There are several large trade manufacturers in Germany and Belgium, but should they prove troublesome they will undoubtedly be bought in.

Some of the economies to be effected by the combination were outlined by a stockholder of the American thread company as follows:

"The three thread companies are to all intents and purposes one. For the present they will maintain separate organizations. The English sewing cotton company will not attempt to do business in this country, and there will not be any conflict with the Coates company. The latter will practically control the retail trade in this country and Europe, while the other companies will make threads for the manufacturing trades. The policy adopted by the Coates people in closing and selling some of the plants they have acquired will be followed by the other companies. The Chadwick plant in this country is already out of commission. There will be no more of the killing price cutting, but such great economies will result that prices will be little higher than now."

Other than the Belgian and German competition, the thread trust has but one enemy. Many of its mills are dependent upon outside spinners for a part of their supply of yarns. The fine cotton spinners and doubler of Great Britain, who furnish such yarns, have combined with a capital of about \$20,000,000. About thirty six firms are included in this organization, and they control the output of the fine cotton yarns needed by thread manufacturers. In this country the American thread company controls the few mills fitted to produce such yarns, and there is reason to believe that the thread trust in England has already arrived at some understanding with the spinners and doublers' association. With an agreement in force between the yarn and thread people the textile trade can boast of one of the largest combinations in the world, controlling an aggregate capital of fully \$100,000,000.

Training your guns on the party political machines is the hope of ever breaking their power, and the pretended populist who is trying to lead reformers into the old party camp is the most dangerous enemy we have to fight.—Chicago Express.

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Subscription price, \$1 per annum in advance.

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

Clarendon, Texas, June 17, 1898.

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

AND now comes the Cotton Thread Trust with a capitalization of \$100,000,000.

It is reported that France and Russia have exchanged notes concerning the European powers holding a congress to consider the question of retention of the Philippines. This is amusing in face of the European concert on the Armenian and Cretan questions. The potentates of Europe would do well to study the situation carefully before attempting to hold an inquest on the United States. The United States needs no dictation from foreign powers as to the policy to be pursued in the Philippines.

The sinking of the Merrimac at the entrance of Santiago harbor has brought to light a job by which the government was buncoed out of \$150,000. The Auxiliary Cruiser Board rejected the boat after examination but their report was overruled at Washington through the influence of a politician, and it was bought by the government for \$342,000. The ship was sold a year ago for \$48,000 and the cost of rebuilding brought the total to \$192,000. Yet it was sold to the government for \$150,000 in excess of total cost. Citizens and politicians who thus take advantage of their government in times of war are removed but a short step from actual treason.

WHILE the brave boys in blue are sweltering and fighting under a southern sun for the liberation of an enslaved people, let us not forget the victims of capitalistic cruelty in America—the half-starved and underpaid coal miners of Pennsylvania and the wage-slave worker in the cotton mills of New England. The butchery of the Hazelton miners last September equals in all its barbarous cruelty the massacres practiced by Weyler in Cuba. When the Spaniards have been driven from the western hemisphere, let us turn our attention to the liberation of our millions of so-called freemen from a slavery more galling than any that existed in ante-bellum days.

As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed.—Abraham Lincoln.

The bond issue of the Hispano-American war but bears the martyred President out in his statement that the money power spares neither state nor individual in its greed for gold; and while brave men fight for the preservation of our country's flag capitalists remain at home scheming to fill their own coffers by taxation on the earnings of the survivors in future years.

The town of Klingenberg, in Franconia, goes into business on its own hook. It manufactures terra cotta ware and succeeds so admirably that after paying all municipal expenses, without taxation, it has annually 90,000 marks for distribution among its citizens. We suppose that in America the idea or a city actually distributing dividends to its inhabitants instead of taxing them up to the hilt, would be denounced as anarchistic paternalism.—New York Journal.

Five great unions of railway men meeting in Philadelphia adopted the petition, signed by 100,000 men, requesting Congress to settle all future railroad strikes by arbitration. If such legislation can put an end to railway strikes a victory will have been gained that will be more important than any triumph of the Cuban war.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

F. W. Stillwell in Farmers' Tribune.

There is no use of attempting to argue away a fact. If a man is hungry it does not make him any less so to tell him that it is all imagination. He knows that he is hungry and that settles it in his mind. The cause for that hunger is singular (a demand for food), the reasons why that demand is not filled may be numerous or one of many.

An honest man will not deny a fact and an intelligent man will also recognize one when properly presented to him.

We believe the most essential thing to effect the perpetuity of a republic is a harmonious union of the interests of the people of whom it is composed. In the beginning, when the republic was organized, self-protection was one of the principal incentives. A common interest and condition of all was another. There was little difference between the condition of the highest and humblest person in the colonies financially—all were poor.

While of course there were differences, they were not radical. Under these conditions the republic grew and expanded. New strates were carved out of the desert, and the young republic became strong and vigorous. The word "anarchy" was practically unknown. Strikes and lock-outs were a thing seldom heard of. Free speech was the recognized right of all. The slavery question being the only one which menaced our future. The war of the rebellion was a test that showed that the people of the north were all patriotic and ready to fight for the preservation of the Union. At that time there were but two or three millionaires in the country. Our manufacturing enterprises were scattered over the country in small plants representing a small amount of capital and hiring but few men. Each town of any pretensions had its flouring mill, its shoemaking shop, its harness shop, wagon and carriage factory, etc. While none were very rich, none were very poor. Pauperism was confined to the very old and the cripples. Tramps were almost unknown, and those who did tramp were a class too lazy to work. There has been a change since 1860. On the surface it may look to be for the better—the student discovers it to be for the worse. The day of the small manufacturer is past. His shop has been turned into a chicken-shed, or has been torn down. Ask for the former occupant and you find that he is working for some corporation, if still alive. Hundreds of these smaller concerns have been consolidated into one larger one, employing hundreds, and often thousands of men, in place of a few. As the number of employes increase, the chance for intimate acquaintance between the employer and his men becomes less, and the nearer the employe becomes a mere piece of machinery bought and used, and the less feeling there is between he and his employer. The past few years has witnessed many bitter contests between those two great interests. While the strikers have sometimes won, they have done so at a great cost. As a method of protection the great employers have organized a system of blacklisting, and now whenever a man or organization of men strike, he or its members are put on a blacklist and are forever barred from work with any of the firms that hold him blacklisted.

The result of these radical changes is the creation of bitter feeling between the great employers and the very rich on one side and the employed and poor on the other. The poor see the rich rapidly adding to their already numerous possessions. Official reports show them that the accumulated wealth of a few hundred men for the past thirty years has been greater than the aggregate increase of wealth in the country for the same period of time; thus indicating that the people as a whole have accumulated nothing. They see the chances for labor at remunerative wages rapidly becoming less. They see these great organizations of wealth reaching out their hands and obtaining control of a greater amount of production. They see the in-

fluence of these great organizations upon the law-making bodies and the courts. They see that in a contest between them and their rich antagonists there is no hope of winning in the legislative halls or at the courts of justice. They realize that to fight the corporations means their future damnation from a financial standpoint, and they are bitter. Speakers address the populace and condemn these organizations of capital and the people applaud. If they are employed by one of these corporations they sneak in the evenings to back-room and park meetings, listen to their speakers, go home and mutter. The next evening they are ordered, or at least "notified," that there will be a parade by the corporation's party and they know that they are expected to be there. If they are not they are placed on the "suspected list." The system must either make a humble slave or an anarchist of a man. If he submits meekly, he is a slave. If he rebels he will lose his job and become a tramp, if of ordinary intelligence, and an agitator if of a high order of intelligence. On the other side are the members of the great corporations. They have made their money in competition with others. If they seek to evade laws and to influence law-makers, they think nothing of it, for they know others practice the same methods. Their surroundings teach them to believe they have a right to the property they possess and have earned it honestly. They have been taught "The poor we always have with us" idea. They look upon work as beneath them and at a worker with contempt. In considering the good of the nation the poor never receive their consideration. If they find that the legislature or Congress is about to pass a law that will be detrimental to their interests, they do not hesitate to use their influence to defeat it. If they need to use money to do so, it is ready. If a reformer condemns their actions, they brand him as an agitator and an anarchist. They say he is attempting to upset the existing condition of things and should be suppressed. They say that our standing army should be increased to protect their interests from the "anarchistic" multitude. Day by day as time goes by this breach is widening. Each struggle that takes place leaves the feeling more pronounced. What must be the inevitable result of this condition? Read the history of France. Read the history of Rome, and the history of Greece, and of Egypt. The fate of these will be that of America. Only it will come more quickly to this country. When a huge standing army must be maintained to preserve peace at home, the closing days of the republic are at hand.

We care not what may be a man's political views. If he has kept watch of the trend of events and noted the changes that are taking place, he must recognize the truth of the above, and the dangers that menace us. He will, if a patriot, bend his energies toward discovering some plan by which to prevent the consequences that its continuation will surely bring.

Where to Economize.

Save money on your advertising if you can, of course, but save it in the right way. Cut off the little leaks—the program, the bills-of-fare, the directories, the wall charts, the pages in "souvenirs." Cut them all off, and your trade won't ever feel the difference. Cut off the inconsequential papers if you have to, but always keep your ad in your best papers, big enough to do you justice. It is better to convince a few people than to talk to many.—Hartford (Conn.) Post.

The populists have held all the offices in Dale county, Alabama, for the past six years. During that time they have paid off a \$9,000 debt left by the democrats, and reduced taxes from 75 cents on the \$100 to 45 cents on the \$100.—Free Republic.

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

A new and better line of glass-ware at Adams & Stockings.

The Morgan Lumber Co.

THE LARGEST and BEST

Stock of Lumber

IS TO BE FOUND AT

MORGAN LUMBER YARD.

Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Fence Posts,
Brick, Lime, Cement Coal, Etc.,

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

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

—CLARENDON, TEXAS.—

School Fund vs. Prairie Dogs.

The following editorial appeared in the current issue of the Texas Farm and Ranch, and deserves more than passing notice:

It has been definitely ascertained that under existing conditions our available school fund must decrease in proportion to population, without considering the unjustifiable Jester raid upon the permanent fund, and that efficient public schools can only be maintained by additional taxation. A vast amount of land has been appropriated for school purposes, but on account of lack of water, the jack rabbits and prairie dogs, most of it is comparatively, and much of it entirely worthless as a revenue producer. Every part of the state, where there are school lands and where there are none, is equally interested in this school fund, its preservation and enhancement. These lands without water for irrigation can only be sold or rented for grazing purposes, and without grass they cannot be sold or leased at all. Land with three jack rabbits and thirty prairie dogs per acre will only carry about 25 head of cattle per section; without these pests the same lands will feed 150 head, and would be worth in use six times as much as before. Cattlemen declare they can barely afford a rental of three cents per acre. Remove the rabbits and marmots, and the same land would be worth from three to six times as much; and then if water could be added, the same land would be enhanced in value several hundred fold. The dog and rabbit nuisance is too widespread to be abated by individual effort alone. As the state school fund is involved, why should not the state aid in the destruction of these injurious pests?

Read This, Freemen.

Government ownership would never do because we are "free." It is amazing to note the relish with which the magnates dwell upon the fact that we are "free" whenever they desire to emphasize their opposition to a measure calculated to benefit the people. We are a "free" people and, therefore, we must get along without the most primitive accommodations of civilization. It is because we are "free" that the corporations tyrannize over us. It is because we are "free" that the wealth of the country makes us slaves.—Philadelphia American.

Have you seen those beautiful lamps at Adams & Stockings?

The government by injunction is the most absolute despotism and the most flagrant usurpation known to organized society. The power of the Federal judges, constructed by themselves, is greater than the constitution or the fundamental rights of men. It suspends the freedom of speech and of the press. It destroys individual liberty. It exceeds in pretension and in performance the exploded doctrine of the divine right of kings. No greater menace to our liberties could be devised than the Federal judge's arbitrary assumption of omnipotence and infallibility.—Ohio News.

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

H. D. RAMSEY,

Dealer in

DRUGS,

Toilet Articles,
Stationery
and
SCHOOL BOOKS.

White Lead, Pure
Lined Oil and
Mixed Paints.

WINDOW GLASS
AND PUTTY.

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

Massachusetts Savings Banks.

In Massachusetts the savings bank deposits average \$200 per head of the whole population. This is largely due to facilities for depositing small savings. These are absent in other states, and it is estimated by Edward Atkinson that if postal savings banks were established, in twenty years the average deposits in the United States might be \$100 per capita, an aggregate sum of \$7,500,000,000. Mr. Atkinson does not say so, but this immense sum would have to be invested and would be sufficient to accomplish the nationalization of railroads, telegraph and other public services.

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

Keep the Kettle Boiling.

Of what benefit is a government to the poor that cannot protect them from robbery by the rich? It may be a good government for the rich, and of course they want no change. When the poor ask for a change they are denounced by the rich as "anarchists" or "dangerous agitators." Of what benefit is a government to the weak that cannot protect them from the tyranny and oppression of the strong? The strong do not want any change in methods of government. It suits them, and even peaceable attempts upon the part of the weak to change the character of the government so as to protect the weak against the aggressions of the strong is denounced as "revolutionary" and "un-American." Every tyrant who has wielded the scepter of despotism over humanity, from the dawn of history to the present time, has decried any change of government, and executed those as "rebels" who wanted a change. The kettle always begins to boil at the bottom first, and the "upper crust" at the top gives way at last as the fire beneath grows hotter. It affords us great pleasure to add our mite of fuel to the fire under the kettle. Keep the kettle boiling.—The Real Republic.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best remedy known for rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia, while for sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and sore throat, it is invaluable. Wertz & Pike, merchants, Fernandina, Fla., write: "Everyone who buys a bottle of Chamberlain's Remedies, comes back and says it is the best medicine he has ever used."—Ohio News.

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Once Tried, Always Used.

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

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

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

Battle at Caimanera.

Cape Haitien, June 9.—Yesterday United States troops had a skirmish with Gen. Linares and his men on the hills to the west and north of Santiago bay. The American want to capture the Maestra hills, Lorma San Pablo in particular, so as to be able to more effectively shell Santiago de Cuba. Sampson yesterday battered the forts again.

The Reina Mercedes, sank in Monday's engagement, had Marin Chief, her former captain, and thirty-six other men killed. Many Spaniards were killed on shore. The Reina Mercedes was in reality a floating battery. Her boilers were worthless, and part of her battery transferred to Morro Castle. She was sunk at her moorings.

Caimera, forty miles east of Santiago, had a battle yesterday. Five American warships went there to cut cables and the forts fired on them. The five ships replied, throwing shells several hours. A large body of Spanish troops were behind the fortifications, and they stubbornly resisted, but were forced to retreat at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The town suffered some damage. Two cables were cut.

Vessels Chartered.

Washington, June 9.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department announced with considerable satisfaction yesterday that the project of sending an adequate number of transports for troops to the Philippines appeared to have been solved. He made this statement after having chartered six ships in addition to those heretofore named and taken the preliminary steps for obtaining five more under certain conditions. If the latter are secured the war department will have at its disposal altogether eighteen ships for the Philippines' expedition, enough to accommodate in round numbers as many thousand men should they be put to that use exclusively. As some of them, however, will carry cavalry and some artillery the actual number of men the ships will take may be reduced somewhat and with some of the vessels in all probability will make a second voyage before their charters are canceled. As a result of the acquisition of the additional vessels extraordinary activity is fitting them out for the work intended will be started and no time lost in preparing for the third and later expeditions for the reinforcement of Admiral Dewey.

The following are the names of the vessels just chartered:

The Indiana, now at Seattle, capacity 1000 men; the Morgan City, now at San Francisco, capacity 1000 men, and the City of Para, which will carry approximately 1500 men.

The Victoria, which is at Tacoma, Wash.; the Olympia, which will be at Tacoma on the 19th instant, and the Arizona, which will be at the same place on the 10th of July.

These latter three vessels belong to the Northern Pacific Steamship company, and their charter depends on the granting to them by congress of an American register. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn made an original proposition for these ships over a week ago, but the company held out for some time for lighter figures than the government proposed to give them. The terms of the charter are entirely satisfactory to the department.

The department has also the privilege of taking the Tacoma and the Columbia of the Northern Pacific line if they are needed.

Barge and Crew Lost.

Charleston, S. C., June 9.—A water-laden barge and her crew of five men, in tow of the steamer Leonidas, were lost Saturday night between Norfolk and Charleston. The Leonidas and her charge were en route from Norfolk to Key West to supply the army and navy. The news of the loss of the barge and her crew was brought to port yesterday by the pilot boat R. H. Cowan, which was halted off the jetty by the Leonidas and given dispatches to be sent north. The pilot boat was given but little information of the disaster, the full details for the telegraph being sealed.

Forced to Flee.

Cape Haitien, June 9.—Even before the cables in Guantanamo bay had been injured, so that they could not be worked, the operators at the Caimanera station were forced to flee by the fire of the American warships.

Alleged Spy.

Atlanta, Ga., June 9.—George E. Eduard Vanderbilt, supposed to be a spy and giving his address as 251 Fourteenth street, East Side, New York, was brought to Fort McPherson last night under guard. He was arrested at Tampa Monday as a suspicious character, and being unable to give a clear account of his movements was sent to the military prison at Atlanta. Vanderbilt's guards state that no troops had left Tampa up to the time of their departure on Tuesday morning.

Indians on War Path.

San Diego, Cal., June 9.—T. H. Silsbee has just returned from a trip to that portion of the state of Sonora lying directly east of the island of Tiburón, whose savage Seri Indians have been in a state of war against the Mexicans ever since the latter undertook to investigate the murder of Capt. Geo. Porter and the sailor, John H. Johnson, who were captured by the Seris last fall and killed.

Mr. Silsbee states the Indians have refused to give up the murder of

Situation Grave.

Madrid, June 9.—The following communication from Capt. Gen. Augusti, dated Manila, June 3, has been published:

The situation is very grave. Aguinaldo has succeeded in stirring up the country, and the telegraph lines and railways are being cut. I am without communication with the provinces. The province of Cavite has completely rebelled, and the towns and villages are occupied by numerous bands.

A Spanish column holds the Zapote line, to prevent the enemy from invading the province of Manila, but the foe has entered through Bulacan and Moron, so that Manila will thus be attacked by land and sea.

I am striving to raise the courage of the inhabitants, and will exhaust every means of resistance, but I distrust the natives and the volunteers, because there have already been many desertions. Racoon and Imus have already been seized by the enemy.

The insurrection has reached great proportions, and if I can not count upon the support of the country, the forces at my disposal will not suffice to hold the ground against two enemies.

Charged With Murder.

Fort Scott, Kas., June 9.—Klinder H. Hargo, a full-blood Seminole Indian, is now a prisoner in the United States jail at Miami, charged with the murder of Mrs. Laird, for whose death two young men, Sampson and McGeeley, were burned to death by a mob near Newark, I. T. last January.

The government has all along maintained that the two Indians burned were innocent.

The prisoner was captured in the Chickasaw nation after an exciting chase of twenty-one days. The clue that led to his capture and on which his supposed guilt is based, was ascertained from a letter which he had written to his sister, now attending school at Emma Hockney mission in the Seminole nation.

The sister being a friend of the authorities at the mission informed them of the letter's contents and her brother's whereabouts.

Nearly 100 men are under indictment for participation in the burning of the two men in January.

Mexican Matters.

City of Mexico, June 9.—El Mundo (Liberal) ridicules the proposition of the Liberal paper, El Tiempo, to build a navy for Mexico. It says the country has no need for a navy because it is not a nation with colonies and does not intend making alliances with nations which have them. A squadron of the fifth order would be no use in case of an European invasion, and El Mundo concludes by saying Mexico would have only such a navy as it is strictly necessary for its requirements in times of peace.

Much interest is felt along the west coast in the projected ship canal, which will extend through the coast country, availing itself of many sounds and lagoons between Tehuantepec and Guatemala. The canal must be completed in ten years and at least seventy-five kilometers must be ready in four years.

Earthquakes are reported from various points, in some cases quite sharp, but no loss of life or damage to property is reported.

Officers Elected.

South McAlester, I. T., June 9.—The Indian Territory grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic adjourned here, to meet in Vinita in 1893. Considerable routine work was transacted.

The following grand officers were elected: Commander, David Redfield of Ardmore; senior vice commander, William Witt of South McAlester; junior vice commander, Lee Marshall of Big Cabin; delegate to the national convention, Dr. A. Griffith of South McAlester; advocate, R. H. Earnest of South McAlester; medical director, Dr. A. Griffith of South McAlester; chaplain, Rev. Hicks of Krebs; council of administration, J. B. Warren of Miami, H. T. Estes of Muscogee, T. B. Wigand of Call and P. M. Savage of Hartshorne.

Promoter Falls.

London, June 9.—Receiving order for bankruptcy has been issued against Ernest Terah Hooley, prominent as the biggest company promoter in this country, interested in bicycle, land and other concerns.

Depew Interviewed.

Paris, June 9.—Chauncey M. Depew, in an interview published in the Matin, is quoted as saying that "America's enthusiasm over England's friendly attitude is merely circumstantial." "America," Mr. Depew is further reported to say, "will never conclude an effective alliance with England. American hearts are not with England, but with France. Both republics, possessing the same democratic aspirations, they can never fail to maintain the most cordial relations."

St. Paul Sails.

New York, June 9.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul sailed at noon yesterday under sealed orders. She has taken aboard since her arrival off St. George Friday nearly 5000 tons of coal and 250,000 gallons of water.

Judge Grinnel Drops Dead.

Chicago, June 9.—Judge Julius S. Grinnel dropped dead yesterday at the Illinois Trust Savings bank. He was famous for the record he made at a public servant during the prosecution of the Hay Market anarchists.

DRUM TAPS.

The third Texas infantry has gone to Fort Clark.

There is some talk in naval circles of sending a fleet to Spain.

Lieut. Hobson, who sunk the Merrimac, is said to be the best swimmer in the navy.

Gen. Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent, is keeping the Spaniards in a lively way.

Texarkana, Tex., has organized another military company. The company has been christened the Texarkana guards.

The Galveston rifles, in camp near Mobile, Ala., received a wagonload of groceries, fruits, canned goods, etc., from ladies of Galveston.

The first Texas cavalry regiment has been transferred from Camp Mabry, Austin, to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio. Col. Hars is commander.

The officers of the third Nebraska regiment are: W. J. Bryan, colonel commanding; Victor Vitquairi, lieutenant colonel; Dr. S. D. Meyer, surgeon.

The Spanish infantry is again being massed around Mariel. The artillery mounted at Cabanas seems to have been removed or replaced in ambush. The Spanish flag no longer floats over the old forts there.

The censorship at Havana never was so severe as it is at that southern jumping-off place of the American republic. Nothing filters over the wires from operator to operator, as was the case when news escaped from Cuba.

The Rev. J. B. Culpepper, evangelist, from Georgia, preached a stirring sermon to the Texarkana, Tex., light guards at his tent Sunday. His subject was "God and Flag." The light guard is a newly organized military company in that city, and they are preparing to take their leave for the camp grounds of Chickamauga.

Sergeant Famel, in charge of the sub-recruiting station at Paris, Tex., has been placed in charge of the Wozencraft rifles, the new military company organized at Dallas, Tex. The sergeant will have command until the close of the war, when he will again assume his duties with the twenty-third infantry of the United States army.

The plan of operation against Porto Rico, according to an officer of the army high in authority, is to have the United States troops land at a safe place within easy reach of San Juan and to get behind the city. As soon as the army has arrived in this strategic point, a combined naval and land attack will be made upon the city and surrounding fortifications.

John Blair Gibbs killed at Guantanamo, was 40 years old, single and lived alone in New York City. At his late home in that city he is said to have been a graduate of the University of Virginia. He lived and practiced medicine there for about four years. Two months ago he received the appointment of assistant surgeon and was ordered to Key West.

The Cuban filibuster cases were nolleed in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court at New York by order of Attorney General Griggs. Judge Brown discharged the following prisoners, who had been bailed in \$2500 each: Capt. John O'Brien, Capt. G. Barry, Dr. Frank Agramonte, Joaquin Castello, James McAlester, C. B. Dickman, E. Trujillo, J. J. Luis, Edward Murphy, John D. Hart and Emilio Nunez. The majority were on the Lillie. Garcia and Roioffi cases were continued.

That the military officers of Governor's island and the officials of the secret service hold the arrest of Edward Montisi to be highly important is evident in their refusal to disclose the nature of the documents, letters and such like papers taken from the prisoner. His captors state without hesitation that important papers were found in his baggage on the British steamer Tartar Prince, and that these have been removed for safe keeping and inspection. Further than this they will disclose nothing concerning their prisoner.

Severe storms prevail in the channel between Santiago de Cuba and Jamaica. The press dispatch boats have encountered these storms for the last ten days, making the voyages very difficult. The heat adds to the discomfort, but a daily service is maintained.

In the presence of a large assemblage and amid great enthusiasm "Old Glory" was flung to the breeze 103 feet from the earth at Tyler, Tex., by employes of the Cotton Belt railway. Nearly every store was closed and 3000 people attended.

The Spanish war ships sunk by Admiral Dewey in the harbor of Manila during the battle there on May 1, are to be raised. Three firms in San Francisco and the Pacific Mail Steamship company will submit bids to raise them.

The treasury department has notified American ship captains not to allow strangers on board their vessels while in Mexican ports, as there are said to be many fanatical Spaniards prowling around all over that country, and they may do damage.

Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma, who visited Washington to endeavor to get a quota of troops for that territory in the president's second call, said today that he has been unable to do so and that no further recognition will be shown Oklahoma.

BAILEY IS WRONG

Morgan Says Alabamians Can Do Without Wheeler.

There's going to be fun in Kansas this year. The Democrats made a demand for a very large portion of the spoils, much out of proportion to their real strength. The Populist leaders up there, who do not seem to be in the business for their health, refused to comply with the demands, and I understand have given them the congressmen in two districts where there is no show for election and one little old place on the state ticket. Of course the Democrats have curled up on the floor and are not saying anything, but the probability is they are doing a mighty sight of thinking. There is no way in which you can hurt a Democrat's feelings so effectively as to refuse him a place at the pie counter when there is pie to be had. He may not break out in childish lamentation and declare "he won't play any more," but if he don't secretly slip a knife up his sleeve for somebody then we don't know a Democrat when we see him, and we think we do.

Last fall while Mr. Bryan was in Kentucky stumping against Jo Parker, he was asked if he believed in railroad ownership. He then gave an evasive answer. Recently an editor of one of the leading journals in the West asked him again how he stood upon the question, and Mr. Bryan's reply by letter stated that he hadn't time to look the matter up. Mr. Bryan, it is said by his friends, is a very smart man, but it seems that he can only see one thing at a time. A few years ago he was advocating Cleveland and tariff reform with as much zeal as he now advocates Bryan and free silver. At that time I suppose Bryan would not have known just where he stood on the money question, not having had time to look it up. We suggest to Mr. Bryan that it might be a good thing to look some of these matters up, at least to the extent of being able to say he is for or against them.

The Democracy of North Carolina is only a sample of the Democracy everywhere when it is in the saddle or has any show of getting there. The North Carolina Democrats know that Marion Butler has wrecked the People's party of that state. They know that he has done this by fusing with first one party and then another. His apparent strength is with the politicians of that state who, like himself, have secured an office by fusion and want to keep it up to perpetuate themselves in office. But they are now at the end of their rope. They have betrayed their trust with both old parties and with the people. It will require much hard labor and years of time to restore the party in North Carolina to the status of strength and purity it enjoyed as the result of Col. L. L. Polk's labors. The party will be defeated this year, which will have the effect, however, of ridding it of its office seeking element, and that it will begin the slow process of reorganization.

The Progressive Farmer, a paper established by the late Col. Polk, and now being published in Raleigh, N. C., by his widow, is authority for the statement that the North Carolina Populist convention did not endorse the addresses written and sent out by Butler, Jones and Towne last spring, but that the reading of the resolution provoked such opposition that Butler himself moved to strike out that part of it, and that it was only after this was done that the convention passed the resolutions. Notwithstanding this is the case Butler's paper published the resolutions as passed as they were originally written. Yet Butler said in his speech before the convention that he never told his people a lie. Such tactics as this, while they may win a temporary advantage, will in the end defeat and forever destroy any man who stops to use them. Butler's cause must be desperate indeed to need to be bolstered up by such questionable methods.

One of the propositions which the North Carolina Populist convention, which was dominated by Marion Butler, wants to submit to the Democratic party is the enactment by the legislature of a law that will prohibit the making of gold contracts. This is also one of the demands of the Chicago platform, and we believe about the only one that can be carried into effect by state legislation. Now, if Marion Butler and the North Carolina Populists know anything of current events, they know that that matter has been passed upon since the Chicago convention by five Southern states with Democratic legislatures and voted down in everyone. In 1896 Butler and his followers fused with the Republicans on all the state and county tickets. They organized the legislature on the basis of a division of the spoils. They got along all right so far as the spoils were concerned. Now why didn't that legislature pass a law prohibiting gold contracts? This shows plainly that while fusion may be successful so far as the offices are concerned it is a failure in the promotion of principles, or the enactment of laws. Knowing

that five Democratic legislatures had refused to pass such a law, why do the North Carolina Populists still insist in holding out the idea that the Democrats will yet do so? We cannot but believe that it is but a trick of the politician to further deceive the people.

Congressman Joe Bailey, of Texas, objects to General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, holding two offices at the same time—congressman and brigadier-general in the army. Judging from one standpoint I think Mr. Bailey is wrong. There has been some hot old times in congress—times when it required the utmost efforts of the level-headed men to keep the hot-heads from tearing each other to pieces. As a matter of fact these scenes are liable to occur at any time and congress itself ought to have a "gigadier brindle," or something of that sort to control its unruly and pugilistic members. But, evidently Mr. Bailey views the situation from a different standpoint. There is just now a dearth of offices for Democrats, and why one man should have two while several million who want an office just as bad should have none, is repugnant to Bailey's conception of the eternal fitness of things. Bailey's plea that Wheeler's constituents will not be represented in his absence is not well taken. They will be as well represented as they would be if he were there. All there is to do is to make buncombe speeches and draw the salary. The people of Alabama can do without the speeches and General Joe will attend to drawing the salary. So far as I am concerned I should like to see McKinley appoint congress as a regiment of "gigadier brindles," and send the whole shooting match down to Cuba. If the congressmen would fight as well with a gun as they do with their mouths Spain would be licked right now, or very soon thereafter.

It is really amusing to read Mr. Bryan's plea for co-operation between Democrats and Populists. In his letters to the Democrats of Colorado and to National Committeeman Daniels of Virginia, he says that all must be liberal and intimates that each party must make concessions. Now in the name of reason we ask what concessions did Bryan make in 1896? The Populists had perhaps, at that time, 2,000,000 votes. They met in convention at St. Louis. They were asked to endorse both nominees of the Democratic party for president and vice president. They refused to do so. They said they were willing to nominate Bryan as their own candidate, but would have nothing to do with Plutocrat Sewall. Bryan was appealed to and asked what to do. His answer was substantially, "nominate Sewall or withdraw my name." Sewall represented everything the Republicans represented but free silver, and was not regarded as being very sound on that. Bryan chose rather to stick to him than to make a concession to the two million Populists in the United States by accepting as his running mate a man who was his equal in every respect. Bryan refused then to make any concessions because he believed the Populists were caught in the Democratic trap and it was not necessary. But it is different now. The rank and file in the People's party are still smarting under the treatment they received at the hands of Bryan Democracy in 1896. They are not going to be caught in any such trap again. They remember that they voted for Mr. Bryan, and many of them for a fractional part of Sewall, but no Democrat voted for Watson. They remember that what was called co-operation in 1896 was only a complete surrender to the Bryan Democracy. They realize that in that campaign their party was demoralized, its strength reduced, and the seeds of dissension sown that threatens its dismemberment. They know that Bryan Democracy means nothing more than some new promises which the party would not carry out if restored to power—couldn't carry out because of the strong plutocratic element in it. Bryan's offer to make concessions comes too late. The Populists can never again be rallied under the Democrats banner as they were in 1896, and the disasters of that campaign are still fresh in their minds.

Marion Butler's paper is making much to do over the fact that the Democrats of North Carolina refused to pull chestnuts out of the fire for office-seeking Populists. Butler is charging that the convention was dominated by gold bugs and railroad attorneys, but if we are to judge from the platform adopted, (and why should not we if we are to take Democratic promises as Butler wants us to do), the convention was in line with the Chicago platform. It declared itself in favor of "a union of the silver forces of the country in the congressional elections, and cordially invite all voters without regard to past political affiliations, to unite with us in supporting our candidates for congress who favor free and unlimited coinage of silver, thus giving practical force and effect to the recommendation of our Democratic national chairman, Hon.

Jas. K. Jones, and to the congressional committee." The convention also passed a resolution of admiration and commendation of Hon. William J. Bryan. The convention further declared as follows:

"We denounce the Republican war tax bill which lately passed the house of representatives as unjust, unequal in its burdens, unnecessary and vexatious party for its determination to issue bonds at this time, and we denounce the Republican house of representatives, as unjust, unequal in its burdens, unnecessary and vexatious, and we demand that the silver seigniorage be coined; that an income tax be levied, and that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to issue the necessary amount of full legal tender greenbacks, or United States treasury notes, in order to meet

WNU POP THREE
the expenses of the war with Spain and to supply the revenue deficit under the Dingley bill." The convention also denounced the Republican party for "more thoroughly fastening the single gold standard upon our people, and its avowed hostility to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, as well as gold, at the ration of 16 to 1 into full legal tender money." In fact, the Democratic convention of North Carolina declared itself in favor of every proposition submitted to it by the Butler fusionists, except the one thing of dividing the offices. And now comes the important question of what will Mr. Butler and his followers do? Will he support the Democrats who favor free silver and oppose monopoly, or will he divide the silver forces by putting another ticket in the field and allow plutocracy to triumph? Will he permit a simple refusal to divide the spoils to defeat the success of principle? It seems to me that Butler is caught in his own trap; hoisted by his own petard: According to Butler's way of reasoning if plutocrats count for anything the North Carolina Democracy is all right, and Butler and his followers ought to vote for the Democratic free silver congressmen. But that is not it; Butler and his friends want a division of the spoils, and if he don't get it they will divide the so-called "reform forces." If the Democratic convention had adopted the same platform it did, and arranged to divide the offices, Butler would have lauded the delegates as patriots. Oh, the inconsistencies to which fusion leads us. May the good Lord deliver us from this chairman of ours and grant that we may never have another like unto him.
W. S. MORGAN.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Very Good Imitations Are Made in France.

Since the introduction of the Tibet goat into France the cashmere shawl has been imitated with such wonderful exactness that it is hard to detect the imitation from the original, says the Chautauquan. Experts say, however, that the genuine India shawl can be detected from its having a less evenly woven web and also from its brighter colors. It is likewise said that the border of the real India cashmere shawl is invariably woven in small pieces, which are sewed together and the whole border is afterward eyed out to the center. It is a mistake to think that the shawls are manufactured in India in the form in which they are sold here. Generally the borders and centers come out separately and are put together in sizes and often in patterns to suit the customers. A number of shawls sold as "real India" are actually manufactured in France. Persons familiar with both articles say that the original is softer than the imitation and that this softness arises from the way the thread is spun and partly also because the Tibet goat deteriorates when removed from its native hills.

These Were Real Snakes.

The first real snake story of the season is in all the embellishments that usually go with such generally imaginary yarns. The story is told by Alghaus, and is: "E. N. Baer, Esq., and I drove out to see the farm he had purchased from Mr. Brien, two miles on this side of Harlansburg, on Tuesday. When we were meandering over the farm we came to a place that was a little swampy and his attention was attracted to something he had stepped on, when, behold, it was a snake. We soon dispatched it, when I had the same experience and another dead snake was added to the list. Well, we kept right on and killed five before we quit. In one pile we counted fourteen. I do believe I could have killed 100 if I had taken the trouble to look for them. Now, I want you to understand that we had not been to Harlansburg yet or I would have blamed it on the whiskey, but this whole story is as truth itself. These reptiles were about two feet long and of a dirty brown color."
—New Vastle Democrat.

Stepping a Horse with a Sermon.

The late Archbishop Tait of Canterbury once made an effective use of a sermon: Driving down Holloway hill, he was confronted by a runaway horse with a heavy dray making straight for his carriage. He threw a sermon in its face.

The horse was so bewildered by the fluttering leaves that it swerved and paused. The driver regained control, the sermon was picked up and the divine proceeded on his way.

"I don't know," he said to his companion, the present archbishop of York, "whether my sermon did any good to the congregation, but it was of considerable service to myself—Strand Magazine.

The Industrial West.

W. F. BLAKE, Publisher.

CLARENDON, TEXAS.

TEXAS COMPRESSED.

Fifty publications are printed in Dallas.

Ten young ladies graduated at Mary Nash college, Sherman.

The comptroller has registered \$29,000 McKinney waterworks bonds.

Ted Harrington has been selected chief of the Plano fire department.

A revival is in progress at the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Ennis.

One hundred and thirty teachers find employment in the public schools of Dallas.

Miss Lillian Lewis, the actress, is rusticated at Walnut Grove, near Boerne.

At the recent medical convention at Denver, Col., about one hundred Texas doctors attended.

Prof. Justins has let the contract for the erection of an academy at San Angelo. It will cost \$3500.

Thomas M. Bickler, a leading farmer and gin man, living near Goldthwaite, dropped dead in that place.

During a heavy thunder storm at Shavanya the residence of Rev. H. Carlyton was struck by lightning.

W. L. Patrick, a fireman on the Texas and Pacific, fell from an engine near Texarkana, sustaining injuries which caused his death.

Charles Cahen, an aged German of San Antonio, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train on the Southern Pacific railway.

From May 31, 1897, to May 31, 1898, the Dallas post office handled 1,226,852 pounds of second-class mail matter. During last week 137,010 pounds were weighed.

The ninth annual tournament of the North Texas Gun Club league was held at Terrell on the 8th and 9th, and some excellent scores made. In the fourth event on the second day there were fifty-nine entries.

At Cleburne on the 8th instant a dwelling house that was owned by John W. Floore and occupied by Mrs. Mundine, was totally destroyed by fire. The insurance on the building was \$1000 and one the household goods \$400.

At El Paso Mrs. Cora Goodman got a verdict for \$2000 damages against the Mexican Central railway. The charge against the road was ejecting the lady from a train in Mexico. The ticket was sold at El Paso, hence the suit there.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Grand Temple of Honor of the state convened at Galveston on the 6th. The order was shown to be in a healthy condition and growing. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: F. G. Laveranz, G. W. T.; Charles H. True, G. W. T. V.; Daniel McBride, G. W. R.

Two young ladies, Misses Mattie and Mary Walling, living near Hillsboro, while returning to their home from that city were caught in the storm of the 9th. A clap of thunder frightened their horse, and he whirled and threw them into a stream, and running into a wire fence smashed the buggy to pieces.

At a meeting of the state board of education Principal Pritchett of the Sam Houston normal school submitted his annual report and catalogue for 1897-98 and announcement for 1898-99, which were approved and ordered printed. He reported an enrollment of 468, 96 diplomas issued and 163 first grade certificates. The school is reported in a flourishing condition.

The Texas Hardware Jobbers' association met at Waco and transacted much business, nearly all of a secret character. The association meets next year at Sherman. The following officers were elected: President, F. A. Heitmann, Houston; first vice president, J. C. Bering, Houston; second vice president, Walter Tipps, Austin; secretary and treasurer, M. P. Geiseman, Houston.

A bar-keeper named Eubanks and a customer in a saloon at Waco had hot words, which resulted in the latter being ejected. A little later, while Eubanks was sitting in front of the saloon, the party he bounced stood a half block away and shot a pistol at Eubanks, retreating around the corner. Eubanks did not give chase, but denounced the party in this strain: "You scoundrel; you shoot like a Spaniard and fight like a Spanish naval officer."

Porter Nash, while riding a horse and leading a mule near Kaufman Wednesday was, together with the horse and mule, killed by lightning. Capt. H. T. Nash and a young man named Wilfong were both shocked, the latter being knocked senseless.

The state convention of the Christian church, held at McKinney, was a most successful one, and a great deal of valuable work was accomplished. Fort Worth gets the next convention, which is set for June 7-11, 1899. The meeting is adjourned on the 8th.

Floyd Canterbury, 12 years old, son of Mrs. L. A. Canterbury, a widow, was drowned in the Clear Fork of the Trinity near Fort Worth, while bathing.

Willis Jones, charged with the murder of Jim Cahaba, was acquitted at Sherman.

TELEGRAMS FROM TEXAS TOWNS.

Short Items of Interest Covering the News of the Week.

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

ON RANCH AND IN FIELD.

Corn needs rain badly around Floresville.

Brownville people are devouring watermelons.

A general rain fell in north Texas on the 6th.

Beville people begun eating watermelons last week.

Wheat and oats near Ranger are reported extra good.

Live Oak county was visited by a fine rain last week.

The drought in Baylor county cut wheat and oats short.

The wheat and oat crops of Comanche county this year are fine.

Corn in Lavaca county is virtually made, and a splendid crop it is.

Several extensive range fires occurred around Colorado City last week.

Lice are reported as doing much damage to cotton around Honey Grove.

Truck gardening has been a paying venture in DeWitt county this season.

In Karnes county quite a number of farmers are raising cane to feed to stock.

Cows that eat alfalfa give milk that makes the richest butter known, say some west Texas stockmen.

Over one hundred applications have been filed for lease of land in block 57 in Scurry and Borden counties.

Brazoria county commenced marketing strawberries the last of February, and a few come from there yet.

Ten thousand pounds of wool were sold at Leander on the 4th. The average price was 16 cents per pound.

A. J. Hardin shipped a carload of cattle from Childress to Kansas City that were fed on cotton and meal and Kafir corn.

The commencement exercises at the Agricultural and Mechanical college were held this week and many visitors were in attendance.

Two horses that were afflicted with glanders, belonging to J. H. Lovins, at Rockwall, were appraised and ordered shot by the authorities.

Tannehill Bros., of Amarillo, have sold 500 head of yearling steers to R. Sombart of Kansas City. The purchase price was \$20 per head.

San Antonio and the adjacent country had the heaviest rain in six months, on the 6th. It has filled the water holes on the big cattle ranches, and will produce a fine lot of grain.

The heavy and continued rains are causing weeds to get a strong foothold among the cotton in many counties of the state. It will require considerable hoeing to get them out of the fields.

Wheat around Holland, Bell county, will average about twenty bushels to the acre. Last year there was a better yield, but this season a greater average was harvested. Oats are producing well.

Harvest hands are much in demand in Clay county. Nearly twice as much wheat and oats was raised over last year's crops. Corn and cotton in that county are doing well and promise a good yield.

For fourteen days a great deal of rain fell around Gainesville. The result is that wheat harvesting, which had begun, and would have been in full blast, has been retarded and the farmers are blue in consequence.

An outfit has been sent to Borden county by Sol Ware of Amarillo to receive the first installment of \$400,000 worth of cattle purchased by him last fall. These cattle will probably be taken to the Indian territory.

Farmers around Denison report that oats suffered by the rains of last week. The rain came from the south with a heavy wind and blew the straw in one direction, and then a north wind passed over, causing it to break.

One of the pioneer cattlemen of western Texas is J. C. Lynch, who is over 70 years of age, and has spent the greater part of his long life on the frontier of this state. Mr. Lynch lives on his nice little ranch in Shackelford county, where he is surrounded by enough of this world's goods to make him comfortable and happy, and where the old gentleman hopes and expects to pass the remaining days of his long life. Mr. Lynch was a visitor in Fort Worth last week.

Sheep owners throughout west Texas are in excellent spirits over their fine prospects this year. They are assured already of a fine lot of lambs and a splendid clip of wool. Fair prices for mutton, owing to the luxuriant pasturage, are also among the possibilities. As to the wool market, the people of San Angelo say the outlook has not been so good for many years. They marketed this year in a cleaner condition than ever before, as the burr crop was kept back by the late spring. Pecan valley people talk in the same strain.

Hold Safe Robbery.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 10.—A bold case of safe robbery is reported from the Rock Island. The company's safe is located in the Seventeenth street station was opened between 4 and 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning and about \$200 was secured.

The effective work was accomplished by force, no explosives being used and the safe being badly battered. The greater portion of the loss falls on Harry Reeves, the porter, he having put away something over \$100, the savings of several months. Reeves has been sleeping at the station since it was established there after the burning of the union passenger station. Of late his duties require the sweeping out and cleaning up of the Rock Island city ticket office at the corner of Fifth and Main, and he left the station shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning as he had some additional work to do around the office. It was during his absence that the burglars did their work. The robbery was discovered by the telegraph operator as soon as he reported for duty yesterday morning.

Elected With Enthusiasm.

Dallas, Tex., June 10.—Music hall at the fair grounds has been crowded the past two days with the delegates to the Texas Christian Endeavorers' association. Many visitors are also present, while the members of the local societies have left nothing undone that would contribute to the enjoyment of the visitors.

A great deal of substantial work has been done, and the devotional exercises were characterized by a deep reverence for the Supreme Being the vast throng worship.

With great enthusiasm the following officers were chosen: President, H. H. Grotthouse, Dallas; vice-presidents, Mrs. Sylvie Sheldon Leonard, Cleburne; Dr. Milton J. Blinn, San Antonio; Rev. Phillip F. King, Belton; Rev. R. W. Benge, Comanche; Rev. J. C. Mason, Houston; Mr. A. A. Lav. Vernon; Rev. J. S. Moore, Sherman; secretary, Miss Tyler Wilkinson, Temple; assistant secretary, Miss Nannie Van Ners, Belton; treasurer, Luther A. Johnson, Corsicana; junior superintendent, Mrs. L. T. Sloan, Pine Valley; superintendent floating society, Miss Susie Fearhake, Galveston, Waco gets the next meeting.

First Wheat.

Galveston, Tex., June 10.—The first wheat of the crop of 1898 arrived here on June 7. It was inspected and switched to elevator A for export. There are two cars, from Waco and McGregor. It classed No. 2 red and weighed sixty to sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

Texas wheat is especially prized by millers, and it is expected that they will take all that offers for the next three or four weeks. Indian Territory and Texas, however, are estimated to have produced 40,000,000 bushels, and the railroads and shipping people are laying their pipes for a big movement and an early one. Last year the first new wheat came from McKinney, on June 12.

Several Burned.

Marshall, Tex., June 10.—While the employees of the Marshall Car Wheel Foundry company were taking off a heat Wednesday several were badly burned.

Ed Kelly, a molder, was carrying a ladle of molten iron assisted by two helpers. Kelly stumbled, frightening the negroes, who dropped the ladle. Paddy Alford, who was just in front, became scared and dropped another ladle he was carrying. The hot iron, striking the damp floor, flew in all directions. Foreman Atkins was between the two ladles when they were dropped and was severely burned; also Paddy Alford and Henry Christmas.

Midland Wreck.

Ennis, Tex., June 10.—A train of freight cars on the Texas Midland was wrecked last night at Parvin, eighteen miles east of Ennis. Several cars got off the track and the road was badly damaged. The passenger trains met at the wreck and exchanged passengers, mail and express and ran back to their respective starting points.

Found by His Plow.

Hillsboro, Tex., June 10.—Walter Sparksman of near Lovelace, while plowing, was struck by lightning during a shower and killed. He was found after the shower passed lying by his plow. A mark down his neck and side showed the track of the lightning.

Picnic a Success.

Cleburne, Tex., June 10.—Thirteen coaches packed and jammed with 1000 people left here to attend the big O. R. C. annual picnic at Walnut Springs. Committee men McPike and Vigeon had worked like Trojans to make it a success and it was the unanimous verdict that their most sanguine expectations were realized.

University Alumni.

Austin, Tex., June 14.—Yesterday was alumni day at the state university. This morning the assembled alumni listened to a very able address by Alumnus Allen D. Sanford of Waco. The honor of delivering the alumni address of next year fell to the lot of Mr. Rhodes S. Baker of Dallas, who was elected over Mr. H. R. R. Hertzberg of San Antonio by a vote of 33 to 29.

A committee composed of Messrs. Arthur Lefevre, R. C. Walker and Matt M. Smith of this city were selected to solicit subscriptions to raise a fund to secure marble busts of Gov. O. M. Roberts and Sir Swante Palm and have them placed in the university library.

A reception was tendered the alumni last night at the state university.

An excursion on the lake on the steamer Ben Hur was had yesterday evening and the association finished and elected all of its officers. The following were elected: President, V. L. Books of Austin; vice president, Miss Berta Lavender of Houston; treasurer, Constance Pessells of San Antonio, and secretary, Miss Grace Harrison of Austin, all re-elected.

The Beta Theta Pi fraternity gave a swell ball and banquet at the Driskill hotel last night.

Splinter in Brain.

Smithville, Tex., June 14.—Mr. A. Coan of Waco, traveling salesman for the Henderson Shoe company of Chicago, met with an accident here Sunday night which is likely to prove fatal. While going to the depot with a wagon load of trunks he was thrown from the wagons and one of the trunks struck him in the forehead, breaking the bridge of his nose and crushing the skull over the left eye. A large splinter was driven into the brain and he was picked up unconscious and medical aid sent for. His wounds were dressed and he was sent to his home in Waco. The attending physician expressed but little hope for his recovery.

Arrested at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 14.—A man was detained here Monday night on the charge of the theft of about \$1500 worth of diamonds and watches. When taken in charge by the officers he had a number of diamonds and several watches in his possession.

A telegram was received from Chief of Police Phil Shandene of San Antonio yesterday saying that he would be after the accused immediately and held a warrant against him for theft over the value of \$50.

Stabbing Affair.

Brenham, Tex., June 14.—Henry Horstmann and Louis Jeski had a fight in the Wade settlement Sunday night. Jeski was stabbed in the shoulder and head and Horstmann was shot through the abdomen and wrist. His wounds are pronounced mortal by his attending physician, William Horstmann, brother of the wounded man, made complaint this evening before Justice Ewing, charging Jeski with assault with intent to murder.

To Celebrate.

Dublin, Tex., June 14.—The Dublin fire department is making preparations for a basket picnic and celebration at the City park on July 4. Speaking, base ball game, bicycle races and firemen's contest are the attractions. Also Mr. Armstrong, a ginner, will on that day gin three bales of cotton and press in the new-size gin biff, 24x54 inches, and invites all interested to be present and see the work.

Bandits Caught.

San Angelo, Tex., June 14.—Three of the robbers who attempted to hold up the Santa Fe westbound passenger at Coleman Junction have been captured twenty miles south of Sonora by G. W. Shields and other sheriffs in the posse.

Upon coming up with the bandits a battle ensued in which two of the robbers were injured. None of the posse hurt.

Uniforms All Right.

Belton, Tex., June 14.—D. C. Randall, a member of company A, second regiment, spent Sunday in the city. He says all cause for complaint has been remedied, that the men have been provided with suitable uniforms and the food is much better than at first.

Fight Near Paris.

Paris, Tex., June 14.—Sam G. Gilliam of Leonard, Fannin county, was shot and probably fatally wounded at Pattonville, about ten miles southeast of Paris, Sunday afternoon, and Orenza Covington of Pattonville is in jail charged with the offense.

Many Mules Purchased.

Hillsboro, Tex., June 14.—It is estimated that \$25,000 has been paid out by the government in this section for mules and horses to be used in the war against Spain.

A Little Wait.

Honey Grove, Tex., June 14.—P. R. Driver was awakened at his home on Second street Sunday morning by the crying of an infant, and when he opened his front door he found a 48-hour-old baby that had been left there. It was carefully wrapped but there were no marks or anything by which it could be identified, but the officers think they have a clue as to where it came from. R. Driver says he does not desire the charge of the little waif.

Swearingin Arrives.

Galveston, Tex., June 13.—State Officer Swearingin arrived here Saturday from Austin.

"I am making my regular inspection of the quarantine stations," said the doctor. "I have been trying to get here for some time, but have been delayed. The news from Mississippi hastened matters somewhat. On my way down I stopped at Houston and had a conference with Dr. Rutherford.

"What do I think of the situation at McHenry? Well, it is undoubtedly yellow fever they have there. Dr. Murphy, who is one of the physicians reporting the cases, has had wide experience. He was in the marine hospital service and is a very capable gentleman. There is no ground for apprehension in Texas as yet. McHenry is a small place and it is likely that with proper isolation and safeguarding the fever can be held in check there and prevented from spreading. As long as New Orleans is healthy and free from disease we have no reason to fear. There has been no suggestion nor necessity for establishing quarantine it will be put into force. I am considerably hampered by reason of the smallness of the appropriation at my disposal, but every possible precautionary measure will be used by me to the fullest advantage."

Electrical Storm.

Alice, Tex., June 13.—A terrible electrical storm raged over this city for many hours Friday night, but scarcely a drop of rain fell, though black clouds covered the entire heavens and threatened a fearful downpour at every minute. Saturday morning at 9 o'clock the city was intensely alarmed, when it was learned that both creeks, one on each side of the town, were overflowing their banks and the city was being flooded. The Mexican families in the west end were fleeing to higher ground for safety. Then to add to the terror of the situation the heavens darkened and a torrent of rain descended. Later on buggies and horsemen were seen conveying families and individuals to various parts of town. All families unsafely located were notified. From 10 a. m. until late in the evening the entire city was flooded, the water rushing through the town to the depth of two feet and all business was suspended. At 12 o'clock p. m. the water commenced to recede rapidly.

Enlisting Knights of Pythias.

Houston, Tex., June 13.—Capt. E. J. Thavanas, a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and well known to the Texas militia, having been a member of the local artillery company, has been commissioned by the higher officers of the Knights of Pythias in the state to enlist a company from the ranks of the brotherhood in Texas. He has opened an enlistment office at Hy Reiman's, 1007 Preston avenue. He has been an officer in the Pythian order and is well fitted for the work.

Paper by Pastors.

Texarkana, Tex., June 13.—A religious weekly paper made its first appearance in this city Saturday. The sheet has no special editor, but is compiled by the pastors of the different churches in Texarkana. It is called the Religious Kaleidoscope.

Fort Worth Wedding.

Guantanamo lies four miles up the Fort Worth, Tex., June 13.—The marriage of Mr. Hubbard Voss, son of President J. T. Voss of the Glenwood and Polytechnic College Street railway, and Miss Eula Thornton has been consummated.

Signal Corps Sworn In.

Galveston, Tex., June 13.—Dr. G. L. Dyer and H. N. T. Harris, U. S. N., arrived in the city yesterday and swore the five members of the signal corps stationed here into the United States service. A recruiting officer will be sent to Galveston in a few days to enlist recruits in the naval reserve force.

Chartered.

Austin, Tex., June 13.—The charter of the San Jacinto Flower Battle association of San Antonio was filed. No capital stock. Purpose, perpetuating and celebrating the memory of the battle of San Jacinto. Incorporators, Elizabeth Ogden, Cora Ogden Wilson and Pauline Baugh.

Accidental Killing.

Jewett, Tex., June 13.—The 11-year-old son of Mr. Jennings, living about eleven miles west of here, was killed by the accidental discharge of a double-barrel shotgun.

Johnson Dead.

Santa Anna, Tex., June 13.—Lee Johnson, the Santa Fe fireman who was shot at Coleman on the night of the 9th died Friday night, and was taken to Temple for interment.

Not Guilty.

Austin, Tex., June 13.—After being out nearly twenty-four hours the jury in the Grizzard case brought in a verdict acquitting the prisoner. There was a large crowd present when the verdict was read by the District Clerk Hart.

Gerald Acquitted.

Waco, Tex., June 13.—The jury in the case of Col. G. B. Gerald, as soon as court convened Saturday morning, brought in a verdict acquitting the defendant. Judge Gerald was immediately surrounded by congratulating friends.

Appetite--Strength

Without the First You Cannot Have the Last.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives both. It gently tones the stomach and gives digestive power, creates an appetite and invigorates the system. By making the blood rich and pure it strengthens the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

New Danger Signal.

French newspapers are suggesting a new system for the prevention of marine accidents which proposes to place strongly smelling chemicals in floating receptacles to be attached to the existing light buoys and bell buoys. Cliffs and dangerous shoals are very often hidden by thick fog, which does not allow light to penetrate nor sound to be heard until too late, while the strong smell of some chemical substance would be carried far away, and would indicate to the seafarer with a keen olfactory sense at great distance that he is nearing a dangerous coast.

Among the many expenses borne by railroad companies the ice bill figures quite prominently. For instance, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it is expected it will take over 50,000 tons of ice this year to meet the requirements of the service. The greater portion is used in connection with shipment of perishable goods; the balance in the passenger train service. A great deal of this ice is put up by the company in its own ice houses, but as the past winter has been so warm a very large proportion will have to be purchased.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Nebraska.

Is now open and will continue until November 20th. The Rock Island is the best and quickest route and the only line having its own rails all the way.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates are on sale every day.

For folders showing route, time and other details address: W. H. STUART, G. P. A., C. R. I. & T. Co., Fort Worth.

Measure your words when a supposed enemy is near.

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

There are two sides to a story; you think yours the right side.

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

When scandal delights a man, shun him as a venomous reptile.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was of any avail until he was brought to me. He grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.

Mrs. S. S. MARY, 300 Elm St., Jackson, Ga.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific, S. S. S. For the Blood reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no poison, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented."

250 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Candy Cathartic

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 50

NO-TO-BAC

Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

WAGON

Something entirely new. A better scale for less money than ever been offered. Address: Jones of Birmingham, Binghamton, N. Y.

SOLO'S CURE FOR

IS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best of all. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. Sold by druggists.

MORE SKIRMISHING IN CUBA.

Spaniards Renewed Their Firing on Sunday, but Were in a Short Time Chased Away.

The Marblehead Took a Few Shots at Them Also—The Texas on Hand.

Second Expedition.

Washington, June 14.—Arrangements for the second expedition of invasion for the West Indies are being hurried at the war department. There seems to be no doubt that this expedition, if its number approaches the first, will be sent from the east coast of the United States. The experiences in embarking the first from Tampa has demonstrated to the war department officials that other ports where the railroad and other facilities are more adequate than at Tampa are much more desirable places for the concentration of troops and their embarkation. The officers at Tampa have recommended that future expeditions approaching any magnitude be dispatched from some other city. A board of army officers for the past week has been examining various places in the south with a view to their occupation for camping purposes and it is also suggested that it may take occasion to point out a desirable port for the embarkation of the Porto Rico expedition. This board will arrive here to-morrow morning and will hurriedly prepare its report for the consideration of the president. Ferdinand and Savannah are looked upon with favor by the war department officials as suitable ports for the departure of the invading army and Charleston has also been suggested. The department is very well equipped with transports for the second invading army.

To Be Annexed.

Washington, June 14.—Members of the senate and house who called on the president yesterday and talked over the Hawaiian situation, state that it is positively settled that the American flag is to be raised over Hawaii.

After the house has passed the Hawaiian resolution these islands will be annexed, whether the senate acts on the resolution or not.

It is intended that a vote shall be had in the senate, and that there shall be no adjournment of congress until the resolutions have been acted on. But if there is a protracted fight and it is made apparent that the minority does not intend to yield, annexation will not be delayed. The knowledge of this course is expected to dishearten the opposition, and it is thought unlikely that they will keep up for a long time a filibuster which can accomplish nothing.

After the American flag has been raised at Honolulu it will be an empty issue of the opposition to contend against action by the senate on the resolution. The president feels, as do his advisers, that with the resolutions agreed on by the house and an acknowledged majority in favor of them in the senate, annexation being regarded as a military necessity, he is warranted in taking possession of the islands for the purpose of facilitating operations in the Philippines, and that in doing so he will be sustained by the whole country.

Bound For the Scene.

Washington, June 14.—It is now certain that the troops bound for Cuba left Key West yesterday morning. This information was given out by the war department. It will be observed that they left Key West and not Tampa. So it would seem that they left their point of mobilization Sunday or the day before. This information was not given out possibly on account of the fear that they might be attacked on the way to Key West by some of the Spanish gunboats which were reported last week as lurking near the northern coast of Cuba, and might, if they knew of the troops being on the way to Key West without a heavy guard, have attacked the transports.

There are something over 15,000 men in the expedition. Only a small cavalry force accompanies it, as it was difficult to transport the horses, and, besides, that part of Cuba in which the first campaign is to be carried on does not present a good field for cavalry warfare. All of the rough riders which were located at San Antonio did not accompany the expedition. Only two squadrons of four troops each went, and these were dismounted.

Promptly Signed.

Washington, June 14.—The speaker of the house and the vice president signed the war revenue bill yesterday, and it was sent at once to the president who promptly affixed his signature. The execution of the measure in regard to the bond issue was then taken up by the treasury department.

Consul's Suggestion.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 14.—Philip C. Hanna, who was United States consul at Porto Rico until the war between Spain and the United States was declared, anticipating a change of Porto Rico's nationality, has recommended the merchants to accept Porto Rican silver at its intrinsic value only, preparatory to the adoption of the American gold basis. This change, Mr. Hanna argues, will save the merchants from bankruptcy and avert a panic.

Wheat Excitement.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 14.—The big break in wheat yesterday caused much excitement on the 'change and among the grain men. Leiter's failure to carry the load which he attempted to handle came as a surprise. C. A. Pillsbury, the flour king, asked in regard to his opinion as to the break, its causes and results, said:

"The cause of the break in wheat yesterday was that Mr. Leiter attempted to carry too heavy a load and put up the price of wheat too high. If he had never attempted to put the price above \$1.40 he would probably have gone out great money, as it was legitimately worth that. But when the market did not come up to expectations he kept increasing his load, and I understand there were nearly 7,000,000 bushels sold in Chicago yesterday on his account."

"Of course, offering such an enormous quantity of wheat in the market at one time, depressed prices, and it is strange to me that it has not depressed them more. And while this wheat is being sacrificed on the market prices will be temporarily as much lower than they legitimately should have been. Wheat is worth 25 cents more than it closed at yesterday, and in my opinion, will be selling at about that much when liquidations, owing to the scare, is over. In a few days the mills will be as eager for wheat at \$1 a bushel and upward as they have been apathetic concerning it at \$1.40 and upward."

Leiter is said to own most of the contract wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth in public stocks, and the Leiter cash interests will be a feature in trading for some time to come. It is true also that Minneapolis will be drawn upon for export wheat from now on, or until the decline is checked.

Another Skirmish.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 14.—At 5 o'clock Sunday morning the Spaniards fired again on the Americans from a small island about a mile to the north-east. Thirteen rifles and a three-inch field gun responded, and the Spaniards left. Col. Huntington then sent to the landing for another three-inch gun. The Marblehead sent a few shots in the woods.

Lieuts. Neville and Shaw with thirty men of company D returned, but were exhausted with eighteen hours of picket duty. Sergeant Smith had been shot through the abdomen and killed. Lieut. Neville's men kept up a steady fire Saturday night, and think they killed many Spaniards. They know of five Spaniards biting the dust.

The battleship Texas arrived and sent ashore forty marines and two automatic Colt guns.

The Marblehead's pilot was shot through one leg. Private McGowan of company D was shot through one of his hands, and it will have to be amputated. The Marblehead also sent more marines.

Appointed by President.

Washington, June 14.—The president yesterday sent these nominations to the senate:

Volunteer army—To be brigadier general: James H. Barkley of Illinois.

Justice—Wm. H. Atwell, attorney for northern district of Texas.

Treasurer—Claremont C. Drake, collector of customs for Salaria district of Texas.

State—Hans J. Smith of South Dakota, to be consul at Bombay, India (the nomination of Hans J. Smith, consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, withdrawn).

Think Germany Has Designs.

London, June 14.—Letters received here from Manila dated May 26 say that the prolonged conference between the German counsel and Capt. Gen. Augusti had led to the belief that Germany has designs on the archipelago.

Sailed on the Ninth.

Guthrie, Ok., June 14.—Francis Byrne, one of the rough rider volunteers from this city, writes his mother under date of June 9 that the regiment of rough riders sailed for Cuba that day.

Has Dissolved.

House of representatives having rejected a bill for increasing land tax, it was dissolved June 10. However, civil code and supplementary budget bills have passed both houses without material modification.

Street Duel.

Texarkana, Ark., June 14.—News reaches here from Winthrop, Ark., a village on the Gulf road about thirty miles north of here of a street duel that occurred at that place Sunday between Laurel Hicks and John Lee, well-known young men of that community. Hicks was stabbed to death and Lee was mortally wounded.

John Becker was lynched at Great Bond, Kas., for killing Myrtle Huff-Meier.

Disembarked and Fought.

Washington, June 13.—The navy department was in communication Saturday with Admiral Sampson, off Santiago, by cable, with the result that it is now known officially that the American flag floats over Cuba; that it was raised by United States marines at the mouth of Guantanamo bay, and that it has been maintained there since last Friday. The marines who have thus glorified themselves were 800 in number. They were obliged to fight for their lives, and in the course of the fight to burn down the town chosen as the site for disembarkation.

A little Spanish gunboat came to help the shore batteries, but only stayed long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spanish, but no harm was done.

The Oregon, Marblehead and Vixen arrived, and the former landed forty marines. The troop ship Panther brought 600 more and these also landed Twenty disembarked on the Marblehead.

Previous to this the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin opened fire on the earthworks.

Lieut. Hall, a native Texan, was the first to land, and he and his men started up the steep, rocky hillside to the earthworks. In an hour's time they swung out to the breeze an American flag.

Guantanamo is forty miles east of Santiago, and is a fine location for a base of supplies.

The shore was lined with rifle pits, but after a few shots from the ships the Spanish soldiers fled.

Lieut. Newt H. Hall is a native of Texas. His home is at Cleburne, and his father is Judge J. M. Hall of the eighteenth judicial district of Texas. He graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis in June, 1897, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the marine corps.

Lieut. Huntington and his marines, who landed Friday and camped on the hill, were attacked Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The fight lasted until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, when reinforcements landed from the Marblehead. Four Americans were killed. Their loss is unknown.

The main attack was at midnight. The Spaniards made a strong charge, but after a desperate battle were repulsed.

The Marblehead's launch boat fired her Colt's machine gun with deadly effect.

The estimates of the attacking force vary from 200 to 1000.

The adjacent country is a thicket, and the Spaniards fired at intervals throughout the night until dawn, when they disappeared.

Lieut. Col. Huntington and Major Cochrane gave high praise to the nerve and steadiness of the officers and men, especially the young ones, as the engagement was a baptism of fire for a large majority. The men were in darkness and in a strange land, but they stood to their posts with courage and fortitude, and there was no symptom of panic. The marines, though much exhausted, were eager for more fighting, promising to inflict heavy punishment.

They complimented the daring of the Spaniards will characteristic camp profanity.

What Has Been Done.

Washington, June 13.—Secretary Alger Saturday gave out for publication a statement showing what has been done by the war department up to this moment in preparing the United States army for war. The secretary said that this matter of course omitted thousands of details, but still it might convey to the American people some idea of the vast work accomplished by the department up to this time in assembling and equipping the mighty army which is now ready to carry out the will of the country in driving Spain from her last foothold in the western hemisphere.

The figures run into vast amounts, for instance, the subsistence department showing that it has since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded twelve solid miles of freight cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's army. This included 19,123,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,360,952 pounds.

The Santa Fe depot at Davis, I. T., was burglarized Saturday and \$22 taken.

Attempt to Rob Train.

New Orleans, La., June 13.—A desperate attempt was made by a band of eleven robbers to wreck the Queen and Crescent Cincinnati limited passenger train Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at East Pearl river bend, thirty miles out of this city. The bandits piled heavy crossties over the railings and staked them down. The section foreman made the discovery a few minutes before the limited was due and removed the obstruction.

Soldier Suicides.

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—D. Bullard, discharged from company F, fifth infantry, for disability, killed himself at Fort McPherson Saturday. His home is unknown. He was buried in the national cemetery at Marietta.

Noted Doctor Dead.

Louisville, Ky., June 13.—John A. Larrabee, one of Louisville's best-known in his profession all over the country, died at his home in this city of Bright's disease, aged 53 years.

Havana's Plight.

Havana, June 13.—The crisis has come and Havana is in a state of terror. A repetition of the acts of 1871 seems imminent because of threatened Spanish volunteers. The volunteers have issued dodgers and distributed them throughout Havana blaming the Cubans for the war with the United States and threatening revenge.

Women are unable to go out, nor even can they stand at their windows without being insulted.

Starvation increases daily, and it is impossible to go to a restaurant for a meal, as one is besieged by beggars, and often eatables are snatched from the table.

Gen. Aroas has been very busy for the past two weeks fortifying the town of Regla and placing small field pieces on the surrounding hills. Property is sold at almost any price, and large exchanges are made daily.

The municipal fire companies have been well armed, and are to act as Gen. Blanco's body guard. It is an accepted fact that Havana will be burned to the ground before surrendering. Blanco continues to make plans to the insurgent forces to join their mother country in war against the common enemy, America.

Fatal Flood.

City of Mexico, June 13.—Several lives were lost in a flood that poured down from the mountains on the southwest valley of Mexico yesterday evening. An immense waterspout was seen hovering over the hills near the volcano of Ajusco, and when it burst it swept through the mountain village of Santa Lucia, doing much damage and filling all the ravines and water courses, sweeping down into the suburban town of Mixcoac, flooding all the lower part of that pretty village and drowning several men, women and children. A brave policeman saw the flood coming and ran at the top of his speed, warning the inhabitants and all he came across, and rescuing women and children floating in the turbulent waters, which were filled with debris and timbers from the wrecked railway bridge. He badly injured himself and was a most miraculously saved man. Finance Minister Limantour, who has a country residence in Mixcoac, generously headed a subscription for the heroic man.

Indications of semi-activity are noted in volcanoes Popocatepetl and Orizaba, as frequently happens at times of seismic activity in this portion of the country.

Wants Greater Navy.

London, June 13.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has issued an appeal to the press for an increase of the navy. He says:

"The war between the United States and Spain has taught us useful lessons. It has taught us the absolute necessity of complete and thorough organization previous to war, instead of trusting to chance. It has taught us the value of a proper supply of cruisers and the ineffectiveness of obsolete guns against the range and accuracy of modern weapons.

"No other nation has a ship on the effective list armed with muzzle-loading guns, whereas England has forty-five. Any nation that sent men to fight on blue water or relied for harbor protection on such weapons would certainly get short shrift."

Precautions Taken.

Jackson, Miss., June 13.—The state board of health has been advised that there are two new cases of yellow fever at McHenry within the past twenty-four hours. No deaths have yet been reported to the board.

The town of McHenry is quarantined in the most rigid manner. A gentleman with his wife attempted to leave the place Saturday night. Dr. Haralson, the state health officer in charge, immediately disinfected himself, changed his clothing and went in pursuit and brought the refugees back. There are no signs whatever of a panic and the greatest confidence is expressed in the ability of the state board to confine the fever to McHenry.

Strange Accident.

Faloga, Ok., June 13.—J. K. Webb, living west of here, lost a dozen head of cattle in a peculiar manner. They were standing with their heads between the wires of a fence when a bolt of lightning passed along one wire, killing them.

Detroit Fire.

Detroit, Mich., June 13.—Fire Saturday destroyed the Case power building on Congress street west with all its contents, and imminently threatened and in some cases damaged some of the finest business structures in this city. The total damage will be upwards of \$200,000. It is not believed that the insurance will exceed two-thirds of the loss.

Six firemen were severely burned and cut by glass.

Baptists to President.

Tacoma, Wash., June 13.—The Northwest Baptist association, now in session here, sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

"The Northwest Baptist association congratulates our president on the success vouchsafed to our army and navy, and respectfully suggests that a day be set apart for thanksgiving to God for the victories and prayers for the continuation of divine guidance.

The Son in Jail.

Topeka, Kas., June 10.—The shooting of J. S. Collins, a tragedy which has agitated the people of Topeka for four weeks past, culminated in the arrest of the dead man's son, John Henry Collins, and he is charged directly with the murder of his father. The youth is a student at the state university and is held at the county jail. The elder Collins' life was insured for \$26,000, of which about \$6500 was in favor of the son.

St. Louis Headquarters.

Chicago, Ill., June 10.—At yesterday's session of the Social Democracy convention it was decided that the headquarters of the Social Democracy should be in St. Louis, instead of Chicago. The colonization department will be placed under the control of the Brotherhood of Co-operative Commonwealth, which, in turn, will support the political party of the Social Democrats. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that strikes and boycotts are necessary weapons of trades unions.

Referred to Blanco.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 10.—The Kingston-Santiago cable was cut Monday, and the Marblehead, Yankee and St. Louis did likewise with the Haytian cable, which runs into Guantanamo bay, Wednesday.

Admiral Sampson has the end of the Haytian cable, and this enables him to communicate direct with Washington. He has commended Ensign Palmer, who got within 150 yards of the Spanish batteries, at night, and ascertained that they were remounting guns.

The admiral is trying to arrange an exchange of Hobson and his men. The Vixen was sent with a flag of truce to Admiral Cervera Wednesday offering to exchange for the lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize boat. Cervera referred the matter to the military governor, and he in turn referred it to Blanco, who will pass on it.

The inhabitants of Santiago are half starved. All food has been seized for army use.

Corpus Christi Procession.

Madrid, June 10.—The procession of Corpus Christi was one of unusual splendor. Besides the triumphal car conveying the sacrament, it included a unique innovation, a likeness of Our Lady of Guadalupe, whose famous shrine Columbus, Pizarro, and Hernando Cortez, as well as other heroes and discoverers of the new world, invariably visited before starting on their voyage.

The procession left the cathedral at 5 o'clock and traversed several streets without incident, but on its arrival at Puerta Delso a number of hoodlums insulted the church emblems.

The police and troops charged the crowd causing a panic, mainly composed of women and children, who were stampeded. Many women were hurt and others fainted. A few children were trampled, but escaped more serious injury almost miraculously.

There is great effervescence of popular emotion and disturbances are quite possible. The revolutionary elements are taking advantage of the unrest of the people in view of the situation in the Philippines.

A mail steamer that was carrying torpedoes destined for the defense of Manila has returned to Barcelona.

Cabinet Council.

Madrid, June 10.—The cabinet council was occupied with a long discussion as to the military situation in the Philippines. Gen. Correa, minister of war, denied that Capt. Gen. Augusti's position was desperate and Senor Sagasta added that Manila had means of defense until the arrival of reinforcements. The council then adopted important measures, which are kept secret. Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, was authorized to take what measures were necessary for the Philippines and Senor Puyol, minister of the interior, was authorized to come to an agreement with the leaders of the majority in the chamber for the passage of the budget.

Senor Sagasta declared that the government had no intention to take initiative for peace.

None For Foreign Countries.

Washington, June 10.—Gen. A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer, issued a general order to the cable companies that hereafter no news concerning the movement of American vessels or troops would be permitted to be sent to foreign countries. The order covers both press cablegrams and private messages. Gen. Greeley said that in the enforcement of the order no exceptions would be made. The order applies to all movements of vessels and troops, whether the subject matter of the dispatch offered has been published in this country or not.

Promises Developments.

London, June 10.—Earnest T. Hooley, the English company promoter, who failed yesterday, promises in an interview to make startling revelations regarding the extent to which blackmailing is prevalent in the city portion of London.

Inspectors on Trains.

Mobile, Ala., June 10.—Health authorities have placed inspectors on trains to prevent the entry of any person from McHenry or Gulfport, Miss., where fever in mild form is reported as having broken out.

Held Attempt.

Atlanta, Ga., June 10.—An attempt was made on the night of May 29 to enter the magazine at Fort St. Philip on the Mississippi, sixty-five miles below New Orleans. In endeavoring to apprehend the two miscreants the sentinel challenged them was struck on the head with a bar of iron in the hands of a hidden ally and seriously injured. The news of the affair did not become known until yesterday.

Foreign Postoffices.

Washington, June 10.—Santiago de Cuba is to be a substitution of the New York city postoffice. For the first time in the history of the government postal stations have been established in a foreign territory. Orders were issued that a station would be established at Santiago de Cuba. A substitution is also to be established at Manila, to be a substitution of San Francisco. Officials of the postoffice department will be with the next expedition to Manila.

To Meet at Columbus.

Denver, Col., June 10.—The American Medical association decided to hold its next annual convention at Columbus, O. Dr. Joseph M. Matthews of Louisville, Ky., was elected president of the association.

Britishers in Porto Rico are being repeatedly insulted.

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TIME TABLE.

North & Denver City Railway. SOUTH BOUND. No. 2 Mail and Express—Arrives 9:45 p. m. Leaves 9:55 p. m. Local No. 14, daily except Sunday—Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 9:43 a. m. NORTH BOUND. No. 1 Mail and Express—Arrives 6:35 a. m. Leaves 6:45 a. m. Local No. 13, daily except Sunday—Arrives 3:30 p. m. Leaves 7:35 p. m.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Baptist, 2d, 3d and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. I. 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 9 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 8 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 (Catholic), 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. C. LAUGHLIN, N. G. W. T. JONES, Sec'y. EVENING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 143 I. O. O. F. meets 1st Tuesday night in each month. G. C. HARTMAN, C. P. JOHN SIMS, scribe. A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700, meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon. GEO. MORGAN, W. M. A. M. BEVILLE, Sec.

Business Locals.

Nice croquet sets at Ramsey's. Choice barrel lard at Anderson's. When you want wire go to Anderson's. Anti rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's. For the finest Mocha and Java coffee go to Anderson. See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making. The croquet season is at hand. Go to Ramsey's and get a set. See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's. Nothing finer for supper than some of Anderson's excellent clipped beef. For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor's. Nicest Jewelry in town at Ramsey's. Every piece warranted as represented. Go to Anderson's for collars, pads, harness, etc. New stock and rock-bottom prices. Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting. The fact that Anderson has wire is a guarantee that the price will be held down to a very small margin. When you buy jewelry know what you are getting. Ramsey warrants every article he sells. Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure. Croquet is a nice, pleasurable recreation for town or country. Buy you a set at Ramsey's. Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors. When you want a stove go to Anderson's and see his goods. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale. H. W. Taylor for paints and oil. Remember Anderson will sell you collars, pads, lines, bridles etc., at less than can be had any where in the Panhandle. We are now daily in receipt of the famous Hamilton Brown shoes. Call while the stock is complete at Morris Rosenfield's. Having accepted an agency for the Wichita Falls Marble Works for the Panhandle I solicit the orders of all parties in need of grave stones, monuments, etc. Workmanship and quality the best, prices reasonable. Office at Barrett's Barber shop. 4t H. C. BARRETT.

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Chas. P. Johnson, a well known attorney of Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by J. D. Stocking.

For the Teacher's Association, Galveston Texas June 29, 30 and July 1st, 1893 the P. W. & D. R'y, will place tickets on sale June 27, 28 and 29, with final return limit July 3d, at \$8.55 for round trip continuous passage. D. B. BARNHART.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. E. C. Hale and family have moved to Vernon. Mr. J. W. Sunk, of Waco, arrived here Friday night. Mrs. Lou Barnell went to Quanah Tuesday to visit several week. W. J. Adams went to Wichita Falls last Tuesday on business. A Mr. Brown, from Tennessee, was prospecting here this week. Mrs. V. S. Terry spent a few days with her parents at Claude this week. Mrs. Hoffer has been quite sick, but we are glad to say is now improving. Mr. Geo. Jowell arrived here from Waco Sunday night to spend a few days. Miss Modena Hemphill, from Mulberry Flat, is visiting in town this week. Mrs. Ed Hartzell has returned from an extended visit to her mother in Ft. Worth. Fred Saunders returned Monday night from Kansas where he has been on a visit. Mrs. J. N. Eddins has our thanks for some of the nicest beans we have had this season. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hall has been dangerously ill for several days. Miss Bessie Chamberlain visited Miss Vaughan at Goodnight several days this week. Roy Stocking who has been spending a few days in Claude returned home this week. Miss Bertha Warner has returned from near Silverton where she has been teaching school. Sam Collins left Saturday night for Denver. Adie Hill has taken his place in the store. The passenger train changed time last Sunday. No. 1 arrives at 6:25 a. m. and No. 2 at 8:50 p. m. Mr. W. P. Blake is in Omaha, Neb., this week, attending the National Reform Press convention. Tom Buntin went to Southern last evening to brand a few thoroughbreds he has recently purchased. The M. E. church observed Children's Day Sunday. Their program was an interesting one and was well rendered. Mrs. W. T. White, of Rowe, spent a few days in town this week visiting her son, Frank, who is confined to his room with the mumps. There will be an ice cream social at Mrs. Faker's Wednesday night. There will be music and a good time is assured. Every body come. A number of Epworth League delegates went to Claude Friday night to attend the League and Sunday school convention. They returned Monday morning. The ladies aid society of the Baptist church will give a supper at the Bowles restaurant, Thursday June 23. They will serve ice-cream, strawberries, chicken sandwiches, tea and coffee. The meeting in progress at the Christian church is being well attended. Rev. Groggan is an able preacher and his daughter who is assisting in the singing, adds much to the interest of the meetings. Mr. John Howard, representing the Texas Farm and Ranch of Dallas, was in town this week. While here he was writing up the Panhandle country and made several kodak views which will appear in the Farm Ranch.

A holiness minister will arrive from Missouri about the first of July and conduct a meeting in Clarendon.

The lecture by Dr. Livingston, which was to have been delivered at the court house tonight, will not take place, owing to the Doctor missing connections at Ft. Worth, and being unable to reach here in time. The date has been changed to Saturday.

In another column will be found the announcement of H. D. Ramsey for county treasurer. He has made us a good treasurer for the past four years, and if re-elected he promises to serve the people of Donley county faithfully and well and to the best of his ability fill the office to the satisfaction of the public.

North Donley.

Cora at Whitefish is waist high. Saturday, Messrs F. R. McCracken and Jasper Stevens went to Clarendon.

The Boydston school under the direction of Miss Annie Powell, is doing good work.

Land prospectors are seeking for new homes in this part of Donley and Gray counties.

McClelland creek has been higher than ever known before. Probably the fish are all drowned but time will tell.

The Whitefish Sunday school is well attended, as well as the school at Boydston. The Bible ought to be made a study more than it is.

Heavy rains in the Boydston and Millin vicinity. At this writing, it is impossible to work in plowed fields. Soon the kids, as well as the older ones, will be kept busy destroying the luxuriant weeds.

Health of the people is of the best. Cattle and horses are looking their best. Bro. Baker filled his regular appointment here although he is far from being well. He expects to go to Ft. Worth to have his eye treated.

Last Sunday, Doss Morgan in company with Roy Owens, who is attending school at Millin, visited the home of the latter on McClelland.

HEEL FLY.

The Panhandle Summer Normal. The Panhandle Summer Normal will begin in Childress on Monday morning June 27th. The session will continue for five weeks. It is to be hoped that every teacher in the Panhandle of Texas will avail himself of this excellent opportunity of improvement.

No better opportunity for improvement and development all along the line of a teacher's qualifications can be offered than a well conducted summer normal. This part of the state has held some excellent summer normals in the past, but we confidently indulge the hope that the one to be held at Childress, by the united efforts of all the teachers from this part of the state, will be the most satisfactory of any that has ever been held here.

The helpfulness of summer normals to teachers is recognized by progressive teachers everywhere, and the necessity of holding them for the benefit of the public school teacher is recognized by law.

The corps of instructors selected for this normal are teachers of unquestioned ability and of several years of successful teaching. They will use their utmost endeavors to make this normal both pleasant and profitable. The social features of this normal will not be overlooked nor neglected, but teachers should let the one great purpose of their attendance upon its sessions be that of self improvement.

Prof. W. S. Sutton of the State University of Texas, will have charge of the subject of Methods of Teaching.

Mr. Sutton is one of the most advanced thinkers and teachers of modern times and no progressive teacher can afford to miss his work. He is thoroughly in touch with all of the great educational movements of the day, and will give spirit and inspiration to any earnest teacher.

The subjects required for Summer Normal certificates will be taught with especial reference to methods of teaching them. No labor will be spared to teach thoroughly the underlying principles of all subjects.

It is confidently believed that the teachers of the Panhandle will turn out in full force, and help to make

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

this normal of so much interest that it will be an impetus to the cause of education throughout the great Panhandle district of Texas.

Prof. W. S. Sutton will have the following subjects on his program at the Panhandle Normal.

HISTORICAL SERIES.

- 1. The Jesuits. 2. Pestalozzi. 3. Herbart. 4. Horace Mann.

PRACTICAL SERIES.

- 1. Conditions of Right Control. 2. The Place of Punishment in Education. 3. The Ruling Principal of Method. 4. Laws of Teaching.

Hot summer months will soon be with us. Prepare yourself at Morris Rosenfield's, leaders in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, etc.

The League Conference.

Those who attended the League Conference at Claude report that they had a royal time. The meetings were characterized by good singing, able addresses and well written papers on league topics, excellent preaching, and a general good time religiously and socially.

Nearly all of the leagues of Clarendon district were represented and reports made showing that more or less interest was being taken in league work throughout the district. The rainy weather prevented a large attendance at the sessions held the first day, but the citizens of Claude were equal to all emergencies and gave shelter and entertainment to all without regard to religious creeds or denominations.

The people of Claude opened their homes with a spirit of genuine christian hospitality, and entertained their visitors in such a delightful way as to make many of the leaguers loth to leave the place. The memories of this, the second league conference in this district, will linger in the minds of many of the leaguers, as a feast of good things spiritually and socially.

"Just lovely," can be heard from every lady who inspects our fine line of organdies, lawns and cheries. Call at Morris Rosenfield's.

A Card.

Having been asked several times whether I was going to run for county commissioner again will take this opportunity to say my name will be on the ticket. If the people elect me I will gladly serve them. If you desire some one else I willingly submit to your will. Taking this opportunity to thank you for past honors, I remain your humble servant.

J. M. SHELTON.

Ladies will do well to examine my fine line of organdies at extremely low prices. Morris Rosenfield.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The citizens of Clarendon are making extensive preparations for the barbecue the 4th, which is to be held at the courthouse square. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Woodmen will have a public installation of officers. There will be races, speaking and other amusements during the day. A band will be procured to furnish music. Everybody is invited to come and bring a basket.

Genuine Baker Wire every spool guaranteed at Anderson's.

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

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

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

Have you tried The New BLACKSMITH SHOP OF LOVE BROS? They are prepared to do any kind of work on short notice and Guarantee Every Job strictly first-class. Try their Shoeing.

CLARENDON Livery Stable, MOORE & TERRY, Pros. Best Equipped Stable in the Panhandle.

First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed sold cheap. Trimmers Accommodated.

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

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

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

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

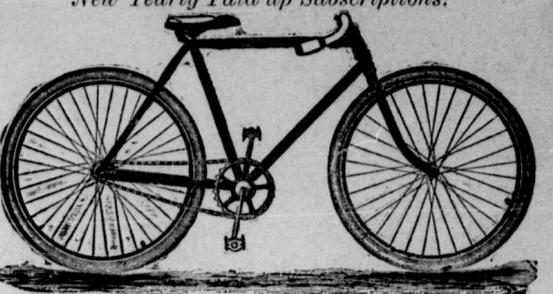
Claude Locals.
 Claude Eagle.
 Sheriff Lynch made a scouting trip this week. Details later on.
 Mr. Touchstone has moved into the house formerly occupied by Prof. McBride.
 The first installment of Leaguers came up from Clarendon 25 strong to attend the convention here.
 Mr. Lee Bivins closed a deal with R. B. Ryson this week for 400 head of yearlings. Price not given.
 Rev. Newman filled Bro. Younger's appointment Sunday morning and night, and was listened to by good congregations.
 Mrs. Scott's music class had a rehearsal at Bro. McCarver's Monday evening. They report a pleasant time and some excellent music.
 Messrs. Wolf and Moore began painting on the court house this week. The showery weather has hindered them some, but they are getting on very well.
 L. P. Beckham, the photographer, left us Thursday for Panhandle. He visited the Goodnight ranch Thursday morning to take a few snap shots at the buffaloes.
 What has become of the Amarillo papers? We have not seen or heard of one for a good while. Probably they have fought each other until there is nothing left.
 Read our clubbing offer. The Dallas Semi-weekly News and the St. Louis Semi-weekly Republic are both good papers. You can get the Eagle and either one of them one year for \$1.80. Hand in your subscription.
 The wolves are getting rather numerous in this part of the country and stockmen and farmers are complaining of losses by reason of their raids on their herds. The boys had some fine sport Thursday chasing some of these animals that are making their raids on the flocks south of town.
 Those of our readers who have not yet handed in their subscriptions and who want the Eagle continued to their address, will please notify us to that effect before time for the next issue. Those who get their mail at offices other than Claude can send us their names by mail or hand to their postmaster and request him to forward to us. Otherwise we will discontinue the paper to them.
 Plenty of rain has fallen this week. On Tuesday we had a nice, gentle rain. On Wednesday we had a downpour that almost amounted to a water-spout. In a few minutes after it began raining the whole surface of the ground was like a lake of water. The rain lasted from 1:30 p. m. until about 6 p. m., during which time 2 1/2 inches of water fell; and yet we hear some people say it don't rain in the Panhandle.
 The Claude Prohibition class held their seventh contest for the silver medal at the court house last Saturday night, as mentioned in our last issue. They were greeted as usual with a crowded house, and all acquitted themselves nobly. Mr. Jas. Hickox was awarded the medal. Dr. Pennington made the presentation of the medal, and Dr. Warner presented the gold medal to Mr. Gord Baker, the latter medal being contested for some time ago.
Goodnight Notes.
 Eagle Correspondence.
 The Goodnight folks are really in earnest about building a college. They have recently had a meeting for the purpose of making ready a proposition to offer when the conference meets at Memphis. The results of this meeting were quite encouraging. Subscriptions were given to the amount of something over \$7,000 in money, besides property and land of even a greater value. Besides, there are others who are ready at any time to offer assistance in building this college. We sincerely hope that the time is near at hand when the Panhandle will have a school that her people will be proud to own and will have the privilege of patronizing "home," and not have to send their boys and girls so far away to be educated. As this college is for the good of all the Panhandle, any assistance from any one will be gladly received and appreciated.
 Neat candidate's cards, any size, at this office.

Pen Picture of Dewey.
 Admiral Dewey has been broadly sketched by one who knows him well as follows: A serious looking man, graced with more than ordinary good looks, about the average height, built sturdily and broadly, with strongly set shoulders; a man of determined expression, with keen, dark eyes, gray hair and a mustache that sweeps in well trained curve around a firm and earnest mouth. In manner ever civil and considerate to strangers, and genial and earnest to his friends. Devoted to his ships' companies, he is just in duty to his juniors, and among his intimates and when freed from the restraint of discipline, he is a cordial yet ever prudent companion. This quick thinker and sharp fighter is a precision in courtesy, a conventionalist without arrogance or pretense, and so much of a dandy in dress that it is said of him that "the creases of his trousers are ever as well defined as his views on naval warfare."
Push Reform Work.
 While it is noble to fight for the poor oppressed Cubans, the war will only heap burdens upon the people of the United States. Don't look for good times to grow out of this war. It will be carried on and to a finish without the government being compelled to issue greenbacks. The government will not issue them until it is compelled to by lack of every other means of getting funds. Just set it down as a fact that until the reform movement wins good times will not be seen in the United States; so while talking war let us not fail to talk reform.—Mo. World.
 It is a little singular that in a country so well adapted, as this is, to the creamery industry so little attention has been paid to it. It is a source of revenue well worth considering, especially so when the outlay is comparatively small. Take Kansas for instance. In that state there are between 400 and 500 creameries, skimming stations and cheese factories. To supply them 250,000 cows are milked. The annual output is \$8,000,000, or \$32 per cow.
 Did our Texas cattlemen ever think that in the event of the occupation of Cuba by the United States what a demand for cattle it will make to replenish the range with cattle, for practically speaking, the cattle of the island have been eaten up or destroyed; hence the supply to replace this vast amount of cattle must come from the United States, and the principal part from Texas, which will take many thousands, hence a big rise in the cattle market may be looked for in the near future. Cattlemen should be on the lookout and get all they are worth before parting with them.—New West.
 With over three hundred millions in the treasury, over eighty millions of seigniorage uncoined, and the congress to coin full legal tender paper currency, the congressman who would in the hall of the national capitol advocate the issuing of bonds to the money lords to borrow funds to prosecute war, ought to be legally hung for treason or mobbed by his constituency when he returns home. This country does not need to borrow a dollar nor never d.d.—Yankton (S. D.) Beacon.
 The German press is presenting a very different attitude in regard to the war than was attributed to it some weeks ago. Many of the prominent journals have come out boldly advocating the justice and necessity of the course taken by the United States. In a recent issue of the Hanover Courier the following significant words may be found: "Nobody can find a reason for disturbing the friendship existing between the United States and Germany on account of the fact that this government is bringing to final execution the fall of a state which has become completely rotten through its own misdeeds extending through centuries, and it can only be considered as a happy accident in history that the part of executioner has fallen upon the United States."
 In the early days the Atlantic cable tariff was \$100 for twenty words, and \$5 for each additional word. Now it is 25 cents a word.

Will Open Their Eyes.
 If the common people will keep their eyes open this war will teach them lots. It will teach them that the official class in this country drawing tax money are fighters with mere tongues and organizers of raids on the tax money. They will tax the people to hire the poor to fight. They will never let the expense or blood of war come out of the pockets or veins of the rich. We have got to fight this war to a successful end and then take up in greater earnestness the fight against the official class which piles up the taxes, pensions and bond issues for the industrial classes to pay. When there is less school house and shop ignorance government will improve.—People's Party Paper.
Evangelists Work in the Army.
 In a recent letter to the Ram's Horn, Mr. Moody makes the following interesting statements: "The war with Spain affords the best opportunity I have ever seen for presenting the gospel to the young men of our nation. According to the secular press there are between eighty and a hundred thousand young men now assembled in camps representative of the ability of the coming generation. Many of these soldiers never could be reached by their ministers and there are many whose home surroundings were never Christian. Now in camp life, beset by strong temptations and made thoughtful by the seriousness of their surroundings, they may be reached as never before."
 He further recites the fact that General O. O. Howard and Major Whittle are everywhere being received in camp with great cordiality, and great results are flowing from their efforts.
 This letter also states that many have applied for like service in camp and that there is a demand for many more, but that funds are not at hand to send them. The letter closes with an appeal to the churches and kindred organizations to send funds to East Northfield, Mass., for the above purpose. Certainly the cause is a worthy one. The active interest of the churches can push an opportunity of religious extension which may never again be presented.
Spain's Paper Navy.
 Once more appears the oft told story that Spain is about to send somewhere, to war against the United States navy, a fleet in which is the battleship "Pelayo," the great armored cruiser "Carlos V," and still other armored cruisers—the "Cisneros," "Princesa de Asturias" and "Cataluna." Ever since the war began—ever since there was a possibility of war—the above-named vessels have appeared and reappeared in print with the frequency of a successful advertisement. The truth seems to be that the "Cisneros," "Princesa de Asturias," and "Cataluna" have been launched but are unlikely to go into commission this year, and are therefore collectively of less practical use in the present conflict than a single tugboat would be. The "Carlos V" has never yet succeeded in getting out of Spanish waters, while the "Pelayo," a battleship inferior in speed and armament to any of our own but the "Texas," has spent most of her existence in repair docks, and the repairing is still under way. The movements of large Spanish vessels are further hampered by lack of skilled engineers and machinists—no European navy but that of Turkey is weaker in this respect. These facts are worth recalling when next we hear of Spain's "third squadron."

STATE PLATFORM
 Adopted by the People's Party in Convention at Galveston.
Preamble.
 We demand a change of administration in Texas for the reasons that, during the twenty-three years in which the Democratic party has had control of this state it has squandered our magnificent public domain in donations to corporations and sales at nominal prices to speculators and land grabbers, and has thrown every impediment in the way of the public revenue, increased our state debts and raised our taxes to the point approaching confiscation. It has increased the expenses of the state government from \$1,000,000 per annum to more than \$4,000,000 per annum. By its mal-administration of the public school funds it has in open violation of the constitution reduced our public free schools from a six to a three months session per annum, and at the same time it has lavished our permanent school fund so that the same will be ultimately extinguished, instead of remaining as a permanent benefit to posterity, as designed by our fathers. Through needless multiplying courts, it has failed to enforce the laws by refusing to enforce technicalities in our criminal procedure; it has rendered necessary revivals of the judiciary, and has convicted against innocent criminals to such an extent that our courts of final resort have been subjected to gross abuse, and the administration of our laws has been brought into such contempt as to incite mobs to deeds of violence, to the shame and disgrace of our state. We denounce the present administration of this state as being purely personal and dominated by ring rule. It is evident by such acts as the payment of extravagant and unnecessary fees to its henchmen and its refusal to buy bonds except through favorite brokers. This administration, like its predecessor, claims the right of being its own successor, and like them, we claim the right to pass the office of governor to the next in line, unless the citizens of Texas show by their vote that they desire a change of government. A long lease of power tends to corruption and is subversive of any and efficient government, and we believe that the best interests of Texas demand a change of administration and an inspection of the state.
National Politics.
 We endorse the principles of the People's party as set forth in our national platform adopted at St. Louis July 22, 1896.
Land.
 The People's party favors all state legislation that tends to increase the number of our unemployed and that will assist in the settling of our unoccupied land; hence we demand that only the improvements and the amount of the actual value shown upon school lands be subject to taxation. No non-resident alien shall be allowed to own or control land in Texas. Corporations shall not be allowed to own more land than they actually use in the prosecution of their business, and in the process of their business.
Taxation.
 We favor a constitutional amendment exempting \$200 of personal property from taxation, and the exemption of \$250 of household and kitchen furniture, and the exemption of \$500 worth of improvements on homesteads.
 We are opposed to counties or cities contracting a bonded debt unless the same be ordered by a majority vote of the people proposed to be taxed by said debt.
 We are in favor of a just and equal rendition of all property for taxation, and to that end demand that all notes and other securities shall be rendered for taxation, and we are opposed to double taxation.
 We denounce the Democratic party for its reckless extravagance in the administration of the affairs of state, and pledge the People's party to the most rigid economy in the administration of said affairs.
Schools.
 We favor an effective system of public free schools for six months in the year, as provided for in the constitution, for all children between the ages of 4 and 18 years, and that such schools shall have their own pro rata portion of the school fund and its own trustees, to be elected by the respective races.
 We demand the adoption of a uniform series of text books for the use of public schools, to be furnished at cost by the state.
 We demand an amendment to our state constitution authorizing the leasing of our school lands not otherwise invested, upon the lands of the people of this state, with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and the amount of money.
 We demand the enactment of a law declaring it to be a legal day's work of all mechanics, laborers and employees in the employment of contractors and corporations.
 We favor the creation of a state board of arbitration to adjust all differences between corporations and employees.
 We demand an efficient lien law that will protect the artisan, mechanic, laborer and material man.
General Demands.
 We demand such amendments to the vagrant laws as will prevent the prosecution as criminals of itinerant laboring men while in a condition of enforced idleness.
 We demand a free vote by every qualified elector, without reference to race, color or nationality.
 We are in favor of equal justice and protection under the law to all citizens, without regard to race, color or nationality.
 We demand that the state provide sufficient accommodation for all its insane, without discrimination in color.
 We favor proportional representation.
 We declare the People's party to be in favor of local self-government and the enjoyment by the individual of his natural rights to the greatest extent compatible with the good of society.
 We demand reformation in the punishment of convicts; that convict labor be taken out of competition with citizen labor; that convicts be given moral and industrial instruction; that the earnings of the convict above the expenses of keeping shall go to his family, and that all convict terms, convicts and county convicts shall be employed upon the public roads where thought practical by the commissioners' court.
 We favor a law making it a misdemeanor for any railroad company to give free transportation to any person, county or municipal officer, or any officer or agent to receive such transportation.
 We demand the repeal of the law authorizing conductors on railroads to charge more than the regular ticket fare when tickets are not procured by passengers.
 We demand that the state be redivided as to judicial and representative districts, to the end that the number of judicial and representative districts be materially reduced.
 We demand that the present system of paying our officers by fees shall be abolished and that all county officers and district clerks be paid fixed salaries not to exceed \$300 and that all fees collected in excess of the salaries shall be paid into the county school fund.
 The People's party of Texas favors liberal appropriations by the general government for the improvement of the harbors, rivers and waterways of Texas, and to this end we request our senators and representatives in congress to support such appropriations as will be sufficient to secure such water in such harbors, rivers and waterways.
 We condemn now, as we did in our platform of 1894, the policy of placing raw material on the free list while every article manufactured from said raw material is protected.
 We are not the enemy of railroads, and we here declare that, while we favor government ownership of railroads, yet so long as such property is owned and operated by corporations it is entitled to fair returns on the investment made by the government and the people as to the same protection that is accorded to private property.
 We condemn the holding of large contingents of funds subject to the draft of one man as demoralizing to the general government.
 Without committing the party to the advocacy of a government of government, as a principle of policy, we condemn the Democratic state administration because of their failure to collect from the general government the sugar bounty earned by and due to the state.
 We favor also the collection by the state of the pro rata share of the Texas or the Texas oil tax, and we demand that the same be paid into the state treasury, and that the same be devoted to the establishment and support of homes for aged infirm and dependent ex-confederate soldiers and their wives, the balance, if any, to be devoted to the extension of provisions for the industrial education of the boys and girls of Texas.
 We favor such a revision of the follow servants' act as shall correct the inequalities of the present law and give adequate protection to employees.

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