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Vol. 10.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.

No. 31

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 The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesday and Fridays. Each issue consists of 8 pages. There are special departments for the farmer, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer  
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**Gibbs Cites Law, Facts and Figures.**  
 Barnett Gibbs spoke at Ennis last week. Among other things he said:  
 "A political affiliation is only a partnership to carry on the business of government in a certain way. You ought to dissolve your part of the partnership and withdraw your capital when you find the big partners eating up the profits or running the business contrary to articles of partnership. This every man knows the democratic party in Texas has done. In the second place, we must remember that a party primary binds no honest man when fraud, corruption or party negligence is proven.  
 "Ask any honest man or lawyer if subsequently discovered fraud does not vitiate any and all contracts. He will tell you that the learned judges of England and the United States have so held time out of mind. If he lies to you, I will send you the decisions. If, under certain representations, you have sworn a certain way and find that you have falsely sworn, it is your right and solemn duty to even withdraw and recant your oath, and so says the law. I would like to see the business men and farmers and laboring men of Texas full of knowledge on these points, and chuck full of independence.  
 "In Gov. Hogg's office as attorney general and governor, and in Gov. Culberson's office as governor and attorney general were Paschal's Digest, volume 2, article 7812-13, and the acts of 1873, pages 2 and 3; Sayle's Early Laws, volume 3, article 3710. The act of 1871, volume 2, articles 7812 and 7813, agreed to pay \$1000 in connection with this claim of \$101,000 now of Hogg fame. When the legislature of Texas found that the United States government would pay for it if the state of Texas would assume any debts thereafter coming against the Republic of Texas, then the legislature passed the act of 1873 which provides that this matter shall be attended to by the comptroller and fails to allow even \$1000 expense money or anything, but gives the exact balance then due. Ex-Gov. Hogg only claims ignorance of the balance that was due, which all of them seemed to be ignorant of until I asked for official information of the date of payment of the Toby claim, which I remembered as current political history. The only law that permits this money withdrawn from the United States treasury, or at any rate the last law, don't permit any fee, but excludes it by implication and gives amount due.  
 "Gov. Culberson admits that they courted \$45,000 too much out of the treasury, and that Texas can't afford to keep it. He did not admit this until I pressed him for the amount and date of payment of the Toby claim and until two days after the date of Col. Darden's letter. Why did not Gov. Culberson give up all the facts in his first letter and a copy of the contract? The issues are an outraged constitution and laws and congressional courtesy. In the east our state is accused of robbing the United States treasury of \$45,000, and Gov. Culberson's confession is published to prove it.  
 "The people don't care about Gov. Hogg's private business, but don't propose to pay public servants out of 4-cent cotton money at the rate of \$4000 or \$5000 a year and then let those servants hire Hogg out of public money to do what they themselves are paid to do. No self-respecting, independent, prudent people will permit this at the hands of the public officials of any political party. If they do, the evil will grow until it bankrupts public morals and the public treasury.  
 "Gov. Hogg don't tell the facts and circumstances as Attorney General Crane does in his letter, neither does Crane say in his letter that he

did not have time. Culberson says that the contract is subject to the approval of the legislature and treats it as a mere preliminary, while Gov. Hogg says that nothing but repudiation and dishonesty will keep him from getting his money under this absolute contract.  
 "Citizen Hogg has a right to carry his own corn to mill, but public servants paid to carry the people's corn to mill have no right to double toll it and hire a substitute. It is not my business to reconcile the statements of Culberson, Crane, Hogg and democratic congressmen. I am not after citizen Hogg, but regret that Jim, in confessing his ignorance of the referendum, shows that he does not read the platforms of the democrats in Bryan's strong states.  
 "Culberson has said to the people in his letter that the contract is not binding. Hogg says it is binding on the legislature. Crane has said in public that it was made without his knowledge or consent. Democratic congressmen have said that Hogg in Washington concealed this business from them. I have never even admitted that they tell the truth or know the law as well as Hogg. Gov. Hogg admits that he was more or less familiar with these explicit statutes on the subject and I told Gov. Culberson in my letter that such was the case, no doubt. The main issue is not the amount of the fee or who got it. That is a flicker, a dodge.  
 "1. The governor had no right under the laws in force to employ anybody. (See statute of 1873 as above.)  
 "2. He violated the state constitution, article 4, section 1022, and articles 2898 and 2899 of the statutes in drawing and pocketing a contract, even if one was necessary or legal, this being the constitutional and statutory duty of the attorney general.  
 "3. M. M. Crane, attorney general, says in his letter, the first of the series, that Gov. Culberson in the only conference he attended spoke of a suit in the court of claims and a fee, whereupon he (Crane) left. Right there he laid down.  
 "4. The fact of there being no case in court and that no congressmen except Chilton and Sayers were let into the move, and the further fact that these two gentlemen overdid the thing by their lone selves, shows how little trouble it was to work Uncle Sam. The old fellow was busy with the Spaniards.  
 "Culberson, Sayers and Chilton were eating the bread of the people when all this was done and are wanting more bread of the people. They were being paid large salaries for great chunks of knowledge and prudence as well as jurisprudence. Every one of them who has spoken has pleaded the baby act that Hogg fooled them. Hogg was not in the employ of the people as guardian to those three grown men and Hogg need not bare his breast as a willing sacrifice, for the people will not accept him.  
 "Any honest district or county judge or lawyer will show you the law as quoted and the whole business from beginning to end was unconstitutional and illegal as far as Texas was concerned, and an outrage on the treasury of the United States, and bad business, as old bonds of the republic of Texas may yet turn up to absorb three times as much as the little dab of money we received. On the record they have made themselves, Culberson, Sayers and Chilton should be retired.  
 "The honor of a state is almost as delicate as that of a woman. Since Land Commissioner Baker admits there are 10,000,000 acres of the children's school land missing, since Superintendent Carlisle admits that \$450,000 per annum of sacred school fund has been abducted by false census vouchers from favored localities, I have quit losing any sleep over that \$10,100. There is another thing

that removes my sadness at having quit the new-born democracy.  
 "On this scholastic census they have maiden ladies credited with children and married ladies with one child credited with six. These new Texas democrats produce children on paper never born any other way and this is not the way we did it under Ireland, Ross and Roberts. This new democracy is too cunning for any common mudsill who only knows the old-fashioned, honest way of doing things.  
 "Joe Sayers in his Tyler speech wants to loan our immense school fund to outside states and he won't say what states. If these smart people can make with paper children to live long enough to draw rations, they can make paper states. If I get the votes of all the Texas men in favor of the old-fashioned way of running things, I will have 100,000 majority in November and I counted on Sayers' vote until he indorsed in his Tyler speech this new method, which is worse than incubating chicks.  
 "Living in Dallas has somewhat reduced my November majority, as the people say we are not up to date, for, according to Superintendent Carlisle's report, my 60,000 people only showed up \$16,000 worth of new method children, while Fort Worth democrats showed up \$30,000 worth of paper children in the same ten months. These problems pester me more than Jim does. I am also pestered more over Joe's tendency to monopoly than over that lunatic asylum that he laughs and tells the people he will build for me instead of the four-story house that ain't but two."  
**Kaffir Corn for Hogs.**  
 Experiments made with Kaffir corn as a hog fattening product at the Kansas State agricultural college show that Kaffir corn is similar to Indian corn in its fattening qualities, but not quite equal to it. The experiments show that it a little meal is given with the corn, or skimmed milk, the results are about equal to those produced by Indian corn. This is more especially the case where the hogs are run on an alfalfa patch.  
 On the college farms for the past nine years the average yield per year of Kaffir corn has been 65 9-10 bushels and for Indian corn 34 2-10. Averaging the results obtained from fattening pigs, six months old, the college farms show an average per cent yearly of 454 pounds of pork from Kaffir corn and 402 pounds of pork from Indian corn.  
 It has been ascertained that in some parts of the state this difference in favor of Kaffir corn is greatly increased. In 1897 fields that yielded 1 to 5 bushels of Indian corn to the acre yielded of Kaffir corn 25 bushels.  
 Since Superintendent Carlisle admits in a letter to Dr. Lott at Cameron, (said letter signed officially) that under Hogg and Culberson that there has been \$450,000 per annum taken out of the school fund on false vouchers, there is war in Austin. An effort is being made to force him off the Democratic State ticket for telling the truth, even to a brother Democrat. He excuses himself by saying the letter was written to a Democrat more than 100 miles away from Gibbs' home.—Mercury.

A conservative estimate shows that there are at present 226,000 head of cattle in the Midland country, aggregating a total wealth of \$4,520,000, placing the valuation at \$20 per head, which, considering the high quality of the cattle, is not a very extravagant valuation.—Alpine Avalanche.

The Fair edition of Texas Farm and Ranch was a "hammer"—fifty-two pages of finely printed and illustrated articles, among which was a splendid article on diversification of crops by E. W. Kirkpatrick, populist nominee for lieutenant governor.

**Texas Democrats Most Partizan and Least Progressive.**  
 The democrats of all the northwestern states are more progressive and more in sympathy with the demands of the people than are the Texas breed, who seem to delight in narrow selfishness and condemn measures that are being taken up by the more observing of their own party. But the time is not far distant when they will be forced to advocate the demands now made by the people's party. Mr. Sayers, Culberson, Finger and all the official hangers-on belittle the referendum now, but they will in a few years be forced to eat their own crow, or go over bodily to the gold standard, bond-issuing wing of the party, which the present leaders are likely to do.  
 Read what democrats are doing elsewhere, and while doing so remember what the Texas brand are doing and saying against the populists, the first party to advocate this measure:  
**CALIFORNIA**—The democratic state convention held at Sacramento, Aug. 18, 1898, adopted a strong declaration in favor of the people voting on questions of legislation, referring to it in two sections:  
 "We favor the ratification by the legislature of the charter (referendum) recently adopted in the city and county of San Francisco and pledge the democratic members of the senate and assembly to vote for the same. \* \* \* We approve the principle of direct legislation and favor its immediate adoption for municipal and other local purposes."  
**OHIO**—With great enthusiasm and unity, the democratic state convention, which met at Dayton, Aug. 24, 1898, adopted among its declaration of principles, a straight out direct legislation plank as follows:  
 "That, as this is a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, we favor a reference of all laws to the people themselves, so far as practicable, under the mode first devised and successfully practiced by the enlightened republic of Switzerland, known as the initiative and referendum."  
**SOUTH DAKOTA**—The democratic state convention of South Dakota, held in Sept. 1898, adopted the following direct legislation plank by a unanimous vote.  
 "We favor the initiative and referendum as the best means yet offered of killing the lobby and preventing the enactment of obnoxious and injurious legislation."  
**NEBRASKA**—The regular democratic state convention which met at Lincoln on April 22, '96, put the following plank into its platform.  
 "We are in favor of the initiative and referendum system as an aid to securing a government of the people, for the people and by the people."  
**MINNESOTA**—On June 16, '98, the democrats in convention assembled, adopted a platform which in its ninth plank reads thus:  
 "We recommend that within reasonable limits the principles of direct legislation be applied."  
**MICHIGAN**—Their convention of 1898 adopted the following:  
 "We favor a constitutional provision by which the electors may initiate legislation, and at the polls pass upon such laws as affect the rights of the citizens and tax-payers."  
**MASSACHUSETTS**—Convention held Sept. 26, '96 says among other planks:  
 "We also favor the system of the initiative and referendum," and Sept. 28, '97, the state convention declared: "We advocate \* \* \* and favor the adoption of the initiative and referendum."  
**ILLINOIS**—Convention July 12, '98 declared:  
 "In the interests of a government of the people, for the people and by the people, as against a government of Hannasman, we declare our faith in the initiative and referendum, and demand that steps be taken, upon the assembling of our next legislature, for proper constitutional safeguards to secure the same."  
**OREGON**—Convention of 1898:  
 "We demand the initiative and referendum system of law making in

its optional form, local, state and national; and the submission by congress of all important national questions for an advisory vote of the people, until such time as the national constitution shall have been amended so as to provide for direct legislation."  
**NORTH DAKOTA**—Convention July 12, '98:  
 "Recognizing the principle that the 'people should rule,' we favor direct legislation."  
**WASHINGTON**—Convention September, adopted this as the first plank in its platform:  
 "We believe that the majority should rule, and upon all grave public questions the voice of the people should be heard directly, and for the purpose of securing this most essential reform we pledge the Legislature of the state of Washington, to be elected at the coming election, to the submission of such constitutional amendments as shall effectually secure to the people the power to initiate, enact and repeal laws."  
**Big Taxes.**  
 Prof. Williams, of Weatherford, says of the tax subject in Texas:  
 One of the most important questions with which government has to deal is that of taxation, or the rising of public revenues. The State, like an individual, must have money, in order to pay debts and meet current expenses. This is collected from the people by a process of taxation.  
 Populists contend that the Democratic party of Texas has abused the power of taxation not only by collecting more money from our citizens than is strictly necessary in an economical administration of the government, but also by an unfair distribution of this burden among the people.  
 Texas Democrats claim to have given us a low rate of taxation. The rate of taxation however, proves nothing unless the amount of taxable property is also taken into consideration. With a rate of 40 cents on the 100, and an assessed valuation of \$300,000,000, the people would pay \$1,200,000 for the support of the government; but with a rate of only 25 cents on the \$100, and an assessed valuation of \$800,000,000, they would pay \$2,000,000 for that purpose. The fairest way, therefore, to estimate the burden of taxation is to ascertain the amount of ad valorem tax in proportion to the population.  
 The Statistical Abstract of the United States for the year 1894, which was prepared by the Bureau of Statistics under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows, on page 381, that in 1860 the ad valorem tax in Texas amounted to \$533,265, being 88 cents per capita; in 1870 it amounted to \$1,129,577, or \$1.38 per capita; in 1880 it was \$4,568,716, or \$2.87 per capita; in 1890 it was \$9,817,369, or \$4.39 per capita. Thus it appears, that relatively speaking, the burden of taxation has been steadily increased when it should have been gradually diminished.  
 As an aspirant for gubernatorial honors in 1894, Culberson promised that if he was elected governor he would endeavor to make ends meet by reducing expenses instead of increasing the taxes. He was successful, but instead of fulfilling this promise he increased the tax rate during his first year from 27 1/2 to 45 cents on the \$100 for all purposes, though it was to be lowered to 38 cents for subsequent years. In this way the people were made to pay over \$1,500,000 more taxes in 1895 than they paid the previous year. (See Comptroller's report, 1894, page 138 and report for 1895, page 100.)  
 For the year 1897 our State taxes, including both the school fund and general revenue, amounted to \$3,248,600.14. (Comptroller's report for 1897, pp. 80-96.) The occupation taxes for the same year amounted to \$781,237.15. (Ibid, page 61.) And the special taxes collected by the Comptroller amounted to \$185,550.40. (Ibid, page 52.) By adding these three amounts together we find that the total amount of public revenues demanded of the people for the year 1897 was \$4,215,417.69.

## INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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as Second-class Matter.

Clarendon, Texas, Oct. 14 1898.

TOMORROW is press day at the Dallas fair and the boys will be treated royally, consequently we regret our inability to attend.

O YES, the American soldiers are civilizing the Philippines. During the last six or seven weeks no less than fifty car loads of beer and six car loads of cigarettes have been sent there.

Of the great number of men who started to the Klondike with never less than several hundred dollars expense money, a few have been lucky enough to find gold sufficient to return home on.

JESSE JAMES, jr., who it was thought would make a good, law-abiding citizen, notwithstanding his father was a notorious bandit, is now under a \$2,500 bond, charged with train robbery at Kansas City.

FOREIGNERS cannot now be brought before a magistrate and declare their intention to become a citizen on the day of election, then taken to the polls and vote as heretofore. An act of 1896 requires such declaration of citizenship to be made six months prior to an election at which he can legally vote.

In addition to the democrats of the states mentioned on first page as adopting the referendum, the democratic party's platform in Wisconsin declares:

"We believe in the referendum, the submission of all laws to the vote of the people, as the best and only means of safeguarding both the interests and liberties of the common people and averting oligarchical tendencies."

If the party bosses of Texas read all these democrats out of their party because of their populist tendencies they won't have enough left to make any kind of a platform.

### The Constitutional Amendments.

November the first two amendments are to be voted upon. We notice that the press, generally, in calling attention to the election only mention one, the one to pension old confederate soldiers. Perhaps it is thought by those desirous of both being carried, that the less said about the other, the better its chances would be. So far as we are concerned, we expect to scratch both amendments very black. First, the one proposed in behalf of the ex-Confederates discriminates against all only those living in the state prior to 1880 while there may be just as deserving ones who have made their homes in the state since that time. Personally, we are not much in favor of pensions, anyway. If only the real deserving should be provided for there could be no objection, but when we remember all the pension frauds of the past, the hungry pension attorneys, and then the pension officials to be provided for, we believe it would only open up another avenue to the public till for spoils, then too, at this late day, under the provisions of the proposed measure, there are very few persons in the state it would reach, and none, so far as we know, that are suffering.

But the measure we most seriously object to is the one to increase the number of days for which the legislators can draw full pay. The proposition is that they may draw \$5 per day for 100 days and after that \$3 per day to the end of the session. At present they are paid \$5 per day for 60 days and after that \$2 per day for the remainder of the session. Until we get a system of direct legislation whereby the people themselves can vote on the laws made we are opposed to any increase of salaries of men to go to Austin and put in their time listening to lobbyists and to lay ropes for official pulls, do political log-rolling, etc. In dealing with individuals we never increase a man's pay until he can at least show that he is honestly earning what is already paid, and we believe the rule would apply equally well to officials.

The export trade of Galveston in 1888 was valued at \$14,496,669 and in 1897 at \$60,958,579. That is doing very well. Import trade is what Galveston wants. It looks as though Galveston's deep water backed by the southwest ought to get in more goods that now come via the eastern ports. Capital should see the chance.—Dallas News.

Yes, and all interior merchants and farmers should see the chance offered in Gibb's proposed state road. With this to compete in rates to and from Galveston the imports and exports both might be trebled at Galveston. Such a road to connect with the south end of the F. W. & D. would in a few years compel the latter to become a double track road to do the increased business.

### Silver Democrats Dropping Silver.

The silver wing of the democratic party has received two set-backs during the last few weeks. The New Hampshire democratic state convention administered the first set-back by overwhelmingly voting down resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform. This turning down of the Bryan wing was, however, not unexpected. But right on the heels of the New Hampshire convention, the democratic Wisconsin state convention came together. It was firmly believed that the convention would vote to fuse with those populists of Wisconsin who are silver men, first, last and all the time. But the democratic politicians, counting up the chances of victory, deemed they would gain more votes by making a platform upon which gold democrats could stand than they would lose by refusing to fuse with the populists. So after a bitter fight the convention decided to cater to the gold democrats, not the populists. Verily we believe that by 1900 the gold wing of the democratic party will be the largest. And then we will have two tickets standing for the interests of the moneyed oligarchy and fine opportunities for the party of the people to grow and prosper.—Philadelphia American.

### But it is Being Done.

Reports make it out that if the Spanish and American peace commissions split at all it will be on a division of the profits of a mammoth syndicate. We shall have to hesitate before we believe our representatives will sell American honor for gold.—Dallas News.

Almost a thousand applications for pensions have been filed by soldiers disabled in the recent war, but it is not stated just how many of the applicants are bog spavined.—Dallas News.

A great many democrats say that they will not vote for the yaller dog any more, as he eat up all the meat in the smoke house, and they want to run him off. In Texarkana Mr. Browning only found 36 of the yaller dog variety, and Mr. Finley found only 47 in the town of Denton, and none in Fort Worth.—Mercury.

Seven carloads of panhandle calves, well bred, bought at Amarillo in the fall of 1896 and shipped to Kansas, realized last week \$67 each at Kansas City.

Sam Dunn, who recently resigned the position of cattle inspector for Potter county to enter the service of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, has been succeeded by Campbell Fountain of Amarillo.

Canyon City, the new cattle shipping station on the extension of the Pecos Valley railroad west of Amarillo, shipped between Oct. 1 and 6, 118 cars of stock, all billed to Kansas City except thirteen cars which were consigned to Gage, Ok.

The Pecos Valley railroad together with its telegraph line is completed to Summerfield, in Castro county, at the western end of the line. All necessary material for the bridges over the Spring, Berrendos and Pecos rivers is now at Roswell.

A boy in Manitoba, 10 years of age, who has lost the use of his hands, but writes with his toes, earns money for missionary work by selling specimens of his writing at ten cents each. In this way he raised for missions during one year \$160.

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

### What Have Our Statesmen Done?

Bismarck united Germany and established government ownership and operation of the railroads in the empire. Gladstone did much for Ireland, greatly extended the rights of suffrage, established government ownership and operation of the telegraph, established purity in elections, and I think he established government savings banks. All these results are permanent. What permanent records have our statesmen made? We will have to hunt carefully for them. The most popular idols have not been statesmen. They have been only successful party leaders, leaving no permanent change of conditions. What inheritance have we from B'aine, Garfield, Conkling? Cleveland extended the merit system of civil service and issued a lot of bonds; for the former he should be commended.

There is very much to be done, yet the leaders of the dominant parties say nothing about them, except to condemn. A program similar to that which Bismarck and Gladstone carried out—government ownership and operation of the telegraph and railroads—elicits from certain quarters the imbecile cry: "Populist vagaries, socialism, anarchy." They don't know even the rudiments of the social question, that socialism is constructive and anarchy destructive. "Vested interests" have gotten a pretty tight grip on us, and they don't intend to let go till they have to.—Medical World.

The people were disappointed in Mr. Finger's speech here, in which they expected some intelligent discussion on the land question.—Vernon Call, democratic.

A bloody battle occurred at Virden, Ill., Wednesday between striking coal miners and the guards on a train load of imported negroes. Ten were killed and twenty wounded. The governor has ordered troops to the place and places the blame on the mine owners.

A cattleman from Childress states he prefers Kafir corn for his cattle at 20 cents a bushel to cotton seed at \$6 a ton. He has fed the Kafir corn now for three seasons with the best results.

The INDUSTRIAL WEST, Clarendon's Populist newspaper, last week gave a verbatim stenographic report of the Clarendon speech of Hon Geo. W. Finger, democratic nominee for state land commissioner. There is enterprise for you. The Index raises its hat to the INDUSTRIAL WEST.—Boyd Index.

The United States Leather company is about to curtail its output of leather, according to reports which makers of leather owning tanneries not in the trust, think true. The trust has tanneries spread over Pennsylvania and Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey and New York, and controls four-fifths of the trade. A large number of laborers will be affected.

Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania is defendant in a suit to come to trial at the November term of court. He is charged with unlawfully using large sums of the Commonwealth's funds for speculating in stocks, bonds and railroad building.

Rev. Tomme received a new buggy this week direct from the factory.

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

Morris Rosenfield is making his mercantile establishment more city like. An overhead office in the rear adds much to the convenience and appearance and he is having a new gas plant put in that is a great improvement over lamps; besides this, he has been receiving and marking up goods all week.

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

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**DRESS GOODS** In all the Latest Colors and the Newest Fashions.

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**Hats and Caps** Newest Styles, Best Quality and Cheapest in prices.

We have never shown a more complete stock, nor at prices so attractive as this season. Fair treatment, honest goods and Rock-Bottom Prices are our principles in business.

Yours to Please,

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**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.—

### A Young Lady Assaulted—Her Assailant Fined \$100 and Costs.

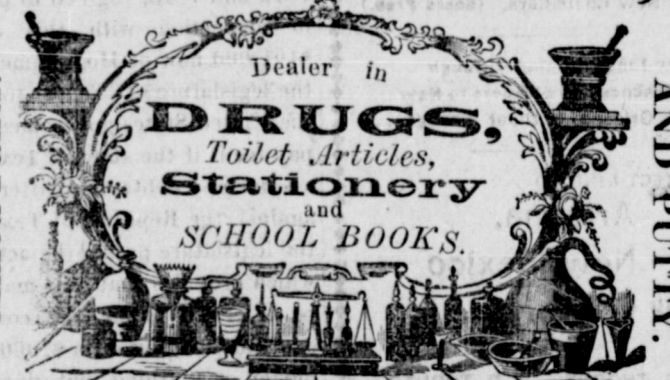
As the reports of Sapero's case were indefinite up to going to press last week, we deferred mention until this week and give the statement as made by the Claude Eagle.

On the evening of Oct. the 4th there arrived in our town a man who claims to be a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He opened up an office in room No. 10, upstairs at the Palace hotel. Miss Ora Miller, a young lady whose character and reputation is above reproach, went to his office Wednesday morning to have him examine her eyes, which have long given her trouble. After a short examination of the condition of her eyes he began to suggest an examination for troubles that were foreign to those which she desired to consult him upon, and he was promptly told that she was not troubled on that line. In the mean time he was making advances which were, to say the least, very unbecoming and ungentlemanly. At this point Miss Ora arose from her chair and started to leave the room when he caught her by the arm and pulled her over to the side of the bed on which he was sitting and attempted to kiss her when she jerked loose from him and told him she would call her father who was waiting down stairs, and he unfastened the door and let her out telling her that what had occurred was not to be told. Enough information soon leaked out in the matter so that some of the young gentlemen of the town learned that he had insulted her and they very promptly notified him to vacate the town in short order, but before he could comply with this notice Sheriff Lynch had got wind of the affair and soon had the Doctor under arrest and his bond was fixed at \$500 to appear Thursday morning for preliminary trial before Judge Brummett, as Squire Bowie was out of town, Mr. C. Eckert, who had come in for treatment for deafness, furnished the required bond and stayed with him until released by his appearance at court Thursday. After hearing the evidence, which was substantially as above, Judge Brummett placed his bond at \$1000 to await the action of

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A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY for PILES.  
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the grand jury, in default of which he was remanded to jail. Sapero was defended by Judge Plemons of Amarillo. The state did not have any council on account of the high standing of the young lady. The feeling in the community was pretty strong against the man and the Judge's action in placing him under bond was satisfactory to all except Sapero. Sapero afterward plead guilty to aggravated assault and his fine was assessed at \$100 and costs.

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

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

## Clarendon College

AND UNIVERSITY TRAINING SCHOOL

**Music Department.**

MRS. KATE BARMORE, Directress.

Instruction will be given on Piano, Mandolin and Guitar and in Orchestral renditions.

The course of instruction on piano will include standard grades by W. S. Mathews, Mason's Touch, Technic, etc.

As to terms, and other particulars, confer with directress.

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General Attorney Texas Press Association.

# STATE DOINGS.

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

**Barn Burning.**  
Kaufman, Tex., Oct. 11.—Almost a reign of terror is prevailing in this usually quiet and quaint old town. Within the last two weeks seven barns have been destroyed by fire in this city, all within a radius of about 200 yards of each other.

Last Friday night two weeks ago a large hay barn belonging to Charley Slaughter, that contained about seventy-five tons of hay, was burned. Just one week afterward two barns filled with hay and corn, belonging to W. E. Watkins, within 100 feet of Slaughter's barn, were burned.

Saturday night last another large barn of Charley Slaughter's, filled with feed stuff, was burned.

Sunday night B. F. Fox got two buckets of water and secreted himself in his barn to extinguish the fire in the event his barn should be set on fire, and while sitting in his barn he heard a match strike at the rear of his barn, and heard two people talking in a low tone of voice. Before he could scramble over to the rear end of the house with his water buckets the hay was ablaze, and the whole structure was soon in ashes and the firebugs gone.

About two hours later the large barn of R. W. Smith was set on fire, and it, too, with its contents, was soon in ashes.

Yesterday about 11 o'clock the handsome barn of Elder D. B. Mizell was burned to ashes, together with its contents. Little Rivers Mizell had a fine goat burned to a crisp in his father's barn.

The total losses will foot up about \$3000, or perhaps \$5000, with but little insurance, and that only on two or three of the barns destroyed. The whole thing is shrouded in mystery and the whole town is worked up to fever heat over the matter.

### College Association.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 11.—The Savoy College association, composed of old pupils of this institute during the presidency of Prof. R. R. Halsell, has been organized and the following officers elected:

President S. P. Evans, editor Van Alstyne News, and Democratic nominee for re-election as representative from Grayson county, secretary, L. J. Reynolds, proprietor and editor Sherman daily Register; treasurer, B. C. Herberth, chief deputy under Sheriff A. E. Hughes.

It is proposed to perpetuate the organization, and all ex-students eligible to membership are requested to send their names to L. J. Reynolds, Sherman, Tex.

### Cotton Damaged.

Itasca, Tex., Oct. 11.—A fire alarm was given yesterday about 1 o'clock to respond to the cotton platform, or rather south of the platform, where the cotton had been dumped on the ground for shipment, but by the promptness of the fire company the fire was soon extinguished, and there were but nine bales of cotton damaged and that extent not known, and origin of fire not known, but supposed to have caught from the passenger train. Cotton owned by Mr. Lovel.

### Man and Three Horses Killed.

Fredericksburg, Tex., Oct. 11.—The report reached town that Mr. Amandus Vogel, a well-to-do farmer living about twelve miles from town, and his three horses were killed by lightning while driving home from a cotton gin. Soon after the accident had happened he was found by a man on his way to town. Upon examination it was found that he had a small hole in his head. His three horses were lying side by side.

### Levy Made.

Sherman, Tex., Oct. 11.—The city council last night made a levy of 7½ cents additional tax to meet interest and sinking fund on issue of \$40,000 permanent improvement bonds. Mayor Fielder was given a proposition which he is authorized to submit to parties in Philadelphia who are desirous of securing sewerage franchise in Sherman.

### Nearly Well.

Ennis, Tex., Oct. 11.—Superintendent Daffan has so far recovered from his injuries received in the Chambers creek wreck as to be able to drive out in town and make an occasional visit to his office.

**Throckmorton Monument.**  
McKinney, Tex., Oct. 8.—For the purpose of entering into permanent organization the Throckmorton Memorial association met at the courthouse Thursday night with Col. R. De Armond in the chair. Articles of association were adopted.

Dr. G. A. Foote, the life-long friend of the ex-governor, was elected secretary. Mrs. Jessie Sharp and Mrs. M. M. Garnett were elected vice presidents. Mrs. Frank Wilcox and Miss Fannie Abernathy were named as assistant secretaries. I. D. Newsome, treasurer.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, S. D. Hatter, T. B. Wilson, Mesdames Dr. E. Z. Burton, J. M. Pearson and W. T. Wylie were appointed to aid the president in making out a list of members for the various permanent committees to be presented at the next meeting.

A committee on by-laws was also elected. Just as early as possible a list of promoters in every county in the state will be named and published throughout the state. Resolutions were passed urging the various committees to enter actively into the work and suggesting to them modes of procedure.

An agent of a Fort Worth sculptor firm was recognized, who presented a model to the meeting. Feeling speeches were made by Col. De Armond, Capt. W. L. Boyd, E. W. Kirkpatrick and others, after which the meeting adjourned to convene Friday night, Oct. 14.

### Knows Him Well.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 8.—Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon, commander of the third cavalry troops, who are trying to subdue the warring Indians in Minnesota, is well remembered by many of the Texas pioneers. Col. Luther R. Hare, who is making this city his temporary headquarters, has known Gen. Bacon for many years. Speaking of him Col. Hare said:

"Gen. Bacon is a splendid man and a gallant officer. He is quick to act and thoroughly familiar with the tactics of Indians in time of warfare. He was a captain of the ninth cavalry and was breveted colonel for bravery which he displayed in Indian fights in Texas, under McKenzie. He served on the staff of Gen. Sherman from about 1863 until the latter retired from active service. He became a major in the seventh cavalry and was later promoted to be colonel of the eighth cavalry. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in command of the department of the lakes."

The Cotton Belt railway has adopted a novel method of interesting people in diversified industry. They have employed an expert of many years' experience in raising and handling fruit, berries and truck farm products, whose advice and assistance are free to all living in the territory contiguous to the road. His name is A. V. Swatz, of Mt. Selman, Texas, and he deserves correspondence with those interested in the effort to secure a larger range of farm products in Texas.

**Laredo Matters.**  
Laredo, Tex., Oct. 8.—Prof. Carlisle, state superintendent of education, after making an examination in the matter of an excessive scholastic census in Laredo, returned to Austin. It was agreed with Mayor Christen that the matter should be settled by taking a new census. It is understood that Zapata county will have to take another census, as the one returned is apparently too large to pass muster.

The city of Laredo gives notice that unless the International Bridge company, which leased its franchises (descended to the city from the king of Spain for exclusive ferry uses of the Rio Grande along the city front) for twenty-five years, pays up its past dues, the contract to establish a ferry between the two cities will be let.

**Plumber's Mishap.**  
Texarkana, Tex., Oct. 8.—While John Bowers, a plumber for the gas company here was at work on a jet beneath a house, a leak had sprung in the valve and when Bowers lit a match to inspect his service, the gas that had accumulated from the escape ignited and enveloped his head in flames. Bowers was horribly burned and came within an ace of losing his life. He was rescued from his dangerous position almost insensibly.

**Goes to Pensacola.**  
Galveston, Tex., Oct. 8.—The steamer Britannia, with 400 Sicilian immigrants, anchored below New Orleans a week ago. The immigrants were not permitted to land by the health and municipal authorities of New Orleans. The agents of the steamer attempted to arrange for the landing of the immigrants at Galveston. Dr. Blunt has ruled that if the vessel comes here she will be detained ten days in quarantine. The Britannia will go to Pensacola.

**Baptist Convention.**  
Waco, Tex., Oct. 10.—Dr. J. B. Gambrell was unanimously re-elected corresponding secretary by the Baptist convention, and accepted the honor in a speech.

Rev. J. M. Carroll, chairman of the educational committee, submitted the annual report, which was adopted. The following are the chief features of the report:

"From the \$7000 pledged at San Antonio for the Decatur property we have collected and paid out \$4150; \$2850 of these pledges are yet unpaid. These are all due by Jan. 1, 1899. And it is earnestly desired that the brethren who made these pledges will redeem them at the earliest moment possible. Of the balance still due on that property \$850 is past due, and on that we are paying interest. The remaining \$2000 will be due on Jan. 1, 1899. In addition to this work, and in addition to the large donation from Bro. Slaughter, we have secured pledges as follows:

"Those brethren have agreed to give us \$2500 each. All this they have agreed to pay when our subscriptions have reached \$100,000. We think it is the intention of these brethren to give at least as much more on the second \$100,000. Seven other brethren have agreed to give us \$1000 each. Our work up to date, not including the subscriptions, with four or five exceptions, are large. Not less than \$500 each. Bro. Robertson has secured \$6000 more. This makes a total work done by the commission of \$53,200."

Dr. Hayden was refused a seat as a messenger.

### Mystery Explained.

Tyler, Tex., Oct. 10.—Dr. A. P. Baldwin, who lives on West Ferguson street, went out to his well Saturday morning and was dumfounded to find that the water was so hot he could hardly bear his hand in it.

He came down town and announced that his well had suddenly turned hot. An expert was called in, but could not explain how it was. He made an analysis of the water, but could throw no light on the phenomena.

Dr. Baldwin was offered fabulous prices for his fresh well and numbers of people called for water, thinking of course it must have great curative powers.

A plumber came on the scene and said that he could explain why the well was hot and soon did. The well is a common bored one, without curbing, and the pipes from the hot water reservoir in the kitchen pass very close to the well on the way to the bathroom. One of these pipes had rusted, and the hot water leaking out of it was running into the well by a natural vein.

### From Porto Rico.

Fort Worth, Oct. 10.—Mr. George H. McFadden of Philadelphia and a member of the firm of McFadden & Co., extensively engaged in the cotton business in Texas, and elsewhere, is in the city, the guest of Neil P. Anderson, Esq. Mr. McFadden has recently returned from Porto Rico, where he was engaged in military service as a private in a company comprising the leading business and professional men of Philadelphia. This company, said Mr. McFadden, was one of the few engaged in the late war which in the matter of equipment and sustenance was of no cost or expense to the government.

### Dropped Dead.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Oct. 10.—Sister Claire, mother superior of Nazareth convent of Victoria, aged about 70 years, who has been visiting her sister, St. Mary Angeline, mother superior here, dropped dead at the convent of the Incarnate Word yesterday of heart failure. Mother St. Claire is one of the oldest nuns in Texas, having celebrated her golden anniversary as a sister with much éclat at Victoria during the present year.

### Beaumont Briefs.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 10.—Frank Burns, who walked out of a hotel window at Port Arthur Thursday night, died at the hospital here from injuries sustained.

Freight train No. 23 on the Southern Pacific was wrecked near Doyers, several miles west of here, Saturday night. No lives lost. Passenger trains were delayed about fifteen hours.

### Gregg County Killing.

Longview, Tex., Oct. 10.—Lee Cotton was killed yesterday near Elderville, eight miles from here. Will Craig was arrested and brought to jail by Deputies Blackburn and Waters. No particulars.

### Bishop From India Lectures.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 10.—Rt. Rev. P. J. Hurth, bishop of Dacca, India, preached on the missionary work of the Catholic church yesterday at St. Mary's church. He delivered a lecture to a large audience at Hancock's opera house last night on "Life in India."

Rev. Father James M. Toohy, assistant pastor of St. Mary's church, has arrived from Watertown, Wis.

Sixth United States immunes have sailed for Porto Rico.

### TEXAS CONDENSED.

A house was wrecked at Woodville by fire.

Lake Cain died at Bastrop from an overdose of morphine.

A 2-year-old boy dropped dead at Hillsboro. Heart disease.

McKinney's new artesian well shows a flow of 200,000 gallons per day.

John H. Leavell's barn at Georgetown was destroyed by lightning.

A number of Germans have recently arrived at Paris from Pennsylvania.

The electric lights of Dallas last week were badly infested with bugs.

George Fontaine, charged at El Paso with counterfeiting, has been indicted.

Sim Harris, living near Gilmer, had a wagonload of lumber fall on him and kill him.

The residence of ex-Mayor Forster at Texarkana, valued at \$3000, was destroyed by fire.

David McLaurin of Haskell was killed at Guthrie, Tex., by his horse falling on him.

Two residences were destroyed by fire at Texarkana. Total value, \$1500; insurance, \$800.

Frank Hatcher accidentally killed Thomas H. Cox, both boys, while rabbit hunting near San Antonio.

A two-story residence at Dallas, the property of Dr. David McKay, valued at \$2500, was destroyed by fire.

In an altercation at Grandview Alfred Watson was struck over the head with a rock. His skull was fractured.

In the suit of J. M. Edmondson vs. the Pullman Palace Car company at El Paso the jury found for the company.

Abbott is to have an artesian well.

Jim Barbee was executed at Gonzales on the 7th for the murder of his wife.

The executive committee of the Texas Farmers' congress met at Dallas on the 7th and transacted some important business.

Hiram Beaver, who was struck over the head with a stick at Oak Woods, Leon county, died of his injuries. T. W. Drever was arrested.

A child crawled into a churn at Hillsboro, and the butter maker had to be chopped to pieces before the young one could be extricated.

A stock company with a capital of \$10,000 has been formed in Jacksboro for the purpose of building an ice factory and cold storage.

J. G. Arnold had an arm badly injured in a gin at Cisco. It was caught on the saws and cut from the elbows to the end of his fingers.

The Price-Booker-Janin company of San Antonio filed an amendment to its charter, changing its name to Price-Booker Manufacturing company.

Antonio Grego was stabbed twice in the back with a long dirk at El Paso and fatally wounded. Flarence Neri is in jail charged with the assault.

The Terrell waterworks has made a test of one of the new wells and finds that with the aid of this well there will be a sufficient supply of water. Work is about completed on the extension of the new water mains.

An attachment was run against F. A. Voytek at Brookshire, Waller county, in favor of Gus Levy & Co. of Galveston. The two saloons managed and controlled by F. A. Voytek were closed by the sheriff.

Joe P. Johnston, chief postoffice inspector for the southern district, has arrived at Austin from New Orleans and will establish headquarters there until the yellow fever has died out.

William Burrows' cotton gin at Ellinger was destroyed by fire several nights ago. It was valued at \$5000, with no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated in some wood work near the furnace.

Jennie Bassett Morey, wife of Mr. P. T. Morey of Belton, died at Minneapolis, Minn., recently. Mrs. Morey has resided at Belton and Dallas for over twenty years. Surviving her are her husband and two daughters, Vera and Ethel, both born in Belton.

George Goebbe died at his home in Texarkana, aged 62 years. Mr. Goebbe was a botanist and was extensively engaged in the cultivation of flowers. He was an authority there in all local questions that arose among floral enterprises.

D. H. Holbrook, on trial at Fort Worth charged with the murder of George Ezra Crow near Arlington, was adjudged guilty of aggravated assault and a fine of \$50 assessed against him. He at once signed a bond for the fine.

The County Judges and Commissioners' association of Texas convened at Dallas on the 6th, but the only business done was selecting a place for next meeting. Fort Worth got it and the meeting will be held some time in January.

J. W. Watson while trimming switch lights at Cleburne was struck by a train and one of his legs mangled in a most horrible manner. The flesh was entirely stripped from the bone from a point just below the knee to the ankle.

### Mrs. McKinley's Brother Slain.

Canton, O., Oct. 8.—Geo. D. Saxton, one of the most prominent and wealthy young citizens of Canton and brother-in-law of President McKinley, was shot dead on the street at about 6:10 last evening.

The circumstances of the tragic affair were such that the police authorities immediately set about to effect the arrest of a woman known as Mrs. Anna George, and at 9 o'clock she was taken into custody and locked up in central police station.

The tragedy is the culmination of a very sensational affair, if the woman is guilty of the deed. There has been intimate business relations between the woman under arrest and Mr. Saxton extending over a period of at least a dozen years. It is said that Saxton caused the separation of the woman and her husband. Quarrels have frequently occurred of late between Saxton and Mrs. George. This exasperated the woman to such an extent that it is said she had threatened to take his life.

The real cause of the frequent ruptures is said to have been the attention Saxton paid to Mrs. Eva Althous, a young widow. Saxton rode to his house this evening and dismounted at the curb. Saxton had reached the house steps when a pistol shot rang out. This was followed in rapid succession by four or five others. Saxton was dead when neighbors reached the spot, and no sign of the assassin was to be seen.

One shot took effect in the left side of the neck, one above the heart and the third in the abdomen. Two bullets were found flattened under the clothing near the right nipple, next to the skin, but did not penetrate the latter.

Suspicion was immediately directed to the woman who was known to have threatened his life and three hours after the shooting Mrs. George was taken into custody. She fought desperately when the officers found her at the boarding house and four policemen had their hands full.

No weapon was found upon her. She maintains an impenetrable silence.

### Many Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—The Nippon Yousan Kalsha steamer Yuzaguchi Maru has arrived with the largest cargo of oriental goods ever brought to this port. She left Yokohama Sept. 21 and brings important oriental news up to that date.

Nearly 250 Chinese were drowned like rats in a trap on Sept. 1 by the overturning of a crowded Canton passage boat in East river. The victims were pilgrims returning from a shrine. Nearly all were crowded in the hold of the vessel, which was blown over by a squall without warning.

The North China Daily News asks Great Britain to call a conference of the powers to persuade them to leave China alone for the next ten years, jointly giving such assistance as is necessary to preserve internal order. It proposes that China select foreigners to reorganize her army and navy, finances and public works.

### Won First Prize.

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 8.—The grand choir contest of the Elstedford for the \$500 prize and gold medal was participated in by five choirs of 125 voices, the selections being "All Men, All Things," by Mendelssohn, and the "Night Song," by Stephens. The prize was awarded the Salt Lake choir under the leadership of Prof. Stephen.

Dr. Gilbert Bohms of Pennsylvania won the first prize for the best musical composition, and M. D. Edwards of Preston, Idaho, second. The first prize for the best treatise on the introduction of Christianity in Wales was won by two, the honors being divided between W. D. Williams of New York City and D. W. Williams of Jackson, O. The first prize for the best poem on "America's Dead Sea," was won by John D. Lewis of Cleveland.

### Towed into Port.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 8.—The lumber raft which has been floating around the Pacific for two weeks has been towed into this port by tug boats. The original raft was built at Astoria, Ore., and was taken in tow for this city, but had to be abandoned during a storm. The raft broke up, but a greater portion of it fouled off Pigeon Point, and it was this piece that was saved by the tugs. It is 350 feet long and worth \$75,000.

### Found Dead.

Denver, Col., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Julius Voight, a clairvoyant and medium, was found dead in her apartments on Champa street. She lay on the floor face downward, strangled with a twisted towel which was tied tightly around her neck. There is no clue to the murderer.

The president entertained the Episcopal general convention in session at Washington.

### Laden With Munitions.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The ship which Admiral Dewey referred to the ship transport Buenos Ayres, and it has been learned lately that she is laden with munitions of war instead of troops. Still the principle at stake is said to be the same as if the troops were concerned. The ship is said to be due at Singapore on the 13th inst., by advices coming to the state department.

### Married Again.

Versailles, Ky., Oct. 8.—Riley Brock, a saw mill hand, and Miss Dora Richardson, the divorced child-wife of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, were married yesterday afternoon at Keene, Ky. The couple went immediately to the home given Dora by Gen. Clay some weeks ago, where they will reside.

### Prairie fires have been raging in Dickens county, Tex.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The following dispatches bearing on the Indian trouble have been received by the war department:

Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 7, via Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—Adjutant general, Washington: While protecting United States marshal at his camp on Leach lake, opposite Bear Island, with a detachment of eighty men of the third infantry, was attacked by a large force of Chippewa Indians at noon to-day. Indians fighting from heavy timber and under brush. Indians driven back. Our loss was killed, Capt. Wilkinson, Sergt. Butler, Privates Olmstead and Seibel. Wounded, Sergt. Ayres, Privates Daley, Boucher, Brown, Wicker, Jensen, Turner, Seigler and Francony and Deputy Marshal Sheehan. Communication is most difficult by steamboats.

Bacon, Brigadier General.

Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 7, via Walker, Minn., Oct. 6.—Adjutant general, Washington: One soldier killed to-day and one Indian policeman killed; one wounded. Number of Indians killed impossible to estimate. They have now scattered in their canoes during the night to the various islands in this section. Have accomplished all that can be done here at this late season and will return with my command tomorrow. Communication with this point rare and difficult.

Bacon, Brigadier General.

It is stated at the war department that the last dispatch probably means that Gen. Bacon will return with his command to Fort Snelling unless the force is actually needed for the protection of the people in the vicinity.

### More Fever.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 8.—Six new cases of yellow fever developed in Jackson yesterday, three white and three colored. There was no death and none of the new cases are considered critical. One of the new cases is Mr. Early, a telegraph operator at the Illinois Central depot. Several cases of suspicious illness are under surveillance. People continue to leave the city and more of the business houses are closing. The spread of the fever over the state continues, the city of Natchez being the last place to develop the disease. An unofficial telegram from there announces that Dr. Dunn has found two cases of genuine yellow fever.

The Madison report gives three new cases for yesterday and four for Thursday. Edwards has one new case and one death. Harrison reports two new cases and Fayette two. Dr. Waldauer reports the suspicious sickness at Waterford as not yellow fever. Starkville reports one new case in Dr. Barr's family. There is a demand for immune nurses at the various infected points which there is some difficulty in supplying. The report from Taylors gives three new cases and one death for yesterday. No reports have been received from other infected points.

### Free of Duty.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Beef and cattle are likely to be soon admitted into Cuba free of duty. The question is now receiving careful consideration by the officials and it seems probable that the present tariff will be so modified as to afford at least temporary relief to the Cuban people. It is known that the great mass of the rural population of the island is in distress, not only for want of food, but for work cattle with which to till the soil. The planting season is now at hand, and as the entire country has been practically stripped of cattle the farmers find themselves unable to plant their crops. In this emergency the government proposes to do its utmost in the way of relief and it is not improbable that the free list may be further increased by including some staple articles of food, such as flour, meats, rice, etc. Whatever action is taken it is thought will be announced within a day or two and will be only temporary for the sole purpose of affording these suffering Cubans relief in their present extremity.

Gen. Velle and his troops were ban- queted at Junction City, Kan.

The queen regent of Spain has signed the decree disbanding the military classes of 1894, 1895 and 1897.

The troops which have been ordered to Porto Rico will relieve a like number of regiments now in the island, the organizations to be designated by Gen. Brooke.

Gen. John M. Bacon, commander at Leech lake, Minn., is a veteran officer who has seen considerable service in both volunteer and regular armies of the Union.

Lieut. Col. Livermore of the corps of engineers and Col. Waring of the quartermaster's department have been designated to join the board which is to look after camp sites in Cuba.

The fifth cavalry and sixty-ninth infantry are making preparations for service in Cuba or Porto Rico. The fifth was officially notified that it will be sent to Porto Rico. They are now encamped at Huntsville, Ala.

A delegation of citizens of Cincinnati called on the president and urged him to locate winter quarters for troops at the Oakley race track at Cincinnati. The delegation was headed by Representative Bromwell of Ohio.

The war investigation commission is asking all witnesses to be sworn.

Gustave Siler of company L, sixth Illinois volunteers, died at Freeport, Ill., of typhoid fever, contracted at Santiago de Cuba.

The special naval board, headed by Admiral Seward, which is considering the promotion of officers for gallantry during the war, called in a body upon Secretary Long and had a conference with respect to the work of that board.

It is the well-grounded and almost unanimous opinion of the medical staff of the American army in Porto Rico that the conditions of the volunteer forces there necessitate their removal north.

Secretary Long has named the four new monitors contracted for as follows: That at Bath, the Connecticut; at Nixons, the Florida; at Newport News, Arkansas, and at San Francisco, the Wyoming.

An official dispatch from Hilo, Philippine islands, reports that the landing of troops there caused a panic among the insurgents; that 300 muskets, four cannon, a quantity of ammunition and a flag were captured.

Six hundred men have gone on a strike at the Havana navy yard, refusing to work unless they are paid five months' arrears of wages. Several Spanish vessels are on the stocks awaiting repairs, and cannot leave until they are repaired.

Col. Mabry and the boys of the first Texas did fine work during the recent storm at Jacksonville, Fla. Col. Mabry worked in the rain all day, seeing to the sick men, and then went about his camp all day and part of the night seeing that all the men were all protected.

Sergt. James F. Strickland, company F, first Arkansas volunteers, died at Fayetteville, Ark., while home on a furlough, of fever, aged 22. The remains were interred in the national cemetery at that place with military honors.

James Collier, a private of company L, twenty-second Kansas volunteers, who died of typhoid fever at a Philadelphia hospital was buried at Atchison, Kan., with military honors. He was the youngest member of the company, not having reached his seventeenth birthday.

Secretary Long said that the sole purpose of ordering the Baltimore and Petrel to Tien Tsin was to safeguard American interests and protect life and property of American citizens in the event of an outbreak in the interior, Tien Tsin being the nearest point to Peking accessible to warships.

Col. Wm. J. Bryan and his command, the third Nebraska, went into camp at Jacksonville, Fla., on the old site of the second Texas, adjoining the first Texas. Col. Mabry and staff welcomed Col. Bryan and staff. He claims he is much improved by his short vacation. The first Texas boys dined the first battalion, their arriving before their cooking outfit and subsistence.

Col. Young's regiment of engineers is the only military organization remaining at that once populous camp. Col. Young has been instructed to take the necessary steps for the dismantlement of the camp, and the preservation of the camp equipment.

Capt. Francis J. Higginson, who commanded the battleship Massachusetts at Santiago, and on the expedition to Porto Rico, has been named chairman of the lighthouse board. This is the place formerly held by Commodore Schley, and is a aping one.

DIPLOMATIC PROTEST MAY BE SUBMITTED

Through France at the Action of Spain in Sending an Auxiliary Cruiser to the Philippine Islands Latey,

Protest May be Submitted.

New York, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Washington says:

The United States may submit a diplomatic protest to Spain through the French government against its action in sending a Spanish auxiliary cruiser loaded with arms and ammunition to the Philippines.

In any event the matter is under consideration, and it is believed has been called to the attention of the American commissioners in Paris. The cruiser in question is the Buenos Ayres, belonging to the Spanish auxiliary navy, which Rear Admiral Dewey reported to the navy department several days ago, is due to arrive at Singapore, Straits settlement, on Oct. 13.

It is appreciated by the authorities that Spain has the same right in the eyes of international law to send reinforcements to the Philippine islands as this government, and any protest made would be of the most diplomatic character and simply designed to make it plain that the continuance of the voyage of the Buenos Ayres is objectionable. On the other hand, a member of the cabinet last night said that all of the Philippines, with the exception of Manila, are in the nominal possession of Spain, and that it is her undoubted privilege if she deems it advisable to do so, to send troops to the eastern islands to subdue any insurrection that may occur. Another member of the cabinet who talked the matter over with the president admitted that Spain has the moral right to dispatch reinforcements to the Philippines, but as the forces of this government are in control it is within its authority to prevent such reinforcements reaching their destination. However, it is not expected that the matter will go beyond a protest, if it goes that far.

From the dispatches received from Chairman Day the authorities are still of the opinion that the work of the peace commission will be completed before congress meets. Mr. Day takes quite an optimistic view of the situation. It is the desire to limit the time of discussion of the various points raised as much as possible in order that the negotiations may reach an early conclusion. Information which has been received here shows conclusively that Spain has no further hope of foreign interference, and this fact leads the authorities to believe that she will not attempt to drag the negotiations out as long as she would if she believed there was a chance of any European government attempting to secure a modification of the American terms.

Plea of Not Guilty. Canton, O., Oct. 11.—At 10:04 o'clock yesterday morning Anna George, charged with the murder of George D. Saxton, was brought into Justice Reigner's courtroom to enter her plea to the affidavit charging her with murder. She looked unconcerned and seemingly did not realize the momentous question to which she was soon to make answer to the court. Justice Reigner asked Mrs. George if she was guilty or not guilty to the charge made against her in the affidavit. Mrs. George, while seemingly not disturbed in the least, in a very weak and scarcely audible voice answered: "Not guilty."

After the arraignment there was some little controversy between the attorneys as to the time for the preliminary charge. Mrs. George's counsel insisted on having the charge within the statutory time, four days, and Prosecutor Pomerene named the hour for Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, which was ordered.

Mrs. George was then taken back to the county jail.

From Porto Rico. New York, Oct. 11.—The transport Berlin arrived yesterday from Porto Rico via Santiago with a number of officers and 200 convalescent soldiers and laborers and civilians.

Manzanillo is to be evacuated at once.

DIXIE DOINGS. A carpenter named Hall fell from the Louisville and Nashville bridge over the Tennessee river at Danville, Ky., and was drowned.

The union plumbers of Nashville, Tenn., struck, their employers having declined to accede to their demands in regard to apprentices.

Fred Landsdowne, aged 20 years, committed suicide at Nashville, Tenn., by swallowing strychnine. He had been dependent on account of domestic troubles.

Strete cars have resumed running at Waco, Tex.

Geronimo's Views.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11.—"The Minnesota Indians will see that they have made a great mistake in going on the warpath," says Geronimo, the famous Apache chief, who is one of the Indians now in camp at the Indian congress.

"I have never been in Minnesota, but I hear that up there and for hundreds of miles beyond the white men are as many as the blades of grass. If that is so, what can a few poor Indians do in a fight? They are making a great mistake and are fools. For years I fought the white men, thinking that with my few braves I could kill them all and that we would again have the land that our Great Father gave us and which he covered with game. I thought that the Great Spirit would be with us and that after we had killed the white men, the buffalo, deer and antelope would come back. After I fought and lost and after I traveled over the country in which the white man lives and saw his cities and the work that he had done, my heart was ready to burst. I knew that the race of the Indians was run."

Asked what he thought would eventually become of the Indian, Geronimo hesitated a moment and then, pointing to the west, replied:

"The sun rises and shines for a time and then it goes down, sinking out of sight and is lost. So it will be with the Indians."

"When I was a boy my old father told me that the Indians were as many as the leaves on the trees and that way off in the north they had many horses and furs. I never saw them, but I know that if they were there then they would have gone now and the white man has taken all they had. It will be only a few years more until the Indians will be heard of no more except in the books that the white man has written. They are not the people that the Great Spirit loves, for if they were he would protect them. They have tried to please him, but they do not know how.

"Schools are good things for Indians, but it takes many years to change the nature of the Indian. If the Indian boy goes to school and learns to be like a white boy he comes back to the agency and there is nothing for him to do but put on a blanket and be like an Indian again. There is where the government is to blame. When it takes our children away and educates them it should give them something to do, not turn them loose to run wild upon the agency. Until that time comes, educating the Indian is throwing money away. What can an educated Indian do out in the sage-brush and cactus?"

"There will be no more big Indian wars. The Indian's days are over and there is nothing left for him to do but to be a beggar and live on charity around the agency."

Were Acquitted. Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The court-martial in the fourth Tennessee regiment, which had been hearing the evidence in the cases of Privats Atlas and Kelley, charged with having murdered Private Schuteman several weeks ago, yesterday made its report. The court finds the soldiers not guilty of the charge. Schuteman was shot by Atlas while attempting to over-run him by entering a house, which was under the ban of provost martial. Atlas and Kelley were both on provost guard duty. The court yesterday directed that they be returned to provost duty and exonerated of the charges against them.

Not Yellow Jack. Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 11.—Dr. Krause of the marine hospital service, after an examination of the suspicious fever at Verner, has pronounced it to be a case of malaria hematoma and not yellow fever.

Corbett challenges everybody and posts a \$5000 forfeit.

The Knights Templar convolve is in session at Pittsburg, Pa.

Panicites Meet. Dublin, Oct. 11.—The Parnellite convention opened here yesterday. John E. Redmond presiding, said that it was incredible that a statesman with Mr. Chamberlain's experience and astuteness should declare that the passing of the Irish local government bill satisfied the aspirations of Irishmen. The Parnellites would not be satisfied until they secured home rule.

His duties as military governor will be discharged by Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of the city of Santiago, most of whose official duties will in turn be discharged by Maj. McLaughlin. A few other changes will be made.

Troops at Agency. Walker, Minn., Oct. 10.—When the troops reached the agency they found that the friendly Indians had maintained a picket line covering the whole line of woods which surrounded the settlement. As many as fifteen of the Indians have done picket duty. Now that the troops are on the grounds these formal preparations for defense will probably be abandoned, but there will be Indian scouts out all the time ready to bring prompt warning of anything that even looks dangerous. It is said by those who know that these agency Indians would not hesitate to kill a hostile as quickly as would a soldier.

Saturday night Mah-Ge-Gah-Baw, one of the head men of the Bear island Indians, arrived on the agency point with twenty-seven canoe loads of the Bear islanders, comprising those of them who are for peace.

There are 75 or 100 in the party, men, women and children. They went into camp about five miles from the agency, and Mah-Ge-Gah-Baw called on Gen. Bacon at once. He said that he had told the hostiles on the island that could not go with them, that he and his friends were for peace with the white men and that they were going to the agency.

"All right," said the hostiles, laconically, "tell them what we are doing," and they allowed Mah-Ge-Gah-Baw to depart in peace.

"Kah-win-nin-ge-ka-da-sin," said the old man when he was pressed with inquiries as to the number of the hostiles, their whereabouts and their intentions for the future. This, being interpreted, means: "I don't know anything more about it." He did say, that so far as he knew, none of the hostiles were killed in the fight, but they all say that. As to how many Indians were actually on the war path, the agency Indians are disposed to hold the number down to something under 100 and many of them say that there were not more than twenty-five or thirty.

Dr. Hart has prepared a paper which the Indians are being asked to sign as fast as they come into the agency. It is already signed by more than 100 Indians including a dozen or fifteen of the chiefs and head men from Flat Mouth down.

It reads as follows: To the great father, Washington: We, the undersigned Chippewa-Pillager Indians of the Leech lake reservation in Minnesota, deplore the outbreak of some of our brethren upon this reservation and believing you desire that justice shall be done in your dealings with us we have therefore resolved in council assembled to remain loyal to the United States and friendly to our white brethren, and we agree to use our influence with our friends and relatives, the Bear island Indians, to lay down their arms and quietly submit to the authorities of the United States.

Princess Suicides. Berlin, Oct. 10.—Princess Trubetzkoi, who was under arrest on an extradition demand from the Italian government, charged with forging documents, committed suicide yesterday at the police station.

There are several ladies of high rank or wide reputation known to Princess Trubetzkoi, or Trubetzkoi. Among them are the wife of the grand marshal of the Russian court and the American novelist, who was formerly Miss Amelie Rives. It is quite inconceivable that either of these ladies is the Princess Trubetzkoi referred to in the foregoing dispatch.

Fatal Run Over. Guthrie, Ok., Oct. 10.—John Ford, a farmer living ten miles south of here fell from a load of wood and the wagon passed over his head, killing him instantly.

Gov. Barnes has pardoned Joseph McDaniels, aged 18, from the penitentiary. He was sent from Perry for larceny and had served half his term.

Two members of the seventh immune regiment fought about a woman at Lexington, Ky., and one was killed.

Vessels Arrive. New York, Oct. 10.—The auxiliary cruiser Mayflower has arrived from Ponce, Porto Rico; all well.

The United States steamer Supply from Guantanamo arrived and anchored off Tompkinsville.

The United States ship Relief arrived at noon yesterday from Hampton Roads where she landed about 250 sick and convalescent soldiers from Porto Rico.

The first Texas regiment has been ordered to Savannah, Ga.

Leaves of Absence. Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 10.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, military governor of the department of Santiago, will sail for the United States in the course of a few days, having been granted three months' leave of absence because of ill health.

His duties as military governor will be discharged by Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of the city of Santiago, most of whose official duties will in turn be discharged by Maj. McLaughlin. A few other changes will be made.

The Yellow Scourge. Jackson, Miss., Oct. 10.—Six new cases of yellow fever were reported in Jackson yesterday. Miss Annie Boling, Capitol street; Carl Johnson, Capitol street; Allen McIntyre, Pascagoula street, whites, and four colored people. There were no deaths and all the sick are doing fairly well.

The spread of the disease over the state continues, and new foci multiply rapidly. Hattiesburg, in Perry county, is now an infected spot. Dr. Folks, state inspector, reports from there "four positive cases of yellow fever, others infected."

Dr. Carter concurs in the diagnosis. A later report puts the number of cases at ten. Lumberton, in Marion county, is also reported infected and tied up from the world. Dr. Dunn reports from Harriston nine new cases, and all sick doing well. Two new cases have appeared at LaFayette. Poplarville, Pearl River county, where suspicious cases were investigated a short time ago, now reports two cases of genuine yellow fever. Madison had seven new cases, three white and four colored. Dr. Haralson reports from Oxford:

"One new case, one death. Total cases to date 45, of which 34 are white and 11 colored; under treatment 18, recovered 18, deaths 5, eight whites and 1 colored."

Hermannville reports no new cases and the situation encouraging.

There are now seventeen counties and twenty towns where yellow fever prevails.

Honorable Discharges. Washington, Oct. 10.—The war department has issued the long-expected order for the honorable discharge from the volunteer army of the United States of three major generals and twenty-six brigadier generals of volunteers. This heavy reduction was made necessary by the fact that the volunteer army itself has already been reduced by fully 50 per cent and manning for the officers to discharge, there is consequently no duty.

The officers who were promoted from the regular army will return to their duties. The list is as follows: Major generals—John F. Coppinger, Oct. 31, 1898; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Nov. 30, 1898; Jacob F. Kent, Nov. 30, 1898.

Brigadier generals, to take effect Oct. 31, 1898—Francis T. Guenther, Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, Lucius F. Hubbard, James R. Waites, Charles P. Mattocks, Mark W. Sheafe, James H. Barkley, Joseph W. Plume, Thomas L. Rosser, Joseph K. Hudson.

Brigadier generals, to take effect Nov. 30, 1898—John I. Rodgers, Andrew S. Burt, Peter C. Haines, George A. Garretson, Henry M. Duffield, John B. Babcock, Roy Stone, Wallace F. Randolph, Henry Carroll, Edward P. Pearson, John H. Page, Wm. M. Wherry, Charles D. Viele, Aaron S. Daggett, John H. Patterson.

Brig. Gens. Alfred E. Bates, George L. Gillespie, John B. Babcock and Peter C. Haines will continue their present duties.

A DOMESTIC INCIDENT.

From the Observer, Flushing, Mich.

"Early in November, 1894," says Frank Long, who lives near Lennon, Mich., "I starting to get up from the dinner table. I was taken with a pain in my back. The pain increased and I was obliged to take to my bed. The physician who was summoned pronounced my case muscular rheumatism accompanied by lumbago. He gave me remedies and injected morphia into my arm to ease the pain."

"My disease gradually became worse until I thought that death would be welcome release from my sufferings. Besides my regular physician I also consulted another, but he gave me no encouragement.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes, was entirely cured."

"Since that time I have felt no return of the rheumatic pains. I am confident that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I try to induce my friends who are sick to try the same remedy. I will gladly answer inquiries concerning my sickness and wonderful cure, provided stamp is enclosed for reply."

FRANK LONG.

Sworn to before me at Venice, Mich., this 15th day of April, 1898.

G. B. GOLDSMITH, Justice of the Peace.



On Getting Up from the Table.

"I was finally induced through reading some accounts in the newspapers regarding the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, to try them. I took the pills according to directions and soon began to notice an improvement in my condition. Before the first box was used I could get about the house, and after using five boxes, was entirely cured."

Some curiosities of Chicago's population are shown in the recently completed school census, particularly as to the proportion of foreign born. One block, for instance, in the sixteenth ward has only seven American-born residents out of a total population of 231, only about one-sixth of whom are natives. Germans predominating here. But the record for alien residents belongs to two other neighboring blocks, with a total population of 2,584, of whom 2,583 are Poles, the other man being a Chinaman.

Cows come home to their calves and boys to their parents.

A refined and genteel person is a blessing in any community.

Chats with Mothers. 5,000 Books given away free. Write for one. Delicate women who desire to be strong should get one. Mothers who have sickly children should have one. Write Mucco-Solvent Co., Chicago.

After a field is plowed, then comes harrowing details.

SUMMER CATARRH

Catarrh of the bowels, because it is most prevalent in the summer months, is called summer catarrh. It surprises many that bowel trouble is catarrhal. Dr. Hartman's books make this plain. Write to the Per-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for them. They tell all about catarrh and how Per-ru-na cures it wherever located.

"I had chronic diarrhoea for fifteen years," writes Mr. T. E. Miller, Grand Prairie, Tex. "I tried many medicines and doctors in vain. At last Per-ru-na was recommended, and it relieved and cured me at once."

Mr. John Harting, 633 Main St., Cincinnati, O., writes: "My wife and myself took your Per-ru-na for chronic diarrhoea and it cured us. No doctor or medicine we tried before helped us."

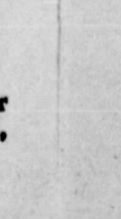
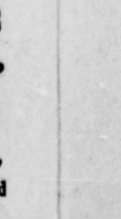
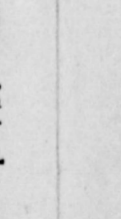
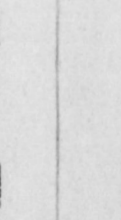
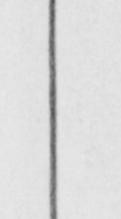
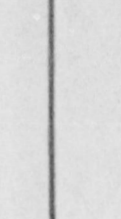
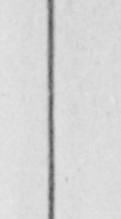
Mr. Edward Wormack, Leebetter, Tex., writes: "Per-ru-na for bowel troubles is unequalled by anything in my experience. I owe my life to Per-ru-na, and shall always recommend it to those suffering as I was."

Mr. John Edgerton, 1029 Third Ave., Altoona, Pa., says: "I suffered from dysentery for three years. I took Per-ru-na and am now well."

FAULTLESS STARCH, THE BEST FOR Shirt Waists, Shirt Fronts, Collars, Cuffs and Delicate Clothes.



We will give choice of a Wash, Taper, Fly of Haver, Wash, Small Lace-trimmed, Elastic Edge, Plain, Sporting, Double, Square, etc., absolutely free to any boy or girl who will fill in and mail to us one of the 10 packages of Faultless Starch, each worth at retail 25 cents. We do not wish for a cent to ship the 10 packages with premium list and instructions every 10 cent package of Faultless Starch makes 25 cents worth of our writing ink, every family, business house or school boy will buy a package. We want you with the 10 packages, when you have filled them send the money to us and choose your premium. The cost of happy boys and girls are prominent features of our packages. We will send this way without incurring single cent. We send the card of every boy or girl who writes us. Write today to FAULTLESS STARCH CO., Dept. C, Chicago, Ill.



**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**  
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

He is indeed ignorant who is ignorant that he is ignorant.

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the past 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by him.  
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
WALRING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Cutting off a dog's tail does not affect his voice.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

We cannot rise above reproach, even with flying machines.

**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**  
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Do not brood over past misdeeds; do better in the present.

**Retort Positive**  
"I am not much flattered by your proposal, count," said the girl from Chicago.  
"And ze beautiful Americane weel not say me nay?"  
"Oh, no, simply nit."

**Willie's Query.**  
Little Willie—Pa, what is that saying about its being "better to have loved and lost?"  
Mr. Henpeck (feelingly)—It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all.

**Beauty is Blood Deep.**  
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by ridding of the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Warlike generals and summer girls delight in many engagements.

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

Girls like to be called young ladies, old maids, girls.

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

The man who accurately describes a dress is a wonder.

**Will Return to Havana.**  
Washington, Oct. 7.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will return to Havana on Oct. 27. This time he will enter the city at the head of an American army, just as he prophesied he would do when he left there after the blowing up of the Maine. The date named has been decided upon, but is subject to change if the conditions in Havana province call for or justify an earlier occupation. Most of Gen. Lee's command will probably embark at Fernandina, although some of the regiments are likely to sail from Savannah.

The order covering all these future movements of the army will be issued at once. It will assign troops to their winter stations, or to temporary camps, preliminary to service in Cuba and Porto Rico, and will designate the regiments which will proceed at once to Cuba. The same order will probably announce the reorganization of the several army corps, the reassignment to command and the muster out of several generals and staff volunteer officers.

The present seven army corps will be reduced probably to four, which is supposed to afford the organization required for efficient working of the military force.

Gen. Wade will in all probability be the military governor of Cuba, should such an official be designated by the administration, or he may exercise general command of the army of the island, having under him Gen. Lawton in the department of Santiago and Lee of Havana.

Gen. Lee was at the war department yesterday and had a long talk with the authorities. The selection of camps for his troops in Havana province will rest with the board assigned to that duty. This board will be governed in their final actions by the local conditions, having in view at all times the sanitary requirements of camps.

**More Heroes.**  
Walker, Minn., Oct. 7.—The battle of Leech lake has developed more than one hero. Gen. Bacon, Major Wilkinson, Lieut. Ross, Surgeon Harris, Hospital Steward Buckhart, Sergeant Butler, Frank Briggs and Col. Sheenan are all deserving of medals of honor. The three former for the gallant manner in which they led the troops; the fourth for his inattention to his wounds when bullets were flying past his head, and his apparent indifference to them; the fifth for volunteering to carry messages across the firing line from Lieut. Ross to Gen. Bacon and losing his life in an effort to rejoin his men, and the sixth for bravery displayed on several occasions. Briggs is a barber of Walker and was sworn in as deputy sheriff because he wanted to accompany the troops. When the Indian sharpshooters were firing upon every one who showed above the ground, Briggs went to the beach and carried supplies to the blockhouse. He also volunteered to go to the Flora in a canoe and was allowed to do so by Gen. Bacon who remarked as he gave his consent: "You have lots of nerve, young man, and are taking your life in your hands."

Col. Sheenan's gallantry is remarkable because the colonel was there not in a military capacity, but as a deputy marshal and his work had been accomplished. He and Briggs will be mentioned in Gen. Bacon's official report. And Steward Buckhart will be recommended for a medal of honor.

**Got the Salt.**  
A knowledge of human nature is everywhere serviceable. Witness the following dining-room scene:  
Scene—The breakfast table of a West End boarding house.  
Mr. Smithers—Pass the salt, please.  
No notice is taken.  
Mr. Smithers (raising his voice)—Pass the salt, please.  
His neighbors are absorbed in their conversation and his request remains unheeded.  
Mr. Smithers—Have you heard the latest scandal?  
Everybody (eagerly)—No; what is it?  
Mr. Smithers—Please pass the salt.  
**How It Happened.**  
Sympathetic Visitor (to prisoner).—My good man, what brought you here?  
Facetious Prisoner.—Borrowing money.  
"But they don't put people in prison for borrowing money!"  
"Yes, I know, but I had to knock the man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."

**Do More Talking.**  
She—Assuming that women do tell more lies than men, I do not see any reason for it.  
He—The reason is plain enough. Women do more talking.  
Few women are anxious to tell their correct age.  
Men may not flirt fans, but they often fan flirts.

**The Cost of Freeing Cuba.**  
The United States are entitled to retain possession of the Philippine Islands if the peace commissioners so decide, for the cost of the war runs far into the millions. To free the stomach, liver and bowels from disease, however, is not an expensive undertaking. A few dollars invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish the task.

Shams of all kinds are abominable except pillow shams and champagne.

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

Mail carriers are always greeted with bewitching smiles.

DEAR EDITOR:—If you know of a solicitor or canvasser in your city or elsewhere, especially a man who has solicited for subscriptions, insurance, nursery stock, books or tailoring, or a man who can sell goods, you will confer a favor by telling him to correspond with us; or if you will insert this notice in your paper and such parties will cut this notice out and mail to us, we may be able to furnish them a good position in their own and adjoining counties. Address: AMERICAN WOOLEN MILLS CO., Chicago

Do not judge any work easy until you have tried it yourself.

Pilo's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me. Wm. B. McNeilan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

Dispensers of ice-cold drinks usually keep quite warm.

No medicine ever introduced to the Profession and Public has given such universal satisfaction or preserved so many lives as Dr. Moffet's TEETHINA (Teething Powders). Druggists tell us that the rapid increase in its sales is marvelous. TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

Friendship, like a rubber band, must not be stretched too far.

**His Only Chance.**  
She—I do hate to see a man walking along the sidewalk with his wife following two or three feet behind him.  
He—Perhaps that is his only chance to get ahead of her, poor man.

**FIFTY YEARS OLD**

Why let your neighbors know it? And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more? Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

**Ayer's Hair Vigor**

is a youth-renewer. It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth. It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also. It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair. It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation. We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

**MRS. PINKHAM TALKS TO THE FUTURE WOMAN.**

Will the New Generation of Women be More Beautiful or Less So? Miss Jessie Ebner's Experience.

A pleasing face and graceful figure! These are equippments that widen the sphere of a woman's usefulness. How can a woman have grace of movement when she is suffering from some disorder that gives her those awful bearing-down sensations? How can she retain her beautiful face when she is nervous and racked with pain? Young women, think of your future and provide against ill health. Mothers, think of your growing daughter, and prevent in her as well as in yourself irregularity or suspension of nature's duties. I puzzled, don't trust your own judgment. Mrs. Pinkham will charge you nothing for her advice; write to her at Lynn, Mass., and she will tell you how to make yourself healthy and strong. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the female organs and regulates the menses as nothing else will. Following is a letter from Miss JESSIE EBNER, 1712 West Jefferson St., Sandusky, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to let you know of the great benefit your remedies have been to me. I suffered for over a year with inflammation of the ovaries. I had doctored, but no medicine did me any good. Was at a sanatorium for two weeks. The doctor thought an operation necessary, but I made up my mind to give your medicine a trial before submitting to that. I was also troubled with leucorrhoea, painful menstruation, dizziness, nervousness, and was so weak that I was unable to stand or walk. I have taken in all several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am now in good health. I will always give your medicine the highest praise."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman best Understands a Woman's Ills

**Narrowly Averted.**  
Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 7.—A serious difficulty was narrowly averted here when J. M. Coleman, a well known haberdasher, fired a pistol at a fleeing soldier, but fortunately failed to hit any one, although the street was filled with people at the time. The report became circulated that Coleman had though the major figured in he affair Harrison, provost marshal, but although the Major figured in the affair the shot was not fired at him and no attempt was made upon his life. The trouble seems to have started between Coleman and a soldier having some words.

**Steamer Arrives.**  
Havana, Oct. 7.—A dispatch received from Manzanillo announces the arrival there of the steamer Reina de Los Angeles, flying the stars and stripes, with Col. Henry Ray and 400 United States troops. Ray will take possession of the city at once.

Owing to the vast amount of red tape required to obtain burial permits, many bodies of the poor, picked up in huts and the streets, were left for days unburied even after they are taken to the cemetery.

The warehouse of the Tyler (Tex.) Foundry and Machine company burned; loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$5000.

**Mrs. Gullford Indicted.**  
Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 7.—Coroner Doten has completed his inquiries into the death of Emma Gill, whose dismembered body was found in the Yellow mill pond a few weeks ago, finding that she came to her death by felonious homicide at the hands of Nancy Gullford, assisted and abetted by Alfred Oxley and Rose Brynton. The grand jury has indicted Nancy Gullford for murder in the second degree. This will facilitate her extradition from England.

**Will Adjourn.**  
Quebec, Oct. 7.—The international conference will adjourn on Monday, Oct. 18, to meet again in Washington, Nov. 1. That was the official announcement made by the commissioners.

Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the American commission, was asked what progress has been made and how much time the Washington session would probably require.

"We have accomplished a considerable amount of work," he said, "and there still remains much to be done."

**Eight Killed.**  
Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 7.—A special report from Walker, Minn., says: Maj. Wilkinson, six privates and one Indian policeman are dead. Col. Sheehan is slightly wounded. Thirty Indians are dead. A dispatch boat has just returned from the battle ground. There has been desperate fighting.

The boat brought H. S. Talman, deputy marshal, and Col. Sheehan. Sheehan is not badly wounded. He is shot in the abdomen. While the boat was transferring wounded men he was fired on from the bush. This was the signal for an immediate reopening of hostilities. The troops opened on the Indians and in a second there was a fierce fighting in progress as that yesterday. The firing became so hot that we were compelled to weigh anchor and steam out into the lake. The Indians appear to be in force. Bacon's command is too small to take the aggressive. The detachment is entrenched in a good position and can hold out so long as ammunition lasts. The steamer Chief was met by my boat eight miles out and has arrived here. She carried a posse of armed men.

Maj. Wilkinson was shot and killed while walking up and down, admonishing the men to keep their heads low.

He was first shot through the leg, and, after having it dressed, took the field again and was shortly afterward shot through the body, lying in a pool of blood. He raised himself to one elbow and shouted: "Give them, h—ll, general; never mind about me!" These were his last words.

**Fever Situation.**  
Jackson, Miss., Oct. 7.—Jackson's fever record grows. For yesterday it was seven new cases, six white and one colored, and one death, Leila Harrison. Two of these cases are in the Baptist orphanage, an institution located about two miles northwest of town, in which there are a large number of small children.

The Howard association met and appointed as an executive committee President Stewart, C. W. L. Power and Bishop Charles G. Galloway and perfected arrangements for active work among the sick and destitute. Hermanville, a small town located on the Little "J" branch of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road, about fifty miles from Jackson, reports two cases of yellow fever three miles from town, with several exposures. Harrison reports seven new cases, four white, three colored.

Taylor has four new cases. No report from Orwood.

**Smallpox at Manila.**  
Manila, Oct. 7.—There have been fourteen cases of small-pox and six deaths from that disease among American troops during the past two days. The dead are: H. M. Powers, first California regiment; Harry Wheeler, second Oregon; Henry Culver, fourth infantry; Joseph Daly, George Cooley and Frank Warwick of the thirtieth Minnesota regiment. Eight deaths from typhoid fever have also been recorded.

Artilleryman Roach was killed by a sentry at Tondo.

**Genuine and Enduring.**  
London, Oct. 7.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with Senator Frank D. Pavey and the Daily News one with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, both of whom dilate upon the growth of the Anglo-American entente, as a genuine and enduring sentiment, Sir Charles Tupper testifying to the sincerity of the feeling affecting Canada.

Clarksville, Tenn., had a \$500,000 fire.

**Friendship, like a rubber band, must not be stretched too far.**

**CURE YOURSELF!**

Use Big 4 for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Failures, and not advised. THELYANS CHEMICAL CO., sent on request.

Sold by Druggists. If sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

WANTED—Case or had health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

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

W. N. U. DALLAS.—NO. 42-1892

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

**Arrested!**

for not chewing **Battle Ax PLUG**

"He don't chew Battle Ax, yer Honor."  
"He looks it!"

Ignorance of the Law is no excuse, but ignorance of **BATTLE AX** is your misfortune—not a crime—and the only penalty is your loss in quantity as well as quality when you buy any other kind of Chewing Tobacco.

**Remember the name when you buy again.**

**"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY SAPOLIO**

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

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**"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY SAPOLIO**

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

**A World's Tribute.**

Progress Triumph

**America Leads the Nations in the March of Progress.**

Among the wonders of the World's Columbian Fair the grandest was the exhibit of American products. The Exhibition was, in this respect, an object lesson of the grandeur and glory of the Republic. Among the exhibits from the United States no article of its class stood so high as

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.**

The Chief Chemist of the Agricultural department at Washington, backed by an intelligent jury at the Exposition, found it strongest in leavening power, peerless in its purity and beyond comparison in uniform excellence.

**Received Highest Award At the World's Fair.**

The award is a matter of official record.

Nothing could settle so decisively the immeasurable superiority of Dr. Price's over all other powders as the great honor bestowed at Chicago.

**Deaths and Burials.**

Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.—A terrific battle was fought at 11 o'clock yesterday morning thirty miles from Walker at Shirks Point, close to Bear Island. The detachment of 100 men under Gen. Bacon was landed on the point shortly after 9 o'clock. The landing was effected with considerable difficulty owing to a high sea. After landing a sortie of the bush was made in all directions. The soldiers went through the thick undergrowth very carefully and with every precaution taken against ambush.

No Indians were seen until nearly 11 o'clock. The men were then ordered to line up in an open space near the shore of the lake. Charges were drawn and preparations made for dinner. The order to make coffee had been given and the soldiers were standing in column formation when a shot was fired. It came from Bog Ah Me Ge Shirks's house.

The ball struck Ed Harris, ex-marshal of Walker, a half-breed. His arm was broken. That was the signal.

Immediately the firing became general in all directions. It seems that shots came from every bush.

Three of Gen. Bacon's men dropped. They were at once carried to the rear. On the very instant the first shot was heard every man in the command sprang to cover without waiting for orders.

Like a flash the blue column had vanished and not a sign was to be seen of the eighty men who had stood there but an instant before except here and there a patch where a gray hat might be made out. Gen. Bacon's voice was heard high above everything else admonishing his men. The general stood straight up and, supported by Maj. Wilkinson, looked right into the eyes of the red men.

"Steady men!" he called. "Keep cool now, keep cool."

Again there came a volley from the Indians and that was what the troops had been waiting for. The Krag-Jorgensons opened with a frightful rattle just as the pillagers made a terrific rush. Half a dozen of them dropped and the rest fell back, yelling like fiends incarnate.

It is not known how many Indians there were, but there must have been 150 or 200. Lieut. Morrison with a squad of twenty men made a rush to prevent the recapture of Old Mah Quod, a very choice scoundrel, and Rap Dway We Dung.

The marshals had these men under arrest and a rescue would have certainly been effected, but Lieut. Morrison yelled "Charge!" and his squad scattered the copper-colored gang. By this time the troops were under cover.

The Indians were firing in a desultory way and the order was given to charge. The soldiers rose, ducking and dropping like grasshoppers. They made the most of their opportunity. Suddenly a volley was fired by the Indians at the steam tug Flora, which lay off shore. A score of bullets tore through the frail woodwork of the boat and every man except the pilot sought cover. Some blazed away in return with revolvers, but the range was too long. A volley was then fired at the tug Chief of Duluth.

**Code of Regulations.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—As the result of a conference at the interior department a code of regulations governing the enforcement of the Curtis act to reorganize the Indian Territory is now in preparation. The regulations will deal with mineral land leases, maintenance of schools, allotments of land, etc., and will constitute a quasi-territorial government over the five civilized tribes. Indian Inspector J. W. Wright will be placed in charge of the administration of the law, representing the secretary of the interior and being practically vested with the functions of a territorial governor.

**Gave Bond.**

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6.—Charles H. McKee, charged with conspiracy to use the state's public moneys for speculation, came to this city yesterday, gave himself up and was released on \$5000 bail.

**Wheeler Testifies.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—Gen. Wheeler resumed his testimony before the war investigating committee yesterday. The examination on the line of the New York World charges was resumed. He said if there were any "camp horrors" on the 27th of August as charged the commander of the camp was responsible, for he had full power to furnish relief. There probably were individual cases of suffering, but as a rule he knew the soldiers were well cared for. There was certainly no lack of food.

**Official Report.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—Dr. Wyman of the marine hospital service has received an official report covering the yellow fever situation in Mississippi. In Jackson there are six new cases reported, two at Harrison, two at Taylor, three at Water Valley, three at Madison and one at Trenton.

The mortality among the patients throughout the yellow fever districts is said to be light and although the fever is rather on the increase there is believed to be no danger of its general spread.

**Episcopal Convention.**

Washington, Oct. 5.—With impressive ceremonies the triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the old landmark of Episcopal worship at the national capital, Epiphany church. The sessions have a far-reaching interest and importance to the Episcopal organizations of the country and indeed to the church world at large, for aside from the distinguished personnel of the bishops, clergymen and laymen, the subjects which will engage the attention of the two governing bodies of the church have a present and vital interest to the church in general and to the Episcopal church in particular.

A great concourse of people gathered for the opening services far exceeding the capacity of the church and overflowing into the adjacent street.

Notable among the lay delegates were observed Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court of the lay delegation from Chicago; J. Pierpont Morgan, Wm. Bayard Cutting, Francis Lynde Stetson and Capt. A. T. Mahan, representing New York, while the clergy was represented by many prominent in the church work of the country.

The venerable Rt. Rev. Dr. Williams of Connecticut, the patriarch of the body, was necessarily absent by reason of his advanced age and infirmities. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota conducted the services, and in fervent tones led the opening prayers.

Then followed the service of the Episcopal church, Bishop Neeley reading the epistle, Bishop Wilmer the gospel and all the bishops uniting in repeating the creed.

The business sessions of both houses were announced to begin at 3:30 p. m. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri then ascended the pulpit and delivered the sermon.

The actual business of the council began at 3:30 o'clock, when the two houses met separately, the house of deputies sessions being open to the public. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York city was unanimously chosen presiding officer. He expressed the belief that the present council would not expend its time in mere academic discussions, but would bring forth great and lasting results.

The house of bishops organized by electing Bishop Doane of Albany as presiding officer and re-electing Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., of Hartford as secretary.

**Soldiers Stop a Train.**

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 5.—Yesterday morning as the Cotton Belt train No. 1, southbound, in charge of Conductor Gene Graham, with Engineer Williamson in the cab, was a short distance out of Jonesboro, it was held up in a most unusual and unique manner. The particulars of the hold-up are as follows: Aboard the train coming out of Cairo were a large number of volunteer soldiers from Jacksonville, Fla., on their way to their homes. They were recently mustered out at Jacksonville and in order to get home had to go via Cairo and from that point south on the Cotton Belt. Two of the soldier boys were under the influence of liquor. In some manner one of the boys dropped a pistol while the train was running at high speed. The conductor was requested to stop the train so the weapon might be found. He refused and the train sped on. At the next stopping place the soldiers surrounded the engineer and conductor and covering them with revolvers compelled them to back the train. They were forced to return a distance of seven miles. When the boys were satisfied they turned the train over to the conductor and engineer and it proceeded on its way. At Brinkley the soldiers were arrested and placed in jail. As the train carried United States mail the charge against the volunteers is a serious one.

Meridian, Miss., has quarantined against the world.

It is now stated the Corbett-McCoy fight will take place at Syracuse, N. Y.

**Troops Go.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—Secretary Bliss received a telegram from Indian Inspector Tinker announcing a fight with the Philagra Indians in Minnesota. It did not say how many were killed. Marshal O'Connor wired Attorney General Griggs that a general Indian uprising was imminent.

On receipt of these advices Secretary Alger ordered reinforcements sent to the scene at once, on a special train if necessary, and with Gatling guns if needed.

**Twenty Years After.**

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 6.—James Ammons, an old and highly respected citizen of Scott county, Arkansas, was arrested and taken to Claiborne parish, Louisiana, to answer to the charge of murder committed there twenty years ago. Ammons came to Arkansas from Texas fifteen years ago and has prospered. He married a Scott county lady years ago and has an interesting family.

**A GREAT SCHEME.**

**Bankers Desirous of Controlling the Currency of the Country.**

I have time and again called attention to the fact that the chief object of the money power was to obtain control of the currency. Every step that has been taken leads to this conclusion. The proposition is for the government to go out of the paper money business entirely and permit the banks to issue their own notes to be used as money by the people. These notes are to be based upon the "assets of the banks." In view of the fact that the assets of many banks consist of a safe and a sign, and a cage for the cashier, this is a pretty cheeky proposition.

This would be a great scheme for the bankers, and it is going to be accomplished. The bankers are asking it and they usually get what they want. This will constitute a money trust with full power over the currency. This trust will be able to inflate or contract the currency at will. John A. Logan saw with prophetic eye the evils of such a money trust when he said in a speech in the senate, in 1874, "I see the producers of the Western states reduced to the condition of serfs when the banks get control over the entire volume of money."

John C. Calhoun saw the power which would wield when he said: "The money power in the hands of a few corporate banks may raise or sink prices at pleasure so as to command the whole property or industry of the country," and Thomas Jefferson said: "The issue of money should be taken from them and restored to the government and the people, where it belongs." It would be less injustice to the people for the government to farm out to some syndicate the exclusive right to raise and furnish all the cattle in the country than to surrender to the banks the entire control over the currency.

The bankers talk about gold as the money of the world and seem to fear that it will be driven out of circulation. Everybody knows that gold is not in circulation now to any extent—not one dollar to where there is \$100 in paper money. Gold is only the platform on which they pretend to work their whole machinery. No one claims that there is over \$650,000,000 in gold in the United States. Something like a third of this is in the United States treasury and most of the balance is in the banks. Upon this it is proposed to base more than \$1,000,000,000 in bonds, \$450,000,000 of government paper currency, and \$15,000,000 worth of business annually. Now come the bankers, the patriotic bankers, and want to shoulder this whole load, and base most of it on their "assets." And they will probably succeed.

In a letter dated October 16, 1815, addressed to Albert Gallatin, Thomas Jefferson said: "We are undone, my dear sir, if this banking mania be not suppressed. The war (with England in 1812), had it proceeded, would have upset our government, and a new one, whenever tried, will do it. And so it must be while our money, the nerve of war, is much or little, real or imaginary, as our bitterest enemies choose to make it. Put down the banks, and if this country could not be carried through the longest war against her most powerful enemy, without ever knowing the want of a dollar, without dependence on the traitorous class of her citizens, without bearing hard on the resources of the people, or loading the public with an indefinite burden of debt, I know nothing of my countrymen."

Continuing in the same letter, he says: " \* \* \* The treasury, for want of confidence in the country, delivered itself bound hand and foot to bold and bankrupt adventurers and pretenders to be money-lenders, whom it could have crushed at any moment. Yet there is no hope of relief from the legislators who have immediate control over this subject. As little seems to be known of the principles of political economy as if nothing had ever been written or practiced on the subject, or as was known in old times, when the Jews had their rulers under the hammer." And to John Taylor, May 28, 1816, he wrote: "And I sincerely believe, with you, that banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money, to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a larger scale."

If Jefferson were alive now he would realize that we are not only to have the banks of issue, giving to them, full power over the currency, but the standing army as well. I have said that the scheme is for the bankers to issue their notes to circulate as money. Then the farmer can take his note with security to the bank and exchange it for the banker's note, which is without security, pay the banker ten per cent interest to boot, go home and vote the old party ticket, and swear that it is the best banking system in the world. Under the present system the banker

has to pay one per cent tax on the notes he puts out besides depositing security with the government for their redemption. This he considers very burdensome, and he now makes the plea that he wants to be able to furnish the people money at a much lower rate of interest. But when he gets what he wants he will not think of making the rate of interest lower. The record of the average banker is not such as to inspire confidence in his generosity or his patriotism. His selfish propensities have to be curbed by usury laws, and he is a chronic tax dodger.

The banker is howling for sound money, which means dear money. Dear money means cheap goods, cheap products and cheap labor. Cheap labor means poverty for the producer and wage worker. In a speech in congress, May 7, 1890, Mr. McKinley said: "When merchandise is the cheapest men are the poorest, and the most distressing experiences in the history of our country, everything was the lowest and cheapest, measured by gold, for everything then was the highest and dearest measured by labor." That is to say, the men who produced things had to part with more of them in order to obtain money—were compelled to perform more labor for a dollar. The essence of the theory of the sound money advocates is that the more labor or products of labor you crowd into a dollar the "sounder" it is. I can well see why the men who have the dollars can desire this system, but for the men who are compelled to buy dollars with their cotton, wheat, corn, and other products of labor, to vote for such a dollar appears to me very much like a man sitting on a limb and sawing it off between him and the tree.

Here is a pen picture I want to submit to my Republican and Democratic friends: "During all of these years at the head of the government he was dishonoring one of our precious metals, one of our great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavored even before his inauguration to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward and to the end of his administration persistently used his powers to that end. He was determined to contract the circulating medium and demote one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of the money among the people, make money scarce, and, therefore, dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else—money the master, everything else its servant. He was not thinking of the poor then. He had left their side. He was not standing forth in their defense. Cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money; the sponsor and promoter of these professing to stand guard over the welfare of the poor and lonely. Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption?" It is easy enough to recognize this picture as that of Grover Cleveland, but who was the artist? William McKinley, Jr., in a speech at Toledo, Ohio, in 1891.

And now President McKinley is pursuing the same policy that Cleveland did, and the picture fits him as well. He charged that the striking down of silver would result in the contraction of the currency, and that such contraction would make labor cheap and bear heavily on the people. He appeared in that speech as the champion of the people and denounced Cleveland as their oppressor because he favored the gold standard. He exclaimed in that speech: "Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption?" And now cannot the same be said of him? But the change of the Republican party on this proposition has been as remarkable as it has been sudden. In a speech in congress, in 1878, Mr. Blaine declared that "the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster throughout the world. The destruction of silver as standard money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money." I cite these declarations mainly to prove that prices are controlled by the volume of money in circulation, and that the power that controls the volume of money also controls prices.

Are we then to surrender the control of prices to a syndicate of bankers by permitting them to issue the money of the country, much or little, as they please? Our silver friends make much to do over the question of free silver, but that problem is of little importance compared with the one as to who shall issue the money; who shall control our currency and regulate values, the people or the bankers? Our silver friends are really helping the bankers in their hue and cry for free silver. They are attracting the attention of the people from the real paramount issue to one of much less importance. While they are doing this the bankers are busy working out their nefarious

designs, and we shall soon be bound hand and foot. The place to strike is at banks of issue. The thing to prevent is the taking from the government the privilege of issuing all money. The material of which money shall be made is of small importance as compared with who shall make and issue it. We must have paper money; all admit this. What shall it be, bank paper—the credit of individuals on their bank assets, or government money, the credit of the whole people? If this question were left to the people it would be settled in favor of government paper money by a large majority, but as it will be acted upon by their mis-representatives in congress next winter it is more than likely that the bankers will get what they ask for as they always have done.

The bankers claim to know all about the money question. They assume also to be very solicitous of the welfare of the people. In this they remind me of the story of the old colored exhorter who in the course of a sermon on "Money, the Great Evil," said: "My brethren, money cause mo' trouble in dis worl' dan any'ting I knows on. Fac is de debil is in de dollah. When I see a man wid a pocket full er money I say to myself: 'Dar's a man what needs a guardien,' an' I feels des like takin' 'im home and lockin' up dat money fer him. Ef any er you in de hearin' ob my voice is got money on yo' pusson, bring it right heah, an' lay it on de altar, an' go yo' ways, en let me pray over it till a blessin' come ter it. Doan' wait ter count it; des come forward and unload.' Money is such a great evil that the common people should have nothing to do with it. They should 'des go and unload' on the altar erected by the bankers and let them pray (prey) over it. That old darkey preacher ought to have a chrono and an appointment in some bank. He is in thorough accord with the bankers' spirit.

The regular Republicans held a convention in Colorado the other day and resolved: "That the Republican party is and always has been a bimetallic party." The Republican party in Utah did the same thing. Both nominated free silver tickets. Up in Michigan the Republicans also held a state convention and resolved that, "We stand upon the existing gold standard, and condemn the proposition to admit silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone." The Michiganders nominated Gov. Pingree to succeed himself. Just any old thing to suit the people and get the offices. In Connecticut the gold Democrats won out over the silver element in the party, and nominated a state ticket of gold Democrats. The convention refused to reaffirm the Chicago platform, and obtained complete control of the state central committee. In Montana the Democrats nominated a straight ticket, and the Populists and silver Republicans fused. The one star of hope that is becoming brighter each day is that there are indications of a general breaking up of parties, and a realignment of forces. The financial Babel which the money power is constructing is causing a confusion which promises its own destruction. So mote it be.

The bankers assume to themselves a great deal of credit for patriotism. I am perfectly willing to accord to them all the credit that is due, but I fail to see where they are entitled to any. They say they came forward and loaned the government money. Why, bless their souls, they lashed congress into the issuing of bonds when it was not necessary, in order that they might have the opportunity for an investment. They would have taken the bonds as readily in time of peace. Now if they had come forward and loaned the government money without interest; if they had besieged congress and impounded it not to burden the people with an interest-bearing debt, but to issue non-interest bearing bonds, which they would take in exchange for their money, then there would have been some credit due them. But to buy four per cent bonds, to make a good investment for their surplus funds, no risk whatever, a simple business transaction, the best end of which they got, does not entitle them to any credit for patriotism whatever. Show me a banker that volunteered his services to go and fight, or loaned his money to the government without interest, and I'll take off my hat to him in deference to his patriotism. Trot him out!

"Quarter" on the Battlefield. The term "quarter," used in warfare, originated from an agreement anciently made between the Dutch and Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier taken in action should be a quarter of his pay. Probably it meant to "grant conditions." In this sense the expression was commonly used at one time. As a modern warlike term, to give quarter means that the prisoners of war should be sent to the rear of the army and there lodged and fed by the captors until exchanged or released on the termination of hostilities.

**Fall Medicine**

Is Fully as Important and Beneficial as Spring Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to keep the blood rich and pure, create an appetite, give good digestion and tone and strengthen the great vital organs. It wards off malaria, fevers and other forms of illness so prevalent in the Fall.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Fell with a Thud.

"Mrs. Jinks," said the new boarder, carefully poisoning aloft his untaasted muffin, "may I respectfully propound a conundrum to you?"

"Certainly, Mr. Hardboy."

"Then why is this muffin unlike a very frivolous person?"

"I'm sure I can't guess, Mr. Hardboy."

"Because, madam, it lacks levity—lightness, you know!"

And the muffin fell with a thud that rattled the cups in their saucers.

A Pitcher Not a Bottle.

Native wine is so cheap in San Francisco that many restaurant-keepers serve it with meals in lieu of tea or coffee, if their patrons prefer it. The clause in the tax requiring a stamp to be affixed to each bottle of wine disturbed them seriously for awhile, until a plan was hit upon of serving it in pitchers instead. As the internal revenue department has ruled that a pitcher is not a bottle, these caterers get off free of the tax.

It sometimes pays a man to pay others to be good.

One-half the world wonders why the other half lives.

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

**Walter Baker & Co's**

**Breakfast**

**Cocoa**

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

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

**WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.**  
ESTABLISHED 1826.

**TOWER'S**

**FISH BRAND**

**POMMEL SLICKER**

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1867 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—It is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

**TAPE WORMS**

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

Geo. W. Bowles, Baird, Mass.

**CASCARETS**

REGULATE THE LIVER

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

**NO-T-O-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

WANTED—Agents for new Farmers' Manual. It contains Cotton, Selers' Tans that runs from 8c to 10c. It figures the 18th and 20th. Also for the Bible Looking Glass. It teaches the Bible by Illustrations. Latest War Books. Outfit Free. Agents sell 100 of 9 calls: agent in Walker County, Texas, sells 20 in 5 hours.

J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**PENSIONS** Get your Pension

Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1428 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY** gives relief

Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. R. H. WARE'S DISPENSARY, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES: Near-the-men, woman's great relief cure. stamps for two weeks' treatment. Agents wanted in every town. Water Chemical Co., Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

**PATENTS** R. S. & A. B. LACEY

Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book 722. 50 yrs. exp.

**FISO'S CURE FOR**

GUARDS AGAINST ALL FORMS OF CONSUMPTION

**TIME TABLE.**

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

**SOUTH BOUND.**

No. 2, Mail and Express—  
 Arrives 9:00 p. m. Leaves 9:30 p. m.  
 Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—  
 Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 9:45 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. J. L. Tomme, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Sunbeams 4 p. m. every Sunday.

M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. M. Sherman, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 8 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Friday.

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, Elder F. T. Denson, pastor. Services 3d Sunday and Saturday and Friday night before. Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday at 8 p. m. Sunday school 10 a. m.

St. John the Baptist (Episcopal), Rev. David Holmes, rector. Services first three Sundays of each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Church seats free to all.

Presbyterian, 3d Sunday—Rev. J. W. Smith, pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.

Catholic, 3d—Rev. J. A. Lenert, priest in charge.

**SOCIETIES.**

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

CLARENDON CHAPTER—U. D. R. A. M.—Meets the first Friday night in each month at 8:30 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited. J. K. PALMER, H. P.

G. F. MORGAN, Sec.

**Business Locals.**

H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.

Rooms and board at Mrs. Coulter's for \$4 per month.

Writing tablets and pencils at Ramsey's.

Anti-rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.

School books adopted by the state for sale by Ramsey.

See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.

Pencils, pens, tablets and all school supplies, cheap at Ramsey's.

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

Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.

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

Barrett, the barber, keeps his razor keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.

The law sets the price and names the school books you shall use. Ramsey keeps them.

Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors.

Full stock of all kinds of state adoption school books at Ramsey's.

Mrs. L. Graves and Miss Edna Smith are running a dress-making establishment and teaching the World's Fair Premium chart cutting in the rear of Miss Porter's millinery store. Their prices are reasonable and your patronage will be appreciated.

**Notice.**

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

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

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

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

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

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

For County Judge.  
 B. H. WHITE.

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

For County and District Clerk,  
 C. A. BURTON.  
 W. H. COCKE.

For County Treasurer,  
 H. D. RAMSEY.

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

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

For County Commissioner, Precinct 3,  
 J. M. SHELTON.

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

**LOCAL ITEMS.**

Weather beautiful yet.

Dan Sibert is having an addition built to his new residence.

Mrs. J. N. Browning, of Amarillo, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Drumm, of Ft. Worth, is the guest of Mrs. L. C. Beverly.

Mr. Ed Decker attended the Carnival at Kansas City last week.

J. H. Childs shipped to Alva, Kas, last Tuesday 12 cars of cattle.

Mrs. J. S. Scott and Miss Mabel returned home from Ft. Worth Tuesday.

Surveyor Smith has been doing work in Armstrong county this week.

Cattle shipping is some what retarded on account of the inability of Southern Kansas line to furnish stock cars.

W. M. Easum has traded his farm for Charley Moore's interest in the livery stable. Mr. Moore will try farm life awhile.

Frank and Dr. White received a corn harvester this week that cuts and binds corn, milo maize or anything grown in rows.

Wednesday evening at the M. E. church south, H. H. Vaughn and Miss Ida Barker were married, Rev. Sherman officiating.

Mrs. R. A. Chamberlain returned home Wednesday from Ft. Worth, where she has been visiting her daughter, who is attending the University there.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Davis and two sons, Oscar and Roy, came down from Claude this morning and will remain several days visiting Mrs. A. F. Harrington.

H. D. Ramsey and wife returned from Dallas and Waco Monday night. They say the main exhibits at the fair are good. They were well pleased with their trip to the Baptist convention at Waco, also.

Rev. Tomme, Rev. Baker and J. M. Shelton returned from the Baptist convention Wednesday night. There were some 3170 delegates present. Mrs. Tomme stopped off at Fort Worth to remain for a time.

Mr. Hagan, the night operator, was sent to Amarillo for a few days the first of the week. G. W. Davis, of Bowie taking his place here. Wednesday Mr. Davis was sent to Quanah and Mr. Hagan returned here.

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

Rev. David Tatum, a member of the Friends or Quaker society, lectured at the M. E. church, south, Tuesday night. No appointment being made ahead, the audience was small. Those who attended say he handled his subject well. He is engaged in the temperance work.

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

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

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

Immense display of new goods at Rosenfield's fall opened Monday. Step in and see.

Last Monday a young man drove up to the meat market in a buggy to which was a rather fine horse. Another man of about same age had dismounted from a gray horse. They claimed to be from Bowie and said their name was Weaver. Deputy Oliver after talking with them awhile went over to the depot and found a message just received from Memphis with instructions to arrest and hold the one with the gray horse, which had been stolen from a man named W. O. Harris near Mangum, who came the next day and took the horse back home. They were both arrested and locked up and letters were found upon the one with the buggy indicating that his name was Oliver Culp. The other claims his name is Frank Weaver. They make conflicting statements concerning themselves and both horses being stolen. A preliminary examination by Judge White was held Tuesday and they were returned to jail pending his disposition of the case, which he is holding in reserve, expecting Oklahoma officers to come after them at any time.

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

**Marriages.**  
 Last Monday evening Mr. Elmer Bagwell and Miss Ida Hemphill were married by Rev. J. M. Sherman at the latter's residence.

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

One thing Clarendon needs is a live, pushing real estate agent that will devote his energies to locating home-seekers in the county. We really believe that a man of this kind could have nearly doubled the country population of the county during the past 18 months. With the country settled as it should and could be, the population and business of the town would soon double.

**From Manila.**  
 The following letter is from Mr. Charles Morgan, brother of our W. C. Morgan, which was mailed Sep. 1 at Manila and received here yesterday.

**IN HOSPITAL, MANILA,**  
 Aug. 26th, 1898.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—We arrived here the last day of July, was exactly five weeks making the trip.

I suppose that you have seen the account of the taking of this city and of the killed and wounded. I was shot through the thigh, but was not very seriously hurt, expect to be out again within two or three weeks. We are in an old Spanish hospital which is large and comfortable and are well cared for.

We were landed in Cavite, from where we again embarked, and came to what is called Camp Dewey, about four miles from here. From there we would take our turn in the trencher where there was water knee deep; yet that don't amount to much in this country where it rains most every day. My company was held back the day of the fight until after 11 a. m., when we were ordered to the front. We passed their old black house and their arsenal, which was on fire, where shells were exploding right along; thence up a road where we could hear the bullets flying every where. You see they had a system of breast works, one behind the other, a few hundred yards apart so they could keep under protection. They took all of their dead and wounded with them, so we don't know how many we got, but I saw several spots of blood on the road. They have quite a few in hospital

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

Notice to Candidates.  
 All candidates who announce in this paper will have their names printed on election tickets without further charge. Those who do not announce will be charged one-fourth the announcement fee, which must be paid before tickets are printed. County and district announcements, \$10; precinct, \$5, cash in advance.

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

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

**E. CORBETT,**  
 PRACTICAL  
 BOOT AND SHOE  
 MAKER.  
 CLARENDON, TEX.

but they had several brushes before, so we don't know how many we got. We finally took up our position in front of an old church where we were ordered to throw up entrenchments at which three men got wounded. We finally threw an old log across, but the mud was about six inches deep, so I concluded that I had rather take my chances standing than to lay down in that mud. After this, mud will have to be much deeper than that to keep me from laying down—in fact I will lay down every chance I get. I am glad, however, that I came out as lucky as I did. Six in my company were shot, but only one seriously. Three of them were Texans.

The natives here are worse than the Greasers. They don't wear hardly any clothes and seem to possess the least intelligence of any people I ever saw. I am afraid we will have trouble with them ere we get through.

Everything is cheap here; plenty wine and cigars at 1/4 what it would cost at home. Eggs are pretty expensive, about 3/4c a piece. I don't think one could get a first-class meal in the town. The natives live on rice and fruit, sweet potatoes in season. They make a kind of pancake out of cocoanut meal, which they sell to us at 1c each. All of them seem to be merchants. They will get a basket of fruit, cigars and cigarettes and hunch down beside the road, where they sit with their fingers stuck up to designate the price.

We were royally treated at Honolulu. They gave us a big dinner, in fact the town was free. We were all glad to hear that she was annexed. We had a very good trip over. Most of us were sea sick for the first two days, after that we could eat everything in sight; in fact that was our one trouble, to get enough to eat. I was on the Indiana, the same boat that Gen. Grant crossed the ocean on. We had three deaths coming over, but health, generally, was good.

Agent for McMullen wire fencing, poultry and hog netting.

**Clarendon College**  
 University Training School,  
 Located at Clarendon, Texas.  
 Rev. J. W. ADKISSON, A. M., President.

The first term of this institution will open September the 5th, 1898. All the usual departments of a school of high grade will be opened for the accommodation of students, together with Primary and Preparatory departments.

This is a new enterprise established in our North West Texas country soliciting the moral and material support of our citizens. Such support is reasonably and confidently expected. A competent faculty is being organized and first class, thorough work will be done under the administration of experienced school talent. The College will seek to subserve the moral, social and financial good of the people, and to this end public sympathy and patronage are solicited.

For particulars address the President, Clarendon, Texas.

**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.

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

**I. E. JONES**  
**General Grocer.**  
 Buy and Sell All Kinds of Produce.  
 Clarendon, Texas.

**CLARENDON MEAT MARKET,**  
 Morgan Lumber Co.,  
 Proprietor,  
 Beef, Veal and Mutton, Always Fresh, Fat and Jucy.  
 Vegetables. Fish and Oysters in Season.  
 Clarendon, Texas.

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

This Paper and The New Time Both One Year for only \$1.65.

**Peace Commission But An Organized Agency Of Speculators.**

James Creelman, special Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, says:

It is possible that the scandal about the mismanagement of our army during the war may be succeeded by a greater scandal about the negotiations for peace in Paris.

It was Day, the next door neighbor and family friend of President McKinley, who made the motion in joint session of the Spanish-American commission that the proceedings be kept an absolute secret.

This secrecy is maintained not only with respect to the joint sessions, but also covers separate meetings of the American commissioners. Already a vast financial conspiracy, or series of conspiracies, has been hatched in the bosom of this elaborately contrived mystery.

Not only is the American public to be kept in utter ignorance of what the United States will propose to Spain as a basis of peace, but a few choice spirits have apparently been let into the secret of the situation so rigidly guarded from the public.

In consequence, a ring has been formed to buy the Philippine bonds and the market is being scoured for them. I discovered two days ago that powerful friends of both Spanish and American commissions had received inside information that the United States would insist upon annexing the whole Philippine archipelago and would assume responsibility for the Philippine debt, although the interest on the bonds might be reduced from 6 per cent to 4, or even 3 per cent.

I cannot yet ascertain how far there may be a Wall street end to this ugly intrigue, but there certainly is a Madrid bourse end to it. No wonder there is a strong, almost irresistible pressure on the commissioners to keep such valuable secrets from the general public. This scheme is being pressed by a gigantic combination of Spanish capitalists, backed by the Spanish government and aided by the very Americans who tried to prevent the war and sympathized with Spain in her merciless campaign of murder in Cuba. Spaniards and their American accomplices know that annexation to the United States means an enormous rise to the Cuban property, which would not take place under natural results. They have even secret hopes that with annexation, the United States might guarantee some fraction of the immense Cuban debt.

A system to enable ship captains to converse at a long distance at sea has now been perfected. A lantern makes it possible to throw a series of letters in dazzling light upon a sail, a house, or even upon the clouds so that they can be read at a distance of several miles. The keyboard attachment enables the operator to project these letters so quickly that a long signal could be spelled out almost as rapidly as it could be written on a typewriter. The system can be used in the merchant marine, on warships or from a lighthouse. It admits of a cipher being used for secret messages, and is applicable for any language. It has been most successfully tried on a government warship.

Sayers thinks it is all right to invest that "sacred school fund" in bonds of corporation railroads, but does not think it safe to invest the same sacred school funds in bonds of the state of Texas issued on a railroad built and operated by the state. Gibbs believes in keeping our money at home and investing it in home enterprise where the money will benefit the people by increasing the circulation. Sayers thinks it ought to be shipped out of the state and invested in foreign corporation securities. Which is the best for the people? The people's and democratic parties are agreed that we need an increase of the circulating medium. What more practical method than the relief railroad?—Dublin Progress.

The United States government paid \$3,000 per day rent for each of the four ocean line steamers that were used during the Hispano-American war.

Is your subscription due?

**An Interesting Experiment.**

The Protestant Mission Boards are considering a co-operative "plan of campaign" in the various "colonies" recently acquired by the United States, the working of which, if adopted, will be watched with interest.

According to this plan, there will be a sort of distribution of labor among the various denominations, the Baptists, for instance being assigned to Porto Rico, the Methodists to Cuba and the Presbyterians to the Philippines, etc.

Probably the effect of such a system will be more important and conspicuous at home than abroad. It certainly will fix attention upon common characteristics, points of agreement rather than of difference, and tend to bring about a union of sentiment, if not of creeds.

The experiment is interesting. If the churches get down to the simple elements of faith and work, common to all of them, when dealing with savages, perhaps they may be induced to offer similar nourishment to the fever-stricken victims of civilization. Many men whose spiritual stomachs have been well nurtured by the delicacies of culture are longing for bread, plain home-made bread.—Post-Dispatch.

B. Wilson Edgell, of the Hartshorne Sun, says: "Four cent cotton and 60 cent wheat is gold standard prosperity with a vengeance."

**SMOKE PROTECTOR.**

It Helps to Make a Fireman's Life Less Hazardous.

A new invention has been put on the market recently which, the inventor says, will do much toward increasing the efficiency of the fireman and make his calling less hazardous. The invention is called a "smoke protector," but is really a shield made of fine wire cloth and rubber. The wire screen is strapped across the mouth and the rubber fits closely over the nose. All air taken into the lungs must come through a damp sponge which is fastened on the outside of the screen. Equipped with the protector and a



SMOKE PROTECTOR (New York Fireman Wearing Respirator and Goggles.)

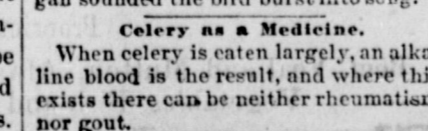
pair of goggles with rubber rims which fit tightly to the head, a man may go into dense smoke and remain there for 15 or 20 minutes, according to the statement made by the inventor.

"Firemen frequently have to leave a building, not because of the fire, but on account of the smoke," he said, "and fire gain headway on that account." The protector has also been used with good success in mines where thick smoke had gathered, and in workshops where smoke cannot be excluded. The device does not add to the beauty of the person who wears it, but it may be the means of saving lives and property.

**Luther's Wedding Ring.** Many generations have passed away since Martin Luther lived and was so prominent a figure during the troublous times of the history of the church. It is interesting to learn, therefore, that the wedding ring of this great leader of the reformation is still in existence, and has been exhibited in a jeweler's shop at Dusseldorf. On it is a representation of the crucifixion of Christ, a small, bright ruby standing for a drop of blood. The inscription is: "Catherine Von Bora to Dr. Martin Luther, 15th June, 1525." It bears signs of the wear of very many years, but, nevertheless, is in excellent preservation.

**Novelty in Wedding Music.** A Canadian bride introduced recently a new feature in wedding ceremonies. She appeared in church with her pet canary fastened to her shoulder by a golden chain, and the moment the organ sounded the bird burst into song.

**Celery as a Medicine.** When celery is eaten largely, an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be neither rheumatism nor gout.



**Ere's Your Industrial West, the Pioneer Populist Paper.** General and local news kept up with. Every person in the Panhandle should take it. Only \$1 per year.

**Populist State Ticket.**

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

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

CHAS. B. SLOAT,  
G. P. A., C. R. I. & T. Ry.,  
Fort Worth, Tex.

**To Jacksboro By Rail.**

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

Leave Jacksboro 6:00 a. m.  
Arr. Ft. Worth 10:10 a. m.  
Returning  
Leave Ft. Worth 3:50 p. m.  
Arr. Jacksboro 8:15 p. m.  
For the present trains will be run daily except Sunday.

W. F. ORTON,  
C. P. & T. A., Cor. 5th & Main,  
Ft. Worth, Tex.

Neat candidate cards, any size, this office.

**Cotton Belt Route**

No interruption of train service to the Southeast. This Line now operates Double Daily train service between Texas and the Southeast via Cairo on the following schedule:

Lv. Ft. Worth	10:15 a. m.—10:10 p. m.
" Dallas	11:00 a. m.—11:00 p. m.
" Greenville	1:30 p. m.—1:08 a. m.
" Sherman	10:40 a. m.
" Waco	7:20 a. m.—7:40 p. m.
" Corsicana	9:20 a. m.—10:00 p. m.
" Tyler	12:55 p. m.—12:45 a. m.
" Texarkana	7:45 p. m.—5:35 a. m.
" Pine Bluff	1:40 a. m.—12:40 p. m.
Ar. Cairo	1:15 p. m.—12:40 a. m.
Lv. "	2:10 p. m.—3:08 a. m.
Ar. Nashville	10:00 p. m.—1:40 p. m.
" Chattanooga	3:08 a. m.—9:35 p. m.
Atlanta	7:30 a. m.

Through free Chair Cars, and Pullman Sleepers are run between Texas and Cairo without change; also Pullman Sleepers and through coaches between Cairo and Nashville.

The "Cotton Belt" is now the only line operating double daily train service between Texas and the Southeast without any lay over or interruption of delay. If you want to go to the "Old States" and don't want to be delayed by quarantine restrictions, purchase your ticket over the Cotton Belt. For rates and full particulars see any Cotton Belt Agent, or write,

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A.,  
Fort Worth, Texas,  
or S. G. WARNER, G. P. A.,  
Tyler, Texas.

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**Populist Platform.**

**In Behalf of the Whole People.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

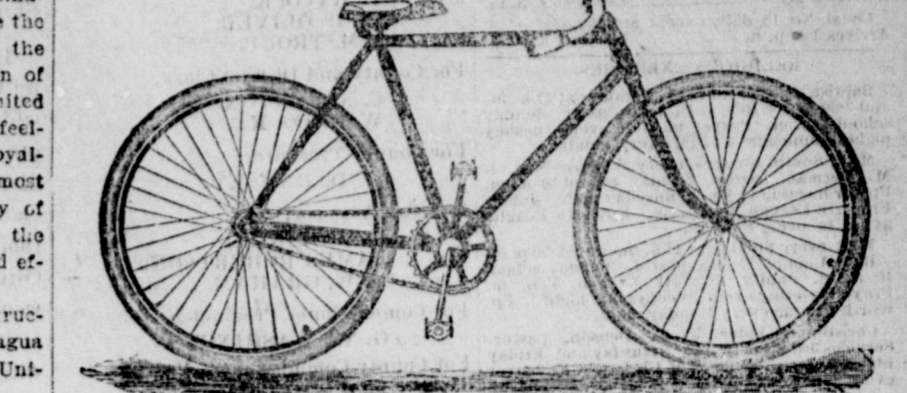
4. We demand the reduction of fees and salaries of all officials to correspond with labor and its products.

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

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

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

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

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

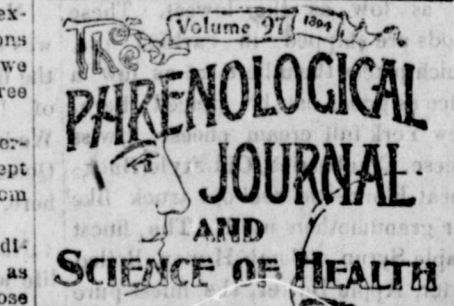
9. We denounce the cumbersome judicial system of this state, consisting as it does of seven appellate courts, whose decisions conflict, entailing on the state the expenses of seven appellate courts without virtue of one.

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

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

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

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