

The Industrial West.

One dollar a year in advance.

Charity for the unfortunate, justice for the oppressed.

Advertising rates on application.

Vol. 12.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900

No. 4

J. S. MORRIS, M. D.
Local Surgeon F. W. & D. R'y.
CLARENDON - TEXAS.
T. H. WESTBROOK,
Physician and Surgeon.
CLARENDON, TEXAS.
Office over Jones' store.
Special attention to Diseases of Women.

S. J. WHITE,
Physician and Surgeon - offers his professional service to the people of Clarendon and vicinity. Office west of Taylor's hardware store.
Established 1889.
A. M. Beville,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent.
Land and Collecting Agent and Notary Public.
Prompt attention to all business.
Clarendon, Texas.

H. A. CAMPBELL,
General Plumbing, Pipe-fitting and Wind Mill work.
Repairing Promptly and accurately done. Leave orders at H. W. Taylors.

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

I. W. CARHART & SON,
Real Estate.
Represent Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
Clarendon, Tex.

Art Studio
Artistic Copying and Enlarging.
Photography a Specialty, both in Gloss and Mat finish.
Address all orders to
MISS. M. L. FORBES,
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

J. N. BOZEMAN,
Painter and Paper Hanger,
All Kinds of
Decorating

JAMES HARDING
Merchant
Tailor.
Fashion, Neatness and durability are special points in all work.

B. R. HOOKS,
Carpenter and
Contractor.
Plans and Specifications Furnished.
Estimates Carefully Prepared.
Clarendon, Texas.

W. P. BLAKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Acknowledgments and other notary work solicited.

E. G. SENTER,
203 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS
General Attorney Texas Press Association.

PUERTO RICAN BILL.
Outline of Important Points in the Measure.

THE NEW GOVERNOR
Charles H. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Given the Position. Provisions of the Act Goes into Effect May 1.

Washington, April 14.—The Puerto Rican bill was signed yesterday by the officers of the house and senate and the president placed his signature to it, making it law, which will go into effect on May 1. The principal governmental provisions of the bill are: The capital shall be at San Juan. Persons who were Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899, and who have not elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain are held to be citizens of Puerto Rico and entitled to the protection of the United States.

The designation of the body politic is under the name "The People of Puerto Rico." The laws and ordinances of Puerto Rico now in force shall continue in full force and effect, except as altered by this act, or by military orders, and which are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States. The old law forbidding the marriage of priests or ministers is repealed. The vessels of Puerto Rico are to be nationalized and admitted to the benefits of the United States coasting laws. Quarantine stations are to be established.

Puerto Rico coin to be rated, the peso being rated at 60 cents in exchange. Three years after the act takes effect Puerto Rico coins are not to be legal tender. Property usually under the control of the United States will so continue and other property acquired from Spain shall be administered by the Puerto Rican government.

The governor is to be appointed by the president and hold his office for four years, having the powers conferred on governors of territories of the United States but is to make his reports through the secretary of state to the president.

An executive council is to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, consisting of a secretary, attorney general, treasurer, auditor, commissioner of interior and education and five other persons to hold office for four years. The council is the upper branch of the legislature, five of whom shall be natives of Puerto Rico. The other branch shall be a house of delegates, to consist of 33 members elected biennially by the qualified electors.

Provisions are made for enacting legislation similar to that in other territories. The judicial power is vested in courts already established, the chief justice and associate justices and marshal to be appointed by the president; judges of the district courts and other officers by the governor of Puerto Rico. There is also a United States district established similar to other territories.

The salaries of all appointed by the president are: Governor, \$8000; secretary, attorney general, auditor and commissioner of the interior, \$4000 each; commissioner of education \$3000; chief justice supreme court and United States district judge, \$5000 each; associate justice, \$4500 each; two marshals, \$3000 each, district attorney, \$1000.

No export duties are to be collected, but taxes and the licenses may be levied. On the regular election day in November and every two years thereafter Puerto Rico may choose a commissioner to represent the island at Washington, with a salary of \$5000.

A commission of three members, one a native of Puerto Rico, is to be named to revise and codify the laws of Puerto Rico. All merchandise coming into the United States from Puerto Rico and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per cent of duties which were required to be levied on like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries.

The same customs are levied on all goods entering Puerto Rico from foreign countries as are levied on same goods entering the United States, save coffee, which has free entry into the United States is to pay a duty of 5 cents per pound on entering Puerto Rico.

Mr. Allen, the first governor of Puerto Rico under United States government, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1846 and graduated at Amherst. After serving in the legislature he was sent to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses, declining a third nomination. He became third assistant secretary of the navy May 9, 1898, succeeding Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Allen's business interests are extensive. He is the head of a firm manufacturing wood preservatives, a president of one bank and a director in another and is largely interested in the manufacture of paper. He is considered a possible successor to Secretary Long if the latter should decline to serve through another administration in the great Mr. McKinley's reelection.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.
House Adopted a Resolution Giving That Power to the People.
Washington, April 16.—The resolution which passed the house Friday by a vote

of 240 to 15 as to the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and which will go to the legislatures of the various states for action, is as follows:
By the terms of the resolution the amendment to be submitted to the legislatures is as follows:
"The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, who shall be elected by a direct vote of the people thereof for a term of six years, and each senator shall have one vote. A plurality of the votes cast for candidates for senator shall be sufficient to elect. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature respectively."

"When a vacancy happens, by death, resignation or otherwise, in the representation of any state in the senate, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof in the same manner as is now provided for the election of senators, provided that the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next general or special election in accordance with the statutes of the constitution of such states."

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. During the course of the debate there were several sharp attacks upon Mr. Talbert, (Dem. S. C.) for his course in delaying action on bills.

The house favorably acted upon 53 bills, among which were two senate bills to increase the pensions of the widows of Captain Allyn Capron and Captain Allyn K. Capron, father and son, who fell during the Spanish war in Cuba. The house reduced the amount to \$25 in the case of the former and \$30 in the case of the latter.

Ceremonies connected with the acceptance of the statue of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, which recently has been placed in Statuary hall, were held in the house on Saturday. They consisted of addresses by members of the Indiana delegation and others.

Departure of Governor Allen.
Washington, April 16.—Charles H. Allen, the new governor of Puerto Rico, has decided to go to San Juan next week. He will immediately institute the new civil government upon his arrival.

State Militia Appropriation.
Washington, April 16.—The house committee on military affairs decided to fix at \$1,000,000 the amount allowed annually to the militia of the several states, in place of the \$400,000 now allowed. The bill as heretofore agreed upon allowed \$2,000,000 annually.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.
They Continue to Come About the Conditions at Wepeper.
London, April 17.—Conflicting reports regarding the conditions at Wepeper continue. But at this hour there is no definite or important news from the front.

Attacked Brabant's Assistance.
Brandfort, April 14.—Via Lorenzo Marques, April 17.—Fighting with Brabant's Horse at Jannenberg drift continues. Commandant Petrus DeWet is reported to have engaged troops sent from Bloemfontein to Brabant's assistance. There was also a brush with the British column advancing towards Bultfontein, without decisive result.

All foreign attaches are now here.
Botha at Pretoria.
Pretoria, April 17.—President Kruger is in excellent health.
General Botha is here consulting with the government.

Members of the Irish-American ambulance corps are treated as guests of the government.
Free Staters Rejoice the Boers.
Allival North, April 14.—Five hundred Boers under Commandant Swaneepool have forced the Royal Irish rifles to evacuate Roxville. The former land-roster, who had been acting for the British, offered to go to the front to prove himself a Free Stater and almost to a man the Free Staters, who had taken the oath, rejoined the Boers. Nearly every one produced a Manser.

It is reported here that there are 7000 Boers at Wepeper.
Sailed for South Africa.
New York, April 13.—James Francis Smith, district messenger boy, sailed on the St. Louis Wednesday with a message of sympathy to President Kruger signed by 28,554 school boys.

Railroad Construction in Texas.
Austin, April 16.—Auditor Askev of the railroad commission has compiled figures showing the railroad mileage constructed in Texas during the last few years. For the eight years ending June 30, 1899, the net increase of railroad track in Texas, exclusive of yard tracks and sidings, was 1047 miles, an average of about 131 miles per year, or about one-half mile per day. This is an excellent showing, and there is more railroad building going on in the state at this time than at any other period during the last few years. There is about 350 miles of road actually under construction, with 750 miles projected and a part of which is sure to be constructed.

Over 100,000 Acres in Rice.
Galveston, April 16.—George J. McGanus of Beaumont, says there has been planted and will be planted this spring in Jefferson, Liberty and Chambers counties, 110,000 acres in rice, the estimated yield from which would be about 6,000,000 bushels.

Sansegerest Not Postponed.
Austin, April 13.—After further consideration it has been determined not to postpone the state Sansegerest, and it will positively take place next month as originally planned.

Frost Damages Vegetables.
Dallas, April 13.—The heavy frost that fell in north Texas Wednesday night, did great damage to vegetables. Fruit is hurt some but to no great extent.

SOUTH'S RESOURCES.

They Excel Those of Any Part of the Known World.

COAL, IRON, COTTON.

These Three Industries Lead in Attracting Capital to the South, But Others Are Now Demanding Attention.

Baltimore, April 16.—In spite of what has been accomplished in southern development and of the magnificent record now being made, the Manufacturers' Record in a broad survey of the situation last week takes the ground that the best is still ahead. It says:
"The south is endowed as is no other country in the world with materials upon which to found the greatest variety of industries, and with conditions which favor industries of the highest class. Coal, as representing cheap power, and iron, as representing cheap machinery, whether it be in wheels or in a mill, or a locomotive, or the rails over which the locomotive hauls trains, are the great fundamentals of modern energy applied to the creation of wealth. Nowhere else in the world can good coal be mined or iron or steel be made as low a cost as in the southern states. This has been demonstrated. The coal lies in the earth so accessible that a third of the work necessary in England will bring the coal to the breaker in this country, and iron lies alongside the coal. Pig iron is giving way to steel billets. Billets will become rails, bars, plates, and angles. Later on tools and cutlery and all the higher forms of iron and steel can be made. With cheap power and cheap machinery the wonderful mineral of the south can be worked up. So can the enormous wealth of timber.
"As for cotton mills, the south is moving rapidly. But by and by the mountain gorges of the western Carolinas and Virginia and of east Tennessee will hold cotton mills wherein, because of a steady humidity of the atmosphere, finer fabrics than Manchester or France, or India or England ever dreamed of, can be made.
"The south is only in the pioneer stage of cotton manufacture, in iron and steel, in woodwork, in brick, tiles, pottery, porcelain, glass, metal work, chemicals and industrial products of all sorts. But she has a foundation for wonderful variety and unlimited quantity of industrial production, and at a lower cost than other parts of the world can hope for. That being true, the world will seek out her wealth, capital will follow the scientific and skillful labor that will be attracted by the natural wealth as it becomes known. The south cannot do better than back every man of ability and integrity who comes along with knowledge, skill and industry to turn to account any part of the natural wealth of the land. Every little shop that prospers grows to be a big one, and draws population of the most desirable kind, intelligent, industrious, capable of great production of wealth from natural resources. The south will hold a much denser population on its farm lands than the north, where grains and grasses make the great principal crops. The industrial area of the south, the mountain country, will maintain as dense a population as any region in the world. The limit it could sustain and profitably employ in perpetuity would be not less than 75,000,000. With a fourth of that number, say, with a tenth, employed in working up its wealth, land in every state south of the Potomac and the Ohio would be worth more than in any northern state either now or then."
"This is an era of worldwide industrial activity. The industries of the world are being rebuilt and enlarged. The United States is already in the lead. Their productive capacity exceeds that of Great Britain and Germany combined. Their foundation of natural wealth far exceeds that of all Europe combined. Their surplus for export within the next 10 or 15 years will exceed that of all Europe. That part of the United States in which the lowest cost of production has been reached in coal, iron and cotton is produced by the southern states. The list can be extended until it embraces nearly all the great staples of commerce. How long can it be, therefore, with demand crowding production, before the rich fields of the south in and all lines will begin to be taken in earnest? The situation warrants the unqualified assertion that in the next two decades the growth of wealth per capita will be greater in the southern states than elsewhere in the world, and that it will be far ahead of any previous record of history."

Big Purchase of Southern Lands.
Eldora, La., April 16.—Eugene S. Ellsworth, a Hardin county millionaire residing at Iowa Falls, who has great confidence in the splendid possibilities of the south, has just closed a contract for the purchase of 175,000 acres of timber land in the states of Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and the Indian Territory, and will at once commence the establishment of three or four tentative farms of 10,000 acres each, and will enter the market with the products of resin and turpentine.

Nearest Relatives of Washington.
Washington, April 14.—Ebenzer Burgess Ball, the nearest surviving relative of George Washington, died at his residence in this city. He was 84 years of age and unmarried.



SUCCESS.
WHY
TO **Albatross** **FLOUR IS** **The Best.**
YOU **WILL LEAD**
IT **TO** **THE** **WORTH** **ARE** **THAT**
BUY **GOODS**

1st. It is made from the finest selected Missouri soft winter wheat and is warranted to be our highest grade of Flour.
2nd. It is prepared upon the latest scientific principles, guaranteed absolutely pure and we offer \$1000 for any proof to the contrary.
3rd. Our motto is 'Quality regardless of cost.'
4th. We guarantee the Albatross Flour to be absolutely uniform and reliable, as fine as any Flour made or we will cheerfully refund your money.
5th. We guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction for bread, biscuits and all kinds of pastry.
6th. We will deem it a favor if you will allow us to make anything satisfactory that you do not find so. If Albatross Flour does not come up to our guarantee and your expectations, please report the same promptly.
Yours for HIGH GRADE FLOUR, JOHN F. MEYER & SONS

The above is a copy of the guarantee which you will find printed on the back of every sack of Albatross, and we know that Meyer & Sons mean what they say.

THE WORTH ARE THAT BUY GOODS

Sold Only By
John Hoffer & Co.

Cecil Rhodes is Ignored.

LONDON, April 14.—Cecil Rhodes is keeping very quiet, and little has been heard of him since he arrived in England a week ago. In many quarters his visit has been ignored. He was never more unpopular. Society, of which three years ago he was the idol, having simply turned its back on him, partly in indifference, partly in disgust. To do him justice, Mr. Rhodes was never much taken with social blandishments.
He has come on business, and business must mean in the long run one thing for him above all—namely, the buying out of the Chartered company, the government assuming its debt of about 50 million dollars and its heavy annual liability, while the company retains its commercial and mining assets.

A Washington correspondent calls attention to the starving Indians in Arizona. He says that on the Gila Indian reservation at Sacaton, Ariz., live 8,000 Pima and Papago Indians, and here they are known to have lived for 400 years, probably, however, owing the land and farming it before the white man set foot in America, their annual crops of maize and vegetables assured by the waters which they diverted from the Rio Gila. Today they stand robbed of their natural birthright and reduced to starvation through the rapacity of the white settler in draining the Gila above the reservation, and the criminality of the American nation in neglecting to provide for them—its wards.

We can hardly understand why Christian preachers almost unanimously favor wars, and the more cruel and unjustifiable the war the more unanimous are the clergy in upholding it. In England there is a large and respectable minority who oppose the present war for the conquest of the South African republics, but it contains few, if any, of the clergy. In our own country, the preachers have endorsed the South African war, and the Philippine war, and are generally found favoring the strong against the weak. There may be preachers who are not subject to this charge, and if so we would be glad to hear the voice of one, or read the drippings from his pen.—Farm & Ranch.

Nearly every person needs a tonic medicine at this time of year to brace up and invigorate the nervous system, to cleanse the bowels, liver and kidneys. Herbine is the best and safest remedy to do this, as it will cure constipation, regulate the liver and enrich the blood. Price, 50c at Ramsey's.

New Zealand's Method.

New Zealand has become famous during the past six years because of her radical labor legislation. She has been cursed with landlordism, trampism, militarism, and drunkardism, but she has been wise enough in the past seven or eight years to legislate them out of existence. Time was when a few men owned the larger part of the land. A land tax, graduated from two to six cents on the pound, with an extra two cents for an absentee landlord, proved to be so heavy that most of the great estates were offered for sale. The government had also enacted a graduated income tax. These two measures resulted in driving the great money lord from the country. There is not today one millionaire and only one man worth a half million in New Zealand. Mr. Robinson, who had acquired 100,000 acres of land, had to sell 99,000 acres of his land.

New Zealand builds her own railroads. The number of miles now in operation is about 2,200. The pay on the railroads averages about 30 per cent. higher than the wages on our American roads. The railway hands have an eight-hour work day. You can ride 30 miles for 10 cents, and first-class service is rendered the people. The annual net profit of the New Zealand railroads is an average of \$2,250,000. The government owns the telegraph and telephone, the rates being about 500 per cent. less than our Western Union monopoly. Both pay a profit.

The government also conducts the express business for the benefit of all the people, as well as the postal savings bank.

Since the enactment of the Labor law known as the "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act," with its amendments, there has not been a strike in New Zealand. The last session of the New Zealand parliament, passed an act pensioning all persons over 65 years of age who have lived in the country 25 years and are of good character, and do not possess \$2,700 worth of property or enjoy an income of \$5 per week. The pension provides for \$90 per year or \$180 for a couple, man and wife.

Postal savings banks are a feature in New Zealand, and are immensely popular. Any one may deposit sums up to \$2,500. At present there is on deposit in these banks a sum equal to \$45 for every man woman and child in the country. There are no bank failures. No cashiers going to Canada or South America.

The free school system of New

Zealand ranks high. The law compels all children over seven and under fourteen to attend school. There are free high schools and universities.

Woman suffrage is enjoyed and it is the universal testimony that the women are equally interested with the men in all public affairs.

The sale of malt and spirituous liquors is a matter of local option. The law, however, permits no saloon, but inkeepers may sell under license. If a man is once seen coming from one of these inns in a state of intoxication the proprietor is arrested and fined; and for a second offense he forfeits his license forever. There is scarcely any drunkenness in that country.

Sweating dens have here become impossible. The jails and poor houses are nearly emptied, and today there is less crime, less intemperance, less poverty, less misery, fewer tramps and paupers, and more prosperity per capita in New Zealand than in any other country in the world. She has not stopped progressing, but from now on she will enact other wholesome laws by direct legislation.—Appeal to Reason.

Bryan Returns to Austin.

Col. Bryan returned to Austin Monday night from an extensive trip throughout the country where he has been for the past month campaigning. Colonel Bryan and family are stopping at the residence of County Judge A. S. Walker. They will remain there for some time. Colonel Bryan will deliver a speech at Del Valle, on April 21, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto.

It cost Paderewski just \$250 to learn how much the people of Sacramento, Cal., thought of him. Only 122 seats were sold, seventy-two of them being held by persons in other towns, so the great Pole canceled his engagement.

An exchange says, "Since the Boer women have taken the field the tide of battle has turned against the British. You can't get the best of a woman in any old kind of a row."

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by Ramsey.

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

Nearly in Defense of Purity in Party Policy.

A grave crisis confronts us—not in party policy, not in party expediency, but the vital one of life or death. Party existence can only be defended upon the theory that organized force is a necessity. Unless party organization can evolve helpful conditions, wholesome legislation, inspire needed reforms, give protection to the weak, strength to the frail, courage to the timid, patriotism to the indifferent, then partyism is a failure. I am not a partizan. If so, I would be a democrat or a republican.

Our people for years have been decrying democrats and republicans because of their oneness in all matters of public concern, wherein the great body of the people were interested. We have for years charged that republican and democratic differences began and ended with the activity of a campaign just preceding every election. Democratic and republican fights have been born of a greed for office, nursed by the campaign funds extorted from corporations, trusts and monopolies, under promise, express or implied, that the people may be plundered.

There does not today exist in the government of a single evil, the responsibility for which is not directly chargeable to both the democratic and republican parties; class legislation, with its consequent incubating, autocratic wealth; favoritism to corporations, with its centralism of wealth and power; the power given to trusts and monopolies, with the consequent iniquity in controlling the market value of all products; the gold standard and relegation to banks of issue absolutely power over the quantity, quality and character of our money, with its endless train of degradation, want and misery—these are all monuments of democratic treachery and republican disloyalty. The growth of these evils has been gradual, steady, incessant; democratic ascendancy has not rebuked or restrained their progress; republican profession of reform have not frightened them or caused them to relax their energetic draft upon the industry or the manhood of the country.

The people's party was, in part, organized as a protest against these pernicious, insidious and poisonous policies that are so rapidly undermining American institutions. The people's party ought not to die, so long as the dangers which bred it menace good government. The basic principle of the Greenback party was the issue of all money—gold, silver or paper—by the government, and that every dollar be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and received for all taxes, export and import. This party grew until its proportions threatened the safety of the democratic party. That party diplomatically professed the greatest love for this Greenback principle and proclaimed it to be a venerable doctrine of Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson and all the heroic dead. They proceeded at once to take this infant industry under their protection, set it in their platform, and straightway declared all Greenbackers public enemies who did not ground arms and embrace democracy. Thus the greenback party died. Its orphan became a waif, and was buried in the paupers' graveyard.

Then came the Union Labor party, which was a protest against class privileges, monopolies, trusts and legalized corporate rapacity. This party had the audacity to challenge the efficiency, the integrity of the democratic party upon these vital issues. The party grew in popular favor, attained a national organization, propounded a platform and nominated a national ticket. Then this democratic gormandizer became jealous of its growth, and fearing the result, it proceeded to rob the Union Labor party of its platform, appropriate its principles. It held itself the only friend of labor! The Union Labor party died young, full of hope, from over-confidence in the democratic party.

The populist party is now the legitimate successors of this necessary, succeeding to its estates and properties. But a few years ago we began our fight to recover this lost heritage, we became a candidate for public favor and support. The confiding people rallied to our standard. Corruption and debauchery has been exposed; the writing on the wall has become legible, the conspirators against freedom, and equal rights are being pilloried; the hitherto submissive have become patriotic, the timid have become courageous. Our surroundings are hopeful and inspiring. The bow of promise spans

every brow, every hearthstone. This is an inopportune hour to discuss funeral arrangements or burial places. I can see no possible relief to my country through democratic or republican success. The continuation of either in power means a perpetuation of the evils and burdens which now rest so heavily upon the people. Populists are called upon to act in the moment of this, their greatest peril. Assuredly, now is the winter of their discontent. Whatever is done should be done dispassionately and deliberately, having solely in view the welfare of the country.

Many well-meaning and loyal populists believing that the common good can best be promoted by the nomination of Mr. Bryan as our candidate for president. Others, equally sincere, can see nothing in this but disaster, ruin and death. If Mr. Bryan could get the nation's two million of populist votes, it would materially enhance his chances of election. That being assured, then what?

Does any sane man believe that any monetary reform would follow democracy's success? Would the evils of a protective tariff be mitigated? Read Wilson's democratic tariff bill. Would one soldier be relieved from the Philippine service until the insurgents have been subjected? Read Bryan's speeches. Would banks of issue be abolished? Read the history of democratic legislation in congress for twenty years. Would trusts and monopolies be repressed? Democrats and republicans are alike responsible for their existence. The campaign funds of each are supplied from the coffers of their licensed extortionists! There are as many trusts and monopoly nabobs professing allegiance to the democratic party as are to be found in the republican party. Both parties profess platform hostility to these vampires. Would the shadow of Tammany grow less? Would Hill, Gorman, Whitney and others become voiceless and speechless? Would government at the end of his four-year term own a mile of railroad, a foot of telegraph? Would the referendum prevail anywhere? Would there be one dollar of irredeemable paper money on this continent? If none of these things are to be accomplished, then what interest has any populist in Mr. Bryan's election?

If only a modification of existing evils is promised by Bryan's election, it simply makes them more endurable, thereby delaying or impeding necessary reforms.

Somebody has said that an odious law should be rigorously enforced, that its repeal may be speedily secured. When government evils and burdens become unbearable, then the people in their majesty will assert and do the right. We want no alleviation of present conditions; but their complete extirpation and destruction is demanded.

If Bryan is to be our nominee, whom shall we support from congress in our district? The Bryan nominee? Whom shall we support for governor and other state officers? The Bryan nominee? If we can trust the Bryan democracy to administer the greater trust—the affairs of our nation, would it not be absolutely senile to deny it our confidence and support in the minor trust of administering our affairs safely in matters of state and county? Can we consistently find virtue and safe refuge in Bryan democracy for national purposes, and find vice, corruption and extravagance in Bryan democracy for state and county purposes? If we can give Bryan the seal of our approval for the nation, we must do likewise for the state and district and county.

Then, I ask, where is our reserve force, through which our autonomy, our life, is to be preserved? If this move is to be the death of our party, the prescription has been carefully prepared, should be filled and the poison taken as recommended. The result will be speedy and certain.

Suppose our people should do all that has been asked of them and Bryan should be defeated? What have we gained? The only vital element of reform in the nation will be irretrievably chained to a putrid corpse, sickened by noxious odors, cursed by a haunted conscience, reproached with our own dishonor, stricken in battle, without the solace of a soldier's courage, dead from fraud, ignominy and cowardice!

defeat will see in us and our platform the only escape from vassalage, serfdom and opposition! Then will come a unification of all the elements of discontent, and rebellion at existing conditions. Under our banner, with a common interest, a common purpose, we will restore this republic to its pristine purity, its primitive simplicity, which will mark the beginning of prosperity, peace and happiness! JEROME KEARBY, in Southern Mercury.

Backache, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Cramp Colic, all aches and pains speedily cured with Hunt's Lightning Oil. Failing, money refunded. For sale by Ramsey.

THE CASE ADVANCED.

Supreme Court Will Help Kentucky Out of its Chaos.

HEARING APRIL 30.

Four Hours Will Be Given Each Side for Argument—A Joint Petition Caused a Speedy Hearing of This Vexed Case.

Washington, April 17.—The cases involving the Kentucky governorship was docketed in the United States supreme court yesterday. A brief in which the counsels for Taylor and Beckham joined was filed at the same time asking for an early hearing. In this agreed statement it was set forth that both Taylor and Beckham as governor, John Marshall as lieutenant governor on the Republican side, and L. H. Carter as president pro tem of the senate and John B. Castleman as adjutant general on the Democratic side, are each and all claiming the right to and actually attempting to exercise the powers of their respective offices severally, claimed by them, thus producing great confusion in Kentucky by reason of doubts as to which of the persons named has the lawful right to exercise the authority pertaining to the several offices named, all to the great injury and detriment of the people of the state.

The supreme court, after a short consultation, advanced the case to be heard on April 30, and gave each side four hours for argument.

While Mr. Brice was making a statement the chief justice asked him if he did not expect the question of jurisdiction would be raised and whether he did not also expect a motion to dismiss. Mr. Brice replied that both were probable, but that all were anxious for a decision during the present term of court that the course undertaken apparently only one was practicable. He added: "If the court should sustain the motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction that the result would of course end the controversy."

If the opinion on such motion should be adverse to the dismissal it would then be admitted, probably be too late to hear the case on its merits.

THE PEOPLE MUST PAY.

Supreme Court Decides Express Companies Exempt from Stamp Tax.

Washington April 17.—The supreme court has decided cases involving the stamp tax as it applies to express packages, the question involved whether the shipper or the carrier shall pay express charges on packages.

The opinion was handed down by Justice White and was favorable to the express company. There was two cases before the court involving the question at issue, but the opinion was based on the American Express Company vs. Attorney General Maynard of the state of Michigan. The case came to the supreme court from a decision of the state supreme court of Michigan which decision was adverse to the claims of the express companies. The opinion reversed that opinion.

FATAL SALOON ROW.

Four Men Are Dead and Two Others Badly Wounded.

Johnstown, Pa., April 17.—Four persons are dead and two dangerously wounded in the mining town of Winbar, near here, as the result of a drunken row in a saloon there Sunday night. One Italian is charged with the wholesale crime, but it is believed that he is already beyond the reach of the law, as a man answering his description was arrested here on a train at South Fork.

Requisition Granted. Austin, April 17.—Governor Sayers has honored the requisition from the governor of Oklahoma for Joseph Bradford, under arrest at Houston, and who is wanted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Pockets Picked by a Boy. Austin, April 17.—J. M. Coleman, an attorney from Houston, had his pockets picked at the depot Saturday night and a pocketbook containing \$500 was extracted. The authorities were quickly notified and Deputy Sheriff Corwin arrested three boys, the oldest of whom was not over 16, and found the money on their persons.

A Horrible Outbreak. "Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scalded," writes C. D. Isbill of Morganton, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Rheum. Only 25c at Ramsey's Drug Store.

National Conventions.

The people's party national convention will meet in Cincinnati, May 9th, the fusion populists in Sioux Falls, S. D., on the same day; the republican national convention, in Philadelphia, June 19; the prohibitionists in Chicago, June 27, the silver republicans and democratic national convention, in Kansas City, July 4.

Backache, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Cramp Colic, all aches and pains speedily cured with Hunt's Lightning Oil. Failing, money refunded. For sale by Ramsey.

Whenever you hear a man finding fault with his local paper, open it up and ten to one he hasn't an advertisement in it; five to one he never gives a job of printing to do; three to one he does not take the paper; two to one that if he is a subscriber he is a delinquent, even odds that he never does anything in any way that will assist the publisher to run a good paper, and forty to one that if the paper is a good one and full of life, he is the most eager to see the paper when it comes out.—Vernon Call.

Ringworm, Tetter, Itching Piles, Itch, Eczema, cured quickly and effectually with Hunt's Cure. Money refunded if it fails. 50c at Ramsey's.

A truant officer found in Daville, Ind., a number of children, 14 years old and under, who attended school all day, and then worked until 2 o'clock the next morning in glass factories.

One bottle will convince the most skeptical of the real merits of Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla, concentrated and scientifically combined, pleasant and effective. 130 doses, \$1.00 at Ramsey's.

An Interesting Announcement.

The management of the Great Texas-Colorado Chautauqua at Boulder, Colorado, announces that its next session is to be from July 1st to August 15th inclusive, longer and in every way stronger than ever.

The management is now booking, regardless of great expense, the very best educational and platform talent procurable in this country for the edification and pleasure of the hundreds who will be on hand during the session. The further announcement is made that, in the interest of complete satisfaction for its guests, the Chautauqua Association will considerably enlarge the previously existing cottage, tent and dining facilities and will operate the whole itself, contracting nothing to outside parties, and completing every detail necessary to comfort and pleasure in advance of the opening date.

Cheap Rates to Hot Springs

For the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions, to be held at Hot Springs, Ark., May 10-17, 1900, the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, from its stations in Texas, on May 8th and 9th will sell round trip tickets at rate of one fare plus \$2.00, except from stations west of Big Springs where the dates of sale will be May 7th and 8th. All tickets limited for return 20 days from date of sale with the privilege of an extension of 10 days, providing tickets are deposited with Mr. R. M. Smith, ticket agent at Hot Springs, prior to May 17th.

Our relations with the Iron Mountain Railway place us in a position to offer the best service obtainable from Texas territory, the operation of through chair cars to Malvern making the journey both comfortable and pleasurable. We are operating five trains daily between North Texas points and Hot Springs. Ask any ticket agent for schedule, or write H. P. Hughes, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas, or E. P. Turner, G. P. and T. A., Dallas, Texas.

The Great Presidential Campaign of 1900.

The policies of the great political parties are now being formed and the candidates discussed. The voice of the people as recorded by ballot at the approaching Presidential election will probably decide the policy of the nation for the next decade. Every citizen must study the great questions that are to come before the people. This can only be done through the medium of a great newspaper. Now is the time, therefore, for every voter to subscribe for the best and most reliable newspaper obtainable. The Semi-Weekly Republic covers the whole field of political news. While it is Democratic, it publishes the news in regard to all political parties without prejudice. Its telegraphic and cable news service is superior to that of any other paper. Attention is also called to The Republic's Sunday Magazine. Its half-tone illustrations are alone worth the subscription price. It is made up of special articles by the best literary talent, embracing a variety of subjects of current interest. For the benefit of the ladies the latest fashions are handsomely illustrated. The Republic Sunday Magazine is always interesting to every member of the family.

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Republic is \$1.00 per year. The Republic Sunday Magazine \$1.25 per year. Both papers are now being offered at the very low price of \$1.50 for one year. To secure this low rate both must be ordered and paid for at the same time.

Address all orders to The Republic St. Louis, Mo.

GET IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

WORMS!

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

FOR 30 YEARS Has cured all WORM Remedies. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

W. H. WHITE, ST. LOUIS.

People's Party National CONVENTION,

Cincinnati, O., May 9, 1900.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA B. & O. S-W RAIL ROAD.

3 DAILY THROUGH TRAINS, Leaving St. Louis 8:20 a. m.; 8:05 p. m. and 2:15 a. m.

Equipment Up-to-date—Services Unsurpassed.

For Information write to G. B. WARFEL, A. G. P. A. B. & O. S-W. R. R. St. Louis, Mo., or J. P. ROGERMAN, T. P. A. B. & O. S-W. R. R. Dallas, Tex.

COLOR IN THE CHEEKS.

Men and women who pursue callings and pleasures that rob the cheeks of color, want the blood purifying and energizing. The summer in

COLOR A DO Will do it.

Fishing, hunting, burro riding, drives, horseback riding, mountain and forest Rambles, Local Excursions, Scenery, Climate, Multiplied Resorts often adjacent to each other, all in addition to the manifold attractions and benefits to be had at the great

Texas-Colorado Chautauqua.

The session will open at BOULDER, CO., Sunday July 1, and continue forty-six days. A series of magnificent entertainments has been planned. The music will be the best ever engaged for the Chautauqua. A Complete Summer School will add pleasure to all who wish to avail themselves of literary improvement.

Passenger trains on the DENVER ROAD enter and depart from the New Texas and Pacific Passenger Station in Fort Worth.

For free copies of THE CHAUTAUQUA JOURNAL, issued monthly, send name to A. A. GILSON, G. A. P. D., or W. F. STERLEY, A. G. P. A., "The Denver Road," Fort Worth, Tex.

D. B. KEELER, V. P. and Traffic Manager.

New Service Via.



San Antonio

WACO, S. A. & A. P. and Sou. Pac. and to

Austin

Via Elgin and H. & T. C.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS TO California,

Via San Antonio and Sou. Pacific.

Quickest and Best Line to Mexico. Katy Flyer

St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City. All trains have Free Katy Chair Cars and BUFFET SLEEPERS.

The FARM and RANCH

THE FARMER'S FRIEND AND FIRESIDE FAVORITE IN THOUSANDS OF HOMES.

Special Subscription Announcement:

We offer FARM AND RANCH and THE INDUSTRIAL WEST both for one year for only \$1.75 for the two. Subscribe now and get both papers until Jan. 1, 1901.

You need both THE INDUSTRIAL WEST and Farm and Ranch, which, we are pleased to say is better than ever before notwithstanding the high degree of excellence which has always characterized that paper.

Sunday Post-Dispatch

40 to 60 Pages Regularly. What You Get?

The News, all of it as usual, Associated Press Dispatches, Special Telegrams, Cable News, the Service of 300 Special Correspondents and correspondents by special wire with the New York World, the greatest news gathering institution in the world—these are the advantages, all of which are shared by no other paper, that help to give the Post-Dispatch its claim to the Greatest Paper West of the Mississippi.

The Magazine Part, consisting generally of 16 pages, is filled with the Best of Everything. This part alone is worth the price of any of the popular monthlies. It contains more and better stories, half-tone pictures and illustrations are gems of art, delicately and artistically arranged.

The Colored Comic Weekly is great; you cannot afford to miss it. Better than any other comic paper. The pictures are original and exclusive. This is an exclusive special and high-priced feature peculiar to No Other Sunday Paper west of the great river.

Best Line to the "Old States"

One reason why most people go back to the "Old States" via the Cotton Belt is because the Cotton Belt makes from one to five hours quicker time than other lines.

The Cotton Belt offers you the quickest and shortest route to the "Old States," without unnecessary change of cars. Both day and night trains are equipped with comfortable coaches and Pullman Sleepers at night. Write and tell us where you are going and when you will leave, and we will tell you what your ticket will cost and what train to take to make the best time and connections. We will also send you an interesting little booklet, "A Day on a Parlor Car."

S. G. WARNER, G. P. & T. A., Tyler, Tex. D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.



Always

All the news, without prejudice; The best general reading; The best market reports; THE GREAT NEWSPAPER OF THE GREAT WEST!

The Kansas City Star.

By Mail, Daily and Sunday, \$4.00 a Year The Weekly, One Year - - - 25 Cents The Weekly Kansas City Star Post go prepaid, 25 cents a year.

The Milano Route

TO Austin, San Antonio, Southwest Texas, and Mexico.

SANSA FE TO MILANO I. & G. N. R. R. To San Antonio

Wide Vestibled Pullman Sleepers and FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Ticket agents will tell you all about Time and Rates. W. S. KEENAN, General Passenger Agent, Galveston.

We please others in job printing, both in quality and price, and believe we can please you. Give us a trial.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbooks on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$2 a year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 207 F. St., Washington, U. C.

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



2 Fast Trains-2 DAILY

For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

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

Only Line Running Through Coches and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico AND California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Ticket Agents, General Agent, Dallas, Texas.

IF YOU WOULD TRAVEL to the EAST, NORTH or SOUTHEAST

in comfort, purchase your tickets via the



The BEST TIME, the BEST SERVICE, and the BEST connections are assured.

The only line operating PARLOR CAFÉ CARS (meals a la carte).

Pullman Sleepers, Elegant Wide Vestibuled FREE Chair Cars.

THE BEST ROUTE Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities of the North, East and Southeast.

For maps, time tables and other information, write your nearest Cotton Belt Agent, or S. G. WARNER, D. M. MORGAN, General Agent, Tyler, Tex., Ft. Worth, Tex.