

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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Clarendon, Texas, Mar. 23 1906.

It looks very much like the populists of Texas need a populist executive committee, especially a populist chairman.

Why don't men who are so stuck on Mr. Bryan for president go over to the only party whose nomination he will accept; that is the place for them.

The result of the Nebraska conventions is evidence enough that populists cannot consistently support Mr. Bryan. He was there in person and the platform was made in accordance with his wishes. It favors the greenbacks as they "now exist," with all their endless chain features. No populist believes in a coin redemption currency, and so far as we are concerned, we will never vote for an executive or law-maker who does. We have little patience with any man, set of men or party who pretend to oppose bonds and a money trust while favoring a system that is most easy in their production. The so-called national committee at Lincoln and the Nebraska convention at the same place exhibited their intolerance by excluding true populists and the party should rid itself of them at the first opportunity. When we quit the democratic party we did it with purely patriotic motives, and we do not propose to do any questionable, back-door work for either of the old parties now. When they become good enough for us to support we will go over openly and above board, acknowledge our past mistake and let the world know where we stand. Bradley and Tracy are doing and advocating the very thing now they vehemently condemned in '96. They have never explained why they changed. Will they do so?

The American Tobacco company discharged its entire list of 500 employees, men and women, last Friday in New York, and it will move its plant to its factories in Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Cincinnati and Lancaster, Pa. Manager Gordon of the factory said that the shutting down was on account of the expenses. "Labor is too expensive here," he said, "and we can get it cheaper in the other places."

Georgia has adopted the warehouse suggestion, but not in its populistic form. The last legislature of that state provided for bonded warehouses to be controlled by private parties or corporations, who must give security as provided by law for all its receipts. The farmer who wants to hold his produce for a rise can store such products and negotiate or buy with his receipts, which are the same as money. While the state is not the warehouseman, as suggested by the populists, yet the idea is a populist one. Whatever may be said of the "cranks," as they are called by their enemies, they have not lived together in vain.—Galveston News.

The "cranks" are coming thru all right. Whether the populist party ever succeeds or not, populist ideas will be the ideas of the entire civilized world one of these fine days.—Plaindealer.

Under British methods of raising revenue the extraordinary expenses of the Transvaal war fall heaviest upon the rich in the form of income and inheritance taxes. This is the reverse of our American method, which taxes consumption instead of wealth.—Farm & Ranch.

Reports from Dawson City say that little will be left of the Klondike metropolis after the homeward rush in May and June. Merchants are closing up their places of business and, instead of every building being crowded, "to let" signs are frequently seen. Business is dying, and most of the dealers are going to Nome.

A number of the leading republicans of Texas have inaugurated a movement looking to the nomination of E. H. R. Green, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, as Vice-President on the National ticket.

Waco has just completed a large auditorium and is working to secure the populist state convention.

Franchise Tax Knocked Out.

Last week at Austin Judge Frank Morris presiding, an opinion was rendered knocking out the franchise tax suits recently brought by the hundreds in this and other cities of the state, seeking to tax the franchise of railroads and other quasi public corporations.

The opinion is most elaborate, covering thirty typewritten pages and holds that the franchise of such corporations is not amendable to taxation as personal and real property. It is estimated that there are in the neighborhood of 3,500 such suits pending in the various cities of Texas, which will be affected by this opinion if sustained by the higher courts. Thus it is the "laws" that the legislators passed as being "in the interest of taxpayers" are ineffectual.

From Sheldon's Paper.

These are some of the pointed sentences in Mr. Sheldon's leading editorial on "Moral Issues": "There is no Lincoln for the temperance cause to write a proclamation of emancipation in declaring all souls free from the liquor bondage."

"We do not license murder, or theft, or arson, or perjury, for so much a year."

"The saloon is a gigantic evil. There is no other treatment of a sin except to take it away. There is no other remedy for an evil except to wipe it out."

"The Sermon on the Mount is the best textbook on the social problem ever printed."

"The Golden Rule and the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians are worth more as real solutions to all the perplexities of 'labor' and 'wages' and 'capital' and 'distribution' than all the volumes that men have written in the last twenty-five years."

After Mr. Sheldon gets through running that newspaper as Christ would run it, why not let him go to Washington and run the government a week on the same plan? If he should do so, the Tribune wants to wager a small amount that the first thing he does will be to get him a bunch of horse whips, go in the capitol and wear the pantaloons off of about nine-tenths of the members of congress. Christ did the same thing in the temple at Jerusalem.—Austin Tribune.

We have received the initial number of the Altus News established by Judge Orr, of Vernon. Altus has two other papers, and all think the town is to be a railroad metropolis.

Government For the People.

Sheldon's paper contained the following from Frank Parson's a writer in Boston: Mr. Henry D. Loyd, who has recently returned from New Zealand, and is now writing a book about it, calls it the "World's Experiment Station." In social science, the Liberals of New Zealand, who have for several years controlled the Government, have acted on the fundamental principles:

First, that all legislation should be in the interest of the people as a whole, and not in the interest of any class as against the whole; and, second, that large amounts of property in few hands are contrary to the public interest.

They have made it a definite purpose that there should be no millionaires and no paupers in the country. And they have succeeded so well that the movement toward concentration of wealth, which was in full swing some years ago had ceased to exist as a factor in national life, and the tide has been turned toward wealth diffusion and the enrichment of the entire community.

Here follow at length the land laws of New Zealand, with the following summing up of results: The net results have been the diffusion of wealth, elevation of labor, purification of government, substantial freedom from the evils of private monopoly, wonderful prosperity and the turning of the tide of population from the city to the country. The holdings of land have increased 60 per cent, while the population has risen 21 per cent. Instead of one man in four being a holder of farming land, as was the case ten years ago, one man in every two is now such a holder. The employment agencies, co-operative public works, national railways, telegraphs, land laws, progressive taxation of incomes, the eight-hour day and compulsory arbitration have done much for the elevation of labor and the equalization of wealth.

Better industrial conditions, civil service reforms, woman suffrage and direct nomination by the voters have gone far toward achieving a really honest and efficient government by and for the people; a government that legislates for man and not for the dollar; that judges the desirability of laws by their effect on the great body of the people rather than by their effect on capital; that aims to free from every burden the wealth it is good for a man to possess and puts the burdens on overwealth; that aims to solve, and has gone far toward solving, the all-important problems of the just distribution of wealth and the equalization of opportunity, education, power and comfort.

He Pooled the Surgeons.
All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best in the world. Surest Pile cure on earth. 25c a box at Ramsey's Drug Store.

Additional Convention Cattle Sales.
Among the cattle sales made at the stock show are the following: Richard Walsh sold to Horace Adams of Maple Hill, Kan., 4000 head of the famous "J A" 2-year-olds, at \$30 a head. Delivery next October. Also to Griswell & Hodge 1000 yearling heifers of the "J A" brand at \$20.

O. H. Nelson sold 75 head of Hereford bulls to James Phillips of South Dakota at private but good terms. Materson & Collinson of Knox county sold to the American Pastoral company, W. J. Clark, manager, 2000 yearlings at \$20 a head. The cattle go to the buyers' ranch in Childress county.

John Shelton made the following purchases of yearlings: From White & Swearingin, 1800 head of the "O X" brand; from Love & Perkins, Big Springs, 1500 head; from Bush & Tillar, 800 head; from Charles Coppinger, 600 head; from John Slaughter, 1200 head. Terms are private, but the prices are understood to be about the same as those paid last year.

The Secretary of the Interior has promulgated an order which reduces the royalty on coal in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from ten cents on screen coal to eight cents on mine run. It is stated that the nations will lose nothing by this change and that it is more satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Social Democrat Platform.

The social democrats who nominated E. V. Debs and Job Harriman at their national convention for president and vice-president, adopted the following platform:

1. Revision of our antiquated federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to full and complete control of government by all the people, irrespective of sex.
2. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.
3. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone, all means of transportation, communication, water works, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.
4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and all other mines; also all oil and gas wells.
5. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
6. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of a large number of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
7. All useful inventions to be free to all, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.
8. Labor legislation to be made national instead of local, and international where possible.
9. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.
10. Equal civil and political rights for men and women and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
11. The adoption of the initiative and referendum and the right to recall of representatives by the voters.
12. Abolition of war, as far as the United States is concerned and the introduction of international arbitration instead.

PANHANDLE NEWS.

Ed E. Wood has bought the Childress City Meat Market and will make Childress his future home. He has closed out his Clarendon business.—Childress Budget.

Dr. Wands has received word from head quarters to vaccinate all railroad hands at this place. A case of smallpox is reported on Buck creek.—Memphis Leader.

After April 1st the Panhandle "flyer" will run daily and Sunday. This will be a big improvement in the service as well as giving us a Sunday mail from both east and west.—Higgins News.

An examining trial in Justice Wright's court, of the parties charged with cutting J. B. Pope's fence, resulted in the holding of A. W. Hendrix in a \$700 bond, and Bowerman and Hughes were released without bail.—Hall Co. News.

Last Saturday Squire Wright held a court of inquiry regarding the reports of gambling and of a "blind tiger" being in town. About 50 persons were examined but nothing was found out that would prove the reports to be true. Some people think the investigation should satisfy all minds that nothing of the kind exists, while others, no doubt continue to believe that all is not as it should be.—Memphis Leader.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home. We keep a bottle open all the time and whenever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARBLE, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For sale by Ramsey.

THE SHELDON ISSUE.

His Charge of the Topeka Capital Ended After Six Days.
Topeka, March 19.—The Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital was brought to a successful close Saturday afternoon. Financially the issue was a success in every sense of the word, but otherwise it



REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.
was after Mr. Sheldon's own ideas and did not come up to the standard of journals of its class as to news, especially sensational items, but as a moral newspaper, strictly speaking, it was first-class.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

U. S. Bratton was nominated by the Republicans for congress from the Fifth Arkansas district.
The Republican state convention of Alabama will meet at Montgomery on April 19.
Charles Humphries, a negro, was shot to death at Phenix City, Ala., for attempted assault.
Two sons of Eugene Ferrin, aged 9 and 3 years, burned to death at Alfred, N. Y.
J. S. Mills was killed near Eagle Pass, Tex., while coupling cars. Mills lived at Jonesboro, Tex.
Henry Faust was killed by a well coming in on him at Deming, N. M.
R. M. Means of Whitesboro, resigned as secretary of the Texas State Epworth league, and O. K. Ragdale of Dallas, was appointed in his place.
The Texas Central railroad has been extended from Albany to Stamford in Jones county.
A milling and elevator company has been chartered at Lott, Tex.
Temple, Tex., has a new compress company. Capital stock \$80,000.
J. W. Purcell of McKinney, Tex., sold to the Denison cotton mills 140 bales of cotton at 9 1/2 cents.
The cornerstone of the new Baptist church at Farmersville, Tex. was laid by Masons.
The Methodists at Terrell, Tex., has let the contract to build a church for \$10,000.
At Laredo, Tex., \$10,000 will be spent in improving the telephone system there.
Mrs. Lida Graycraft, the largest woman in Indiana, died at Kokomo. She weighed 550 pounds and was 32 years old.
Judge Walter L. Miller, the distinguished jurist, died at Abbeville, S. C.
The unveiling of the Venus statue at Raleigh, N. C., been postponed from May 20 to July 4.
A colony of 400 Missouri farmers will settle on the Concho river in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico.
Andrew Bolter, the noted entomologist, is dead at Chicago, Ills.
In a friendly boxing bout at Santa Cruz, Cal., Frank Cass was killed.
Dr. W. H. Temple who was shot at Lawrenceville, Va., by Rev. J. E. Reddick, is dead.
The peach crop was partially injured in Georgia by the last cold spell.
C. P. Huntington has purchased more property at Galveston, Tex., for his railroad and steamship lines. For three blocks he gave \$112,500.
Travelers' Protective association will meet at Austin, Tex., on April 6.
One case of blackleg has occurred in a herd of cattle near Denton, Tex.
Judge B. F. Willis, a pioneer Missouri lawyer, died at Kansas City.
A negro was taken from jail at Marietta, Ga., and fatally shot by a mob.
Work on the new cotton mill at Corsicana, Texas, will begin as soon as the directors select a site.
There is a movement on foot to establish a knitting mill at Denison, Tex.
A National bank is a possibility at Petty, Tex.
The Texas and Pacific railroad will build a handsome depot at Weatherford, Tex.
The new sanitarium at Marlin, Tex., has been finished and turned over to the owners.
The citizens of Marlin, Tex., have contracted for a railroad to that place from Calvert.
Kansas will have a big exposition in 1904 in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary. It will probably be located at Topeka.
Oil has been found in paying quantities in Mexico.
The Port Gibson compress and 2000 bales of cotton burned at Port Gibson, Miss.
Joe Beaver, 4 years old, was burned to death in his father's barn near Ward, Tex. It is supposed he set fire to the barn.
Thomas Pooley shot to death Thomas Littlejohn, his son-in-law, at Butte, Mont., and an accidental shot killed Littlejohn's wife.
More deaths from the bubonic plague have occurred in New South Wales and Australia.

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MARRIAGE HIGH.

Denison, Tex., March 17.—All ambitious white men who had an idea that the best way to a fortune was to marry a Chickasaw belle and secure an allotment of rich, Chickasaw land, will be much disappointed over the new law that is now in effect.

The law provides that all young white men who desire to marry Chickasaw girls must first prove that they are of good moral character and must pay a marriage license fee to the Chickasaw Nation in the sum of \$1000. This will keep many of them from marrying, but those who prefer half a loaf to no loaf at all, will still go on to the territory, select a bride, bring her to Texas and marry her under the Texas laws. He will then be privileged to select an allotment of approximately 500 acres of good land, half the amount he might have secured had he been married under the Chickasaw law. Then, of course, if he takes up an allotment for himself, he must put up a bonus of \$2 an acre for his allotment, which the new Chickasaw law means. The fact that he has to prove himself of good moral character is the strong point of the bill.

Mr. McKinley has just sent the law back with his approval and it is now in operation.

It does not cost any more to raise full blooded stock than half breeds and inferior scrubs, writes A. P. Barrett in The American Cultivator. The only difference in the cost is the initial purchase. The full blooded naturally costs several times as much as the inferior animal, but in the end one such animal may prove cheaper than three or four of the scrubs. The farmer who starts in with the idea and buys only a few blooded stock as he can afford it, increasing his herd gradually, may find in the end that he is in a much better position than his neighbor, who buys any sort of cattle simply because they are cheap. The reason why more do not start in with this idea is because they have the erroneous belief that it costs more to maintain the blooded stock. This is not true at all, for the fine cattle do not require more food or better surroundings than should be given to every farm animal that is worth anything. If the farmer's style of keeping cattle is to neglect them and let them practically shift for themselves, the scrub stock may be better suited to his purpose, for the half wild animals are undoubtedly harder than the well bred ones, and they will be able to pick up a living much better on a cold, cheerless and almost foodless range. But where the animals are kept carefully according to modern ideas of cattle raising, with sufficient food to nourish them and proper shelter and protection, the blooded animals are just as cheap to support as the poorest scrub.

Fashion in Pigs.
The fashionable pig of 50 years ago was a more animated bladder of lard, very pretty to look upon, but of no practical use but for the furnishing of fat with which to fry fish, says the Chicago Record. This craze for short snouted, fat backed pigs continued for many years, and the United States produced fat salted pork and lard so much below prices in England that only the longer and leaner of the English fat pigs could be profitably converted into bacon. Germany and subsequently Sweden and Denmark entered the lists as bacon curers, and the keen competition drove the English curers to change their methods. Breeders of repute began to produce pure bred pigs of the bacon type and succeeded so well in combining length and breadth of frame with a large proportion of lean meat that in all the English country districts the change in the anatomy of bacon producing flocks was marked and the industry began once more to be generally prosperous. The English supremacy in bacon production is again being challenged by both Danes and Canadians, who are securing a considerable proportion of the best trade.

Dr. Jameson.
This is a picture of Dr. Jameson, whose raid into the Transvaal a few years ago resulted so disastrously to his command. Seventeen of his men were killed and 40 wounded. The remainder were captured by Commandant T. A. Cronje.

For all pulmonary troubles Ballard's Horehound Syrup, taken in the early stages, proves a certain and sure specific. It is equally effective in croup and whooping cough, and if used in season prevents the further development of consumption. Price 25 and 50 cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.

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