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Advertising rates on application.

Vol. 10.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY MARCH 26, 1898.

No. 2

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Clarendon, Tex.

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Satisfaction given in neat, accurate
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eases of women and children.
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sociation.

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By renewing within the next thirty days we
will send you the INDUSTRIAL WEST and Texas
Stock and Farm Journal, one year for \$1.25;
two papers for the price of one. Texas Stock
and Farm Journal is a big weekly and is the
leading Texas exponent of diversified agricul-
ture. Improved Stock and Stock Farming
are the two papers which can be seen at our office.

THE
THROUGH
CAR
LINE
TO
ST. LOUIS
AND MEMPHIS
WITH DIRECT CONNECTIONS
FOR POINTS
NORTH EAST
SOUTHEAST
THE BEST ROUTE
TO
CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE
& EASTERN CITIES
S. G. WARNER,
Genl. Passenger Agent,
Tyler, Tex.
A. A. GLISSON,
Trav. Passenger Agt.,
Fl. Worth, Tex.

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S. G. WARNER,
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A. A. GLISSON,
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Fl. Worth, Tex.

Come See West Texas.
We are anxious to build up Western
Texas and commencing at once and
continuing until April 30th, we will sell
to all comers from Ft. Worth and sta-
tions East, including Alexandria, La.,
round trip tickets to Abilene, Pecos and
stations intermediate, and to Eddy and
Roswell, New Mexico at rate of one and
one-third fares for the trip; tickets
good 30 days from date of sale.
This will be the best time of the year to
see Western Texas and you ought to
take advantage of the opportunity.
See nearest Ticket Agent for further
information, or address E. P. Turner,
General Passenger Agent, T. & P. R'y.,
Dallas, Texas.

H. D. RAMSEY,
Dealer in
DRUGS,
Toilet Articles,
Stationery,
and
SCHOOL BOOKS.
WINDOW GLASS
AND PUTTY.
White Lead, Pure
Lined Oil and
Mixed Paints.

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

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

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

The governor's proclamation con-
cerning the new school text books,
giving the prices, will be found on
our inside page. You will find quite
a reduction from old prices.

EVERY trust in existence in this
country was given birth by either
the republican or democratic parties.
To talk of abolishing trusts without
destroying the power that creates
them is the veriest of bosh.

The Fort Worth & Denver road is
making some much needed improve-
ment. The Fort Worth Register
says at the shops there are a number
of engines and cars being repaired,
besides other work that is going on
in the shops. Two of the engines
are completely dismantled and are
being thoroughly overhauled from
one end to the other, inside and out-
side. The locomotives of the road
are soon to be equipped with air
brakes in accordance with the order
of the inter-state commerce com-
mission. For this purpose air brake
equipments for thirty engines have
been ordered in the north, and will
be put on at the company's shops at
Fort Worth. A contract has been
made with L. B. Menefee & Co., of
that city, for 90,000 ties, the aggre-
gate cost being over \$31,000. The
ties will be used in repairs on the
road all along the line, wherever
needed.

It is said now the Maine disaster
report will be submitted to Congress.
Monday, together with a message
from the President.

The People's Forum, by J. S.
Bradley, at Waco, is second to none
in the country. It is populist to
the core, yet not vindictive. It is
handsomely printed and will surely
make its mark.

Hon. J. N. Browning made his
formal announcement in the Dallas
News of Thursday for lieutenant-governor,
subject to the democratic party.
Of course, if a democrat is to pluck
the plum, then let us have Jim
Browning.

It was the "boomer" that went off
and slandered the country. It is
the stayers who have redeemed it's
reputation and given it an ir-
reproachable character, even equal to
that of Caesar's wife. It is the stay-
er who has caused all eyes to turn
toward the plains as the Promised
Land.—Amarillo Real Republic.

A Negro, But Answers Correctly.
One of the most interesting defi-
nitions of Congress that has yet been
given is found in the printed testi-
mony in the Jones-Catchings contest
for a seat in the present House of
Representatives. Alexander Gates,
a colored witness for the contestant,
was asked: "What is the Congress?"
A.—Congress is the people. Q.—
What is the Congress? A.—Con-
gress is Congress. Q.—What are
the duties of Congress? A.—Well,
they make speeches and powwows,
and plays cards and gets drunk, and
rides on the trains, and draws salari-
es. That is all I see in the papers."
—New York Tribune.

While there is much talk of things
military and naval, some one might
explain how on one day the gun is
tested and shoots through all kinds
of armor and on the next day the
armor is tested and is impenetrable.
Same gun, same armor. The govern-
ment buys both as satisfactory.
—Vernon Globe.

Knowledge From Experience.
Don't be alarmed if we get into
war with Spain. There'll be no Con-
gressmen or millionaires get killed.
No body will get hurt on either side
but the poor devils who will do all
the killing, and get all the killing.
It will be the rich man's war, but the
poor man's fight. It has ever been
thus in the world's history, and al-
though millions of poor fools have
been killed, yet there are still mil-
lions of others ready and anxious to
kill and be killed. We are not a
gwine this time.—Real Republic.

It is currently asserted in the news
papers that the indebtedness of Spain
has now reached the enormous sum
of \$900,000,000—that her bonds can
be bought at sixty cents on the dol-
lar—that American syndicates are in-
vestigating largely in these bonds,
calculating that the United States
will take them at par and turn them
back upon Spain in paying the pur-
chase price for the freedom of Cuba.
If such considerations have any thing
to do in "agging" on a war with
Spain, every guilty traitor to human-
ity ought to be hanged by the neck
until he is dead. As all this may be,
we are satisfied that the greatest
menace to the liberties and well be-
ing of our nation is not in prospec-
tive wars with other nations, but in
the aggressive, far-sighted scheming
of the "money power." Their plans
are laid so adroitly and so far in
advance, that when the consummation
comes there seems no connection be-
tween their long-laid schemes and
passing events, and there is no re-
dress from the overwhelming conse-
quences.—Word & Works.

The Ohio river is on a rampage.

Resolutions and Platform of Georgia Populists.

The following is a complete copy
of the platform, as adopted by the
state convention:

Taxation of the state having under
democratic administration, increased
more than 100 per cent since the
republican administration of R. B.
Bullock, notwithstanding the taxa-
ble property of the state has doubled
in value since 1879; we pledge our-
selves, if placed in power, to reduce
the present high rate of taxation
without a reduction in the pensions
or common school funds.

Resolved by this convention of the
populists of Georgia, That as a polit-
ical party, we are without a national
chairman, and call upon the national
committee to remedy the evil at the
earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That we indorse the ac-
tion of the Nashville conference, and
the action of the reorganization com-
mittee at St. Louis, January 12th,
and favor a national convention to
be held July 4, 1898, and we protest
against all fusion and urge thorough
reorganization of our party along the
most progressive and advanced lines.

PLATFORM.

1. We indorse the St. Louis plat-
form.

2. Civilization, to say nothing of
religion, has entered up judgment of
condemnation against barrooms.

The public conscience revolts at
the license system, which fosters the
saloon and generates its manifold
evils in consideration of revenue that
pays less than a tithe of the public
burdens it entails. It is monopolistic
and essentially immoral. We favor
the passage of an anti-barroom
bill which shall close the barrooms at
once, which shall make secure the
local prohibition already obtained
and provide for the sale of intoxicat-
ing liquors, otherwise than in bar-
rooms under public control.

3. We emphatically condemn the
convict law passed by the legislature
of 1897, as being the enactment of a
system more iniquitous than the old
lease act.

We believe that the state herself
should keep possession of her prison-
ers and should employ them upon
the public roads, and not allow them
brought in competition with free la-
bor, and that reformatories be estab-
lished for juvenile criminals.

4. We declare in favor of im-
proving and extending the public
school system to the end that all our
people can receive a good common
school education. We favor the fur-
nishing of primary school books by
the state to avoid the burdens put
upon our people by the frequent
changes of text books. We also
favor the payment of teachers
monthly.

5. We emphatically condemn the
practice of late becoming so preva-
lent of public officers accepting free
passes from railroad corporations
and franks from telegraph and ex-
press companies. We intend this
condemnation to apply to the execu-
tive, legislative and judicial branches
of our national and state govern-
ment.

6. We condemn lynching and de-
mand of our public servants the rigid
enforcement of our laws against this
barbarous practice.

7. We demand that all public of-
ficers be elected by the people. We
favor the election of the judges and
solicitors of the state by the people
residing in the respective judicial
circuits, and that said judges and
solicitors must be residents of said
judicial circuits. We pledge our-
selves to secure an amendment of the
constitution of the state which shall
provide for the election of these of-
ficers on state ticket by nominations
secured by political conventions pro-
ductive of partizanship in our ju-
diciary.

We denounce the present fee sys-
tem and demand that all public of-
ficials where practicable be placed
upon salaries proportionate to the
depressed financial condition from
which the laborers of the country
suffer.

We declare for a free ballot and a
fair count, and pledge ourselves to
the enactment of laws securing this
to every legal voter.

10. We favor the continuance of
pensions to needy and deserving
confederate soldiers and to the wid-
ows of confederate soldiers.

11. We favor an amendment to
the constitution of this state pro-
viding for the initiative and referen-
dum and the imperative mandate in
legislation.

Texas-Colorado Chautauqua Goes to Boulder.

Eli A. Hirshfield, assistant gen-
eral passenger agent of the Denver,
and secretary of the Texas-Colorado
Chautauqua, is back to Fort Worth
from Colorado, where he received
from a number of Colorado cities
propositions for the location of the
Chautauqua. After considering them
all, Mr. Hirshfield decided to accept
the one made by Boulder, and locate
on the Batchelder tract of eighty
acres lying just west of the Colorado
State University. This land was do-
nated to the association by Boulder's
proposition, and to secure it that
city will issue bonds to the amount
of \$20,000 with which to purchase
the land, fence it in and erect initial
buildings, consisting of a tabernacle
with a seating capacity of 6000, a
large dining hall with a capacity for
seating 500 people at a time, and a
camp, which will be principally of
tents with smooth wooden floors.

The summer climate of Boulder is
splendidly adapted to camping out.
The city will also spend about \$5000
additional in watering the grounds.
The people of the place have so
much confidence in the Chautauqua
that an electric street car line is al-
ready projected to run directly to the
grounds.

In selecting Boulder Mr. Hirsh-
field was influenced considerably that
the altitude of the place, 5300 feet,
is a proper one for people from tide
water countries.

The assembly will open on July 4,
and the opening will be a genuine
celebration of the glorious Fourth,
with Henry Waterson as the orator
of the day. The summer school will
open July 1 and run five or six
weeks. There will be a kindergarten
school for children on the grounds
and a kindergarten training school
for teachers.

Negotiations are now pending for
150 voices from the great Mormon
choir at Salt Lake.

In the local option election for
Jack county Saturday the pros car-
ried the county by 336 majority.

Asberry Howard was found dead
in a dug out southeast of Quanah the
first of the week, shot through the
body. It is not known whether from
murder or suicide.

The heaviest deal ever said to be
made at Midland by one party was
the sale by Geo. D. Elliott of that
city to Dan Waggoner of Decatur.
He sold to Mr. Waggoner 15,000
twos and threes at \$22.20 and \$27-
50 respectively. About \$400,000
changed hands.

In their anxiety to get off to Klon-
dike a lot of people set off from San
Francisco Monday in an old rotten
ship which wrecked before going far
and from 12 to 20 passengers are
supposed to be lost.

Most of the cities of Germany own
and operate their own electric light
companies.

The April Number of The Delin- cator

is called the Spring Number, and as a
Woman's magazine appeals to cultivated
tastes as pre-eminently the model of the
highest excellence in fashionable inter-
est and literary charm. The latest de-
velopments in Dress, the Seasonable
Fabrics, Preferred Garnitures and Ac-
cessories are depicted and described in
the usual faultless manner. Children
and Their Ways, The Return of the
Prodigal, Domestic Subjects, Trans-
forming An Old Farm House, A Liter-
ary Detective Bureau, The Common Ills
of Life, Hangings for the Lectern, Desk
or Pulpit, Children's Drills and Tab-
leaux, At Arden House, Social Obser-
vances, Almonds in the Kitchen, Do-
mestic Science, When Cleaning House
and the Housekeepers' Department pro-
vide much of interest. Fashionable
Modes of dressing for the Hair is an up-
to-date treatment of the subject. The
Tea-Table by Edna Witherspoon, For
the Children, The Latest Books, Knit-
ting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc.,
add an abundance of attractive fea-
tures.

Pithy Points Paraphrased.

(Contributed.)
Christ will not stay long where he
is not wanted.

It is hard to convince some peo-
ple that a thing can be wrong if it
looks harmless.

There are two men whom the
devil likes to hear pray in the church,
the hypocrite and the man who won't
pay his debts.

The devil gets a great deal of help
from the church member who is
stingy.

The devil's greatest weapons are
his half-truths, and his perversions
of the truth.

We need not only to know the
language of Scripture, but to under-
stand the meaning and legitimate ap-
plication of it.

We have no right to create dan-
ger, and expect Providence to shield
us from it.

When we violate organic condi-
tions of health, we need not expect
some miracle of restoration.

Hall County.

LAKEVIEW Mar. 21.—Here I am
again and everything is moving along
very smoothly in this part. The farm-
ers are very busy preparing and
planting their spring crops. We are
needing rain; there was a very good
rain over the river last week, also at
Newlin, and considerable hail with it.

Rev. John Wallace, of Memphis,
who has been pasturing his cattle and
horses with A. J. Kinard for the
past two months moved the same to
his pasture near Wellington in Col-
linsworth county last Saturday.

Lakeview Union Sabbath school
met Sunday and had good atten-
dance.

Rev. John Wallace preached at
Twin Buttes Sunday evening; had
good congregation.

Mr. Poke Payne living in the Lake-
view settlement is repairing his
house and fixing up much about his
place. I guess Mr. Payne will be a
fixture here in the future.

Mr. Laban Karnes of Newlin was
up in the Lakeview settlement Sun-
day. There seems to be special at-
traction for Mr. Karnes up here, but
that is right, come again Laban.

Mr. W. W. Orr, went to Memphis
today and bought his year's supply
of flour. He paid \$2.55 per 100 for
Chillicothe blue seal. Flour seems
to be advancing in price and if Uncle
Sam and Spain gets into a little
scrap flour may get to be flour in the
future.

There was a very sudden death oc-
curred near Newlin last Tuesday. A
young lady by the name of Powell
who was attending school at Newlin
returned home complaining of having
sick headache. She took her seat in
a chair but had only sit there a few
minutes when she fell over on the
bed and her father ran to her and to
his surprise she was dead. She was
a girl of about fifteen, so we can see
the young die as well as the old.

NESTER.

Claude Locals.

CLAUDE, Tex., Mar. 24, 1898.—
Not much news this week. The cold
snap has very seriously injured our
prospect for fruit and a communica-
tion from the Cross Timber belt says
there won't be enough peaches in
that country to make a pie. That is
very bad news as this part of the
country depended on that locality for
a large portion of this fruit.

Mr. Mitchell of Missouri is here
instructing the members of the ma-
sonic order in the unwritten work of
the order. He talks of establishing a
Boarding School at this point if
sufficient encouragement is given.
This would be a great help to our
town and we hope our people will see
that he gets the necessary encourage-
ment.

G. G. Willingham, agent of the
Denver Road at Washburn, was mix-
ing with our people yesterday even-
ing. He came down to attend the
masonic school.

Mrs. T. J. Davis and Master Roy
are visiting relatives at Clarendon
this week.

Mrs. J. B. Williams, of Clarendon
visited her sister, Mrs. Jno. Goris,
this week.

A new Dentist arrived in town a
few days ago and is doing consider-
able work.

In spite of all the show and blow
of trumpets and shooting of big guns
the Santa Fe trains are still stopping
at Panhandle instead of Amarillo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Ellis arrived
home last night from Denison where
they were married a few days ago.

PATR.

GENERAL NOTES.

An old Roman tub well has been discovered at Silchester. It is in a comparatively perfect state of preservation, though nearly 2000 years have elapsed since it was made.

The St. Louis Star says: "A Kentucky girl has written a book and kisses every man who buys one. The parity between the book and the kiss is never established, for the former is never perused." Only the girl's lips are red, it is presumed.

The University of Texas has sent out the past week a fifty-two page catalogue of the State School of Methods, a State Summer Normal of high grade and the summer school of the University of Texas. These three schools will open in the university buildings on June 6 with a faculty of twenty-eight professors in charge. Courses of study are offered in all subjects required for a first grade and permanent certificate, besides special courses in Latin, French, German, Spanish, English, mathematics, chemistry, physics, psychology and child study. At the close of the school, examinations will be offered for an attendance of 1000. A catalogue may be obtained by addressing Prof. W. S. Sutton, principal of the three schools, or John A. Lomax, secretary and treasurer.

Kansas and Texas Rabbits.

An interesting, not to say instructive, discussion is in progress between the citizens of Kansas and the citizens of Texas on the subject of the comparative merits of their jack rabbits. It is well known that both Kansas and Texas are among the foremost jack rabbit producers in the world and it is natural that each should be proud of its own breed. Therefore, it is unnecessary to add that the controversy is animated even to the point of warmth.

The Texans claim their rabbits possess several points of superiority over the Kansas rabbit. Among these are the greater feet and stronger haunches, thus enabling the Texas rabbit to outjump not only the Kansas rabbit, but any other rabbit on earth.

The Kansas folk freely grant these points of so-called advantages in the Texas rabbit and then proceed to depreciate them. What matters an inch or so in a rabbit's foot? they ask; or an ounce or so on its haunches? These are insignificant when compared with the many higher points of superiority owned by the rabbit of Kansas.

The force of the Kansas argument is manifest when it says the Kansas rabbit has the largest mouth, larger whiskers and can make the more noise. It must be admitted by the impartial that the Kansas rabbit seems to outclass his Texas brother—if he is going to live in Kansas.

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas has taken a hand in the discussion and he shows the Texas rabbit to be the peer of all rabbits. "The Texas rabbit," says the Lone Star oracle, "is but little removed from man in point of intelligence. He assists in work about the farms and we look for him to cast his ballot in a few years. No Kansas jack can hope to reach such heights."

The ex-governor evidently overlooks a large and well known fact about the habits, usages and customs of the Kansas rabbit. Out there the rabbit attends conventions and is sometimes nominated for office. His big mouth, long whiskers and capacity for noise win him recognition in Kansas, where such points are not overlooked. It is moreover, a zoological fact, first remarked by Charles Darwin, we believe, that a Kansas rabbit must be able to make a big noise if he expects to be heard. We shall look for further installments of the controversy with more than usual interest.—Chicago News.

"Smock" Marriage.

A Bangor lawyer attending court in the ancient town of Wiscasset went rummaging recently in the colonial court records of the place, and in the course of his reading ran across the official registration of a "smock" marriage. Not knowing what sort of marriage that was, he looked further, and got considerably light upon a custom that prevailed in England a century ago, and also to some extent in the American colonies.

Smock marriages were weddings where the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise. The reason of such a garb was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he could be held liable for her indebtedness if he received her with any of her property; and, also, that if a woman married a man who was in debt his creditors could not take her property to satisfy their claims if he received nothing from her.

In England there was at least one case where the bride was clothed puris naturalibus while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but finding nothing in the rubric that would excuse him from exercising his functions, he married the pair.

To carry out the law fully, as the people understand it, the ceremony should always have been performed in the Birmingham church. But, modestly forbidding, various expedients were used to accomplish the desired

purpose and yet avoid the undesirable features. Sometimes the bride stood in a closet and put her hand through a hole in the door; sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side; again she wound about her a white sheet furnished for the purpose by the bridegroom, and sometimes she stood in her chemise or smock. Eventually in Essex county, at least all immorality was avoided by the bridegroom's furnishing to the bride all the clothes she wore, retaining title to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might prove the fact in case he was sued for any debts she might have contracted. A marriage of this kind occurred at Bradford in 1733.

It is noted by the same writer that in all cases of smock marriages that have come to his knowledge the brides have been widows.

It is thought that during the reign of George III there were many smock marriages in Maine, then a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay—chiefly in Lincoln and York counties, or in the territory which is now so known. There is nothing to show that the practice outlived the revolution. In Maine, up to 1852, a husband was liable for debts of his wife contracted before marriage, and no such subterfuge as the smock marriage could relieve him.

Stock Notes

Heel flies are becoming a great nuisance in the Panhandle, and greatly interfere with the fattening of stock, as they keep the cattle on the move perpetually.

It is stated that Amarillo is now the largest shipping point for cattle in the panhandle and has the further merit of being the largest original depot for the shipment of cattle in the world.

The stockmen of the panhandle are thinking of exhibiting a car of thoroughbred cattle at the Omaha exposition next June. They believe it will be the greatest advertisement that their section ever had.

The Santa Fe has made requisition for 4000 stable cars to be delivered as soon as possible to transfer stock to points both above and below the quarantine line for the transportation of which contracts have already been signed.

Many Arizona cattle are now being transferred from that territory to Texas and New Mexico ranges. Eddy county, N. M., has received a number herds, Claib Merchants and J. H. Parramore of Abilene had shipped in many from their big range in the San Simon valley near Tucson.

A large deal was made a few days since between a syndicate of Chicago capitalists and the owners of the great "Lopez Hacienda" in Northern Mexico. The ranch consisted of 1,500,000 acres and was stocked with 20,000 head of cattle, 5000 horses as well as goats, sheep and other stock. The price paid was \$800,000.

Clarendon: Grass about Clarendon is becoming green and the promise for a very early spring is excellent. The crop of calves will be larger this season than ever before, for all classes of stock cattle, thoroughbreds and common, are in exceptionally fine order. The planting of kafir corn this year will cover a large acreage. The farmers rather anticipate a hard winter for 1898 and 1899 and are taking measures for the storing of plenty of forage for their stock.

Fort Worth: An expert on cattle statistics states that of the 50,000 head of cattle thus far fed in Texas this season, something over 75 per cent has been sent to the northern markets. Of the number now at the different mills and feeding points the percentage for shipment north will be even greater. It would appear from these figures that Texas beefs were growing in favor and that they were not classed among "rough meats," as they were a short time since.

Stockmen predict that the demand for feeders will be greater this spring than for many years past. Kansas, Oklahoma and the territory have still an unusually large supply of corn on hand, enough in fact to feed double the number of cattle now feeding there. Farmers are consequently anxious to feed stock and utilize their last year's surplus to make room for the new crop in their cribs and bins.

There are almost 400 mineral springs in the United States.

FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 6, 1896.

Dear Sirs:—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the Kitchen Queen Baking Powder, purchased in the market. It belongs to the most healthful and efficient class of baking powders manufactured.

Those baking powders are best which—
(1) Keep best.
(2) Give off most regularly the largest amount of leavening gas.
(3) Leave less residual matter in the bread, and this of the most healthful kind.

I have carefully compared the "KITCHEN QUEEN" with the leading baking powders on the market. None surpass it on any of these points and it is superior to many.

I take pleasure in saying, by way of encouragement to Texas manufacturers and for the benefit of the consuming public, that the Kitchen Queen Baking Powder is as near an ideal baking powder as has ever come to my notice. Respectfully,
IRA CARLETON CHASE, A. B.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,
School of Medical Department, Fort Worth University.

IN REGARD TO SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Governor Issues His School Text Book Proclamation.

The governor has issued the following school text book proclamation: To the people of Texas:

Whereas, the twenty-fifth legislature at its regular session, which convened in the city of Austin on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1897, and adjourned on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1897, by an act approved June 10, A. D. 1897, provided that the state board of education, together with the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of Sam Houston normal institute and the attorney general, shall constitute a state text book board for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of text books for the use of the public free schools of this state and for the further purpose of executing the provisions of said act, said books when so selected to be used for a period of not less than five (5) years from the date of their adoption, and said books to include the following branches of study to-wit: Spelling, reading, English language lessons and grammar, geography, arithmetic, the elements of physiology and hygiene, history of the United States and history of the state of Texas and a graded system of writing books; and

Whereas, said board, immediately upon the taking effect of said act and as required by the provisions thereof, advertised for bids from publishers of school text books for furnishing said books to the public free schools of this state, and under the requirements of said act appointed a commission consisting of five (5) persons engaged in the school business as teachers for the purpose of examining, in executive session all books sent to the state text book board as samples upon which bids were based; and

Whereas, bids embracing all the series of books named in said act were submitted to the state text book board, and after said commission had made report to the board under seal, as required by said act, upon the merits of the said books, irrespective of price, said board opened said bids and said report for the purpose of considering the same; and

Whereas, the said state text book board has duly and carefully considered said report, together with the bids made by the publishers, taking into consideration the subject matter, material, style, binding, mechanical excellence and price of said books, and has adopted books and awarded contracts for furnishing the same, to be used in the public free schools of this state for a period of five (5) years from and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1898, said publishers and the books to be furnished by each and the prices thereof being as follows (in cents at retail and exchange):

- Woodward & Tiernan Printing company, St. Louis, Mo.:
 - Rand McNally's elementary geography, 42 cents retail, 21 cents exchange.
 - Rand McNally's grammar school geography, 81 cents retail, 42 cents exchange.
 - Rand McNally's fourth reader, 35 cents retail, 17 cents exchange.
 - Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York: Lessons in physiology, first book, 40 cents retail, 24 cents exchange.
 - Lessons in physiology, second book, 80 cents retail, 40 cents exchange.
 - D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, Mass.: Sutton & Kimbrough's lower arithmetic boards, 24 cents retail, 12 cents exchange.
 - Sutton & Kimbrough's lower arithmetic, cloth, 30 cents retail, 15 cents exchange.
 - Sutton & Kimbrough's higher arithmetic, boards, 40 cents retail, 20 cents exchange.
 - Sutton & Kimbrough's higher arithmetic, cloth, 50 cents retail, 25 cents exchange.
 - Hyde's Practical Lesson in English, boards, 22 cents retail, 11 cents exchange.
 - Hyde's practical English grammar, boards, 35 cents retail, 18 cents exchange.
 - Benson's practical speller, book 1, 15 cents retail, 8 cents exchange.
 - Benson's practical speller, book 2, 15 cents retail, 8 cents exchange.
 - Benson's practical speller, complete, boards, 20 cents retail, 10 cents exchange.
 - Ginn & Co. Boston, Mass.: Stickney's first reader, 18 cents retail, 12 cents exchange.
 - Stickney's second reader, 24 cents retail, 15 cents exchange.
 - Stickney's third reader, 30 cents retail, 18 cents exchange.
 - Stickney's fifth reader, 45 cents retail, 25 cents exchange.
 - Whitney & Lockwood's English grammar, 50 cents retail, 25 cents exchange.
 - U. S. History by Cooper, Estill & Lemmon, 80 cents retail, 40 cents exchange.
 - P. V. Pennybacker and Wife, Palestine, Texas: History of Texas, revised edition, 55 cents retail, 35 cents exchange.
 - Zaner, Ware & Webb, Dallas, Tex.: Zaner, Ware & Webb's copybooks, 24 pages, both slant and vertical system, 5 cents retail.
- Whereas, said state text book board has entered into contracts with said publishers, pursuant to the provisions

of said act, for furnishing said books for use in the public free schools of the state for the said period of five years, which fact is required by law to be made known to the people of this state by the proclamation of the governor, now therefore,

I, C. A. Culberson, governor of the state of Texas, in conformity with the provisions of said act, do hereby make public announcement of the execution and acceptance of the contracts aforesaid, and do declare that from and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1898, the said books shall be introduced and used as text books in the public free schools of this state, to the exclusion of all others; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of supplementary books in said schools, but such supplementary books shall not be used to the exclusion of books adopted as aforesaid, nor shall such supplementary books be so used in the said schools as to compel the purchase of such supplementary books by the patrons of said schools. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be affixed at the city of Austin, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1898.
C. A. CULBERSON,
By the governor: Gov. of Texas,
J. W. MADDEN, Sec. of State.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

Denison is claiming an oil spring in that vicinity.

San Antonio river is said to be nearly dry along its course.

The school of methods for colored people will be located at Galveston.

The gold excitement in Hayes county is said to be getting more intense.

Ship carpenters at Beaumont have gone on a strike against longer hours.

By a vote of 43 to 30 the senate confirmed the nomination of T. V. Powderly.

Other small-pox cases have developed at Columbus, and another death reported.

Hillsboro is going to put out shade trees around all her public school buildings.

A fly-wheel burst at Fort Worth, shattering a boy's leg to pieces and wrecking a building.

In a local option election at Atascosa the pros passed under the wires in the lead by 150 majority.

A family of four persons at Beeville were poisoned by canned peaches: one dead and others are in a precarious condition.

San Antonio and Aransas Pass Immigration association will send an exhibit of Southwest Texas products to the Omaha exposition.

Miss Tillie Larsin, daughter of a well to do farmer, near La Grange, was perhaps fatally burned, caused by the explosion of a lamp.

A. W. Beverly has been appointed postmaster at Copperas Cove to succeed E. R. Goodson, who has been postmaster there for twelve years.

It is said that Mr. Wm. O'Leary's commission for the Dallas postmastership is expected in time for him to relieve Col. W. M. C. Hill of his arduous duties and the \$10 per diem, by the 1st proximo.

The erecting of poles of the Postal company has been completed to Austin from the north on the International and Great Northern and it is expected to have the wires strung there by the latter part of the week.

The citizens of Anson have accepted a proposition which requires the county of Jones to put up a bonus of \$30,000 for the new railway to be constructed from Sweetwater via Anson to Jacksboro to connect with the Rock Island, thence east via Decatur to Plano and Dallas.

CAPITAL ITEMS.

Clay county has redeemed \$80,000 of courthouse bonds held by the school fund.

The charter of the Methodist Orphanage of Waco has been filed. No capital, but property owned is valued at \$20,000. Purpose, supporting an institution for the maintenance, rearing, moral and intellectual training of the orphan white children of Texas, under the ownership and control of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Incorporators, Horace Bishop, of Waxahatchie; R. W. Thompson, John H. McLean of Dallas, and H. M. Sears of Austin.

BONDS.

Taylor county paid \$2100 interest due April 10, 1898, on her courthouse bonds, held by the school fund. Foard county paid \$540 interest due as above.

Wilson county court house refunding bonds to the amount of \$15,000; Brazos court house refunding bonds, \$34,000, and bridge refunding bonds, \$20,000 have been approved and restored.

WANT TO CORRESPOND.

To the teachers of Texas: I have a communication from Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., containing the following language: "A number of our northern schools have pupils who would like to open a

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic



CURES Chills, Malaria and Biliousness
DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE. WARRANTED.
"NO CURE, NO PAY."

Is just as good for Adults as for Children.
Paris Medicine Co., Galatia, Ill., Nov. 16, 1893.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.
Yours Truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

St. JAMES HOTEL,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

This Hotel has been refitted throughout and now has in connection a First-Class Restaurant and Lunch Counter.
Meals at All Hours. Open Day and Night.
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NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT.
J. W. COUCH, Mgr.

correspondence with school children in the south. This is a good way to reinforce knowledge of geography, climatic and social conditions. If you think well of the plan and will send me the addresses of some of your teachers whose pleasure it would be to co-operate, I will inaugurate the movement.

I would be glad to have any superintendent, principal of teacher in Texas who is disposed to encourage this matter, write Prof. John W. Spencer, 18 Morrill hall, Ithaca, N. Y. Most respectfully,
J. M. CARLISE,
State Superintendent Pub. Instruction.

UNORGANIZED COUNTY TAXATION.

The last legislature, it will be remembered, made a change in the disposition of taxes collected in unorganized counties from non-residents. Mr. Walsh, the chief tax clerk in the comptroller's office, has charge of the assessing and collecting of taxes in unorganized counties, and in explaining the change in the law, which he thought a very good one, said, article 5152 of the Revised Civil Statutes, before the last legislature amended it, provided that the taxes in unorganized counties shall be collected by the comptroller and shall remain in the state treasury until said unorganized county shall organize, when same shall be paid into the treasury of the county. Now the last legislature amended that article and added article 5152a. Article 5152 was amended so as to provide that all taxes collected a'ter paying pro rata of indebtedness to parent county shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of unorganized county and shall accumulate until the sum of \$5000 is reached, when all amounts collected over and above said \$5000 shall be paid, upon proper requisition, to the county to which such unorganized county is attached, but article 5152a provides that if the sum to the credit of an unorganized county exceeds \$5000 at the time of the effectiveness of this act, which was Aug. 21, last, such sum, whether it be \$5000 or \$10,000, shall remain intact, to the credit of such county, but all amounts collected hereafter shall go to the organized county to which it is attached.

From the records in the comptroller's department, the twenty unorganized counties are attached for judicial and taxable purposes as follows: Garza to Borden, Bailey and Lamb to Castro, Farmer to Deaf Smith, Dawson to Howard, Heckley, Cochran and Lynn to Lubbock; Gaines, Andrews, Terry and Yeakum to Martin; Crane and Upton to Midland, Schleicher to Menard, Lovin and Winkler to Reeves, Gray and Hutchinson to Roberts, Encinal to Webb.

Mr. Walsh's books show that thirteen of the above counties have \$5000 and more accredited to them in the state-treasury and taxes collected in those counties above the requisite sum have been paid to the organized county to which they are attached as follows: Garza to Borden, \$768.33;

Bailey and Lamb to Castro, \$1953.37; Farmer to Deaf Smith, \$1316.34; Dawson to Howard, \$538.32; Heckley to Lubbock, \$711.03. Lynn to Lubbock, \$496.25; Gaines to Martin, \$20.27; Upton to Midland, \$350; Schleicher to Menard, \$506.70; Gray to Roberts, \$865.97; Hutchinson to Roberts, \$562.52; Encinal to Webb \$1809.79.
Some counties have \$8000 or \$9000 to their credit.

A Short Peach Crop.

New Birmingham, Texas, March 21.—The peach crop of Cherokee county for this year is ruined. The cause of its destruction is what is commonly called the "measuring worm," a small grayish brown worm, which commences its ravages when only an eighth or three-sixteenths of an inch long. It commences work as soon as the bloom begins to open, going down into the bloom and eating out the embryo peach, but leaves no other mark of its work of destruction. The reporter has information from every portion of the county where the peach is grown for market, and the same story is told from each locality. Around Jacksonville, especially, the loss to fruit-growers will be thousands of dollars, and beyond there, at Mt. Solman and Bullard, it will also be heavy. Coming south from Jacksonville the destruction of the peach crop is likewise complete. In the vicinity of Dial, Rusk, New Birmingham, Linwood and Alto, many young orchards, three and four years old, should have borne a goodly chance of fruit this year; but these have shared the fate of the older orchards of Jacksonville and other localities. The crop cannot possibly be one-fourth of what it should be under normal conditions. The total loss will run high up in the thousands of dollars.

A Duel to the Death.

Guthrie, Ok., March 19.—The bodies of Bill Serugsby and Jim Newlin, cowboys in the employ of the "Far X" ranch, were found on the prairie west of the ranch house near Beaver City. A bullet was in Serugsby's forehead and Newlin had been shot above the heart. The six-shooter of each man lay near his body with one chamber emptied. The men had been good friends and left in the morning in company to ride lines, but everything indicates that they had a disagreement about something and fought a duel to the death.

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200,000 DEATHS IN CUBA.

PEN NOR TONGUE CAN DISCRIBE THE AWFUL CONDITION.

A Harrowing Tale Which Should Make the Civilized World Stand Aghast.

Senator Proctor of Vermont, who has just recently returned from an extended tour of Cuba, has made a statement to the senate of his observations on the island. Of the island and destitution there he speaks as follows:

"There are six provinces in Cuba, each, with the exception of Matanzas, extending the whole width of the island and having about an equal sea front on the north and south borders. Matanzas touches the Caribbean sea only at its southwest corner, being separated from it elsewhere by a narrow peninsula of Santa Clara province. The provinces are named, beginning at the west, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. My observations were confined to the four western provinces, which constitute about one half of the island. The two eastern ones are practically in the hands of the insurgents except the few fortified towns. These two large provinces are spoken of to day as 'Cuba libre.'"

Havana, the great city and capital of the island, is in the eyes of the Spaniards and many Cubans, all Cuba, as much as Paris is all France. But having visited it in more peaceful times and seen its sights, the tomb of Columbus, the forts, Cabanas and Moro castle, etc., I did not care to repeat this, preferring trips into the country. Everything seems to go on much as usual in Havana. Quiet prevails, and except for the frequent squads of soldiers marching to guard and police duty and their abounding presence in all public places one sees little signs of war.

Outside of Havana, all is changed. It is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench), a sort of rifle pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside and a barbed wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides what are there called forts, but which are really small block houses, many of them more like a large sentry box, loop-holed for musketry and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out. From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children. Every railroad station is within one of these trochas and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight car, loop-holed for musketry and filled with soldiers and with, as is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance.

There are frequent block houses inclosed by a trocha and with a guard along the railroad track. With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages, and throughout the whole western provinces, except to a very limited extent, among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings, I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railway ride from Pinar del Rio province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas provinces and to Sagua la Grande on the north shore, and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas. There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns. In other words, the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what the army lives on. Every man, woman and child and every domestic animal where their columns have reached is under guard and within this so-called fortification. To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is neither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the "pacified" condition of the four western provinces.

West of Havana is mainly the rich tobacco country; east, so far as I went, a sugar region. Nearly all the sugar mills are destroyed between Havana

and Sagua. Two or three were standing in the vicinity of Sagua and in part running, surrounded, as are the villages, by trochas and "forts" or pillboxes of the royal palm and fully guarded. Toward and near Cienfuegos there were more mills running, but all with the same protection. It is said the owners of these mills near Cienfuegos have been able to obtain special favors of the Spanish government in the way of a large force of soldiers, but that they also as well as all the railroads pay taxes to the Cubans for immunity. I had no means of verifying this. It is the common talk among those who have better means of knowledge.

All the country people in the four western provinces, about 400,000 in number, remaining outside the fortified towns when Weyler's order was made were driven into these towns and these are the reconcentrados. They were the peasantry, many of them farmers, some land owners, others renting lands and owning more or less stock, others working on estates and cultivating small patches, and even a small patch in that fruitful clime will support a family. It is but fair to say that the normal condition of these people was very different from that which prevails in this country. Their standard of comfort and prosperity was not high, measured by our own, but according to their standards and requirements their conditions of life were satisfactory. They lived mostly in cabins made of palm or in wooden houses. Some of them had houses of stone, the blackened walls of which are all that remain to show that the country was ever inhabited. The first clause of Weyler's order reads as follows:

"I order and command: "1. All the inhabitants of the country or outside of the line of fortifications of the towns shall within the period of eight days concentrate themselves on a town so occupied by the troops. Any individual who after the expiration of this period is found in the uninhabited parts will be considered a rebel and tried as such."

The other three sections forbid the transportation of provisions from one town to another without permission of the military authority, direct the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns, prescribe that the eight days shall be counted from the publication of the proclamation to the head of the municipal districts and state that if news is furnished of the enemy which can be made use of it will serve as a "recommendation."

Many doubtless did not learn of this order; others failed to grasp its meaning. Its execution was left largely to the guerrillas to drive in all that had not obeyed, and I was informed that in many cases a torch was applied to their homes with no notice and the inmates fled with such clothing as they might have on, their stock and other belongings being appropriated by the guerrillas. When they reached the towns they were allowed to build huts of palm leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas and left to live if they could. Their huts are about ten by fifteen feet in size and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize. With large families or with more than one in this little space the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unutterable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water and foul food or none, what wonder that one-half have died and one-fourth of the living are so diseased that they can not be saved. A form of droupy is a common disorder, resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chest terribly emaciated, eyes swollen and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless.

Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon. I was told by one of our consuls that they have been found dead about the markets in the morning, where they had crawled, hoping to get some stray bits of food from the early hucksters, and that there had been cases where they had dropped dead inside the market surrounded by food. These people were independent and self-supporting before Weyler's order. They are not beggars even now. There are plenty of professional beggars in every town among the regular residents but these country people, the reconcentrados, have not learned the art. Rarely is a hand held out to you for alms when going among their huts, but the sight of them makes an appeal stronger than words.

Of the hospitals I need not speak. Others have described their condition far better than I can. It is not within the narrow limits of my vocabulary to portray it. I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn, that a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents and that they had given free play to a strong, natural and highly-cultivated imagination. Before I started I received through the mail a leaflet published by Christian Herald with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens, got up to make the worst

possible showing. I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000, 200,000 had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months of actual starvation and disease caused by insufficient and improper food. My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of city ca'des (mayors), of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been over stated. What I saw I can not tell so that others can see. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized.

The Los Pasos hospital in Havana has been recently described by one of my colleagues, Senator Gallinger, and I can not say that his picture was over drawn, for even his fertile pen could not do that. He visited it after Dr. Lessar, one of Miss Barton's very able and efficient assistants had renovated it and put in cots. I saw it when 400 women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags and such rags, and sick children as naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse.

Miss Barton needs no indorsement from me. I had known her and esteemed her for many years, but had half appreciated her capability and devotion to her work. All of Miss Barton's assistants are excellently fitted for their duties. The American people may be assured that their bounty will reach the sufferers with the least possible cost and in the best manner in every respect. And if our people could see a small fraction of the need they would pour more "freely from their liberal store" than ever before for any cause.

When will the need for this help end? Not until peace comes and the reconcentrados can go back to their country, rebuild their homes, reclaim their tillage plots, which quickly run up to brush in that wonderful soil and clime, and until they can be free from danger of molestation in so doing. Until then the American people must in the main care for them. It is true the alcaldes, other local authorities and relief committees are now trying to do something and desire. I believe to do the best they can. But the problem is beyond their means and capacity, and the work is one to which they are not accustomed.

Gen. Blanco's order of Nov. 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms "properly defended" and the owners are obliged to build "centers of defense." Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order in stripping the country of all possible shelter, food or source of information for an insurgent and will be slow to surrender their advantage. In fact, though the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficent results from it worth mentioning. I do not impugn Gen. Blanco's motives and believe him to be an amiable gentleman, and that he would be glad to relieve the condition of the reconcentrados if he could do so without loss of any military advantage, but he knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it.

I wish I might speak of the country, of its surpassing richness. I have never seen one to compare with it. On this point I agree with Columbus and believe every one between his time and mine must be of the same opinion. It is indeed a land "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

It is said there are about 60,000 Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty, out of over 200,000 that have been sent there. The rest have died, have been sent home sick, and in the hospitals, and some have been killed, notwithstanding the official reports. They are conscripts, many of them very young and generally small men. One hundred and thirty pounds is a fair estimate of their average weight. They are quiet and obedient, and if well drilled and led, I believe would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men. Much more would depend on the leadership than with us. The officer must lead well, and be one in whom they have confidence, and this applies to both sides alike.

They have little or no equipment for supply trains or for a field campaign, such as we have. Their cavalry horses are scrubby little native ponies, weighing not over 800 pounds, tough and hardy, but for the most part in wretched condition, reminding one of the mounts of Don Quixote and his squire. Some of the officers, however, have good horses, mostly American, I think. On both sides cavalry is considered the favorite and the dangerous fighting arm.

Having called on Gov. and Capt. Gen. Blanco, and receiving his courteous call in return, I could not with propriety seek communication with the insurgents. I had plenty of offers of safe conduct to Gomez' camp, and was told that if I would write him an an-

swer would be returned safely within ten days at most. I saw several who had visited the insurgent camps, and was sought out by an insurgent field officer, who gave me the best information I received as to the insurgent force. His statements were moderate and I was credibly informed that he was entirely reliable. He claimed that the Cubans had about 30,000 men in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces and eastern Santa Clara and this statement was corroborated from other good sources.

They have a force all the time in Havana province itself, organized as four brigades and operating in small bands. They are well armed, but very poorly supplied with ammunition. They are not allowed to carry many cartridges, sometimes not more than one or two. The infantry are poorly clad. About one-third of the Cuban army are colored. This field officer, an American from a southern state, spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of these colored soldiers, that they were good fighters and had more endurance than the whites, could keep up with cavalry on a long march and come in fresh at night.

I have endeavored to state in not intemperate mood what I saw and heard, to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusion. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by Weyler nor the loss of the Maine, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both of these incidents, but the spectacle of a million and a half of people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. But whether our action ought not to be influenced by any one or all these things, and if so, how far, is another thing.

I am not in favor of annexation, not because it is not wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without any strong guiding American element. The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed and the conditions for good self government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperament of the people, white and black, the wonderful prosperity that would come surely with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money, would all be strong factors for stable institutions."

Are Leaving.

Mexico City, March 20.—Twelve Guatemalans of the staff of Gen. Morales, the Guatemalan rebel leader, have left here for Vera Cruz and will disembark at Chapuceria. They go well armed and take tents for fully 120 people. Gen. Morales will follow in a few days and it is believed that this portends fresh breaking out of the rebellion. Spaniards are said to be aiding Morales and will expect if he succeeds, to receive favors from his hands.

British troops are being concentrated in the Transvaal and trouble is feared.

Expert crackmen took \$8000 in gold from the Franklin (Ill.) bank and escaped.

Gen. Casius M. Clay says that he will take a third wife if he succeeds in divorcing Dora.

Lord Salisbury is said to be failing in health very noticeably of late, and it is thought he will not be able to resume his duties.

A rush to the Big Salmon and Little Salmon rivers, in Alaska, is reported by Northern advices.

England demands that Russia give assurance that the warships of the world will be allowed free of duty in Port Arthur.

A resolution was passed by the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia to impose a duty on American lumber and shingles.

Officials of the Brunswick government have asked the Dundessath to issue a decree prohibiting the importation of American meat.

Theodore Schausel, of Dallas, has offered to take Senator Mason's place and fight the Spaniard who challenged the Illinois statesman.

Joquin Miller writes from the Klondike that every one seeking to enter this spring without one year's supplies will be turned back.

In consequence of the Sultan's direct appeal the Czar has consented to withdraw his demand for the immediate payment of the Turkish war indemnity.

Blanche K. Bruce, register of the treasury, is dead. His funeral took place from the A. M. E. Church at Washington, Monday evening. Bruce was an ex-Mississippi senator and stood at the head of his race.

W. D. Collyar, a young newspaper man, was found dead on the streets of Durant, I. T., with a bullet hole through his head, and a 45-calibre pistol lying near by him with one chamber empty.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Postoffice appropriation bill passed by the house.

Pittsburg firm gets a \$1,000,000 order for projectiles.

The president nominated Perry Glascock, of Indiana, to be consul at Baracoa, Cuba.

The department of agriculture says that 22 colonies of San Jose scale have been found in Illinois.

Spanish cabinet officer admits that autonomy is a failure, and says Spain will fight before being humiliated.

Friends of Hawaii have abandoned the annexation treaty, and will try to accomplish their purpose by joint resolution.

A motion prevailed in the house to increase the appropriation from \$150,000 to \$300,000 for rural free delivery.

The Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf railroad has been given authority by the senate to build through the Indian Territory.

A bill has been passed by the senate prohibiting railroads from charging more than 3 cents per mile in the Indian Territory.

The territorial home rule bill was defeated by the house committee on territories by a vote of 6 to 4 on party lines. The bill was introduced by Delegate Smith of Arizona to allow the citizens of the territories to elect their own governor, secretary, auditor and treasurer, instead of having those officers federal appointees.

GENERAL NEWS.

A fire in Chicago cremated ten to fifteen people.

Gold now in transit to this country amounts to \$20,975,000.

Mrs. Thurston, wife of the Senator from Nebraska, died at Sagua la Grande, Cuba.

Twelve tons of supplies for the reconcentrados of Cuba left Cincinnati the other day.

The most severe snow storm of the season is said to have prevailed in Montana Sunday evening.

B. F. Burwell of Oklahoma has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme bench of that territory.

The Standard Oil Company and J. Pierpont Morgan are said to be behind Lieber in his battle with Armour.

The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, from Southampton, is en route for New York with \$3,000,000 in gold.

A Spaniard, fired by Senator Mason's pro-Cuban speeches, has challenged that statesman to mortal combat.

Orth Stein, who runs a weekly paper in Atlanta, was whipped by Judge John Berry in a fashionable hotel in that city.

The naval court of inquiry has returned to Key West—and America (and the world) is holding its breath for their decision.

A special dispatch from Keil says Japan has purchased a torpedo corvette which was being built there by the Krups for Brazil.

Minister for the colonies, M. Lebon, has refused the petition of Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the former Captain Dreyfus, to share the latter's imprisonment on Devil's Island.

The Georgia populist convention has nominated Thomas E. Watson for governor, and although he has announced his retirement from politics it is believed he will yield to the call of his party.

The beginning of the tenth week of the struggle between capital and labor in the mill district around New Bedford, Mass., finds the situation practically unchanged. The operatives intimate that they might go back to work under a 5-per cent reduction instead of 10 per cent.

The American medical mission in the suburbs of the Chung King Fu, province of See Chawn, on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, has been attacked by a mob. The native medical assistants have been maltreated and one has been murdered.

It is said that Russia has notified China that her delay in replying to the Russian demands will be construed as an acquiescence in the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, is said to be urging China to resist.

It is stated that a 30 cent rate on grain from Chicago to New York can not be maintained for any length of time. Every attempt in recent years has failed owing to gulf competition. Grain is now being taken at 13 cents to 15 cents. It is expected that the tariff will be lowered at the next meeting of the lake and rail lines.

Judge Townsend in the United States Circuit Court at New York has affirmed the decision of the board of general appraisers that the tariff act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, did not become a law until after the hour when it was signed by President McKinley. This decision was on an appeal taken by the government from the board's decision in the case of Wilson & Co., importers of dry goods, and others in October last.

COUNTRY STILL IN SUSPENSE

NOTHING DEVELOPED YET TO BREAK THE MONOTONY.

The Belief in War Still Prevails—Sunday Cabinet Meeting.

Key West, Fla., March 21.—The court of inquiry, according to Rear Admiral Searcy, will continue its work through the week, as it is not yet ready to make a report on the Maine disaster.

SUNDAY CABINET MEETING.

Washington, March 20.—President McKinley did not attend church as is his custom, but instead spent two hours and more in conference with several members of the cabinet. Assistant Secretary Day called about 10:30 o'clock and remained until near 1. Secretary Long and Secretary Bliss were the other members present.

NOTES.

The Spanish press are railing at Sagasta for the present condition of affairs.

Notwithstanding Spain's attempts to win over the South American republics to her sympathy, they are said to be on the side of the United States.

The Norwegian steamer Nordkyn has arrived at New York from Hamburg. She brought twenty-five tons of smokeless gun powder for the United States government.

A Berlin correspondent confirms the statement that Germany has no inclination to intervene in the Cuban question. He cites the Berlin Post as saying that Germany's complex interests, as well as her regard for the German residents in the United States, forbid such an interference.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Matters of Interest at the Chinese Capital.

Pekin, March 21.—The French demands upon China, in addition to those previously called (that China shall not cede any portion of the four provinces of Luwang Tung, Kwang St. Yu Nan and Kwei Chou; that the railroad from Lung Chai Ling on the northern frontier of Tonkin shall be extended via Paso Siam, into the Yu Nan province and that a coaling station be granted to France at Let Chou Fou in the Pen Chou peninsula north of Hai) include that the director of the imperial postoffice be a Frenchman, evidently with the view of separating it from the control of Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs; and the cession of a coaling station at Kwang Chau lay, ceded to Germany, with railroad concessions to include extensive mining privileges.

Eight days are allowed to China in which to reply to the French demands and threats are interpreted to indicate the French occupation of the province of Hai Nan unless the Chinese comply.

BATTLE IMMINENT IN AFRICA.

Kunar Camp, Nubia, March 21.—A battle is imminent between the Anglo-Egyptian column and the Derivishes. The combined forces have started to advance up the Atbara to meet the enemy, who are also advancing, but who, it is believed, are not aware of the proximity of the British.

Atbara Camp, March 21.—Later: The whole force has arrived at the Hudi ford, after a splendid march of five hours from Kunar, partly through a dust storm. There is no sign of the enemy. The Anglo-Egyptian army has formed a strong zebra for the night. All the fords on the Atbara are held by the cavalry and the camel corps.

DUTIES ON KLONDIKE GOODS.

Washington, March 21.—The department of state is informed by the United States consul general at Ottawa, Ont., that the same duties are imposed on goods destined for the Klondike region as are imposed on goods imported into any other parts of Canada.

The customs officers at the port of entry are to decide the class and quantity of the wearing apparel and like articles in use entitled to be passed free, having due regard to the length of the journey and to the reasonable requirements of the traveler for his comfort and convenience on the journey.

NOTES.

War has been declared between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and hostilities are under way.

The steamer Haydon Brown has arrived at Seattle nearly a year out from Philadelphia. For a long time she was considered lost.

San Francisco, besides being well fortified, will be protected by a formidable fleet.

Twenty-seven car loads of ammunition have arrived at Tampa, Fla., intended for the fleet at Tampa.

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Clarendon, Texas, Mar. 26 1898.

TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway
NORTH BOUND.
No. 2, Mail and Express—
Arrives 9:45 p. m. Leaves 9:55 p. m.
Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—
Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 8:45 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 1, Mail and Express—
Arrives 6:35 a. m. Leaves 6:45 a. m.
Local, No. 13, daily except Sunday—
Arrives 3:10 p. m. Leaves 7:15 p. m.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Baptist, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. L. Tomme pastor, Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Sunbeams 4 p. m. every Sunday.
M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. M. Sherman, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Jun. for Epworth League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.
M. E., every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. George Evans pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Junior Epworth League 4 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Epworth League every Monday night.
Christian, 1st—Elder Eld. E. Dubbs, pastor. Society of Christian Endeavor every Friday night. Sunday school 10 a. m.
St. John the Baptist (Episcopal), Rev. Henry A. Skinner Rector. Services first three Sundays of each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Church seats free to all.
Presbyterian—3rd Sunday, Rev. J. W. Smith pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.
Catholic, 3rd—Rev. J. A. Lenert, priest in charge.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 391, meets every Thursday evening in their hall over the Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made welcome. Jno. LAUGHLIN, N. G.
W. T. J. N. S. Sec'y.
EVENING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 143 I. O. O. F. meets 1st Tuesday night in each month.
G. C. HARTMAN, C. P.
JOHN SIMS, scribe.
A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700, meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon. GEO. MORGAN, W. M. A. M. BEVILLE, Sec.

Business locals ten cents per line first insertion, five cents for subsequent, and all notices run and are charged for until ordered out. Job work cash on delivery, other bills on first of month.

Business Locals.

Anti-rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.
See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.
For the finest Maple Syrup, shipped direct from Vermont, go to Anderson.
For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor's.
Nicest Jewelry in town at Ramsey's. Every piece warranted as represented.
Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.
Have you seen the dressing cases, mirrors and alums at Stocking's store. Call in and price them.
When you buy jewelry know what you are getting. Ramsey warrants every article he sells.
Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.
Do not fail to take a pound or two of that rich cheese that Anderson keeps. To the most fastidious he can supply your wants, Swiss Cheese and full Cream American, also Limberger, rich and ripe.
Anderson has just received a car of B B Flour, when you want the finest flour that is brought to the Panhandle country try a sack of this well known flour.
A fresh lot of Postum Cereal just received. This is not a stimulant, but a nutritious food; made wholly from grains, it produces the corpuscles in blood that coffee destroys. Anderson will supply you and to those who cannot digest coffee will find a boon in this delightful nutritious drink.
Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors.
Old Style Buckwheat flour, the pure stuff, at Anderson's.
When you want a stove go to Anderson's and see his goods. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.
H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.
I have the most complete line of organies and lawns ever seen in Clarendon. Call and be convinced. MORRIS ROSENFIELD.

A few nights ago a couple of tramps struck the town, seemingly bent on a row and proceeded to do up a horse racer named Mart Miller back of Cain's saloon. They were placed under arrest, tried by Justice Barrett and fined \$15 each and costs, running the total up to over \$31 each.

Announcements.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
K. AYCOCK,
W. H. OLIVER,
WM. TROUP.
For Tax Assessor:
G. W. BAKER,
JAMES ROBERTSON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.
Ladies call at Morris Rosenfield's and examine his handsome line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods.

Miss Porter has received a fine stock of Spring goods and will have her opening next Friday and Saturday April 1st and 2nd. Everybody invited to call and see her goods.

Mr. D. Browder returned from St. Jo Sunday night.

Dr. Morris reports a new boy at Tom Mulhall's, born Monday.

Justice Barrett will begin the erection of a residence next week.

Messrs Stockard and Bell, of Claude spent last Sunday in town.

Mr. W. D. Comstock, of Cleveland O., visited the family of R. A. Chamberlain last week.

Dr. Morris, who took Mrs. F. Richards to Fort Worth two weeks ago and assisted in a difficult surgical operation, reports her mending nicely.

Rev. L. Tomme will preach at the Baptist church tomorrow on the "Baptism of the Holy Ghost." The subject for prayer meeting Tuesday night is "The Office Work of the Holy Spirit."

Deputy Oliver went to Floyd county this week after W. M. Gentry and brought him in Thursday, charged with theft of a horse from M. Rosenfield. He had an examination yesterday and his bond was fixed at \$500.

Foreman Hard is mourning the loss of a fine collection of flowers, which he says he would not have taken \$50 for. They were in his office at the round house and Tuesday night some one thoughtlessly turned off the steam from the pipe by which the office is heated and the flowers fell victims to the freeze.

Dick Walsh shipped in this week 17 head of registered hereford bulls, three of them imported, which cost on an average \$400 each, the oldest being less than two years old and weighing 1400 pounds. Five go to Goodnight's ranch, the remainder to the J. S. Mr. Dubbs will keep them until spring.

Tuesday morning a freeze followed a week of almost summer weather and in a few hours run the mercury down to 20 above zero. Wednesday morning it registered 17. Peaches are killed and early vegetables nipped. The cold did not last long, there was no rain or snow, consequently stock are not much hurt.

William Troup places his name in our announcement column this week for sheriff and tax collector. He has been in Clarendon over eight years and has always been known as an industrious, upright citizen. He has been unfortunate in the loss of his wife recently and is left with a family of small children to care for and would appreciate the office if entrusted with it.

G. W. Baker puts his name before the public this week as a candidate for tax assessor of Donley county. Mr. Baker lacked but a few votes of being elected to this office last election and believes his chances much better now. He is a moral citizen, upright in his dealings and has satisfactorily filled the position of school trustee and would make a close impartial assessment.

J. W. Kent, working on the J A ranch, jumped from a wagon during a runaway near Barrel creek about 35 miles from here on the 9th of March and broke his left leg above the ankle. A doctor from Silvertown set it but it became badly inflamed and Dr. Morris was sent for and who dressed the wound and had him brought in here Wednesday. He went to a hospital at Trinidad Thursday night.

Special cars are being built to ship potatoes and apples, with refrigerator insulation but no ice boxes.

My line of latest Pattern Shirt-waists is complete and invites your inspection at

MORRIS ROSENFIELD.

Mr. James Robertson comes forward this week with his announcement for re-election to the office of tax assessor. He refers to his efficiency in making a close assessment the past two years and the satisfactory manner to all concerned in the way it was done, and says he thinks he should have the office another term. He is accommodating in furnishing any information in reference to the rolls and exercises care in his official work.

Ed Hartzell of Clarendon, one of the oldest and most popular engineers on the Denver, was in the city yesterday looking after his landed interests.—Vernon Globe.

ROWE RUMORS.

Rowe, Mar. 23, 1898.—We have had two or three very warm days and nights lately, and together with the rains, vegetation will soon put a greenish cast over the landscape.

While hauling millet to Leha recently W. T. White was thrown from his wagon by it running into a ditch and he very narrowly escaped being run over. As it was he only received slight injuries.

There will be a great deal of cotton planted around Rowe and other vicinities this year. This shows that Donley county is coming to the front as a cotton county.

Miss Kit Champion made a visit to friends at Dozier the 15th and reports a pleasant time.

Several Rowe people boarded the train last Saturday night for Clarendon to attend the meeting.

W. H. Carpenter will begin fencing his section soon.

T. A. Killian has been making considerable progress breaking sod, for the past few days.

The weather changed very suddenly Monday night and Tuesday morning a cold norther and a freeze was the result. It is to be hoped this spell will not injure the coming fruit crop.

Miss Ada White is visiting in Clarendon this week.

F. A. White came down from Clarendon on business Monday returning Wednesday.

Rev. J. W. Singleary and wife returned from Clarendon Tuesday morning, where they have been attending the meeting.

Mr. Hugh Brown left Tuesday with his machine to drill a well for a gentleman some distance west of Clarendon.

Mr. Isaac Smith has lately purchased thirty two head of yearlings from a man near Giles.

OLD HICKORY.

For some time, I have suffered with rheumatism and tried every imaginable remedy, without effect. Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. KONTZ, Claremore, Ark. Sold by J. D. Stocking.

INDUSTRIAL WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

GILES GOSSIP.

GILES, Tex., Mar. 23, 1898.—The last two days has been somewhat wintry.

The Giles school will continue one more week.
Jack Mann's bridge crew has been here for the past week building fence. They will be through Friday and will move from here to Estelline.

The steam shovel arrived here Sunday. They will be here until about the 5th of April. They are making a fill about three miles south of Giles.

The farmers are about through planting corn in this community.

Mrs. G. G. Willingham will move back here the later part of this week.

Some of the farmers in this vicinity have been losing yearlings on account of blackleg.

Prairie fires have been quite numerous in this vicinity lately.

Mr. E. P. Cennedy will leave this week for Hunt county.

Mrs. John Thaxton was the guest of Mrs. Mevis last Sunday.

H. Bouchell of the Wild Cat ranch was down not long since looking after his interests.

Train Master Tittle was the guest of Mr. J. W. Mann yesterday.

Mrs. W. I. Raines was the guest of her sister Mrs. E. H. Watt one day last week.

Mr. Charles Crow has accepted a position on the Giles joint with E. H. Watt.

John Simmons has position with the steam shovel.

It is rumored that there will be a dance at the West bar headquarters Thursday eve. No NAME.

Steel cars to carry 55 tons of coal or ore and with traps to drop it in a lump are being built in large numbers in Pittsburg.

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.
McMullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpa.lins and Wagon Covers.

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.

ADAMS & STOCKING,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Queensware, Carpets, Shades, WALL PAPER, SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS.

Also a Full Line of Undertaker's SUPPLIES.

Clarendon, Texas.

M. W. EASUM, DRAYMAN

And Dealers in

COAL AND WOOD.

Clarendon, Texas.

NEXT SPRING

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the

KLONDIKE

Will fine **The Denve Road** the most satisfactory route in every particular by which water transportation is reached.

The Reasons

Why your ticket should read via "THE DENVER ROAD"

Are—Shortest Route, Quickest Time

Grand Scenery and a

Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line Between

Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the

Northwest Seaports

With Economy, Luxury and Comfort via

THE DENVER ROAD—(Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry.)

E. A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

I. E. JONES & JACQUES

General Grocers.

Buy and Sell All Kinds of Produce. Clarendon, Texas.

CLARENDON MEAT MARKET,

White & Troup,

Proprietors,

Beef, Veal and Mutton, Always Fresh, Fat and Jucy. Vegetables Fish and Oysters in Season.

Clarendon, Texas.

Industrial West and New Time Both One Year for only \$1.65.

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

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