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Vol. 12

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1900

No. 36

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

**France Greets Kruger With Great Enthusiasm.**

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Paul Kruger, former president of the South African Republic, landed here at 10:45 a. m.

Kruger cannot but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the people of Marseilles today. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistible wave of enthusiasm from the landing stage to his hotel. The broad streets and boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings all gathered there prompted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer statesman. From the moment the white, twelve-oared barge left the side of the Gelderland with Kruger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in the stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheering broke and it never ceased until Kruger entered his hotel. Even then the vast concourse of people remained in front of the building until Kruger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for some time uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of thousands of admirers, who continued cheering until hoarse with shouting.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the presidents of the Paris and Marseilles committees, Kruger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, accompanying his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand. After thanking the committees for the warmth of the reception accorded him, and expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French government, he spoke of war as terrible, and barbarously conducted by the British. He said:

"I have fought with savages, but the present war is even worse. We will never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State lose their independence, it will be because they have lost every man, woman and child."

This declaration which Kruger made dispelled at once any impression that he intends to accept any compromise from the British government. His announcement was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Kruger," "Vive Les Boers," "Vive la liberte."

During Kruger's speech an Englishman in the crowd refused to uncover, whereupon the people knocked his hat off. While the procession, escorting Kruger to his hotel, in passing the hotel Du Louvre, the crowd became indignant at some Englishmen for hissing Kruger and tried to break into the hotel. Fortunately the doors were closed before the mob reached them.

After the arrival at the hotel he held a reception, at which a number of addresses were presented. The day has been one long triumph for Kruger. In his passage through the streets he was bombarded with flowers and half deafened by sympathetic plaudits.

This evening a portion of the demonstrators paraded the streets shouting "Long Live Kruger!" "Long Live France!" They stopped outside the British consulate and sang "Conspuez les Anglais," but attempted no violence.

**Prairie Fire in Sherman County.**

DUMAS, Tex., Nov. 22.—A prairie fire started a few days ago near Antelope Lake, in Sherman County. It came toward Moore County, burning over parts of the following named ranches: Fred Loomis', Capt. Wm. Slaughter's, Snyder Bros', Bowman & Wall's, John Turner's, Judge Tyler's, the Camp ranch and part of Westmorland's. The fire was extinguished by a rain, which began falling yesterday. The area burned is about forty miles long and six wide. There was no loss of stock nor was much fencing burned, but the loss of grass will be serious, as some of the sufferers will have to move their herds.

Clarendon is building more residences than any other town in the Panhandle.

**What Chairman Jones Says.**

Senator Jones of Ark., chairman of the democratic national committee, just before leaving for Washington gave out the following interview:

"The election result was a great surprise to all democrats. All were so confident of success that the sweeping Republican victory came as a severe shock. Even on the evening of the day before election reassuring telegrams came from leaders that New York was safe for Bryan, and from leaders in other pivotal States that the Democrats were sure to win. It was these forecasts that buoyed us up to the last moment and made the actual result more startling."

"But Mr. Bryan is a great man—one of the greatest in America today, and his influence will be felt for many years to come in American politics. He is a giant in intellect, and simply indefatigable in the prosecution of a campaign. Whether he will be a candidate for the presidency in the near future remains to be seen, but it is not probable that he will. It will be more reasonable to presume that he would decline the nomination, even should it be offered to him."

"Reorganization! Oh, that's all nonsense. There's nothing in it, and it will blow over in thirty days. The talk is precipitated by those who deserted the party and gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and does not represent the strength of the genuine Democracy. What they would do is to adopt all the policies of the Republican party and be Democrats only in name. But granting that there is cause or strength for so-called reorganization, who has the power within the party now? Not the disgruntled disorganizers who have raised the issue. If there is to be a reorganization of National Committee or platform it cannot be done for four years, or until the next national convention."

"As to the issues, that must depend largely upon the national and international developments of the next four years."

"It may be laid down primarily, however, that the democratic party will never vary from its established fundamentals, a strict construction of the Constitution and an unwavering adherence to its principles and an economically administered Government for the benefit of the governed."

"The silver question may solve itself. Should the amount of gold produced be ample to maintain a sufficient of metallic money and insure the stability of price, the silver question will be subordinated; but, should the supply fall short of the demands of trade, the silver question will be made prominent."

"The question of imperialism may also find a solution outside the ballot box. I believe the Supreme Court will decide against the Porto Rican law, and, should this be done, there will be a revulsion on the part of the Republicans themselves against the retention of the Philippines. But just what the issues of 1904 will be no one can predict with any degree of certainty."

**Populist Conference Called.**

National Chairman Jo A. Parker of the Populist executive committee has issued a call for a meeting to be held at St. Louis Saturday, Dec. 29. The purpose of the meeting is, in the language of the call, "to consider the best interests of the party and the most effective means of keeping up the fight for Populist principles and to confer with representatives of the other reform parties."

The address says the Populists hold the key to the situation.

The new law in Louisiana makes the payment of a poll-tax a prerequisite to voting. This has been tried in a number of states, and has been condemned because in a close contest candidates will pay the taxes of the voters who will agree to vote for them, and in this way the law indirectly encourages bribery. But it reaches the end of having the poll-taxes paid, and swells the school fund, which is the beneficiary of this tax.—Ex.

**Liquor Dispensary System.**

The Anti Saloon League of Oklahoma is at work organizing the territory for the passage of a bill at the next legislature establishing the South Carolina dispensary system for the sale of intoxicating liquors. He believes that the league will succeed.

The following synopsis of the South Carolina dispensary act is printed for the information of persons unacquainted with its provisions:

The sale, barter, exchange, receipt or acceptance, for use, delivery, storing or keeping of any spirituous, vinous, malt, fermented, brewed or other intoxicating liquors except as provided by this act, is prohibited, the penalty being not less than three nor more than twelve months at hard labor and not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 fine. A territorial commissioner and three directors, who shall be men of good moral character not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors and who have never violated the liquor laws of this territory, shall be elected by the legislature in joint session. The salary of the territorial commissioner shall be \$2,000 a year, and the pay of the directors shall be at the rate of \$4 a day, and they shall not be in session to exceed 100 days in any year. Conditions for suspension named.

The board of directors shall purchase by sealed bid and sample the liquors for the use of the dispensary, which liquor shall be of the required standard as to purity. This liquor shall be put in sealed bottles and packages of from one quart to one gallon, each package or bottle bearing the certificate of the chemists as to the purity thereof. These bottles and packages shall be furnished to the local dispensary and shall be sold by them only in the day time, and not on Sunday, in the same sealed packages they are received in, which liquor must not be drunk on the premises where sold. It must not be sold to minors, nor to persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated, nor to persons whose wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter forbids such sale. Sale to be made upon signing a printed request filled out to show the true date of sale, stating applicant is of age, not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, giving residence and full name of buyer, said application to be signed by buyer, and if he is not known to the dispenser, he must procure the endorsement of some one who is known to the dispenser and acceptable to him. These blanks must also state the kind and quantity of liquor wanted and the person for whose use wanted. These blanks, after being witnessed by the dispenser, are to be sent once a month to the territorial commissioner, where they are to be used in balancing the account of liquors sent to said local dispenser. There may be one or more dispensaries in a county, appointed by the territorial commissioner, but when the place, or places have been determined upon by the commissioner, twenty day's notice must be given thereof, and a majority of the assessed taxpayer's of said city or township may prevent its location by filing a petition with said territorial commissioner, objecting to the location of a dispensary within that city or township.

Applications for the position of local dispenser shall be by petition and sworn to by applicant stating that applicant has never violated the liquor laws of this territory, that he does not use intoxicating liquor and that he is not a keeper of a restaurant or place of amusement. All liquors shall be sold at a profit on the first cost of a 100 per cent, and the net profit on the liquor sold in each county shall be equally divided between the county and the territory. Penalties are named for the transporting within the territory or introducing of any liquor into the territory except to the dispensaries. All liquor found within the territory is declared to be contraband and shall be taken into the charge of the territory; if found without the territorial chemist's seal thereon and if of standard grade, it shall be put in with territorial liquors; if not of grade it shall be destroyed.

THE GOOD OF THE LAW.

Superintendent Swan said the claims of the dispensary system to support and its superiority over any form of licensing rest on the following grounds:

1. The element of personal profit is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales.
2. A pure article is guaranteed as it is subject to chemical analysis.
3. The consumer obtains honest measure of standard strength.
4. Treating is stopped, as bottles are not opened on the premises where sold.
5. It is sold only in day time.
6. The concomitants of ice, lemons, sugar, etc., being removed there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the dispensary at night and the prohibition of its sale by the drink destroy the enticements.
7. It is sold only for cash and there is no longer "chalking up" for daily drinks against pay day.
8. Gambling dens, pool rooms and lewd houses, which are now run in connection with, or near, the saloon, which were thus a stimulus to vice, have their patronage reduced to the minimum, and there will of necessity be a reduction in crime.
9. The local whiskey rings, which have been the curse of every city in the territory, will be torn up root and branch, and the influence of the barkeeper as a politician and a "manipulator" will be absolutely destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil doing with more vigor, and a higher tone and a greater purity in all governmental affairs must result.

**Whiskey Peddlers Caught.**

MUSCOGEE, I. T. Nov. 24.—Three men who are regarded as among the most desperate bootleggers and whiskey sellers, who have operated in the northern district in recent years, were yesterday captured by Deputy Marshals Dave Adams and Frank Jones and Indian Policeman Connie Murphy, ten miles east of here, and today bound over by the United States Commissioner Sanson of this place to await the action of the Grand Jury. The men were located in a log hut in the center of a large cotton field and when surprised by the officers early yesterday morning attempted to get their arms, but were prevented from doing so by the quick action of the Marshals. They had in their possession when captured one 10-gallon keg and about a hundred half pint, pint, and quart bottles, all containing whiskey, also a team and wagon, two fine Henry rifles, a shotgun and some cooking utensils. Marshal Bennett considers the capture a very important one.

**Two Children Eaten Up By A Panther.**

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 24.—Jesus Luterio, foreman of the ranch of Viejo, near Cotulla, lost two children on Thursday, aged 18 months and two and one half years, through the ravages of a panther. The first child disappeared early in the forenoon and no trace of it was ever found, though vigorous search was made. The mysterious disappearance was solved later in the afternoon, when the mother was horrified to see a panther spring upon and carry away the other child.

On the ranch at the time were George E. King of Taylor, Jourd Irvin and W. C. Irvin. These gentlemen began a relentless hunt for the child and beast. The dogs though badly fatigued, caught the panther Friday afternoon. Before the men came up four pounds were killed before the beast was laid low with a rifle. The crazed mother of the dead children was brought here for medical treatment.

The moral people of Denver are making a crusade against gambling. It is declared there are more than 54 gambling dens there.

**Stamp Tax to Go.**

The House Ways and Means committee are figuring on a reduction in war taxes of about \$30,000,000. Taxes that it has been fully determined to repeal are those in schedule B of the war revenue act, embracing the proprietary taxes, amounting to about \$5,000,000; taxes on telegrams, and express receipts, amounting to about \$2,000,000; legacy tax on bequests to religious, educational and charitable institutions, roughly estimated at \$500,000, and taxes on mortgages, promissory notes, checks and drafts, insurance policies and premium, warehouse receipts, certificates, of various kinds, deeds and practically all of the other documentary stamp taxes except those on stock exchange transactions.

The cut in the documentary tax schedule will foot up about \$5,500,000 more, leaving about \$4,500,000 to be cut off to bring the total up to \$33,000,000. It is probable that this will be accomplished by the repeal of the special taxes imposed by the revenue acts on banks, brokers, billiard tables, bowling alleys, theaters, circuses and other places of amusement. Persistent efforts are still being made to have the beer and tobacco taxes reduced, but they have not met with success, and it is not likely any change will be made in these schedules, states. The special excise taxes on refiners change made in the legacy taxes, because legacies are under the laws of some of the states. The special excise taxes on refiners of petroleum and sugar will probably be retained.

**"Witch Killers" Commit Murder.**

PARIS, Tex., Nov. 24.—Three men charged with murder on a charge of venue from the Outlets Federal Court had a habeas corpus trial today before Judge Bryant. The hearing resulted in two of the men being denied bail, while the other was allowed to give bail in the sum of \$2,000.

The defendants are all Choctaws, and are known as the "witch killers." Two Choctaw women, the widow of Lone Coleman and the wife of Hall Greenwood, and one man, Alfred Morris, were the victims. The scene of the killing was near Cold Springs Church, six miles west of Grant, and the tragedy was enacted a year ago last February.

It was one of the most sensational killings that ever occurred in the Choctaw Nation. Three men were alleged to have got into a buggy and made the round of the victim's homes. As they rode up to Hall Greenwood's home, it was claimed, they met him first, and he asked him where his wife was. Being told, they informed him that she was a witch and that they were going to kill her. He begged them not to do it. They replied that if he did not keep quiet they would kill him first, but if he would be quiet they would let him alone and not come back to kill him until the next day.

In shooting Lone Coleman's widow a child in her arms was shot and wounded. A little crippled orphan boy she was raising ran away, and as he fled his back was filled with squirrel shot. Alfred Morris was deliberately killed without warning. From his house the men went to Eastman Mississippi. He was away and several shots were fired at a boy staying on the place as he fled.

Just before the tragedy there had been a number of sudden deaths from meningitis. The Choctaws were very much aroused and held meetings at the Cold Springs Church to discuss the cause of the mysterious deaths. A little daughter of Solomon Hotema was one of the victims of meningitis. The witch doctors gave it as their opinion that the sudden deaths were caused by witches, and stated that the plague would not cease until the witches were killed off.

The man who was admitted to bail was indicted as an accessory. He was known as a witch doctor, and it was alleged that he advised the killing of the victims. One of the men was educated in Virginia, is a Presbyterian preacher and was formerly District Attorney.

**GREED AND FOLLY.**

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST THE "SAVE AND GET RICH" THEORY.

An Unusual Illustration Employed. Is Wealth the Standard of Goodness and Manhood?—The Industrial System Needed.

[Special Correspondence.]

One of the many curious facts in modern existence is the seriousness and gravity with which our fine superior types weave theories of their own on petty materialistic calculations. The one the writer has recently heard named as follows: "Let any of our workers stop smoking, and even if he is not much of a smoker he will easily save \$35 per annum, or \$350 in ten years. Let him do the same with his drinks, even if he is but a moderate drinker, and his total savings in ten years would be \$700. He will then be quite a capitalist."

Our innocent top claps never take cognizance of natural law when they deal with human tendencies. If they did, they would know that the smoker and drinker can get along with half the food a man needs if he does not drink and smoke; hence nothing can be saved by nonsmokers and nondrinkers. The latter do not only need twice as much food, but better housing and clothing, and by the saving of \$70 per annum in tobacco and drinks, presto, each one would find he needs at least \$500 more in the family sanitary elements of life; hence he would be poorer than ever under a civilization like ours, which limits the earnings of most family groups to the starvation limit of about \$500 per annum when not considerably less and allowed to work all the year around.

But suppose for a moment that the natural law above referred to does not exist, although we know it does exist. To save \$700 after ten years of living a mere animal life, hard at work all the time, while some men are allowed to save \$10,000,000 in five or ten years by robbing the working masses under the mantle of laws of privilege and monopoly—what a fine social fabric that means!

Why, then, do not direct the lens of our intelligence toward the simplest processes with which to suppress all injustice in the distribution of wealth? Because that injustice can hardly proceed from natural or divine laws, although that is what some of our good, superior people seem to imagine by the loose way they talk and act when dealing with our wrong social developments, always trying to justify our perverse collective adjustments and carrying the idea that our bottom classes are poor and degraded because of their innate stupidity and as a matter of their own choice and never because crushed under the dead weight of wrong human laws. And who counts those laws but our college men and their satellites, the very fellows who manage to scoop most of the wealth produced by those who live and die in poverty?

Then why always devise plans by which to show and prove that poverty means lack of manhood or goodness and so by implication make wealth the standard of goodness and manhood? The abnormal development of the millions at the bottom or toward it—that alone makes it self evident that the social environment is abnormal, wrong, unjust, immoral, degrading from foundations to top. How childish, then, to predicate that normal men can grow in the midst of conditions most abnormal or that those in our vast bottom of greater or less relative poverty can overcome the surroundings that the powerful and intelligent manufacture for them and enforce upon them through all the silent brute force of our brutal laws! Hence the laws of armies, navies, policemen, judiciary, jails, the scaffold; hence all outward repression as the cordials of laws of repression in lieu of laws of freedom, monopoly, instead of equal rights.

And what about the folly of presupposing that all in human life is a question of saving and having some capital? How many have \$20,000 or even \$50,000 capital and yet are constantly in hot water, all because most people never know what annual income they will manage to snatch from the wretched network of our miserable industrial conditions? What is the meaning of capital, after all, when most labor created wealth goes back to land in six or seven years on an average? And, beyond a certain point, what feeds capital or what does capital consist of but the power to levy tribute upon the 80 or 90 per cent of the people at work in fields of production or essential to that?

All that the race has been able to do in our country for the last 150 years in the business of wealth accumulation is to save and preserve from natural deterioration at the rate of \$20 per annum per family group. Today we have but at the rate of \$3,000 per family in real labor created wealth. The rest, up to \$5,000, is but land values, monopoly, water values, implying a large annual tribute collected by the few from the wealth producers.

We need an industrial system giving to all honest workers an ample income, enough to build up their manhood with none of the agony and miserable perplexities of our idiotic human existence. Even the wealthy of today would then enjoy life ten times more than is possible under our present social status.

JOSE GROS.

**Co-operative Mill in Frisco.**

Eighty men are working on the new planing mill of the Building Trades Council on Brannan street, between Fourth and Fifth, and have made sufficient progress in warranting the prediction on the part of the promoters that the mill will be turning out work within a week.—San Francisco Chronicle.



## INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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Clarendon, Texas, Nov. 30 1900.

BEFORE another change in the national administration the Indian and Oklahoma Territories will be brought into the Union as a state.

If the following is true, it might be a good idea for several Clarendon toppers to try an exclusive whiskey diet. It is claimed that a confirmed toper of Franklin, Pa., made a bet previous to the election that if McKinley was elected he would subsist entirely on whiskey for six months. He essayed to fulfill his obligation, but after a few days his stomach revolted and he found it physically impossible to continue drinking. He has now become a strict teetotaler.

THE National Live Stock Association has issued a call for a meeting at Denver on January 15, 1901, for a session of four days. Its membership represent 10,000,000 head of live stock with an invested capital of \$500,000,000 scattered through every state in the Union. The coming convention promises to be the largest of the kind ever held in the United States and subjects will come up for consideration which are of the greatest importance to all branches of the industry.

THE move for a school house of a capacity to accommodate the children of Clarendon should be pushed until the building is secured. It is something Clarendon has been in need of for several years. The small stuffy rooms of the present one are unhealthy for the children besides the inconvenience. A properly lighted, ventilated and seated school house, built with the view of accommodating the scholars for the next ten years will help wonderfully to increase the population of the town with a desirable class of people. Let us have it.

WE are not disposed to go as wild as some of the Texas papers on the rehabilitation of Galveston, but the state should assist the destitute, made so by the storm, not only in Galveston, but in the coast towns also, where in fact the destruction was in a greater ratio than in Galveston. There are great financial interests in the city, such as the Huntington's, Wharf Co., etc., that lost heavily, but only a small percentage of their whole wealth. It would no doubt please them very much to have the state contribute to their interests, but whatever amount the tax-payers have to put up we favor going to the more worthy and more unfortunate. It will require some forethought and wisdom to properly distribute aid so as to benefit the ones really worthy.

### Admitting Facts.

Notwithstanding the denial of the great daily papers a few years ago that an increased money volume made times better, they are now admitting that the reformers were right. The following is from the Kansas City Star:

"Undoubtedly a heavy increase in the circulating medium tends to make prices higher. Cairnes, Jevons, Soetbeer and Levasser working independently concluded that the great output of gold forty and fifty years ago sent prices up 20 per cent in sixteen years. While the correctness of their conclusions has been questioned, it is of course true that the abundance of coin may be one of the causes of high prices.

"The expected increase in the world's gold product may be expected to stimulate industry. Not only will there be a greater volume of money, but the mine owners will be able to buy more goods, thus increasing the market. With the growth of their reserves, banks will be enabled to make extensions of credit that will encourage the development of industries. An advance in prices is calculated to induce capital to enlarge established plants and embark in new enterprises. The reopening of the Rand mines may be expected to contribute to the continuance of the industrial activity which has characterized the present autumn."

"A Plain Duty For Stockmen" says R. W. Hall, Esq., of Vernon, Texas, with reference to the International Live Stock Exposition. Santa Fe route will sell excursion tickets to Chicago for this occasion.

### Won't Pull Trains.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 27.—For several days there has been almost a tie-up on the Sonora division of the Southern Pacific. Friday all the engineers running into this port from the south refused to pull a throttle in the Mexican State of Sonora till their comrades now lying in Mexican prisons be released.

The trouble comes from the custom of the Mexican authorities in arresting trainmen whenever an accident happens to a wayfarer caused by the running of a train, regardless of the railroad men say, of who may be at fault.

In the jail at Guaymas, at present there are Engineer Charles Smith, Conductor Langworthy, one American brakeman and two Mexican brakemen; in jail in Nogales, Sonora, across the line are Engineer Jefferson, Conductor Budge and Brakeman Rochin; at Magdalena are incarcerated an American engineer and brakeman.

### Melton Gets Five Years For Arson.

MCKINNEY, Tex., Nov. 25.—Fred Melton was found guilty of arson last evening in District Court by a jury, which assessed his punishment at five years in the penitentiary. The prisoner, who was charged with burning the town of Weston two months ago, accepted the verdict, and Judge Dillard passed sentence upon him in open court.

### Latter Day Pharisees.

There is always a class of purists who are so straight they lean over. They are always throwing up their hands at some outrageous proceeding of their neighbors and friends. These cattle get into the church, into politics and into society. The Good book calls them Pharisees. They are always prating about their own virtues and the vices of others. Such people were an abomination in the sight of the Lord in the olden times, and they are to-day an abomination in the sight of both heaven and the other. The disbeliever can no longer be fooled with the Pharisaical faces and pretensions. "Beauty is as beauty does," is the way the world looks on such frauds as these in the church or in the social circle. When one of these kind of cattle breaks into the political pasture he is the hardest man in the bunch to get down to business. He's always finding fault, always fathering some gigantic scheme which is guaranteed to "lay the enemy out." He generally occupies all the good seats in a convention, gets all the choice plums which are falling for the faithful, does less active, effective campaigning than any and then tries to lay all the blame of a failure on some one else. This sort of humbug should be quarantined against wherever spotted.—Peoples Cause.

### Honored His Uniform.

The work of the railroad men, especially in the passenger service, is a strain on the nerves. Trains are supposed to hurry over the road; passengers are generally in a hurry and very often confused, and the men in uniform are appealed to from all sides for information and assistance. The railroad management, operating on the progressive theory that more flies can be caught with molasses than with vinegar, expects them to be useful in helping passengers avoid mistakes and in making them comfortable. How to keep in good temper and still try to please everybody is an hourly problem with them. But they are solving it.

At the Watertown station a few days ago, as the train was ready to move out, the ticket agent called to a trainman who had come into the waiting-room, evidently in search of somebody:

"She is sitting there in the corner. A lady who is with her is trying to have her baggage checked."

The trainman found a young woman, evidently an invalid, with a face distressingly anxious and expressively sad, and, taking her arm, he led toward the train, past the baggage room. They were met by the conductor and the lady friend, who had attended to the baggage, and then the woman parted, the almost helpless traveler being committed to the care of the men who wore the uniform of the New York Central, a uniform which often represents as much of bravery and chivalry as the Red Cross does.

The two men led their charge to the steps of the car and lifted her in to it, and guided her to a seat; she was blind.—From the Watertown (N. Y.) Daily Times.

### Bryan is to Declare Himself.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—Mr. Bryan will make his first public utterance since the close of the campaign at a public banquet to be tendered him here December 26. The banquet will be given by the Jeffersonian club and is intended as the initial meeting for the purpose of forming a strong organization in the West against the proposed "re-organization" of the Democratic party at the hands of the Eastern Democrats. It is expected, too, that Mr. Bryan will state his position on that absorbing question in words that will not admit of double construction.

Nearly every Democratic leader of prominence in the West, together with former Democrats who have more recently posed as Populists, has been invited. The list embraces Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Daniel Campau, Michigan; Altgeld and Alschuler, Illinois; Taggart, Indiana; Blackburn, Kentucky; ex-Governor Stone and Webster Davis, Missouri; John G. Johnson and David Overmeyer, Kansas; Cato Sells, Iowa; Patterson, Colorado, together with less known men from the South and West. The banquet will be given in the largest building in the city, the Auditorium, which seats 4,000 persons.

The meager price of \$1.50 will be charged for participation in the feast, but only twenty-five cents will be assessed for those who wish to gaze upon the array of eating and talking Democratic statesmen.

### When will the twentieth century begin?

—Hesperian Gazette.

When the clock strikes twelve the night of Dec. 31, 1900.

S. W. Oakes, the editor of the Channing Courier, was elected treasurer of Hartley county at the election. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first successful paper man for any office. Several have tried it heretofore, but been snowed under by large majorities.—Canadian Record.

### We do not know how true the latter part of the above is, but if the facts are given some good men have "been snowed under."

The Channing Courier must be built different from most papers. It says: "The surveying outfit of the Rock Island extension passed Channing the other day. This road is more of a menace than a benefit, and we would like to see it miss us by 200 miles at the very least."

### Should Be Knocked Out.

The fact that the state of Nevada, with a population far less than that of Tarrant county, has two senators and a representative in the congress or the United States, is an example of "rotten borough" representation as vicious as any that there is any record of. Nevada is in the Union as a war necessity. She was brought in to enable the men at the head of affairs to put through the reconstruction amendments to the constitution. One more state was needed to make a constitutional majority, as long as the Southern states were out, and to meet this necessity Nevada was admitted. It carried out its part of the compact by voting for all of Charles Sumner and Thad Stevens measures for the debasement of the South. There its usefulness ended. The state has fewer people now than it had forty years ago, and fewer than any prosperous county in the country, but it is as powerful in dictating the policies of the country in the senate as the most populous state in the Union.—Fort Worth Register.

### Boer Activity.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Roberts, cabling from Johannesburg under date of November 26, reports a number of encounters with the Boers at widely-separated points in which the British captured some cattle and some prisoners and suffered slight casualties. The most serious affair was an engagement with the forces of General Delary, numbering about 1000 men and three guns, which opposed Clements' march toward Reitfontein. The Boers, the dispatch says, were completely dispersed.

Have you completed your plans yet for attending the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago? This meeting is from Dec. 1st to 8th, and the rate is but one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip. The selling dates are Nov. 28th and 29th and Dec. 3rd and 4th, limited to return Dec. 9th, with ten days extension privilege by notifying Joint Agent at Chicago on or before Dec. 9th and payment of \$2.00. See your railroad agent, and prepare for a pleasant trip.

Used by British Soldiers in Africa. Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by Ramsey.

Ring us up, phone number 29, when you have a news item or want a job printed. Only 2c per week will get this paper if taken by the year.

### STATE NEWS.

Cotton was selling for 9 cents in Childress Wednesday.—Index.

El Paso is to have a mid-winter carnival beginning Jan. 17, 1901.

A tornado struck Flatonia Saturday and partially wrecked a number of buildings.

The machine shops and hospital of the Texas Central road now located at Walnut Springs are to be moved to Waco.

Henry Nuttchek shot Ben Russell at Mexia and dangerously wounded him Saturday. Didn't know it was loaded.

E. L. Owens, a Rio Grande brakeman, had his hand crushed off in an automatic coupler at Ft. Worth Tuesday.

The Woodward & Freeman Printing Co., of St. Louis, has generously presented the school children of Galveston county with new books to replace those lost in the storm.

At Vernon last week an officer, Dan Smith, shot Vain Chowning, who was drunk and boisterous and resisted arrest. The bullet passed through the neck. Smith is under \$500 bond and Chowning will recover.

The barn of Gene Allen, five miles south of Blossom was struck by lightning during the rain last Friday and destroyed, including a large amount of grain and other feed. One mule, one horse and a lot of hogs were also burned.

Galveston will ask Congress for \$3 million dollars to aid in rebuilding fortifications and jetties at the mouth of the Brazos River. A force of engineers has been preparing maps and drawings and this is the estimate of the sum needed for repair.

At Blossom Saturday J. H. Ray was killed in the back yard of Walter Gossett, his neighbor, while driving his cow out. They both lived in the western part of Blossom, on adjoining premises, and had previously had trouble. Gossett has surrendered to the officers.

No field like this store for planting eggs if you expect to get a big crop of values in return. If you are looking for Christmas gifts go to Ramsey's.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Cushman K. Davis died of brights disease in St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday.

The population of Oklahoma has increased 336,411 in ten years, 544 per cent. She now has 392,245. New Mexico has 195,310.

Geo. W. Wilson, commissioner of Internal Revenue, died Tuesday evening in Washington, complicated with asthma. He was 75 years old.

Robbers wrecked the Farmers' National Bank at Emden, Ill., Wednesday with dynamite and secured \$4000. They dangerously wounded a patrolman and made their escape.

Last Saturday a switchman named George Cuntz was run over by a Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf freight train at Shawnee, Ok. Both legs were cut off just below the hips from the effects of which he will likely die.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite parted her cables off the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, Island of Guam, drifted sixty miles, struck a reef and was wrecked Wednesday. Five of the crew were drowned. A collier rescued the remainder.

Samuel Pearson, formerly commissary general of the Transvaal army, who has just arrived in this country with a number of other Boer refugees, is responsible for the statement that President Kruger will soon seek refuge and a permanent home here.

The cornerstone of the new capitol of the state of Arkansas was laid Tuesday under the auspices of the Masonic order. The occasion drew forth a very large assemblage, composed of citizens from all parts of the state and from several adjoining states. Governor Daniel W. Jones delivered a lengthy oration.

### Used by British Soldiers in Africa.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by Ramsey.

Ring us up, phone number 29, when you have a news item or want a job printed.

Only 2c per week will get this paper if taken by the year.

### Monthly Report of Clarendon Graded School.

The following are the names of those pupils who have merited honorable mention in Clarendon Graded School for the month ending Nov. 23, 1900.

ROOM NO. 6.  
FIRST GRADE: Herman Gatlin, Louis Smith, Maggie Davis, Winnie Caldwell, Mary Weatherston, Francis Hamilton, Bonnie White, Gordie Cross.  
SECOND GRADE: Mrs. Palmer, teacher.

ROOM NO. 5.  
THIRD GRADE: Carrie Johnson, Willie Andis, Ira Davis, Willie Troup, Willie Weatherston, Bessie Chamberlain, teacher.

ROOM NO. 4.  
FOURTH GRADE: Willie White, Willie Cline, Anna Gatlin, Bessie Brokehill, East Morgan, Pearl Lane.

FIFTH GRADE: Ernest Ware, Oscar Coulter, Louise Johnson, Vivian Saddle, Esie Taylor, Dee Richards, Mary McLean, Mary Robinson, Lillian Greenwood, Ivy McLean, Allen Jeffers, Richard Peckles, John Casey.

SIXTH GRADE: Stanhope, McClelland, Elizabeth Thomas, land, Lila McClelland, SEVENTH GRADE: Clyde Atterberry, Eva Furlow, Paul Atterberry, W. G. Stewart, teacher.

ROOM NO. 1.  
EIGHTH GRADE: Hallie Ray, John E. Coulter, Mamie McLean, Helen Graham, NINTH GRADE: Henry McWilliams, Lee Anderson, Ludy Graves, Fred Chamberlain, Nellie McKillop, John McLean, Lizzie Troup, Maude Atterberry, Aries Blackwell, Maude McLean, Ola Jack.

W. R. SILVEY, teacher.

D. Ring the present term 310 pupils have been enrolled in the public school: one hundred and sixty girls and one hundred and fifty boys.

Served Him Right.

A miser having lost \$500 promised \$50 reward to anyone who should bring it to him. A poor man found and restored it to the miser, and demanded the reward, but the old man to baffle him, alleged there were \$550 in the bag when he lost it.

The poor man however, was advised to sue for the money; and when the cause came on to be tried it appeared that the seal had not been broken, nor the bag ripped, and the judge said to the defendant's counsel:

"The bag you lost had \$550 in it, you say?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then," said the Judge, "according to the evidence given in court, this cannot be your money, for here are only \$500; therefore the plaintiff must keep it till the true owner appears."

Verdict accordingly, with all the expenses of suit to the opposite party.—Exchange.

### Over 1600 Pictures in Ladies Home Journal in 1900.

From 324 illustrations in 1894 to over 1600 in 1900 are the figures which denote the numerical growth and development of the pictorial features in The Ladies' Home Journal in six years. This 400 per cent increase in numbers is rather dwarfed by the fact that nearly 1000 per cent more space is now given to pictures than six years ago. The reading public now insists upon illustrations, and in meeting that demand it is safe to say that the pictures printed in The Ladies' Home Journal in 1900 exceed in number size, quality and cost those published in all the leading magazines ten years ago.

Herb sweetens the breath, brightens the eyes and clears the complexion without the slightest ill effects whatever, and ensures the natural bloom of health. Price, 5c cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.

### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Its New Line, Denver-Northwest, Via Billings.

The Burlington's Denver-Northwest Main Line was completed September 16. It taps the Kansas City-Billings Line at Alliance, Neb. It is the shortest line, Denver to Helena, Spokane and the direct line to the entire Upper Northwest.

Only 36 hours Denver to Butte-Helena  
Only 48 hours Denver to Spokane.  
Only 62 hours Denver to Puget Sound.

This will be the main traveled road for passengers going via Denver to Northern Pacific Points.

To Denver, Seattle, Colorado, Utah, Pacific Coast. Two great daily trains from Kansas City, St. Joseph. Weekly California excursions, personally conducted.

To the East: Best equipped trains to Chicago and St. Louis.

To the North: Best trains to Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis.

C. L. BEECH, L. W. WAKELEY,  
T. P. A. 237 Main St. Gen. Passenger Agt.  
DALLAS, TEX. St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD ELLIOTT,  
General Manager,  
ET. JOS. P. A.

## H. W. TAYLOR & SONS

Carry the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of  
Hardware and Farm Implements  
In the Panhandle.

Call and get prices on Windmills, Pipe, Casing, Tanks, Farm machinery of all kinds. Builder's Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Cutlery and Queensware. Blacksmith and wagonmaker's supplies, Painter's supplies. Stock Fresh and Clean.

## Easum & Posey

ARE THE  
Draymen And Coal Dealers  
That give Prompt attention to all Orders  
And take only a small profit.

CLARENDON, TEXAS.



## HARTMAN for HARDWARE.

Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Binder's Twine, Granite-ware, Etc. Tin work and Repairing of all kinds.

Agent for Deering Harvesting Machinery.

G. C. HARTMAN, Clarendon, Texas.

## CLARENDON COLLEGE

AND

University Training School,

Clarendon, Texas.

A Chartered Literary Institution with a Faculty of Nine Teachers who are Specialists in their Departments. In addition to the Literary Department there are departments of

Music, Art, Elocution, Book-keeping, Stenography and Type-writing.

Reasonable Board,  
Reasonable Tuition,  
Healthful Location,  
A Ten Months Session.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 3, 1900.

FRANK B. ST. JOHN, President.

For Catalogue and Information, Address  
DR. J. D. STOCKING,  
Clarendon, Texas.

## The Galveston Horror,

Nearly 400 large pages descriptive of  
The Greatest Disaster of the Century!  
Death, Ruin, Crime and Carnage described and fully illustrated.

The above thrilling book FREE to any one sending us only Five New subscribers at \$1 each cash. Or all our present subscribers who pay all arrearsages and one year in advance can have a copy at only \$1 additional. Publisher's lowest price, \$1.50.

HOME, CHRISTMAS, SANTA FE ROUTE.

To the "Old Folks At Home" via SANTA FE ROUTE. This the idea that comes simultaneously with that of Happy Yuletide in the Old States.

As in previous years, the concerted efforts of a great railway system will be directed to the attainment of every comfort and convenience possible, and the public is assured of the opportunity to again enjoy the advantages of diverse routes and of through sleepers and chair cars provided by the Santa Fe.

EXCURSION TICKETS WILL BE ON SALE DECEMBER 20TH, 21ST AND 22ND, 1900, LIMITED TO THIRTY DAYS FOR RETURN.

We invite letters of inquiry no matter what your choice of route.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas.

## POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has for nearly sixty years been recognized as the People's National Family Newspaper, for farmers and for the people. Its splendid Agricultural Department, its reliable market reports, its recognized authority throughout the country, its fashion notes, its Science and Mechanics Department, its fascinating short stories, etc., etc., render it indispensable to every family. Regular subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

	Regular Price One Year	With Weekly Tri-Weekly Tribune, One Year	With Weekly Tri-Weekly Tribune, One Year
North American Review, New York City	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Harper's Bazar, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.00
Harper's Weekly, New York City	4.00	4.00	4.00
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McClure's Magazine, New York City	3.00	3.00	3.00
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Munsey's Magazine, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
Success, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
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Review of Reviews, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
Scribner's Magazine, New York City	2.50	2.50	2.50
American Agriculturist, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rural New Yorker, New York City	1.00	1.00	1.00
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Youth's Companion, Philadelphia, Penn.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Farm and Home, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Low England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Grange Journal, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Epitome, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Farm and Home, Cleveland, Ohio	1.00	1.00	1.00
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio	1.00	1.00	1.00
Farm and Home, Louisville, Ky.	1.00	1.00	1.00
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tribune Almanac, 1901	1.00	1.00	1.00

Those wishing to subscribe for more than one of the above publications in connection with The Tribune may remit at publisher's regular prices. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.



**TIME TABLE.**  
Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.  
**NORTH BOUND.**  
No. 1 Mail and Express—Leaves 8:41 p. m.  
Local, daily except Sunday—Leaves 7:20 p. m.  
Arrives 7:30 p. m.  
No. 2 Mail and Express—Leaves 7:21 a. m.  
Local, daily except Sunday—Leaves 7:35 a. m.  
Arrives 7:50 a. m.

**RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.**  
Baptist, Every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. W. L. Skinner, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night, 8 p. m. U. P. church, every Sunday.  
M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. R. Henson, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 4 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.  
Christian, — Elder Arthur W. Jones, pastor. Services every Sunday except 3rd. Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday afternoon. Prayer meeting Friday night, 8 p. m. Sunday school Sunday 10 a. m.

First M. E. 2nd & 4th Sunday 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.—Rev. W. L. Skinner, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.  
Presbyterian—Services every Sunday 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Rev. W. F. Dickey, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. Meetings in the Court House. Every body cordially invited.  
Catholic, 84—Rev. ——— priest in charge.

**SOCIETIES.**  
I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 381, meets every Thursday evening in their hall in 3rd story courthouse. Visiting brothers made welcome.  
J. A. Hild, N. G.  
P. A. W. H. Sec'y.  
Evening Star Encampment No. 143 I. O. O. F., meets 1st Tuesday night in each month.  
JOHN LAUGHLIN, C. P.

FRANK WARD, scribe.  
A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700, meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon.  
J. F. FARRIS, W. M.  
H. B. HANSEN, Sec'y.

CLARENDON CHAPTER, No. 216 R. A. M.—Meets the first Friday night in each month at 8:30 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited.  
A. B. EWING, H. P.  
G. F. MORGAN, Sec'y.

W. O. W.—Woodbine Camp No. 478—Meets in Odd Fellows Hall 2d and 4th Friday evenings. Visiting clippers invited.  
W. T. JONES, C. C.

W. R. SILVEY, Clerk.  
CLARENDON CHAPTER, ORDER EASTERN STAR—Meets every third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall on Bank of Clarendon.  
W. H. COOKE, C. C.

W. H. COOKE, C. C.  
MORRIS ROSENFIELD, K. of R. S.

**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.**  
All kinds of china and crockery ware at Anderson's.

We develop and finish all kinds of kodak work at The Globe Studio.

For an up-to-date sewing machine go to Anderson.

Largest stock to select from at Clowers the Jeweler.

Ramsey has the finest line of jewelry for Christmas gifts, don't fail to see it.

Do not fail to try a sack of Anderson's famous B B Flour. Only \$2.25 per cwt.

The stomach is our best friend and the next best is the "Perfect" Baking Powder. It is chemically pure and assists digestion.

**LOCAL ITEMS.**

Work has begun on the Collier building.

Geo. Owens, of McClelland, was in town Wednesday.

John Boyd, of Trinidad, Colo., is spending this week in town.

Mrs. W. H. Oliver spent the first of the week in Ft. Worth.

W. P. Blake is re-roofing and repairing his house this week.

L. Cantalan has lengthened out his grain house considerable.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kent, of Beverly, are in town visiting.

Mrs. Marion Williams left Sunday for a visit to relatives at Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. White and Miss Ethel spent last Sunday at Rowe.

Mrs. Lyle Beckwith, of Ft. Worth, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood.

Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Hall left this week for Childress, where he was sent by the conference.

J. K. Porter's family arrived here last night from Magazine, Ark. They will make their home here.

Jim Christian, formerly of this place, but now of Henrietta, was here on business the first of the week.

Miss Vera Montgomery, of Memphis, came up last Monday and is spending the week with Miss Edna Smith.

Mrs. Ina Turner and Miss Dolla Kesterson, of Goodnight, spent two days of this week in town visiting and trading.

Mrs. J. D. Jefferies left last Monday morning for Arkansas City, Kas., where she goes to visit her mother, who is very sick.

Mrs. J. L. Williams left Monday for a visit to relatives in Collingsworth county and from there will go to Woodward, Ok., to visit friends.

Mr. Ohas. Murphy and Miss Alma Nelson were married Thursday by Rev. Dickey. The groom works on the J A ranch and the bride's home was at Elmore. They are both well known in Clarendon.

Everything new and up to date at The Globe Studio.

Latest styles of Jewelry just received at Clowers the Jeweler.

A fresh shipment of Chile pepper, Chile petit and garlic direct from Old Mexico at Anderson's.

If you want a picture of any kind call at The Globe Studio.

We extend to one and all a cordial invitation to visit our wonderful display of new and beautiful holiday goods at H. D. Ramsey's.

Press of work outside has necessitated the neglect of the paper this week.

The railroad company has built a small house in the yard for the use of the night yard fore.

The ladies of the M. E. church taken in \$128.65 at their Thanksgiving dinner and supper yesterday.

Rev. Skinner collected between \$20 and \$30 yesterday for the Buckner Orphan Home and has the promise of as much more.

The Banner Stockman is getting out a special edition, the regular force being assisted by two gentlemen from Gainesville.

We notice from the Canadian Record that Rev. J. L. Hollers herebefore of that place, has bought the Agitator, of Clarendon, and will be its editor. Mr. Hollers' family arrived here Wednesday morning.

The musical and elocution recital of Misses Ruby Stephens and Elsie Cody at the opera house last Tuesday night was well attended and each pupil rendered their part in a very creditable manner, considering that most of them were just beginners having been studying only about two months.

It costs money to run the kind of paper we do, and of course we want every subscriber we can get, but we want every one satisfied, and any one not satisfied who has subscribed can have it stopped at the end of 3 months and his money refunded if he will state the cause of his dissatisfaction.

**Donley County Leads.**

Donley county is now the most populous county north or west of Harlem. She had 549 legal voters at the last election, with some ten or twelve away from home. The others casting the most votes, counting the vote for the candidates for governor as given in the Sunday's Dallas News, are: Childress 463, Hale 355, Floyd 377, Hall 359, Potter 353, Randall 285, Armstrong 285, Hemphill 214.

Since making a note of the above the census has been published, placing Donley far in the lead as to population, the number being on the first of last June 2752. Childress has 2138, Floyd 2020, Potter 1820, Hale 1680, Hall 1670, Swisher 1277, Collingsworth 1233, Randall 963, Hemphill 815. Bailey has the fewest—1. Dallas has the largest, 82,726.

Never try to coax a cold or cough, use the remedy that unfailingly conquers both. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the great specific for all throat and lung troubles. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Ramsey's drug store.

A drummer with a \$10,000 stock of jewelry will be at my store tomorrow. Everybody invited to come and see it. J. M. Clower.

If you want a heating stove or a range, Anderson will sell you a higher class of goods than any house in the Panhandle.

We want your patronage and we are using our best efforts to get it. The finest line of Christmas gifts at Ramsey's.

Impure Baking Powders injure the stomach. Use the pure Brand named "Perfect" and have no indigestion.

Those new crop evaporated apples, peaches and apricots at Anderson's are too good to last long at the price he sells them.

Trade's fickle and it takes large inducements. So we make prices spicy and pleasant for bargain buyers Christmas goods at Ramsey's.

"University For Stockmen"; The International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Dec. 1st to 8th, 1900. Ask Santa Fe agents about low excursion rates to Chicago.

By using the Baking Powder named "Perfect" you will show appreciation of pure food. Always use the "Perfect."

**The Globe Studio**  
Harper & Mann for Photography.

**A VISIT TO NASSAU.**

In the days of wintry gloom and cloudy skies there is a charm in reading of sunnier spots, particularly if the story is well illustrated. In the December number of The Delineator, the Capital of The Bahamas is described by Laura B. Starr. The next best thing to visiting such a place is to read of it as pleasantly described as Miss Starr has succeeded in doing. One of her snap shots shows an aged negro woman trying to ride a bicycle. The "bicycle face" is in strong evidence.

**The School House Question.**

Crowning two hills in Clarendon stand two colleges, monuments to the intelligence of our citizens, and expressing more fully than words the sentiments of our people on the subject of education. The institutions of higher learning were built by private subscriptions from our citizens and presented to the present owners.

But what has been done for our public school in the way of buildings? Nothing of a permanent character.

Now since our citizens have so generously paid for the erection of these private school buildings, it would seem but fair for all parties to join hands and build a public building where boys and girls may have the opportunity to get an education in a building that is at once an ornament to the town and a blessing to the child.

But, in the discussion of the subject, it appears to us that three questions will present themselves to the enquiring mind:

1. Is a new school building a necessity?

2. What will it cost in the way of taxes?

3. Will the ends justify the means used in obtaining it?

In reply to the first question, we answer unhesitatingly, yes, a new school building is an actual necessity.

Already the public school has outgrown its present quarters by a seating capacity of nearly 100 pupils. The temporary room at present leased by the board, maybe refused to them for another year, and preparations to meet such a contingency should be made at once.

Again, the present school building is not comfortable in cold weather, and is so arranged that it can not be built without shutting out the light from the inner rooms; besides this, the building has fallen into a bad state of decay and is hardly worth a new addition.

No doubt the question of cost will be an important one to the taxpayer. We believe that while at first the tax will be slightly higher than at present, inside of from two to four years the tax will be lowered even from its present rate. A new and commodious school building will bring many families to our town, increasing our property values, consequently lowering our present tax rate. Such has been the experience of Quanah and Vernon, both of which have excellent school buildings. And here, we might add, that every private school in the town would profit by such an influx of people, for only in the larger towns do private schools usually thrive.

We believe the ends to be obtained will justify the means to be employed in this enterprise. Public buildings are an index to the enterprise of the citizenship of a town. Although it cost a small outlay of money at first we must not forget that all really good things cost money.

We had better invest money in schools and school houses than in prisons or jails. Every dollar invested in a public school building in Clarendon will be invested so that it will be a blessing to present and future generations.

We have not tried in this article to show what a splendid advertisement a new school building would be for Clarendon, which is a most potent argument in its favor. Men of broad culture, and philanthropic turn of mind invariably favor the building of school houses, where the necessities are great as ours. We believe that the citizens of Clarendon will measure fully up to this standard.

W. R. SILVEY, Sup't

**Wanted.**

We have customers for several ranches—from two to twelve sections, at reasonable figures. If you have such property for sale consult us. I. W. CARHART & SON. 41f

**Notice Stockholders Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Clarendon, Texas, will be held at the office of the bank in Clarendon, Texas, on the second Tuesday in January 1901, the same being the 8th day of the month, for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year and any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

W. H. PATRICK, Cashier.

**Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others, Why Not You?**

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—ADOLPH L. MILLETT, Manchester, N. H. For sale by Ramsey.

**Giles Gossip.**

Mrs. G. G. Willingham and sister, Miss Lizzie Cox, were pleasant callers at Mrs. Thaxton's Sunday.

Master Reed Curtis came in Tuesday night to visit his brother, W. C. Curtis at Diamond Tail ranch. Reed says school is closed in Henrietta on account of small pox.

Mr. George Coursey went to Wichita Falls one day this week to visit his parents and to assist them in moving to the Panhandle.

G. G. Willingham came home from Denver Monday and went back Tuesday evening to take position as relief agent in a telegraph office.

Mrs. McKinzie and Brumley returned home the first of the week, after a week's visit to their sister, Mrs. E. H. Watt.

E. P. Kennedy and wife left for Caddo Mills on the 22nd inst. to attend the funeral of the former's sister.

W. M. Greenwood of Clarendon was in Giles on the 21st inst.

W. M. Bourland shipped 16 cars of cattle and Graves & Atkinson one on the 24th inst.

Lewis & Pyle have been branding cattle two or three days this week.

Miss Annie Copeland spent Thanksgiving in Memphis with friends.

J. H. King and son were in town Tuesday.

We have three homes for sale, installment payments, from \$375.00 to \$150.00. Also 19 lots in one block, highly improved, new buildings, water works, shade and fruit trees. Will pay 10 per cent. on investment and you have a home, besides room for five more cottages. Title clear, center of town.

I. W. CARHART & SON, Exclusive agents.

**Kodak Supplies**  
at The Globe Studio.

Quality is chief. Variety and prices are temptations in H. D. Ramsey's store on Christmas gifts.

**Notice.**

Examine my stock of black locust before placing your orders. Prices 20 cents each. GEO. ANTONIUS.

**McClelland Dots.**

(Rec'd too late for last week.)

Mr. Gardenhire went to Clarendon on business Thursday.

Messrs. Geo. Owens and Veach spent Tuesday in Miami.

Mr. Hudgins has returned from his trip to Clarendon.

Mrs. Calhoun is visiting in Clarendon this week.

Mrs. Shaven, who has been visiting her son of this place, has returned to her home in Whitesboro.

Mr. Tom Cox has just returned from a week's stay in the city of Miami.

Mr. Huntsman is keeping the roads warm hauling lumber and household goods from Clarendon.

Mr. Henry Bailey is visiting his sister, Mrs. Gardenhire.

This country is the hunter's delight—chickens, quail and ducks.

Stock never went into winter better than this year.

Messrs. Farkner and Owens are in Kansas City. BLACKBYES.

White's Cream Vermifuge removes the unhealthy tissue upon which worms thrive; it brings, and quickly, a healthy condition of body, where worms cannot exist. Price, 25 cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.

**Brace Up.**

Health shoulder braces are fitted at Dr. Stockings store.

"Is To The Cattle Interests what Yale is to the Educational Interests," International Live Stock Exposition. Reduced rates to Chicago and return for this occasion. Ask Santa Fe agents about it.

The place to buy ledgers, journals, cash books and all blank books is at Stocking's store.

Pig's Feet, New crop rice, Gedney's pickles and kraut at Anderson's.

Go to Stocking's store for window glass.

**Wanted:**

Furs and Hides of all kinds. Highest market price paid.

L. L. CANTELOU.

The "Perfect" Baking Powder is made of pure materials tested by competent chemists and will not cause indigestion. Try the brand named "Perfect."

CALDWELL & JACQUES.

The best place to get the best paint at the best price is at Stocking's store.

The purity of the Baking Powder named "Perfect" is a guarantee against sallow complexion caused by indigestion.

CALDWELL & JACQUES.

**Notice.**

All persons are hereby warned to keep off the L. C. Beverly lands. I have bought them and will prosecute any one trespassing upon them.

J. D. JEFFERIES.

Until Jan. 1, 1901, free.

All new subscribers who pay in advance will get the paper until Jan. 1, 1902. All old subscribers who pay all arrears and one dollar in advance will get the paper to same date. We do this so as to have as many subscriptions as possible begin with the new year.

**New Hats and Belts**

Have just arrived at Miss Gage's. The very latest in suspender belts, and a new line of stylish hats. Call and see them at Collier and Jackson's store.

**PANHANDLE NEWS.**

Armstrong county is without a justice of the peace. The old one was elected to another office and the man elected as justice has refused to qualify.

**Amarillo Fire.**

The city was visited Sunday night by the first conflagration for many months. At 1:30 yesterday morning fire originated in the saddle shop of G. W. Graves and consumed the four wooden building lying between the Lightburne brick and Stringfellow's stone structures, occupied first, G. W. Graves, saddlery; R. H. McAlpine, hardware; Stringfellow, warehouse; Tolleson Bros., furniture.

Insurance and losses as follows: Graves' insurance on stock, \$2,500; none on the building, which was owned by Judge Henry, of Greenville, Texas.

R. H. McAlpine, insurance on stock, \$2,750; building owned by W. Y. Pena, of Georgetown, Texas; no insurance.

Tolleson Bros. owned building and stock. Insurance about \$4,000, with \$200 insurance on the upper story by the I. O. U. F. Lodge.

Ware room occupied by Stringfellow & Hume, insurance \$1500.

The insurances were through the agencies of J. L. Peary and Martin, Cunningham & Co., of this city.

Mr. F. Menagh, the shoemaker, occupied part of the Graves building, and lost all of his stock of tools, valued at \$400, and had no insurance. He has rooms at Mrs. Aard's lodging house.—News.

The fine goods we keep, and the low prices at which we sell, makes misrepresentation unnecessary at H. D. Ramsey's.

**The Globe Studio**  
opened for business Nov. 29th.

**Have You Eyes?**

Then care for them. Dr. Stocking can fit you with Hawk's celebrated glasses. They are not sold by peddlers.

**College Scholarship.**

Any deserving boy who is not able to pay cash and wants to pay for a scholarship in the Clarendon College in work can do so by making arrangements at this office.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it, of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by Ramsey.

**We please others in job printing, both in quality and price, and believe we can please you.**

**Give us a trial.**

**ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY INDISTURBABLE**

**BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY**

**Over 500 Beautiful Designs.**

**Send for Price List & Circulars.**

**MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1872**

I am agent for the above and take pleasure in showing samples, quoting prices, etc. Orders solicited. Call or address me at Whitesboro, Texas.

W. L. OLIVER.

Old papers for sale at this office 15 cents per 100.

**TO YOU**  
who enter our Store, stand face to face with  
**Great Bargains!**  
The destiny of our Goods and prices is a Journey of Advertising for us.  
You pay so little for so much value, you cannot help telling others about it.  
**Our New Fall and Winter Stock**  
is a mammoth Bargain Counter.  
Do not fail to ask for coupons for Hand-painted China.  
**MORRIS ROSENFIELD,**  
The Reliable and Popular Dry Goods merchant.

E. A. KELLY, President. B. H. WHITE, Vice President. W. H. COOKE, Cashier.

**THE CITIZENS' BANK,**  
Clarendon, Texas,  
Opened for business Nov. 1, 1899.  
Will transact a general Banking Business.  
We solicit the accounts of Merchants, Ranchmen, Farmers, Railroad men and Individuals.  
Money to loan on acceptable securities.  
Directors.  
E. A. Kelly, B. H. White, W. H. Cooke, M. Rosenfield, J. G. Tackitt.

**ROBT. SAWYER,**  
Dealer in  
**LUMBER,**  
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc.  
Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.  
Clarendon, - - Texas.

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

**H. W. KELLEY & CO.**  
Contractors and Builders,  
Plans and Specifications Furnished.  
Fine Cabinet Work A Specialty.  
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

**CLARENDON Livery Stable,**  
BUNTIN & BAKER, Pros.  
Drummers Accomodated.  
First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed Sold Cheap.

Clarendon, Texas.  
Miss ANNIE I. BABB,  
Teacher of  
**Pianoforte and Theory of Music.**  
Graduate of Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Your Patronage kindly solicited.  
For further particulars confer with her at her home.

**International Live Stock Exposition.**  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1-8, 1900.  
"It will be to the Cattle Interests what Yale is to the Educational Interests."  
**"University For Stockmen."**  
An exhibition of pure bred beef cattle, mutton, sheep, steers and draft horses; shipping appliances; refrigeration and packing house processes, and improved feeding methods showing the value of foods and their effects, and the manner of scientific feeding.  
**Santa Fe Route.**  
the acknowledged superior line, will sell excursion tickets at rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, for the round trip. Ask Santa Fe agents for particulars.  
W. S. KEENAN, C. P. A., Galveston, Tex.



## NELSON'S LECLAIRE.

A GOOD MAN AND THE INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT HE FOUNDED.

Where Men Who Work Are Held In the Highest Esteem, Receive the Value of Their Labor and Live Like Human Beings.

Probably the first and best known attempt in this country to establish a closer relation between labor and capital through generous concessions on the part of the latter is that which is symbolized in the village of LeClaire, Ill. It was so named for the French socialist, whose bust in bronze adorns the village schoolhouse. The founder of this settlement is a Norseman, Nelson O. Nelson, and here he has set up some acres of shops for the making of plumbers' supplies and mantels. The company which bears his name has its offices in St. Louis, in a large, commonplace building, and LeClaire is 18 or 20 miles away.

Mr. Nelson, who is still in the prime of life, yet bears the distinction of being "the father of profit sharing in America." He is an out and out socialist. Probably more than any other man he is responsible for the many devices that progressive and liberal employers have adopted to gain the better will of their working forces.

LeClaire is not a commune, though it is an industrial settlement. It is in a green, pleasant, rolling country, where they say the nights are always cool, where they have no mosquitoes, no malaria, no—For the rest read the card of any real estate dealer, whether in Cape Nome or Havana. You leave the cars at a station called Edwardsville. The town of that name lies on the left of the track and has 5,000 people and 22 saloons, while LeClaire, on the right of the track, hasn't a saloon. Edwardsville is accounted a right smart little place, with so much culture that neighbors drive in to see it, yet LeClaire easily outdoes it. There is more wealth in one block of Edwardsville than in nearly all LeClaire, yet in the latter village you see not a single rickety shed, not an unpainted house, not a weed filled yard, not a rutted road, not a board fence plastered with aged circus posters and medicine signs. It is all unpunctuated, but charmingly neat. Excepting a couple of miners, who dig coal in a hole across the way, the people of LeClaire are all in the employ of the Nelson company. It is not to be imagined from this that ecstacy is used to make the brass molders, carpenters, machinists, marble savers and the others live there. Quite the contrary.

There is not room for half of them, and the others have to live in more ordinary quarters, that they find in Edwardsville. Rents are low. From \$6 to \$9 a month is asked for a neat cottage that is kept in excellent repair and supplied with running water and electric light free of charge. The lawn, before it is trimmed every week by the company, and the streets are sprinkled every day. Furthermore, through the good offices of Mr. Nelson, the dwellers in LeClaire enjoy especially easy terms in the matter of railroad fares. The round trip to St. Louis costs a stranger \$1.50, but any worker in the Nelson shops may go to the city and back for 50 cents. Were it not that the founder of the colony is everywhere esteemed, a concession like this would never have been secured. But one hears nothing except praise for him, no matter how heartily the man who admires him may disagree with his economic theories. The workmen on the trains exclaim, "There's a man for you!" and washer-women say, "Sure, he's the poor people's friend."

There is no self seeking on the founder's part in this experiment in altruism. He believes thoroughly in his people; believes thoroughly in men. He wants to do good and takes the same satisfaction in it that so many folks take in being bad. When objection was made to a family that had just come into the village, he said, "If these people are good, we want them, and if they are bad we'll make them better."

Though his own house is the largest in the place, it is hardly distinguished from the others. It is plain, but comfortable. It has flowers and shade, and of every other dwelling in LeClaire one may say the same. In rose time the air is heavy with the scent of thousands of blossoms. In laying out LeClaire a departure was made from the conventional in that the roads curve like those in parks instead of bolting into the distance by the straight way. The effect of a walk, as fresh vistas open before the stranger, is charming. Partly surrounding the village is a farm which has been operated as a department of the Nelson company's industries, like the brass foundry and the planing mill, the farmers receiving wages and sharing profits also and the produce being sold in part at especially low prices to the villagers. These acres are in splendid yield, but this season the experiment has been made of renting them to outsiders, the company profiting by the certainty of rental. It is said that the company will resume the management of the farm next season, but its discontinuance, even for a single year, suggests inquiry whether the socialist phase of LeClaire's industries is so thoroughly endorsed by those who profit by it as the founder hopes it is. There has never been a strike in the Nelson shops. But here is a remarkable thing. Nearly all the workers are members of labor unions and have joined them by advice of their employer.

The wages are the same as are paid in the city for the same class of work, the union scale being adhered to, although the expense of living in LeClaire is considerably less than in town. The hours are ten a day, except on Saturday, when work stops at 4.

In appearance and character there is no marked difference between the employees of the Nelson company and any other. The usual mixture of American and Europeans is found. One sees the usual proportion of dirty faces, and the thought that he shares in the profits of the company seldom prevents a man whose hammer is raised when the noon whistle blows from dropping it instead of hitting the nail. This matter of profit sharing affects different people and different classes of workmen in different ways. It has certainly worked good here; it has revolutionized Ivorydale for the better; it has brought content into dozens of places.

The attitude of the workers in LeClaire is not that of loyalty, but of equality. Not all of them are socialists by any means. Probably only a small minority endorse the Socialist Labor platform in its entirety. The holding of their places has no more to do with their political doctrines than with their religious creed. Profit sharing, when it is justified by earnings, occurs in the form of an added percentage on wages. If the dividend is 2 per cent, a \$1,000 man receives \$20 and a \$200 office boy has \$4. Certain expenses are first deducted from the gross earnings, allowance is made for wear and tear of machinery, insurance and the like, and the net profit is divided. Piece workers have their shares no less than the men on wage, and in their case the yearly sum of the earnings is the basis of the percentage of extra profit. Everybody, from high to low, is included unless it might be the man who came in yesterday, and it would hardly be right to the others to give the same share to him as to the men who had been in the shop for a year, yet full dividends have been paid to men who have worked for only two months. Some of the men own stock, and possibly if all could be persuaded to do the same the alacrity and interest would increase.

The spirits of the men are pleasantly exhilarated after these divisions of money. They whistle at their tasks and wear cheerfulness in their faces. Poindexter, who is a part of Mr. Nelson's plan to keep them content in their homes, as it is to add to the pleasure of humanity at large. He has several times taken trainloads of children from the St. Louis slums and filled their lungs with the air and their eyes with the green of the Illinois fields, and it is said that he is arranging to have some of the children of the city poor cared for in country homes in hot weather. And he has likewise taken the children of his working people to St. Louis that they might see the wonderful smoke and its pet bridge and the steamboats and its river that looks like chocolate, but isn't, and its queer substitutes for street cars and soldiers in strike times.

Then there is an annual picnic, with cake, ice cream, cigars, music, dancing and a good time for all the people in the shops and offices, and the joy of the occasion is not diminished by reason of the eloquence which is imported. The photograph that is admired shows the crowd, as well dressed as any church or literary society would be, listening to the optimism of Golden Rule Jones and, it is hoped, endorsing it. During the winter free lectures are given at the schoolhouse. Professor Herron, the disturber from Chicago, was one of the stars last season, though the speakers were not socialists of necessity, for some of them talked about science and some of travel, and some had magic lantern pictures to illustrate their remarks. No charge is made for any lectures or entertainments that are given in LeClaire. Mr. Nelson will not allow it. Either the speakers are so well pleased with the sound of their own voices that they get their pay from the privilege of speaking or they confer with Mr. Nelson privately after the performance. A debating club is maintained by the members, and the virtues and vices of hard and soft money, summary laws, handmade goods and territorial expansion are duly considered by this body.

Some of the men have accounts in the Edwardsville banks, however, and the Nelson company acts as banker for its people when so requested. A commoner form of thrift than the saving of money is the buying of a house, and in this the workman is always encouraged. Nearly all of the building has been done by the company, and one of its neat cottages, with water and light gratis, can be bought by an employee on almost any terms he wants to make, the deed being transferred to him when he has paid about \$900. He has a plank or concrete walk and maple trees before his doors, and so long as he lives there his road will be watered daily, Sunday included, and his lawn and borders trimmed without charge. Occasionally, as the village grows, there is an auction of house lots, and they are sold absolutely without reserve. If the bidders happen to be poor and the rivalry is not sharp, the land is sold very cheap.

Among the oddities of LeClaire are its free farms. Any worker for the Nelson company may help himself to all the land he wishes and work it for his own profit. The object of this is less to afford a means of wealth than to give wholesome out of door recreation of men who are much indoors, some of them breathing fumes in the brass foundry, and to enable them to have a variety of fresh and healthful vegetables and fruit on their tables. The worker keeps his garden as long as he wants it and the company plows and harrows the ground for him without charge. He is to take no more than he will readily use, however, and such of it as he allows to run to weeds is forfeit to any neighbor of more thrift or enthusiasm. Charles J. Skinner in Brooklyn Eagle.

There is probably no disease more distressing or annoying than piles. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment is daily curing cases of years' standing of itching and bleeding piles. The cure begins on the first application, a little perseverance makes the cure complete. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.

Old papers for sale at this office 15 cents per 100.

## A TRAMP COLONY.

What Ganssman Has Done to Aid Unfortunate Knights of the Road.

One of the most remarkable social experiments is now in successful operation in the province of Westphalia. It is a "labor colony," quite a new title for a new thing. It grew out of an address made by a prominent German publicist in a busy manufacturing town of northern Germany, in which he said that there was an army of tramps in the fatherland which cost the public at least \$10,000,000 a year to support.

"I believe," said this speaker, "that this army numbers at least 100,000 men. The humblest and laziest of these creatures gets at least 25 cents from the public daily. Many of them get four times that amount. We could feed, house and clothe this army at one-tenth the present expense if we would give them work. We might lead some of them back to an industrious and useful life. If the province will help me, I will start a labor colony, and in a few years we will be rid of the tramp evil."

The province of Westphalia advanced him 40,000 marks. He bought an old farm that looked barren and sterile. News of what the promoter of the scheme intended to do reached the tramps, and they applied by the hundreds for admission to the proposed colony. At the end of the first year 200 were at work, and at the end of 15 months 225 were at work, according to official estimation.

Among these were some who had been in the army, the gymnasium and the university, a former custom house official, a man who had been in the civil service, an ex-lawyer officer, one who had been decorated with the iron cross, a gentleman farmer, a soldier, an ex-mine inspector, ex-schoolmaster, clerks and others. These men, who had come into the colony ragged and unkempt, were at the end of a year respectable looking, clean and well dressed.

All were at once sent to the baths and their old clothes burned. Then each man received a suit of clothes, for which he paid out of the amount allowed him for his work. He signs an agreement that the suit is not his property until he has paid for it and is told that he will be prosecuted for theft if he runs away before he has paid for it. While in the colony every man must rise with the sun and be ready to go to work at 5:30 o'clock. He is assigned to his particular task. A refusal to work means immediate dismissal from the colony. Out of the first 14 months but 45 proved obstinate and were dismissed. Work is done in the fields, gardens, fruit nurseries or among the cattle, pigs and poultry. Ordinarily the men work but eight hours a day, although in harvest time their hours are longer.

In this colony a double aim is served. Work is found for the unemployed, and barren and desert land is reclaimed.

**A Funny Labor Story.**  
Pie, which for some time back has been a fruitful source of discord between labor unionists, is now the innocent cause of a new problem to all members of labor organizations in New York and Brooklyn who are sticklers for union rules. The Journeymen Pie Bakers' union of the Greater New York has declared war on the Pie Baking Employees' union of Brooklyn, and the latter has taken up the challenge and invited the other to "come on."

Each asserts that it is the only genuine pie bakers' union in the greater city and that the other is a spurious imitation, and until the great fight is settled good union men cannot tell what pies they may safely eat without infringing on union rules. Some of the unions, it was stated, have enjoined their members to refrain from eating pie of any kind until the question is settled, but members who are married cannot control the tastes of their wives and children.

The members of the Laborers' Union Protective society, however, who are the greatest pie eaters in the labor movement, can, owing to long practice, it is asserted, tell a genuine union pie by merely looking at it closely, and their union has therefore taken no action in the matter. As each of the pie constructors' unions uses the same arguments to prove that it is the only genuine pie makers' union in the Greater New York, it is said that they will never be able to settle the question themselves and that other unions may be drawn into the fight. The Brooklyn members say that their pies are known and eaten as strictly union products by workmen all over the metropolitan district—New York Times.

**Co-operation in Paterson.**  
Co-operative front works will be established in Paterson, N. J., in the near future as a beginning in the plan of the Industrial Brotherhood to establish co-operation throughout the country.

Such was the declaration of Claude Ferdinand. He is president of the board of directors of the Industrial Brotherhood.

These proposed front works will be on the plan of the co-operative stove works in Cluses, France, which are owned and operated by 2,000 workmen. They have had control of the works since 1880, when M. Godin turned the property over to them.

The international directors of the Industrial Brotherhood are Henry D. Lloyd, Professor Frank Parsons and U. W. Lermont. In its statement the board of directors says: "After years of study and careful consideration of all the various methods proposed we have come to the conclusion that the shortest cut to socialism is by the 'trust' road."

"Capitalists have already taken this road. It remains for socialists to get into line and march along the same road for the co-operative commonwealth."

For all fresh cuts or wounds, either on the human subject or on animals, Ballard's Snow Liniment is excellent; while for corn-huskers' sprained wrists, barbed-wire cuts and sores on working horses, it cannot be too highly commended. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Ramsey's drug store.

**The Missouri World.**  
Published weekly at Chillicothe, Mo., at 50 cents a year, is a good paper for general news is uncompromisingly popular, is not biased, but informed, and calculates in all the States. Sample copy free.

## HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"About three miles from the town," said a traveler, "I came upon a man seated on a log by the roadside. His chin was resting in his hands, his shotgun leaned up against a tree, and he was so busy with his thoughts that he did not see or hear me until I rode up and saluted. Seeing that something was wrong with him, I asked the cause, and he got up and came out to me and replied:

"'Stranger, I've bin hev'n a lawsuit and got beat.'"

"And you ought to have won?" I said.

"'I had. The case was as clear as noonday. I sold a feller a mawl fur \$40, and he paid me \$25 down and bucked the balance. I order had a verdict as such as shootin.'"

"Well, the law is uncertain."

"'I reckon it is. The suit was decided ag'in me yisterday. I went home and got my gun and was back in town the fust thing this mawnin, but he had gone.'"

"Who? I said.

"The defendant. Couldn't find hide nor ha'r of him. The judge was also gone. So was the jury. So was the defendant's lawyer. Drat 'em, but they all slipped out and didn't give me no show.'"

"No show for what?"

"Why, what did I go after my gun fur? What's he loaded with buckshot fur? What am I a-feelin so cast down and broken up about? I was gwine to shut, of co'se, but they wouldn't wait! 'Well, you shouldn't take it so to heart,' I said, hoping to console him a bit.

"It's powerful tuff, fur I was dead right about it," he answered, as he looked up the road. "But that's one little gleam of hope left. The lawyer who had my case is comin along this way this evenin, and I'm gwine to hold him under that shotgun till he hands me over the \$10 I paid him to talk fur me! Doggone it, but I hain't a-gwine to let the hull billin lot of 'em git off without gittin a shot in on somebody! 'Tain't human natur' and it hain't in the laws of the sovereign state of Arkansas that I should!'"—Washington Post.

**Kissing Done In Smoke.**  
I.

II.

III.

IV.

His Business.

"What are you doing in my house?" demanded the owner of the premises, suddenly appearing on the scene in his nightshirt and carrying a huge revolver.

"I am taking active steps to get out of it," replied the burglar, vanishing through a window without taking the trouble to open it.—Chicago Tribune.

Corn-huskers' sprained wrists, barbed-wire cuts, burns, bruises, severe lacerations and external injuries of any kind are promptly and happily cured by applying Ballard's Snow Liniment. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Ramsey's drug store.

**Fanny J. Crosby.**  
Among the denominations it is pretty generally known that the famous Fanny J. Crosby, writer of so many beautiful hymns, is totally blind; yet she is a woman of most cheerful spirit, and her hymns breathe of joy and sunshine. J. Allen St. John has illustrated "The Angels' Song," which she wrote for the December Delineator.

**Ho For Oklahoma!**  
Congress has authorized the opening to settlement of the famous Kiowa and Comanche reservation—offering rare opportunities to secure free, fine farms, valuable town lots and rich mineral claims. Excellent openings for business and the professions. Morgan's Manual, a book of nearly 300 pages, tells you how to initiate and perfect your claims. A complete settler's guide. Recognized authority. Morgan's Manual, a fine sectional map of this new country and Oklahoma, and a book, (illustrated) over 100 pages, full of valuable information concerning Oklahoma, all three sent on receipt of \$1.00. Address Dick T. Morgan, Land Attorney, Perry, Oklahoma.

## The Money Question

Does not worry the residents in the Texas Panhandle. Famous for its CATTLE, marvellous as a WHEAT country, producing MELONS preferred by Eastern epicures, rich in FEED STUFFS, CORN and COTTON, this section is now

## ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Take a run up there and Investigate For Yourself.

You will find the same handsome Pullmans, Cafe Cars and Coaches (all broad vestibuled) which delight the California tourists and cause them to say: "You don't have to apologize for riding on the Denver Road!"

W. F. STERLEY, A. G. F. & P. A.  
A. A. GLISSON, G. A. P. D.  
CHAS. L. HULL, T. P. A.  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

## New Service Via.



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

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All trains have Free Katy Chair Cars and BUFFET SLEEPERS.

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Three-a-week Edition.

Almost a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The presidential campaign is over but the world goes on just the same and it is full of news. To learn this news just as it is—promptly and impartially—what you have to do is to look in the columns of The Three-a-Week Edition of the New York World which comes to the subscriber 156 times a year.

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