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CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1900.

No. 25

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MORE DETAILS OF THE GULF STORM.

Thousands of Lives Lost on the Gulf and Inland.

GALVESTON SUFFERS MOST.

Nearly Every House in the City is Wrecked or Badly Injured.

THE SCENE IS ONE BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

The Loss of Life There is Estimated as High as Fifteen Hundred. The Damage to Property Will Go into Millions.

Houston, Sept. 11.—The plight of Galveston is indeed a sad one. The dead and dying, the maimed and sick and the famishing and starving, could be seen everywhere when a newspaper reporter began to explore the wrecked city on Sunday.

The scenes presented cannot be told of in a prosaic manner. It is not possible to do it. Screaming women, bruised and bleeding; some bearing the lifeless forms of children in their arms, strong men sobbing, bewailing the loss of their wives and children; streets filled with floating rubbish, among which were many bodies of victims of the storm, constituted a part of the scene. Every direction, as far as the eye could reach, was a scene of desolation and destruction.

The most magnificent structures of the city are in ruins and beneath the rubbish lay untold numbers of her citizens crushed to death. The homes of prominent citizens which escaped destruction were turned into hospitals as have all the leading hotels. There is scarcely a house left standing that does not contain one or more of the dead as well as many of the injured.

In some instances a father is left alone, all the family being killed or drowned. In others a mother or child the only survivor.

The streets were lined with people half clad, crippled in every conceivable manner, hobbling as best they could to where they could receive the attention of physicians for themselves and summon aid for friends and relatives who could not move.

Policeman Bowie was in a pitiable condition. His toes on both feet were broken, two ribs caved in and his head badly bruised, he said: "My house with wife and children, are in the gulf. I have not a thing on earth for which to live."

The first loss of life reported was at Rietter's saloon, on the Strand, where three of the most prominent citizens of town lost their lives, and many others maimed and imprisoned. The dead are Standley G. Spence, Charles Kellner and Richard Lord. These three were sitting at a table on the first floor making light of the danger.

Suddenly the roof caved in above them and came down with a crash into the saloon, killing all. Those in the lower part of the building escaped with their lives in a miraculous manner. A negro waiter standing in the door was drowned. Colonel L. J. Polk, general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, and several other prominent citizens had just left the restaurant a few minutes before the collapse.

The next place visited was the city hall. Here was congregated 700 people more or less injured in various ways. One man from Lucas Terrace reported the loss of 50 lives in a building from which he escaped.

On Avenue M several ladies were imprisoned in a residence by water and debris. They were rescued, some badly hurt but all are still living.

Coming back to Tremont street and going out to Avenue P, by climbing over piles of lumber, which had been residences, four bodies were observed in one yard and seven in one room at an other place, while as many as 60 bodies were seen lying singly and in groups in the space of a block.

A majority of the bodies are under ruins of houses and will take several days of hard work to get all out.

The body of Miss Sarah Summers was found near her home, corner Tremont and Avenue F, with lips smiling but features set in death, and hands grasping her diamonds tightly. The remains of her sister, Mrs. Claude Fordtran have not been recovered.

Report from St. Mary's infirmary shows only eight persons escaped from the hospital. The number of patient and nurses could not be ascertained, but ordinarily the number of inmates are seldom under 100.

The Rosenberg schoolhouse which was chosen as a place of refuge by the people of that locality, collapsed. Some of those who took refuge there escaped but how many cannot be told. The great bathing pavilion Pagoda the big pleasure resort Olympia and the Murdoch bath houses were all swept

into the gulf. There were a few bodies on the beach. The bodies were swept into the gulf or driven up into the rubbish by the waves.

It is hard to determine what section of the city suffered the greatest damage in the loss of life. Information from the extreme eastern and western portions are difficult to obtain. Reports received indicated that those sections suffered the same fate as the rest of the city, possibly to a greater degree.

Fifteen men, constituting all that remains of a company of regular soldiers stationed at the Beach barracks, marched down Market street. The loss of life among the soldiers at the barracks which was destroyed must have been fully 100.

At 11:30 o'clock Sunday morning the water receded from the higher portions of the city, but the streets near the bay front still contain nearly three feet of water.

The Galveston News office on Mechanic street was flooded. The back end of the building caved in, the engine and boilers were filled with water and it was impossible for that paper to be issued.

The union depot was scenes similar met at other portions of the city. The lifeless form of a baby girl was found within a few feet of the station. The parents could not be located and are supposed to have been lost.

On the water front the destruction of property was almost as great as on the beach, though the loss of life not nearly so large.

The wharves of the Mallory company were completely destroyed. The steamship Alamo is lying among the ruins at the Piers.

The wharves of the Galveston Wharf company are gone and the wharves of the Southern Pacific company damaged \$60,000.

The Norwegian steamship Gila is stranded up the bay beyond where the railroad bridges once stood.

The British steamship Taunton is lying on Pelican island hard aground.

The Mexican, a big British steamer, is stuck in the mud.

Another big ship is lying out near quarantine station driven ashore.

The Kendall Castle has been driven as far up as Texas City and stranded. Of the small shipping only a few boats are left.

Little schooners were lifted bodily out of the water and upon the island. Others are scattered along the bay front in all conditions of broken masses.

The ferryboat to Bolivar seems to be the only one safe.

The dredge used at Texas City was driven inland half a mile and can never be gotten off except in pieces.

The Pensacola was in port when the storm began, but Master Simmons put it to sea in the teeth of the brewing storm and it is feared the boat and crew of 36 are lost.

Now no big vessels are about the wharves, which were alive with seamen and longshoremen on Friday afternoon stowing cargoes.

Three grain elevators and Roymers' mill are wrecks. The top stories are gone and the grain stored therein ruined by rain.

The damage to ships at this time when the demand for tonnage is so great is regarded one of the worst features of the disaster from a business standpoint.

None of the vessels are irretrievably lost, but it will take some time to get the boats off and repaired, even though not wrecks.

The business portion of the city damage cannot even be approximately estimated. Wholesale houses along the Strand are about seven feet in water on the ground floors, all window panes and glass protectors are demolished. Fixtures of every house on this long business thoroughfare are destroyed.

On Mechanic street the water was almost as deep as on the Strand. All the provisions in the wholesale grocers on the lower floors are saturated and rendered valueless.

The engine house of the Tremont hotel caved in and by the falling smokestack cooking was an impossibility. The damage to the hotel building amounts to \$65,000.

The powerhouse of the street railway company is destroyed and the loss of machinery and the building is estimated at \$70,000.

No wires of any sort are standing. They are lying in a tangled mass across the streets and will have to be cleared away before horses and vehicles can move about the streets.

HALF NOT YET TOLD.

The Estimated Dead Is Placed from 2000 to 3000 Souls.

Houston, Sept. 11.—The half has not been told of the devastation and death caused by the storm at Galveston. From one end of the island to the other great heaps of wreckage exists under the debris are dead bodies of men, women and children. It will take a week to tabulate the dead and the missing and to get any thing near an approximate idea of the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city wiped out and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty. The estimated dead are placed all the way from 2000 to 3000.

This city and her people are devoting themselves assiduously to relieving the unfortunate. Her business men are losing not a moment. They thoroughly realize that seconds are valuable. Monday night large wagons jostled along the streets with boxes of prepared food to load them on the boats and cars. The mayor has sent out calls to the large cities of this and other states for immediate help, and everybody here feels

that the response will be generous and speedy. These people know the justice of the demand, and hence their confidence in getting an answer.

Arrangements have been made by which communication with Galveston today. This will be done by way of Texas City over the Galveston Houston and Henderson railway and thence across the bay by the steam tug Eugene.

The railroad company sent out a large force of hands yesterday to repair the track from Texas City Junction into Texas City. This necessitated the building of about a mile of track.

The first train will leave at 9 o'clock this morning from the International and Great Northern depot, reaching Texas City by 11 a. m., where connection will be made with the Eugene and the trip across to Galveston will be made in about 45 minutes, the distance being only six miles.

This service is arranged chiefly for the accommodation of those having relatives in Galveston, and is not intended for those drawn by curiosity. They will be provided for later on.

G. L. Ross, a passenger conductor on the International and Great Northern, was among the party of refugees who reached this city at 11 o'clock last night. Mr. Ross said to a reporter:

"I will not attempt to describe the horror of it all, that is impossible. When I left Galveston men armed with Winchester rifles were standing over burning squads and at the compelling them to load the corpses on days to be hauled to barges on which they are towed into the gulf by tugs and dumped into sea."

"As I left I saw a barge freighted with dead on its journey to the gulf. This manner of burial is imperative; the living must be protected now."

Adjutant General Scurry states it as his opinion that the state militia will be called out and sent to Galveston to prevent looting, vandalism and other lawless acts.

The following is a partial list of the dead:

Stanley G. Spence, local representative of the North German Lloyd steamship line.

Charles L. Kellner, Sr., a cotton man. Richard Lord, a cotton man.

William Dalley, agent for Charles P. Oshawa & Co.

John R. Davies and wife.

Two children of Captain Davies, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Schuler, wife and five children. Mrs. Motter and two daughters.

W. B. Fisher, wife, two children, two sisters-in-law and a niece.

Mrs. John F. Gernand and two children.

A. J. Compton and wife.

John F. Brockler, wife and two children.

The mother-in-law and sister-in-law of Billy Thompson.

Tom Webster, Sr., and family of four. Mrs. J. R. Correll and family.

"Francis," a well known waiter, reports the loss of 22 persons who took refuge in his house, six of them members of his family.

Mrs. John Bove and three children. Walter Betts and wife.

Police Officer Howe and family. S. T. Masterson and family.

Police Officers Charles Wolfe, Trevor and Richards.

Mrs. John C. Wenzman and her two children.

Wife of Jack Delaney, United States bridge officer of the post, and two children.

A Spanish sailor of the steamship Talestora.

Mr. Magna, a grocer, two daughters and a son.

Mrs. Baxter and child.

Mrs. Dudley Bell, wife of a compositor and child.

Will J. Rice, professor, and child. Mrs. Claude J. Fordtran and sister Miss Helen Summers.

George Swigell, mother and sister. J. F. Roll, wife and four children.

Mrs. Kate Evans and two daughters. Mrs. J. B. Palmer and baby.

Gary Barnett and his wife. Mrs. Peter Hamburg and four children. Murray Roundaux.

A man named Johnson and his wife. John H. Garmund, wife and two children.

Mary Ann Wilson and baby. Mrs. Wallace and four children. A negro woman and three children. John Engelle, wife and child.

ATTEMPTED DESCRIPTION.

Newspaper Man Tells of the Calamity as Best He Can.

Houston, Sept. 11.—Mr. Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, reached Houston yesterday morning after a terrible experience. He gave the following account of the great disaster:

"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizen's committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instrument could be found, the wires, as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked."

When I left Galveston shortly before noon Sunday the people were organized for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work of such a period of disaster.

"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind was blowing at a velocity of 84 miles an hour and then the wind measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum. The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf, and the tide was high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force from the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water upon the beach side of the city the north wind piled the water from the way on to the bay part of the city."

"About noon it became evident that disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was open to the refugees, black or white. The wind was rising constantly and it rained in torrents. By 3 o'clock the waters of the bay and gulf met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas company's factory left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets, was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic height, roofs caved in, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling and the noise of the winds and the crashing of buildings were terrifying in the extreme."

"Nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood. No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan asylum down the island. But it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane."

"The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreckage of the great warehouses remain."

"The life saving station at Port Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay 14 miles to Texas City. Captain Haines' wife and one of his crew were drowned."

"The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three deaths in Texas City. In addition to the living and dead which the storm cast up on Texas City, caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston are being fished out of the water there."

"The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 Sunday morning. During all this time the 28,000 people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four or five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of 10 feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony was possibly never equaled in modern times."

"Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a. m. Within 30 minutes they had gone down two feet and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood water. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast."

"Very few, if any, buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the flood they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. The whole of the beach front for three blocks in from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation. The dwellings, the pavilions, the great bathing establishments, having been either carried out to sea or its rains piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest. The first hurried glance over the city showed that some of the largest structures, supposed to be most substantially built, suffered the greatest."

"Damage to CROPS.

Cotton and Rice Ruined and the Loss Placed at \$2,100,000.

Houston, Sept. 11.—While the greatest damage and loss of life from the West

Indian cyclone was at Galveston, there is not a town within 100 miles of the gulf, west of the Mississippi river, that has not suffered wreckage or loss of life, or both.

Crops within that scope are ruined. The cotton is totally ruined. Where prospects were for a fair yield of that staple what is left will not pay for picking. The damage to cotton will not miss \$1,000,000 far.

The rice crop is in as poor condition. In the vicinity of Beaumont the yield promised greater than ever known before, and it is estimated the planters cannot gather enough for seed next year. In Louisiana the same conditions exist. Around Lake Charles the whole rice crop was blown down and covered with mud. The estimated damage in Texas to the rice crop is placed at \$700,000 and in Louisiana at \$400,000, making a total of \$1,100,000.

Add the damage to the cotton and rice crops to the loss buildings in cities and towns outside of Galveston, which will reach near \$900,000, it will make an aggregate loss of \$3,000,000.

Reports from isolated towns are beginning to come in and bring more reports of deaths and wreckage. Half the smaller towns in south Texas are yet to be heard from and as wires are down it will be several days before any accurate report can be expected.

The damage to property in Houston is placed at \$300,000, with only one loss of life and some few being slightly injured.

The news from the country between this city and Galveston along the Santa Fe is appalling. Towns wiped out; lives lost; crops destroyed. Alvin is reported nearly wiped off the earth. Hitchcock is in much the same condition. Alta Loma is without a house standing. Pearl is as bad. Seven lives were lost at Alvin.

At Virginia Point the houses are all gone, the depot had disappeared and two freight trains blown away and many lives lost.

Over 50 bodies have been picked up at Virginia Point and hundreds are being washed ashore.

Every inland town 100 miles away from the gulf suffered loss.

At Gaston stores were unroofed and residences destroyed.

At Eagle Lake the damage amounts to \$250,000 to cotton crop and residences.

At Altair residences were leveled.

At Rosenberg several persons were injured. Three persons were killed in the country near there.

Around Alvin the truck growers are heavy losers. Orchards of pears are swept clean and all strawberry fields will have to be replanted. Not a building at that place was left intact. Some can be repaired but most are total wreck.

Many houses were unroofed at Lexington.

Forty-two dwellings and business houses were wrecked at Wallis.

At Fulshear 50 houses were blown down. One person was killed near the town by a falling house.

At Richmond three negroes were killed by the collapse of a church. Three others were killed at Beasley, a suburb, and one at Booth.

No damage was done at Corpus Christi or Rockport, on the lower coast.

At Walter half of the business houses in the town were demolished.

Not a house in the town of Chappell Hill escaped damage, and many were demolished. Business houses also suffered.

At Brenham the courthouse was nearly wrecked, and the city hall completely so. Every business house and residence suffered to a greater or less extent.

At Calvert many houses were unroofed and the damage to crops is immense.

At Taylor several houses suffered, but none wrecked. Cotton in that vicinity will be cut one-half.

A Missouri, Kansas and Texas train was wrecked at Sayers and one passenger badly hurt.

A dispatch from Lake Charles says that passengers from Port Arthur report the town four feet under water. One of the New York Dredge company's boats was wrecked and several lives lost.

At Morgan city considerable damage was done to the rails and bridge by a boat being blown into it.

A trip over the storm stricken section along the Mississippi river, starting some 30 miles below the city and reaching to the gulf shows a damage of about \$100,000 to the rice crop. Truck farms, poultry, cane and other damage will double the amount.

SITUATION OF THE CITY.
Galveston Is on an Island Twenty-Seven Miles Long and Seven Wide.

Indianapolis, Sept. 11.—D. B. Clarkson of Galveston, Tex., whose family is probably swept away, was an anxious inquirer at the Associated Press office here Sunday night. Speaking of the city, its location, population, and floods that have inundated the city, he said:

"Galveston is situated on an island extending east and west for 27 miles and is seven miles in its greatest width north and south. No city could be in greater danger with such a horrible visitation as has now come to Galveston. In no part of the city with its 38,000 population is it more than six feet above the sea level. The flood condition not only points to the desperation of the situation of the people at such time as this, but their danger may be considered emphasized when it is known that exactly

where the city is built the island is only 1 1/2 miles wide.

"On the bay, or north side of the city is the commercial section with wharves stretching along for nearly two miles, lined with sheds and large storage houses. In that portion of Galveston there are three elevators; one of 1,500,000 bushels capacity, one of 1,000,000 and the third of 750,000. The island from the north side is connected with the mainland by railroad bridges and the longest wagon bridge in the world, the latter nearly two miles long.

"In 1872 the entire east end of the city was swept away by the tidal wave that followed a terrific storm that swept the gulf coast for three full days. Then the eastern land on which buildings stood was literally torn away.

"It is on the south side of the city, beginning within 50 yards of the medium gulf tide that the wealthy residential portion is located and which was the first part of Galveston to be stricken by the full force of the recent storm and flood. All the eastern end of the city must certainly be washed away and in this quarter, between Broadway and I street some of the handsomest and most expensive residences are located. There was located there one home which alone cost the owner over \$1,000,000. Most of the residences are frame but those are many of stone and brick. In the extreme eastern end of the city there are many what we call raised cottages. They are built on piling and stand from 8 to 10 feet from the ground as a precaution against floods, it being possible for the water to sweep under them.

"The only protection that has ever been provided for the gulf side of the city has been two stone breakwaters, but many times with ordinary storms, coming in from the gulf, the high tide has hurled over the low stone wall right to the very doors of the residences. From Virginia Point six miles from Galveston in ordinary conditions of the atmosphere the city must be indescribable horror.

When asked as to the wealth of some of the principal quarters of Galveston, Mr. Clarkson said:

"Many millions of dollars are invested in the wholesale and retail business of the city. On Strand street alone there are ten blocks of business establishments \$125,000,000. Market street is the heavy retail street and there in the heart of the flooded district, the losses cannot but reach away into the millions.

"The fact, that as indicated by the dispatches that water is standing several feet deep in the Tremont hotel, furnishes startling evidence to me that the situation in Galveston is indeed dreadful. The hotel is almost exactly in the center of the city.

"Two years ago Galveston did the heaviest shipping business in cotton and grain of any southern city. When I was home two shipments of cattle were leaving the port on an average every week."

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.
He Asks the People to Help the Sufferers at Galveston.

Austin, Sept. 11.—When asked Monday night for an expression as to the flood situation along the gulf coast, Gov. Sayers said:

"I think it is the most deplorable catastrophe in the history of America, and I feel that every possible aid should be lent the suffering in their hour of great need. From information received here I am led to think that hundreds of families have either lost their dear ones or been bereft of their homes, and the case is one that will certainly appeal to everyone.

"I have taken active steps to secure relief for everyone that can possibly be looked after. I have wired all the city mayors and all the county judges asking them to secure all funds and provisions possible, and their replies up to the present are very gratifying. The assistance lent us by the Federal Government in the way of 50,000 rations and 1000 tents will aid no little in relieving the situation at present. The first duty of course will be to look after the living who are thirsting and in hunger, no water, palatable food to eat, but I think that within a day or so we will have the relief corps working in good order. I will give the matter my personal supervision and am confident that we will see to it that everybody is looked after. It will require considerable money, however, to do all this. I have located several assistants and the adjutant general is near the scene of action and they will personally supervise the distribution while I remain here and answer all inquiries."

Gov. Sayers issued the following appeal:

"To the honorable county judges and mayors of the several counties and of the several cities and towns of Texas:

"In consequence of the severe storm and the loss of life and property at Galveston has been appalling. The people there are in a sad plight, great distress and relief must be immediately had. I therefore urgently request you to immediately call upon your people for contributions of money, clothing and food. Action should be prompt. All supplies of food and clothing should be shipped to the mayor of Houston, Tex., who will see that it is promptly forwarded to the proper committee for distribution. All contributions of money should be

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Clarendon, Texas, Sep. 14, 1900.

For President,
Wharton Barker, of Penn'a.

For Vice-president,
Ignatius Donnelly, of Minn.

The Galveston Horror.

Later reports than are found on our first page, indicate that the death list at Galveston and points on the main land will reach fully 6000, and some estimates reach 10,000. To add to the terrible state of affairs thieves and vandals are on every hand, a number of whom have been shot by officials. One negro was captured with 23 human fingers on which were rings. The town being in darkness, and whisky in barrels and boxes among the wreckage in plentifulness, hundreds of desperate characters in drunken frenzy roam the streets.

In great wagon loads the dead are hauled from the streets and placed on barges which are taken out beyond the jetties to the deep waters of the gulf. They are piled up like cordwood; the bodies of once bright-eyed babes, fair cheeked girls, men who had ruled and commanded, who had possessed their thousands, and with them paupers, negroes and castes of various nations, all bound for one common destination—the deep waters of the bay, which was to be their last winding sheets. This hasty method of disposition was made necessary, and hundreds are thus buried without ceremony.

The destitute are urged to leave the city because of the danger of pestilence and they can be cared for better on the main land. The government has erected 1000 tents in Houston for this purpose. It is estimated that fully 2000 women and children would be taken out of the city by last night.

It is announced that O. H. P. Belmont is running for congress on the democratic ticket and Cornelius Vanderbilt is taking considerable interest in republican politics. These millionaires are not out for simple recreation, nor will a congressional salary cut much of a figure in contrast with the vast wealth these nabobs already control. But their influence in congress may mean a great deal when it comes to affairs in which their great wealth figure. Most of the people know this, but the politicians care little whose interests are affected. What is wanted is somebody with ample funds to insure party success, having gained success through the expenditure of money by these fellows, the favor can be returned several fold in helping the donors out in congressional aid. Money cuts more and more of a figure in our elections, and we see no remedy outside of direct legislation.

In another place the News prints a statement from Cullen, county attorney of McLennan county, anent the Waters-Pierce oil matter, which statement, if true, places Joe Bailey, Congressman Henry, the state secretary and attorney general in an unenviable position. If these statements are true (and they have not yet been controverted) these men and all others who had a hand in it should be branded as lily-livered scoundrels, and instead of being the holders of the highest positions in gift of the people, they should be playing checkers through the bars of the state prison. This thing of wholesale bribery and selling out by high officials as well as low, should be severely dealt with by the people—should be punished the same as treason. One thing we would like to know and that is, has this criminal settled with the authorities at Waco according to the criminal and civil judgment rendered by the highest courts of the country against Waters-Pierce? If not the state administration has given a permit to do business to one of the greatest criminals in Texas. If these people had been a poor tramp upon the highway "with not where to lay his head," they would now be looking through the bars of the state prison where these criminals should be. If there is any class who should be punished more than another class for law-breaking, it is this high office holding and moneyed class. If we should turn any criminal loose it should be a poor devil who is a criminal from necessity and not by choice.—Seymour News.

Disgraceful Democratic Duplicity.

From advance proofs of the Courier we are permitted to publish the following communication from an old-time Texas reformer who has studied the subject of disfranchisement as proposed by the plutocrats in the republican and the democratic parties.

The writer of the communication is responsible for his own views and statements.

For satisfactory reasons, the author's name is withheld for the present.

It is reported that there is a bill already prepared, and will be presented to the next legislature of Texas, similar to the Mississippi law in effect, and our people would do well to question legislative candidates on the point before giving them their vote.

The communication is as follows: As much is being said and written about the practical workings of the constitutional amendments adopted by the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and recently adopted by the State of North Carolina, and now pending in the States of Virginia and Alabama, and believing that the people desire all the light possible on the subject, I ask space to give the practical effect these amendments are having upon the people in the states that have adopted them, and briefly review the arguments and statements of those who advocate these amendments.

The amendments adopted by the State of Mississippi base the right to vote on the voter's ability to read and write any section of the constitution of the United States correctly that the judge or manager of the elections may select. The other three states, in addition to this section, have adopted another, known as the grandfather clause, which provides that no man 21 years of age whose ancestors were legal voters in 1867, in any State in the United States, shall be disfranchised on account of the educational clause until after the year 1908.

The advocates of these amendments persistently declare that none but the illiterate negroes will be disfranchised in the states that have or may hereafter adopt the grandfather clause as a part of their constitutional amendments, that all white men can vote, and that all negroes having the educational qualification will not be disfranchised; that the only intention of these amendments is to eliminate the illiterate negroes from politics; that all white men 21 years of age will have the necessary educational qualifications by the year 1908, hence no white men need fear being disfranchised under the Louisiana, South or North Carolina amendments, etc.

A correspondent from Washington takes this view in the case, and supports his position with the following as the vote of the seven states named in 1900, provided no amendments were adopted in them, as follows:

| | White vote. | Negro vote. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| North Carolina | 279,834 | 127,166 |
| South Carolina | 123,187 | 155,166 |
| Mississippi | 144,731 | 175,000 |
| Alabama | 180,871 | 163,335 |
| Georgia | 262,913 | 208,830 |
| Louisiana | 156,807 | 140,000 |
| Virginia | 297,633 | 151,633 |

Totals.....1,465,976 1,121,130

He then proceeds to show how many voters and of what race will not be disfranchised, by giving the vote of each of these states after the amendments become operative.

| | White vote. | Negro vote. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| North Carolina | 279,834 | 64,180 |
| South Carolina | 123,187 | 72,215 |
| Mississippi | 144,731 | 85,925 |
| Alabama | 180,871 | 66,249 |
| Georgia | 262,913 | 85,544 |
| Louisiana | 156,807 | 52,500 |
| Virginia | 297,633 | 75,788 |

Totals.....1,465,976 502,401

It is seen that this correspondent does not disfranchise one white man in these seven states, but does disfranchise 618,729 negroes, who, he says, are the illiterates, and records 502,401 negroes as legal voters under the illiterate clause in the amendments, and taking this as a basis he proceeds to show that these seven states will lose 18 to 20 votes in the electoral college. If his statement of the case were verified by the working of the system in any of the states that have adopted these amendments, the Southern states might submit to

the ordeal without being ruined and disgraced, but when we contemplate the actual effect of the scheme, every one who loves the South must blush with shame.

To illustrate: At the 1898 election, held in the state of Mississippi, less than 28,000 votes were polled. There were in that State at that time, more than 121,600 white, and 70,000 negro voters. If not a single negro voted at that election, which can not be true, we see that more than 93,000 legal white voters were disfranchised; that three-fourths of the white voters in the state were disfranchised at that election, and this brought about by a political party that claims to be the champion of the plain people, and of the Southern people especially, and claims to be walking in the footsteps of Jefferson and Jackson. Could the worst traducer of the South have struck her people such a blow?

To say that three-fourths of the people of Mississippi are not intelligent enough to vote is the toughest thing that can be said of any people; yet this is the fearful disgrace fastened upon the people of that state by the so called democrats of that state. That the people were beguiled into committing this supreme act of folly through deception and fraud is patent to all thinking people. This makes the crime the more infamous, and brands everyone who knowingly beguiled the people into adopting the scheme as a traitor to his race.

It is the essence of cowardly demagoguery to say that the reason the people of Mississippi did not vote at that election, was because they felt no interest in the election. They knew they were disfranchised, and did not feel disposed to go to the election polls to be insulted by the election managers and badgered by the ward heelers, that the ring have around on such occasions. Mississippi has never polled 60,000 votes at any election in that state since that infamous constitutional amendment was fastened upon the people of that state. Yet, Mississippi has been overwhelmingly democratic for twenty

years. The advocates of these amendments persistently declare that none but the illiterate negroes will be disfranchised in the states that have or may hereafter adopt the grandfather clause as a part of their constitutional amendments, that all white men can vote, and that all negroes having the educational qualification will not be disfranchised; that the only intention of these amendments is to eliminate the illiterate negroes from politics; that all white men 21 years of age will have the necessary educational qualifications by the year 1908, hence no white men need fear being disfranchised under the Louisiana, South or North Carolina amendments, etc.

When the advocates of the system are confronted with the results of the system in Mississippi, they exclaim: "We admit the Mississippi amendment was a mistake, but we have fully cured this defect by the grandfather clause in the Louisiana, South and North Carolina amendments, under which no one whose ancestors were legal voters in any State in 1867, will be disfranchised until after the year 1908; and by that time every white person in the South will have the requisite educational qualification. We intend to see that this is done, hence you see, no white man will ever be disfranchised under these amendments if adopted in these states."

Now, let us see how the scheme works in Louisiana and South Carolina, (the State of North Carolina has held no election since they adopted these amendments.) At the election held in the state of Louisiana in 1898, less than 33,000 votes were polled by all parties. At that time there were more than 145,000 white and 45,000 negro voters in that state. Hence we are again confronted with the fact that more than three white voters were disfranchised to every one that did vote, even if no negro voted.

The 1898 election held in South Carolina tells the same disgraceful story even under the vaunted grandfather clause, and in these elections the people of Alabama and Virginia can read their doom if they adopt the amendments pending in these States.

It is remarkable that the advocates of these amendments can not be induced to discuss the election laws and machinery they have put in motion, ostensibly to put the amendments into operation, but in fact to keep their official trust in power perpetually. If any one is at all skeptical upon this point, all that is necessary to dispel all doubts, is to carefully read the election law in these states, or attend one election and see the machine work. I differ radically from a recent editorial in the Dallas

News, that "the amendment is a shrewd scheme to circumvent the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States," and I maintain that it is a scheme to deceive the people and to decoy them into the merciless clutch of an unscrupulous political syndicate by surrendering the highest privilege of a freeman—the right to vote.

This privilege once surrendered can never be regained except through physical revolution. The contention that all citizens 21 years of age are not capable of voting, is the argument of kings and despots. It is never the argument of those who advocate a democratic form of government.

The insertion of the grandfather clause in these amendments is a silly attempt to nullify the Constitution of the United States, and is on a par with the exploded theory of secession, and is in line with the principles of that insignificant class of aristocrats who infested the South prior to 1860, and who egged the South into the war and then went to the brush or retired to the bosoms of their families under the twenty-negro act of the Confederate Congress, while those who opposed secession fought the battles of the South so heroic.

If the Southern States desired to eliminate the negro from politics, why did not the legislatures of these States prepare and publish an address stating and setting forth all the facts, and appeal to the other states to join them in amending the Constitution of the United States? If such a course had been followed, I am persuaded that enough state legislatures would have joined in the effort to have amended the Constitution. In any event, such a procedure could have brought the matter before the American people on its merits, and would have demonstrated to the world that there were yet in the South some statesmen with ability enough to handle a great question in accordance with the long established principles of our government.

Having a proper regard for his reputation will go on record as maintaining that the grandfather clause is constitutional, or that the courts of last resort will so hold. If any one desires to settle this question, let him procure a copy of the amendments recently voted on in the State of North Carolina, and submit them to some able lawyer with a written communication asking him to give his written opinion of the constitutionality of the grandfather clause.

I can not believe that any Southern man, having one particle of love for the reputation of the South, or one iota of respect for her people, can or ever did conjure up this scheme. I believe it originated in the cold heart of a New or Old England plutocrat, and it was got up because the plutocrats saw the reins of government slipping through their fingers through the power of the rapidly cementing of the union of the South and the West, which perfected would soon transfer the power of the government into the hands of the people in these sections, and that the only way to destroy the efficacy of the union and to perpetuate the power of the plutocratic East was to disfranchise the South in the electoral college and in Congress under the hypocritical cry of "white supremacy," and leave the West to fight the battles of emancipation from corporate spoliations alone and singlehanded. Be it true or not, this is the unavoidable effect of the adoption of these amendments.

The next Congress will fix the apportionment in the lower House, and it is not reasonable to suppose that any State will be permitted to represent in Congress a people disfranchised at home. No Congress will admit a congressman having 4000 votes behind him, as is now the case in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, upon an equality with other members having 40,000 to 60,000 votes behind them. Such proceedings would practically disfranchise nine-tenths of the voters in every State having manhood suffrage; hence these seven Southern States will have less than ten members in the House of Representatives after the next apportionment is made. Can it be possible that any sane man will openly avow that our revolutionary fathers who were more illiterate than we, were capable of building and operating successfully the best

government the world ever saw, in which we, their children, or three-fourths of us, would be incapable of voting. That these three-fourths should not have a word to say about how much we will be taxed, or for what purpose and for whom these taxes shall be spent, or have any voice in operating the government we are taxed to support? Yet this is precisely the condition that these amendments place more than three-fourths of the white people in.

If this is not overturning free government and erecting upon its ruins the most infamous type of an aristocracy that ever disgraced any civilized people, will some one please show the reason why? If this is not spitting upon the Declaration of Independence, repudiating the Constitution and every principle of democratic government, will some one explain why? If it is not declaring that our revolutionary fathers were demagogues instead of patriots; that their example should be execrated instead of emulated, will some advocate of the system show the reason why? If this is not taxation without representation in its most malignant and insulting shape, will some one explain why? If any one who believes in a government of, by and for the people can support such a government as these amendments have set up in the States that adopted them, the world is waiting for him to explain why.

This question rises above partisanship. It appeals to every man who respects his race to put the stamp of condemnation upon those who would disgrace their race and age by its adoption.—Southern Mercury.

THE Panhandle is not immune from all of nature's dangers, but we have less of them here than elsewhere. No floods, no destructive forest fires, no violent storms, cyclones unknown, contagious diseases very rare and the necessities of life easy to obtain, places us several notches ahead of many other places as a desirable place to live.

Whitish Locals.

We were visited Sunday night with an all night shower and also another good rain fell on Wednesday night, which will make late sorghum and kafir corn.

Mrs. Lee Smith, of Clarendon, was visiting Mrs. Wallace last week.

Mrs. Owens, of McClelland, was visiting on Whitefish Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, of Skillet, visited on Whitefish Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Baker; also Mr. and Mrs. Crawford visited the Baker ranch Sunday.

Mrs. Merrel was calling on Whitefish Saturday.

The U. S. mail failed to go Monday, but went Tuesday. Mr. Pane has returned as mail carrier and Mr. Oliver will resume his old position.

Miss Annie Wallace visited on McClelland creek last week.

A traveling photographer passed through yesterday and was taking pictures at the postoffice.

A Mr. Faulkner on North Fork, the gentleman that bought the Mince ranch, has built hay racks to feed his cattle enough on Saturday to run them until Monday. The Panhandle needs more such men like Mr. Faulkner. God-fearing men want to be so stingy as to hold a dollar so close to the eye that he can't see the Sabbath. SCRUB.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to the adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. Sold by Ramsey.

Three thousand three hundred and eight children are employed in the cotton and woolen mills in North Carolina for an average of 32 cents a day.

Take life as it comes, and make the most of all circumstances, but for a bad cough or a cold, take Ballard's Honey Syrup, the best known remedy for quick relief and sure cure. Price, 25 and 50 cents. by Ramsey

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

For job printing, see the Ind. West

The Missouri World.

Published weekly at Chillicothe, Mo., at 50cts a year, is a good paper for general news is uncompromisingly Populist, is not local, but intended for and circulates in all the States. Sample copy free.

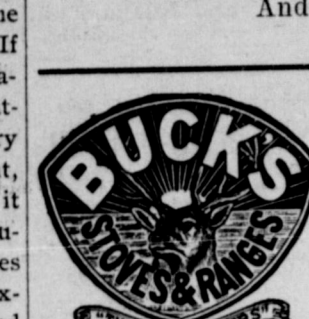
H. W. TAYLOR & SONS

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. Sr. JOHN, President.

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

Wharton Barker Ignatius Donnelly

FOR PRESIDENT. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CANDIDATES.

All populists must know what our standard bearers have to say during the campaign before us, a campaign that promises to be the most aggressive and momentous in its consequences of any in the history of the country. Others also will want to keep thoroughly informed on the progress of the fight. For the benefit of our present readers and others, and in furtherance of the cause of populism we have succeeded in making arrangements with The American, (Wharton Barker's paper) and The Representative (Ignatius Donnelly's paper) by which we are able to offer both or either in combination with the INDUSTRIAL WEST at exceedingly low prices, to wit:

THE AMERICAN } one year for \$2 40.
THE REPRESENTATIVE }
THE INDUSTRIAL WEST }
THE AMERICAN } one year for \$1.75.
THE INDUSTRIAL WEST }
THE REPRESENTATIVE }
THE INDUSTRIAL WEST } one year for \$1.65.

The campaign has opened and will be pushed throughout the country, without cessation and with the utmost vigor until election day. Now take off your coats and in the spirit of populism, which knows no defeat, go to work with a will and elect your ticket. Send your subscriptions to this office.

Populist National Platform, 1900.

The Peoples party of the United States, assembled in National convention this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the Peoples party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

1. We demand the Initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate or such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests and to recall unfaithful public servants.
2. We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.
3. The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railways and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.
4. A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues, and issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks and of sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised, but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.
5. We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.
6. We demand the election of president, vice president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.
7. We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities.

TIME TABLE.
Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.
NORTH BOUND.
No. 9 Mail and Express—Leaves 7:49 p. m. Arrives 7:50 p. m. Leaves 7:49 p. m. Local, daily except Sunday—Leaves 6:15 a. m. Arrives 7:30 p. m. Leaves 6:15 a. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 1 Mail and Express—Leaves 7:11 a. m. Arrives 7:01 a. m. Leaves 7:11 a. m. Local, daily except Sunday—Leaves 7:35 a. m. Arrives 7:35 p. m. Leaves 7:35 a. m.
RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.
Baptist, 2d, 3d and 4th Sundays 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. every Sunday.
M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. E. Benson, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night, Junior Epworth League at 8 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.
Christian—Elder Arthur W. Jones, pastor. Services every Sunday except 3rd. Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday afternoon. Prayer meeting Friday nights, Sunday school Sunday 10 a. m.
First M. E. 2d and 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. P. Hickey, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. Meets in the Court House. Every body cordially invited.
Catholic, 3d—Rev. J. J. Palmer, priest in charge.
SOCIETIES.
I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 281, meets every Thursday evening in their hall in 3rd story of courthouse. Visiting brothers made welcome. W. T. Jones, M. G. Jones, W. T. Jones, Sec'y.
JOHN MCKINNON, Sec'y.
EVENING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 148 I. O. O. F. Meets 1st Tuesday night in each month. C. F. Frank Ward, sorib. JOHN LAUREN, C. F. Frank Ward, sorib.
A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700. Meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon. Geo. Monack, W. H. H. Cooke, Sec.
CLARENDON CHAPTER, No. 216 R. A. M.—Meets the first Friday night in each month at 8:30 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited. J. O. J. Palmer, H. P. G. F. Morgan, Sec.
W. O. W. Woodbine Camp No. 177—Meets in Odd Fellows Hall 2d and 4th Friday evenings. Visiting choppers invited. W. T. Jones, C. V. W. R. Silvey, Clerk.
CLARENDON CHAPTER, ORDER EASTERN STAR—Meets every third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall over Bank of Clarendon. Mrs. Mary Anderson, W. M. Mrs. Lida Blakemore, Sec.
K. of P.—Panhandle Lodge, No. 90. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in every month in their Castle Hall, in Johnson's Hall. Visiting Knights cordially invited. W. H. Cooke, C. V. 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.

Announcements.
For Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. H. OLIVER, AL GENTRY, V. S. TERRY.
For County and District Clerk, GEO. F. MORGAN, J. E. MOORE, J. S. TOWNSEND.
For County Treasurer, H. D. RAMSEY.
For Tax Assessor, G. W. BAKER, LEE S. SMITH, J. S. STEPHENS.

Business Locals.
All kinds of fruit at Anderson's. Pure Kentucky apple cider at Anderson's.
John Townsend is now killing fat, home-grown cattle.
All school books and school supplies at Ramsey's drug store.
Do not fail to try a sack of Anderson's famous B B Flour. Only \$2.20 per cwt.
Don't forget that August Williams keeps ice drinks, ice cream and candies at his new confectionery store.
Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.
For delicious cookies, cakes, light-bread and doughnuts go to August Williams.
Anderson's famous B B Flour still holds the lead as the finest flour in the city. Only \$1.10 per sack.
Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.
Call on August Williams for fine fruit, candies, nuts, cakes, cold drinks, etc., at the Caldwell building.

LOCAL ITEMS.
Chipped beef at Anderson's.
Mr. Twombly, wife and daughter have moved to Quanah.
H. C. Barrett is building a residence for himself.
Mrs. McCormick went to Hereford Tuesday to visit her husband who is employed there.
E. J. Cooper was on trial at Silvertown for unlawfully shipping and selling an animal belonging to Mr. Braley. He was acquitted.
John Watson, of Collin county, came in last week and is visiting relatives in the east part of the county and prospecting with a view to settling here.
S. Anderson, always in the push, has a new delivery wagon and a new man to drive it. Mr. C. W. Garretson is in charge, obligingly delivering goods and taking orders.
T. J. Roberts, of Westfork, Gray county is in town this week visiting the family of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander, whose children have been sick, but are now recovering.
R. B. Hawkins and P. B. Stocking each lost a horse a few nights ago as a result of eating poisoned wheat from a wagon of C. D. Moore, prepared to poison prairie dogs. It is reported that Mr. Moore will make the loss good.

Apples, oranges, lemons and peaches at Griffin's.
Mrs. John Mann of Claude is visiting here this week.
L. C. and John Beverly went to Fort Worth this morning on business.
Bert Marcy left yesterday morning for Bonham, where his grandfather is sick.
J. W. Capehart has been promoted to the extra list of engineers on the Denver.
George Washington and wife returned yesterday from their California trip.
Miss Lillie Blake returned last Tuesday from an extensive pleasure trip on the plains.
Both Clarendon College and the public school opened with a larger attendance than ever before.
Mr. Fred Saunders and bride came in last night from Danlap, Kas. Will give further particulars next week.
Mrs. Ben Wright of Memphis returned home Saturday after visiting her daughter here, Mrs. Meador.
The family of L. L. Works from Millthian are now housekeeping in the house purchased from Mr. Hilliard.
Miss Wright returned to Harrold this morning after visiting her brother, Charles Wright, and Mrs. Raines, of Rowe.
Allen Baker will engage in baling hay again this season and invites your attention to his card and desires your custom.
There has been a good deal of sickness in Clarendon recently and Francie White is at present very low with typhoid fever.
Mr. and Mrs. Beverly have returned from Trinidad. Her health has improved, and it is hoped she will soon be fully recovered.
Mrs. Sam Moore and Miss Edith Ellis, of Kansas City, relatives of the Bugbee family, left last night for home after a two weeks visit here.
A three year old child of O. H. Mooney's died Wednesday, and was buried next day. This family has been sorely afflicted and deserve the sympathy of all.
W. H. Wilkerson, of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Hattie Stevens were married at the Clarendon Hotel Monday night. They left next day for Memphis, where they will reside.
The tender trucks of the engine pulling the passenger train south Tuesday were derailed between Chillicothe and Vernon, delaying the train three hours.
W. B. Ware, Morris Rosenfield and A. C. Barrett went to Silvertown Sunday to attend district court. While there A. C. Barrett very favorably passed an examination for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar.
September made a desperate effort to get out August in the way of summer heat, and succeed upto last Monday when the effort terminated in complete collapse, and after the heavens shed tears all night people were glad to hunt up their coats and put them on for comfort.
Wednesday nights storm was a mixture of wind, hail, thunder and considerable rain. Lightning struck the new residence of Johnny Martin, into which he had just moved his household goods, and did considerable damage. The roof was wrecked, considerable plastering knocked off, and much of the furniture damaged. The family was at a neighbors, hence none were hurt.
For Assessor.
Jasper Stephens, who has lived in the north part of Donley a long time, and who has a wide circle of friends, announces as candidate for county assessor this week. He is well qualified and proposes to faithfully perform the duties of the office if the voters of the county see fit to favor him with the office. He is now one of the county's commissioners and is familiar with the county's needs.
The Denver Generous.
The board of directors of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway company met in Fort Worth Monday with Frank Trumbull of Denver, D. B. Keeler, Morgan Jones, J. P. Smith, K. M. VanZandt, M. A. Spoons, S. M. Hudson present. A generous act on the part of the directors was to vote \$500 for the aid of the Galveston flood sufferers. Mr. Keeler also said that there would be no difficulty in making liberal arrangements for the transportation to Fort Worth over his line of food or clothing for the Galveston unfortunates.

The Public School.
The public school opened Monday with a good attendance. The enrollment has already reached 260, or a gain over the first week's enrollment last year of 60 pupils. This excess over last year lacks only a very little of being equal to our gain in scholastic population the year past. Last year the enrollment in the public school reached 270 Judging from the number already in school the enrollment during the present term will reach 350.
From present appearances the public school is entering upon a most useful career, with a constantly widening influence for the cause of education. The teachers of the public school are enthusiastic in their work and are doing their best for the children entrusted to them.
But our public school has outgrown its present accommodations and it will be necessary in the near future to make other arrangements.
K. of P. Meeting.
A special meeting of the K. of P. lodge is called for Saturday night, the 15. Very important business is to come before the lodge and all members are urged to be present.
Signed, H. B. WHITE, C. C.
Christian Church.
There will be no preaching at the Christian church next Sunday. The usual Sunday school, communion and Endeavor services will be held.
On next Wednesday night I will begin a meeting in the Christian church, and ask the presence and kindly assistance of all the Christian people of the community.
Fraternally,
ARTHUR W. JONES, pastor.
Fresh barbecued meat on hand at Townsend's meat market.
Fifth Sunday Meeting Program.
The following is the program for the 5th Sunday meeting of the Paloduro Canyon Baptist Association, to be held at Memphis, Sep. 28, 29 and 30:
Friday, 10 to 10:30 a. m.—Devotional Exercises.
10:30 to 11 a. m.—Five minute talks by representatives from the churches.
11 to 11:30—Organization.
11:30 to 12:30—Sermon on Missions by W. H. Younger.
Adjourn to 2:30 p. m.
2:30 to 3:30—What is the difference between Church Fellowship and Christian Fellowship? W. L. Skinner.
3:30 to 4:30—What are the reflex influences of doing Mission work? W. A. Mason.
4:30 to 5:40—How shall we best promote better Acquaintance, Fellowship and co operation among the churches of our association? I. H. Willingham.
Adjourn.
Preaching at 8:30 p. m.
Saturday morning, 10 to 11:
What is our duty to our fellow churches in Texas and the world? John H. Veale
11 to 12—How shall we best organize to reach the immense destitution in our association? J. L. Pyle.
Adjourn to 2 p. m.
2 to 3—How shall we acquire greater spirituality in our churches? J. H. Moody.
3 to 4—What are the distinctive doctrines of Baptists? Bro. Whatly.
4 to 5—How may our churches best deal with delinquent members? W. P. Blake. J. B. Cole, For Committee.


Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment is not a panacea, but is recommended for blind, bleeding or protruding piles, and it will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. At Ramsey's.
Lost—A pump cylinder between Clarendon and Whitefish. Finder will leave at this office or return to W. L. Oliver, Whitefish, and receive reward.
Only one price, and that rock bottom on school books and supplies at Stocking's store.
Come and see my new styles of belt buckles, hair ornaments, etc. Jno. M. CLOWER, Jeweler.
Largest stock to select from at Clowers the Jeweler.
Those new crop evaporated apples, peaches and apricots at Anderson's are too good to last long at the price he sells them.
You can get all of your school books at Ramsey's drug store.
Summer Excursions.
Summer excursion tickets to east-ern and northern points will be on sale by the Fort Worth & Denver R'y from June 1st to Sept. 30th; for further information inquire of F. A. KENNEDY, Agt.

Latest styles of Jewelry just received at Clower the Jeweler.
Aid For Galveston.
Clarendon people are contributing liberally to the Galveston tornado sufferers in response to a telegram from Gov. Sayers asking it. Clarendon people, always liberal to the unfortunate, now have an opportunity to show their generosity to really worthy objects of charity and we believe the response will be both free and prompt. Such a disastrous calamity has never before visited the American people, and perhaps there are very few in the whole state who have not had acquaintances, friends or relatives among the dead or sufferers.
Contributions may be given to Judge White or Geo. F. Morgan, who will promptly send it to the proper committee.
Is Not A Candidate.
Often being asked if I was a candidate for reelection as county commissioner, and that the minds of the people may be relieved of all doubt as to where I stand in the matter, I say I am not a candidate. When I was elected for the second time in 1898 I plainly told the people through your paper that I was not a candidate for the office in 1900. My mind has not changed in the least. Not long since I was approached upon this question and my reply, in substance, was that I would not run; that I was opposed to the policy of perpetuating men in office; that the office I held was only a small one; that they had honored me twice and that I was in favor of passing honors around; that there were other men in the precinct that could fill the office as well as creditably as myself. Their reply was that it was getting late and that no one had offered for the place, which was true, or no one had at that time made any public expression, or intimated so far as I know, that they had the least intention of running. They then asked me if I would serve if I was elected. I told them, in substance, that while I did not seek the office, if I was elected I would serve.
Now you have the case as complete as I can place it before you, and I cannot go back on it.
So in my talks to a candidate coming out since then, and his friends, I explained in this way, and told them we would let the people decide the matter, as the office belonged to the people, and not us individually.
J. M. SHELTON.
Esq. G. W. Graham has been appointed agent for the Panhandle territory for the Connelly Liquor Habit Cure. A cure guaranteed.

PANHANDLE NEWS.
Silverton people are raising money to build both a Methodist and a Baptist church at that place.
News comes from Moore county that new settlers are locating in all former large pastures and soon in and all surrounding counties will be under fence by small cattle farmers. Prairie fires east of Moore have destroyed much grass.
The following cases were disposed of in the Floyd county district court yesterday: T. E. Dawson, cattle theft, guilty, and two years penalty; Fred Ranft, cattle theft, two years; Albert Ranft, not guilty; Jim Burress, horse theft, not guilty; Horace Barnes, cattle theft, acquitted.
Tom Ketchum, who figured in several railroad holdups, and who was wounded by Conductor Harrington in the last one, has been convicted and is to be hung at Clayton next month.
If you are troubled with inodorous breath, heart burn, flatulency, headache acidity, pains after eating, loss of appetite, persistent melancholy, or low spirits, you need a tonic, a few doses of Herbine will give you the recuperative force to remove the disorders. Price, 50 cents at Ramsey's.
The democratic convention left \$200,000 in the saloons of Kansas City. This is the outfit that is going to "save" the workingman again. Their hotel bills were \$120,000.—Girard Kas., Appeal to Reason.
Corn huskers' sprained wrists, barbed wire cuts and sprains, or cuts from any other cause, are quickly healed when Ballard's Snow Ointment is promptly applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Ramsey's drug store.
Ramsey's prices on school books and school supplies are what most of small dealers pay for theirs.
For Sale.
The Baptist parsonage, a house of four rooms, conveniently located, fair sized yard and stable is offered for sale at only \$600. See D. J. Calvery or call at this office.
SANTA FE ROUTE SPECIAL RATES.
Summer Excursions to all Eastern and Northern Resorts. Tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th, limit Oct. 31st. See agents for rates. Summer Excursions to Galveston and Lampasas from all points on the G. C. & S. F. R'y, and to San Angelo from all points except Temple and San Angelo branch.

Hay Baling.
Having a first class Baling Press, I offer my services to any wanting work of that kind.
Rates reasonable.
A. J. BAKER, Whitefish.
Only 25c to Jan. 1, 1901.
The INDUSTRIAL WEST until Jan. 1, 1901, only 25 cents.
To Candidates.
That there can be no misunderstanding, we will make our announcement rates the same as heretofore:
District and county - \$10.
Precinct - 5.
Above prices are cash, and in cludes name on election tickets. Those who do not announce will be charged 1/2 the announcement fee for name on ticket.
Don't fail to take a pound of chipped beef home with you. Anderson will chip it while you wait.
Clarendon College Opens Sept. 3.
All College text books at Stocking's store.
Panhandle Medical Association.
About two dozen Panhandle physicians assembled in the Old Fellows' hall Tuesday morning. A number of papers were read and discussed. The meeting in connection with the fair proved to be an enjoyable and successful one. The next meeting will take place on November 13 at Clarendon.—Quanah Tribune-Chief.
Thousands suffer with torpid liver, producing great depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. Herbine will stimulate the liver, keep the bowels regular and restore a healthful buoyancy of spirits. Price 50 cents. Sold at H. D. Ramsey's.
Dr. Stocking has on hand the largest stock of school and college text books and supplies that has ever been in town.
Special Rates.
Dallas State Fair—The F. W. & D. road will sell round trip tickets on Sep. 28 to Oct. 14, inclusive at \$10.20. Tickets limited to return one day after day of sale \$9.30. All tickets must be stamped by Dallas ticket agent before date of return.
San Antonio, Republican State Convention—Tickets on sale Sep. 17 and 18, good to return to Sep. 23, rate \$18.35 round trip.
Abilene Fair—One fare round trip, on sale Sep. 25 and 26, good to return in ten days.
Special St. Louis Fair rates Oct. 1 to 6, also special rates to Kansas City on account of Christian church Nat. convention Oct. 11 to 18. Rates on application to F. A. KENNEY, Ag't.
Excursion Rate to Colorado.
On acct of Farmer's National Congress at Colorado Springs the Fort Worth & Denver road will sell round trip tickets Sep. 19 and 20th to Col. Springs and Pueblo at \$24, and to Denver \$26. Good to return to Sep. 26th.
If your children need school books send them to Stocking's store.
When you want the best ice cream don't fail to go to Griffin's.
Go to Ramsey's drug store for your school books.
Wire netting at Anderson's at lowest prices.
We please others in job printing, both in quality and price, and believe we can please you.
Give us a trial.
CLUB RATES.
We will furnish the following papers and this paper at the annexed prices for the two:
News (Galveston or Dallas), \$1.80
Southern Mercury 1.50
Texas Live Stock Journal 1.50
Scientific American, 3.00
Phrenological Journal, 1.00
Chicago Express 1.50
Texas Farm and Ranch, 1.50

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY INDestructible



BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER STONE.

Over 500 Beautiful Designs. Send for Price List & Circulars.

Manufactured by MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY, WHITEFISH, TEXAS.

I am agent for the above and take pleasure in showing samples, quoting prices, etc. Orders solicited. Call or address me at Whitefish, Texas.
W. L. OLIVER.
Only 2c per week will get this paper if taken by the year

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.

Out Summer Clearance Sale
is a mammoth Bargain Counter.

Do not fail to ask for coupons for Hand-painted China.

MORRIS ROSENFELD,
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, L. C. Beverly, I. E. Jones, I. 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.

W. T. JONES,
Successor to 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 Accommodated.
First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed Sold Cheap.

TROUP BROS.,
DRAWMEN
And Dealers in
COAL AND WOOD.
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.

ALL THE NEWS!
Foreign News, Campaign News, Industrial News, National News, State News
ALL THE NEWS!
You can get both The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) and The Industrial West for 12 months for the low shipping price of \$1.80. You then get three papers a week (56 a year) which will give you a more complete and up-to-date news of the world, and the closing of the 19th Century will be a period of unusual interest, as will also be the year 1901. Keep posted! Take the Semi-Weekly News in connection with your local paper and thus get your information quickly.
Subscribe now!
Twenty cents for 25 words or less. This is the rate for classified advertising in any one of the following papers: Galveston Semi-Weekly News, Dallas Semi-Weekly News, Galveston Daily News, Dallas Morning News. Send cash with order for advertising to Dallas News.

Ere's Your Best Advertising Medium. THE PEOPLE TAKE IT.
As an Advertising Medium THE INDUSTRIAL WEST has no superior the Panhandle.

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.

Out Summer Clearance Sale
is a mammoth Bargain Counter.

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Plans and Specifications Furnished.
Fine Cabinet Work A Specialty.
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

CLARENDON LIVERY STABLE
BUNTIN & BAKER, Pros.
Drummers Accommodated.
First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed Sold Cheap.

TROUP BROS.,
DRAWMEN
And Dealers in
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Graduate of Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Your Patronage kindly solicited.
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Subscribe now!
Twenty cents for 25 words or less. This is the rate for classified advertising in any one of the following papers: Galveston Semi-Weekly News, Dallas Semi-Weekly News, Galveston Daily News, Dallas Morning News. Send cash with order for advertising to Dallas News.

Ere's Your Best Advertising Medium. THE PEOPLE TAKE IT.
As an Advertising Medium THE INDUSTRIAL WEST has no superior the Panhandle.

Adroitly Covers Party Differences.

Having returned thanks for the nomination of the Sioux Falls convention, Mr. Bryan launched into a discussion or rather summary of the other issues than that discussed in his Indianapolis speech. He discussed or summarized them with a view to showing points of similarity between the demands of the democrats and populists. The points of dissimilarity he glossed over or ignored. It was his aim to leave the impression on Populists that the democracy stood for the chief of their demands, that through the democracy, if they would lift it to victory, they would secure most of the reforms they desired. To do this he minimized the demands of the populists, even of the fusion populists, in a way that was not honest, and he gave a populist coloring to some of the demands of the democratic platform that was unwarranted, so that he might show a harmony between the demands of the first and the latter. He introduced the silver question as the question that was paramount in 1896. He spoke of an increase in the volume of our currency since 1896, which the republicans had done nothing to bring about, as having brought industrial improvement and better times, and of this as substantiating the arguments put forth four years ago in favor of bimetalism, to wit, that more money would make better times. Then he added that democrats, as populists, wanted to make "permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money." The use of this very word standard is suspicious to populists as implying a belief that our paper moneys should be redeemable in coin moneys. And the issue of such paper moneys they do not want to be held responsible for. The populists, he said, demanded free silver, the democratic party if given power would open the mints to free silver, therefore populists should support it. But don't believe the democratic party would do any such thing. A demand for free silver is in its platform, but if in power it would never carry out that demand. Why not? Because the party is not united in favor of it, because with a great block of democrats in congress opposed to the principles of free silver coinage, and many such democrats will appear in the next congress, a free silver bill cannot be put through.

Mr. Bryan went on to speak of the financial bill passed by the last congress in a way that would lead one to suppose he had never given it a careful reading. He declared that the bill "converts greenbacks, when once redeemed, into gold certificates." The greenbacks under this law will be no more gold certificates after they have gone through the mill of redemption than they are today. There is now held for the redemption of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks \$150,000,000 of gold; under the present law no more ever will be held. The law does not provide for the holding of gold, dollar for dollar, for any greenbacks, either for those now in circulation or that may pass through the mill of redemption and again into circulation.

But this slip of Bryan is no great matter, though it is a matter of surprise that he should have made it. He went on to speak of the republican party having evinced a purpose of substituting bank notes for greenbacks, and in the name of the greenback, putting the democracy forward as its defender, again appealed for populist support. He admitted that "it is true that the populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin." But this point of difference he brushed aside with the declaration that for the present it is overshadowed by the question of whether the banks or the government shall issue our paper money. If the determination of this question was left to the democratic party we have much fear that it would be in favor of the banks. For as friendly have the democrats long been to state banks as the republicans have been to national. For a long time the removal of all restriction on state banks for the issue of bank notes has been a measure of party policy with the democrats, and a measure always commanding the party support in congress.

Then we have Mr. Bryan declaring that the democrats and populists are alike in favor of an income tax, though we fear if he were

president he would have much trouble in lining his party up in favor of an income tax, aye, that he would fail at the task. And then we cannot forget that democrats have ever been over fond of per capita taxes, or of taxes on articles of nearly equal consumption by all classes.

Next we have Mr. Bryan squarely declaring that "democrats and populists alike favor the principle of direct legislation." But then we have him turn around and take much of the strength out of this statement, which we might rightfully take as a declaration of his belief in direct legislation, by asserting that "if any differences exist (that is as between the parties) as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, those differences can be reconciled by experiment." For should there be any differences as to the extent to which the people should be trusted, power put in their hands? For is not power safer in the hands of the people, less liable to abuse, than when in the hands of a few? This is the basis of the whole theory of democratic government. And this is what direct legislation means: the placing of power in the hands of the people. And to the populist, the true believer in popular government, there is no room for differences as to the extent to which power should be placed in the hands of the people. There should be no placing of a limit. The people should have absolute power, power to control their servants. While the people have not this power they are not sovereign, the title of "sovereign people" but a mockery.

Again Mr. Bryan declares that the "democrats and populists"—he is always referring to those who wear the Sioux Falls stamp—"desire to so enlarge the scope of the interstate commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination, and the public at large from excessive railroad rates." The basic demand of the populists, and even of the fusion populists as declared at Sioux Falls, the demand for government ownership of railroads, he simply ignores. The question is an awkward one for him, trying to ride two horses as he is, and no word has been drawn from him on the subject these several years.

The trust question, too, he glosses over. He spoke of the evils of trusts but not of remedies. For the populist remedies are not remedies of which he could have spoken with favor without antagonizing many democrats, and the controlling spirits of the democracy. And so he spoke not at all on this phase of the trust question, referred to a minor question or two in which he could show similarity in the demands of the Sioux Falls and Kansas City conventions and passed to a discussion of the question of imperialism which made up the last half of his speech.—The American.

The strangest thing in this world, perhaps, is the combination of the saloon element and prohibitionists in South Carolina in a war on the dispensary system that prevails in that state. In the recent primaries the prohibitionist and the saloonist worked side by side against the dispensary. The prohibitionist wants possession of the state with a view of excluding liquor from the state altogether. The saloon advocate comes to the aid of the prohibitionist with the belief that it will be much easier to take the government from the prohibitionists than it is to oust the dispensary advocates. The dispensary abolishes the saloon, takes the liquor dealer out of politics, utterly destroying his business, while liquor is provided by the state for legitimate use.—Dalton, Ga., Herald.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. Sold by Ramsey.

Now the marble cutters are catching it. A recent invention enables the workman to strike 6000 blows per minute, as against 30 by hand process.

Now Is The Time.
In the interest of your own welfare, now is the time to enlighten yourself as to the best place, and to begin providing for your next summer's comfort and pleasures. With this in view, consider the matchless climate, the grandeur of scenery and the numerous resorts of Colorado.

Drop a postal to W. F. Sterling, A. G. P. A. or A. A. Gilson, G. A. P. D. of "The Denver Road," at Fort Worth, Texas, and you will be provided with exhaustive and magnificently illustrated literature without expense.

"Gath's" Musings.

My interest in the presidential campaign is a languid one, having small belief in second terms to lengthen out brief men. Neither candidate for president is up to the average of American biography. They are both trained in the cheap didactic school which is so easy to keep up with, platitudinarian, advisory, class-leader style. It is the sign of a dwarfed intellect to be forever haranguing, beautifying, perorating. McKinley is the orator of the optimist; Bryan of the last judgment. Neither appears to have the slightest touch of humor. The dry humor of Lincoln and Grant is not a component of the small folks' atmosphere. Lincoln took up as such wandering wits as Schurz and pinwheel him as a small article of fireworks. Grant replied to the tear-sweating querist: "Have you seen Marshal Brown's pups?" When John B. Henderson charged that the illustrious president was a member of the whisky ring, Edwards Pierpont bounced him with the telegraph brief: "We are not paying a fee for that."

This administration reminds me of the "Pilgrim's Progress." There is little Christian always forgetting his roll or always carrying it, traveling with Brother Faithful Herrick, who is beset by forty-nine buckram burglars, and the Muncy mail ring. They are to cross a river somewhere and sing hymns and cry at the sight of Delectable foothills. All seems an allegory instead of a history.

On the other side is Giant Despair Bryan, shaking dead men's bones at pilgrims for \$500 an hour, and calling nicknames from the cavern of his mouth, while his eyes flame with conviction that has not been matched since John Newland Moffit pounded up the revivals.

Neither candidate could succeed fully run a two-mile horse car corporation. One is an endowed bankrupt, the other a capitalized book agent. The age we live in is too solid for professors. It is a merchant and science age, precision upon everything, harnessing the interstellar influences, reducing the globe to a fulcrum.

However, it seems to me that the organic forces are behind McKinley and the dazed opposition behind Bryan.

The administration has been beset with large opportunities which it could hardly miss. From its start there has been buoyant business, the reaction against Cleveland's experimental political economy.

What is the use of Texas passing laws to protect its citizens from being robbed by the Waters-Pierce and Standard Oil companies and other trusts and then electing to office men who use their influence for the non-enforcement of these very laws? These anti-trust laws of Texas, which, at the time of their passage, were so widely quoted and commended by democratic papers throughout the United States, have now become a dead letter, and will be such so long as the people of the state keep in office men like Attorney General Smith and our to be United States Senator Jos. W. Bailey. Both have worked against the operation of this law and in favor of this gigantic robbing machine.—Wichita Falls Times.

Dan Waggoner, of Decatur, Texas, has got it in for a few politicians who live at Vernon. He has said that he will bed down his cattle in the court house yard and is hard at work buying out all the nesters and small stockmen in Wilbarger county. If he keeps up his purchasing process in a short time Vernon will be a deserted town. But old Dan cannot last long and when he is dead and in a good warm place then all the vast areas of land purchased by him and mortgaged to a lot of English fools at twice its value will be sold out again to settlers.—Amarillo Champion.

White's Cream Vermifuge is essentially the child's tonic. It improves the digestion and assimilation of food, strengthens the nervous system and restoring them to the health, vigor and elasticity of spirits natural to childhood. Price 25 cents at Ramsey's drug store.

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 locate 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.

Rules of Registry.

The marked revival of interest in cattle breeding has set about a number of inquiries as to whether cattle graded up by successive crosses of pedigreed bulls can be made eligible to herd-book registration, says The Breeder's Gazette. These questions are answered in the negative. No herdbook accepts for record animals that are graded up from unregistered cows. All animals registered must trace to recorded stock through both parents. Some studbooks accept horses that have four or five top crosses of registered sires, but herdbooks are closed to all animals that do not descend on both sides from ancestors already on record. Five crosses of pure blood practically eliminate all alien blood and establish the "faint" yet remains, however small the percentage of "scrub" blood may be, and hence refuse herdbook record to animals thus bred.

Work Horses.

Work horses that have been comparatively idle during the winter should be used a little every few days a few weeks before the commencement of the heavy work of plowing. There is always more or less light teaming to be done, or when driving to town for pleasure or profit early in the spring when the roads are heavy drive two horses instead of one. It will harden them for the heavy work later on.—National Stockman.

Pure Breed Cattle.

During the year 1899 there were many successful sales of pure bred cattle. The total number sold was 3,290 head, realizing in all \$702,535, or a grand average of \$213 per head. The Herefords were 1,633 head, realizing \$271,105, an average of \$262.44; Polled Augusts, 409 head, bringing \$115,905; average per head, \$247; Short horns, 1,794 head, \$315,535; average per head, \$175.75.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A prominent Virginia Editor Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.

From The Times, Hillsville, Va.
I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking several doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man today and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by Ramsey.

Letters of Acceptance.

The National Chairman, Jo. A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., by order of the Executive Committee has had printed a number of 16-page pamphlets, containing the Letters of Acceptance of the nominees, Barker and Donnelly, a biographical sketch and fine-cut of Mr. Barker, the preamble of the Omaha platform and a correct copy of the Cincinnati platform. This is a most excellent campaign document and should be widely circulated. These pamphlets will be sent by mail in any quantity for one cent a copy, or by express for \$8.00 per thousand. Orders should be addressed to J. A. Parker, Chairman Populist National Committee, Louisville, Ky.

The Jew and His Money Laws.

This is the book for the campaign of 1900. It is an educator. Buy it and loan it to your neighbor and convert him. It is endorsed by all reformers. "It is unanswerable," says S. F. Norton. "It is the best thing written on that line," says W. S. Morgan. "It is all of value," says Watson. "More truth could not be crowded into the same space," says Rev. D. Oglesby. "It follows a line of thought different from any other author," says Geo. Burkitt. Liberal commissions given to agents and organizers. Price by mail 10 cents. Send silver dime or stamps to the author, MILLS WILLIAMS, Editor QUILL, West Plains, Mo.

The Question, Where Shall I go for the Summer?

Is very easily answered. To the north, east or west via the "Katy Flyer," a wide vestibuled train with buffet sleepers and "Katy" reclining chair cars, seats free.

The Great Presidential Campaign of 1900.

The policies of the great political parties are now being formed and the candidates discussed. The voice of the people as recorded by ballot at the approaching Presidential election will probably decide the policy of the nation for the next decade. Every citizen must study the great questions that are to come before the people. This can only be done through the medium of a great newspaper. Now is the time, therefore, for every voter to subscribe for the best and most reliable newspaper obtainable. The Semi-Weekly Republic covers the whole field of political news. While it is Democratic, it publishes the news in regard to all political parties without prejudice. Its telegraphic and cable news service is superior to that of any other paper. Attention is also called to The Republic's Sunday Magazine. Its half-tone illustrations are alone worth the subscription price. It is made up of special articles by the best literary talent, embracing a variety of subjects of current interest. For the benefit of the ladies the latest fashions are handsomely illustrated. The Republic Sunday Magazine is always interesting to every member of the family. The Semi-Weekly Republic is \$1.00 per year. The Republic Sunday Magazine \$1.25 per year. Both papers are now being offered at the very low price of \$1.50 for one year. To secure this low rate both must be ordered and paid for at the same time. Address all orders to The Republic St. Louis, Mo.

Snow Banks
Hobnob
with
Summer Flowers

and the days are always cool in Colorado. No such combination of restorative resorts can possibly be found as in cool and comfortable Colorado.

Manitou,
Colorado Springs,
Buffalo Park, Kiowa Lodge,
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