F. W. JAMES, Pres., J. I. MCWHORTER, V. P.
W. C. POWELL, Cash.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BAIRD.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $100,000
SURPLUS - - - - - - - - - - 20,000
$120,000

A general banking business transacted in all branches.
ONE OF THE OLDEST BANKS IN THE WEST

The Star.

"'TIS NEITHER BIRTH, NOR WEALTH, NOR STATE, BUT THE GIT-UP-AND-GIT THAT MAKES MEN GREAT."

Do You Carry Insurance?
J. H. PETERS,
General Insurance Agent
and Notary Public.
Over $123,000,000 Capital Represented.
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.....$48,000,00
Liverpool and London and Globe.....45,000,00
Hartford of Hartford.....15,000,000
Continental of New York.....
Western Industrial Association of St Louis.....

VOL. 13 BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY. AUG 17, 1900. NO. 37.

ADMIRAL DOTS.

Aug. 15. The protracted meeting is progressing nicely.

I see you did not come down to eat with us Sunday, but there were some of the Bair-Hue down. Among them we noticed Miss Bertha Gunn, Edmond Gunn, George Scott and wife and several others.

Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Eastland, will Bro. Mayes in the meeting from Wednesday until the close. Rev. Lillie, of Abilene preached Saturday and Sunday for us. Mrs. J. L. Mayes and Aunt Biddie Orr came Monday to take in the meeting.

I was mistaken about Joe Rucker coming down; it was. Mrs. J. O. Rucker and Mrs. Dollie Rucker.

Jack Eastham and family and Fred Alvord and family returned Monday from Greer county.

The Turkey Creek Goblers and the Admiral Shanghi Roosters crossed bats on the Admiral diamond last Saturday evening. The game was interesting. If you don't believe it ask Tom Smartt, he caught a ball on the end of his nose. Henry West and Earl Crutchfield run together in a head end collision. Henry was laid out for a while, but come around all o.k. Tom wants two baskets now to hold his nose now, but did not need any before he caught the ball.

Cotton is beginning to open, and it will not be long until it will be rolling in to Baird.

Mrs. Guy M. Stokes and mother are visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Robinson and daughter, of El Paso, are visiting her daughter in-law, Mrs. Laura Robinson.

More anon. REPORTER.

The editor regrets his inability to be present, but will pay you a visit later and eat salt with you.

Plump cheeks, flushed with the soft glow of health, and a pure complexion make all woman beautiful. HERBINE imparts strength and vitality to the system, and the rosy hue of health to the cheeks. Price, 50 cents. Sold by Powell & Powell, Baird and Y. A. Orr, Putnam. Aug.

HE LIKES CALLAHAN.

I have just arrived from a trip down in the mountain district of Callahan county, around Admiral, and especially at Capt. W. J. Maltby's place. I have been in this western country, and especially around Abilene, for the last five years, but I have never seen any portion of the country that can come up, or any ways near up with this mountain district for fruits, vegetables, corn, cotton and all kinds of small grain. It is simply out of sight. I was so surprised to see such a grand and glorious farming and fruit growing country that it simply held me spell bound. If any one likes valley and mountain scenery and fine crops to rest their eyes on, that is the place I would advise them to go. As for the crops of all kinds, I will say they are simply fine. Plenty of rain has fallen there for the last two or three weeks, and everything is looking out of sight.

Capt. W. J. Maltby has one of finest vineyards and fruit farms west of the great fruit belt in East Texas. In fact I believe his fruit will compare with any fruit in the state of Texas, none excepted. He has apples that measure 4 inches in diameter (the Limber Twigs) and peaches that are 3 inches in diameter (Elbertas), besides other fruits of all kinds in proportion to the apples and peaches. His trees are simply breaking down from being overloaded with fruit. He has 22 acres in fruit trees and 4 acres in a vineyard.

Take it all in all that I have seen, it is simply a grand sight to behold.

JOE S. MACKECHNEY.

Aug. 10, 1900.

It Helped Win Battles.

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the Front to say that for Scratches, bruises cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns skin eruptions and piles. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists. Aug.

Sam Barnhill came in from the west Monday night.

T. B. POWELL, Pres'd't. HARRY MEYER, V. P. FRED LANE Cashier.

The Home Nat. Bank
OF BAIRD.

The above bank solicits from the people of Baird and Callahan County a share of their patronage.

PROMPT AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT TO ALL.

We appreciate all business entrusted to us, whether large or small. We extend all accomodations consistent with sound banking and have money to lend on good security.
Modern Fire Proof Vault. Fine Fire and Burglar Proof Safe.
CALL AND SEE US.

Constipation, impaired digestion and a torpid liver, are the most common ailments that are responsible for that tired, listless, fagged-out feeling that makes the summer a dreaded period for so many people. HERBINE will cure constipation, it improves the digestion and arouses the liver to normal activity. Price, 50 cents. Sold by Powell & Powell, Baird, and Y. A. Orr, Putnam. Aug.

Piles are not only in, and of themselves very painful and annoying, but often greatly aggravate and even cause other grave and painful affections, and should, therefore not be neglected TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT, is a great boon to sufferers as it will cure them. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. Sold by Powell & Powell, Baird and Y. A. Orr, Putnam. Aug.

You Ought To Know?
BY THIS TIME.

That you can save money by going to Boyles for anything in the Saddlery or Buggy line.
WHITE ELEPHANT AND ANCHOR BUGGIES.
A full rubber top buggy, leather trimmings, for $49.00 cash. Saddles, my own make, none better call and see. Buggy and Team Harness, my own make, $7.00 and up. Best Collar Pads, best on earth, 13 inches wide 75c pair. Buggy Whips, solid raw hide from end to end, 50c. Remember with every cash purchase of $5 you get one ticket on our $100 Buggy to be given away. Call and see us. Yours for business.
C. S. BOYLES, Baird, Texas.

EMINENT OPINIONS OF OSTEOPATHY.

Hon. John R. Tanner who signed the Osteopathy Bill, when Governor of Illinois, said: "The State Medical Board has been fighting the Osteopaths long enough. There is no doubt in my mind that Osteopathy will reach and cure many chronic troubles that medicine would have little or no effect upon."

Hon. Lon V. Stephens Governor of Missouri, "The Bill was introduced and passed both houses by an overwhelming majority. The science of Osteopathy as far as it has come under my observation, assists in relieving suffering humanity and I do not think I erred in signing the Bill."

Opie Read, America's well-known Raconteur and Novelist. "A school of Osteopathy ought to be established at every health resort in the country. The government ought to see that one is established at Hot Springs. It is worth all the curative waters in the world. It is almost an instant freedom from weariness. It is the champain of nature. It destroys the appetite for strong drink, not in cases of confined dipsomania, but in cases of nervous prostration."

Mrs. Wm. M. Springer, wife of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Indian Territory: "I can never say enough in praise of Osteopathy. It relieved me from unbearable invalidism. I have seen it do the same for scores of others. I believed before I tried it that it was a scientific method, and now I am convinced that Osteopathy is rational, scientific and wonderful. It will be the greatest blessing in the world."

Sam P. Jones, of Georgia. "No true osteopathist ever gave a pill or powder. They are not kin to Christian Scientists, and they don't run with the faith cure crowd. It is a science based on anatomy and physiology."

For further information of the science call on DR. RAY, of this city 37-1t

Rev McWhorter, Cap Gilliland, H. Windham and G. O. Cresswell shipped twelve cars of cattle east last Friday.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

You will find me second door south of Cuthirth buildings in place of Hotel Seay barber shop, where I am nicely located to do your barber work, and will be pleased to work for you. Come to see me when you want an easy shave and an up-to-date hair cut.

34-tf E. C. FULTON.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters remaining in P. O. at Baird, Texas for the week ending Aug. 13, 1900. Parties calling for same please say advertised.

Mr. Ed Collins.
Mr. E. L. Dearmon.
J. P. Graves.
Miss Annie Hasbin.
Mr. Oul Hutson.
Mr. W. H. Prescott.
Mr. Paul Williams.

WM. MCMANIS.

Go to A. Cooke's for paints and oils.

Palestine Cough and Consumption Cure checks a cough in one minute, breaks a cold in one day, none as good. Once tried always used. Worth its weight in gold to sufferers, only 25 and 50 cts at R. Phillip's. March

Keep the Stomach and Bowels in good condition, the Waste Avenues open and free by an occasional dose of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine For sale by Powell & Powell. Aug.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. Kidg's New Life Pills. Thouands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents Money back if not cured. Sold by all druggists. Aug.

In Diarrhoea Dr. Simmons Liver Medicine is invaluable. It gives tone to the stomach, aids digestion and assists nature in carrying off all impurities. Sold by Powell & Powell Aug

FREE! FREE! FREE!

In order to "push" our cash business during August we will offer a beautiful Tea Set absolutely free to the Customer making the largest cash purchases from us during the month of August.

We will register your name and amount of your purchase and make the award Sept. 1st. The tea set consists of 30 pieces and is nice enough for anyone. Don't forget our new Wall Paper at 7½c per roll and up. Big Bargains.
WE CARRY A NICE LINE OF
Paint Brushes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Fine and Coarse Combs, Hair, Clothes,
and Tooth Brushes, Musical Instruments, Et.
Of Drugs and Patent Medicines we carry a tip-top line. Call on us and we will convince you we are up with the times.
Don't forget your account when you sell your grain, produce, etc.
POWELL & POWELL, Druggist.

PALACE DRUG STORE.
We carry a full line of
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Etc.
We also carry a nice line of
WALL PAPER
In all the Latest Designs.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Books,
PERIODICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.
R. A. SPEER, Proprietor.

WORMS! WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE
Most in Quantity. — Best in Quality.
For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies. CAREFUL, SAFE AND GUARANTEED.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis.
For Sale by POWELL & POWELL, - - BAIRD, TEX.

Shot All to Peices.

Here I come with a banner stock of Wall Paper of the latest designs and up-to-date patterns, do not take anybody's word for it, but come and see for yourself, and you will be surprised at the Bargains you will get.
R. PHILLIPS.

Do You Want a Stove?

If you want to buy a cook Stove anywhere from $10 up, I have just received a car load, and am prepared to sell cheaper than anyone. Will trim these stoves with enameled steel ware, something new for Baird. I also handle
Pueblo and Dallas Saddles,
Double and Single Harness, in fact anything in Hardware or Saddlery. Yours for Trade, R. E. CUMMINGS HADLEY.

REPLY OF BRYAN.

The following is the reply of Mr. W. J. Bryan to the committee notifying him of his nomination by the Democratic party for the presidency:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee:

I shall, at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us, and upon the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights.

In 1859 Lincoln said that the Republican party believed in the man and the dollar, but that in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar. This is the proper relation which should exist between the two. Man, the handiwork of God, comes first; money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master; money the servant, but upon all important questions to-day, Republican legislation tends to make money the master and man the servant.

The maxim of Jefferson, "equal rights to all and special privilleges to none," and the doctrine of Lincoln that this should be a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," are being disregarded and the instrumentalities of government are being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors from the government.

The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest aquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil, when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected. Democracy strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits.

No one has a right to expect from society more than a fair compensation for the service which he renders to society. If he secures more, it is at the expense of someone else. It is no injustice to him to prevent his doing injustice to another. To him who would, either through class legislation or in absence of necessary legislation trespass upon the rights of another, the Democratic party says, "Thou shalt not."

Against us are arrayed a comparatively small, but politically and financially powerful, number who really profit by Republican policies; but with them are associated a large number who, because of their attachment to the party name, are giving their support to doctrines antagonistic to the former teachings of their own party. Republicans who used to advocate bimetalism, now try to convinced themselves that the gold standard is good; Republicans who were formerly attached to the Greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving national banks control of the nation's paper money; Republicans who used to boast that the Republican party was paying off the national debt, are now working for reasons to support a perpetual and increasing debt; Republicans who formerly abhorred a trust now beguile themselves with the delusion that there are good trusts and bad trusts, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more obscure; Republicans who, in times past, congratulated the country upon the small expense of our standing army, are now making light of the objections which are urged against a large increase in the permanent military establishment; Republicans who gloried in our independence when the nation was less powerful, now look with favor upon a foreign alliance; Republicans who three years ago condemned "forcible annexation" as immoral and even criminal, are now sure that it is both immoral and criminal to oppose forcible annexation. That partisanship has already blinded many to present dangers is certain; how large a portion of the Republican party can be drawn over to the new policies remains to be seen.

For a time Republican leaders were inclined to deny to opponents the right to criticise the Philippine policy of the administration, but upon investigation they found that both Lincoln and Clay asserted and exercised the right to criticise a president during the progress of the Mexican war.

Instead of meeting the issue boldly and submitting a clear and positive plan for dealing with the Philippine question, the Republican convention adopted a platform, the larger part of which was devoted to boasting and self congratulation.

In attempting to press economic questions upon the country to the exclusion of those which involve the very structure of our government, the Republican leaders give new evidence of their abandonment of the earlier ideals of the party and of their complete subserviency to pecuniary considerations.

But they shall not be permitted to evade the stupendous and far-reaching issue which they have deliberately brought into the arena of politics. When the president, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the house and the senate, entered upon a war with Spain for the purpose of aiding the struggling patriots of Cuba, the country, without regard to party, applauded. Although the Democrats recognized that the administration would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which, in the very nature of the case, must soon end in a complete victory, they vied with the Republicans in the support which they gave to the president. When the war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, opposition at once manifested itself. When the president finally laid before the senate a treaty which recognized the independence of Cuba but provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, the menace of imperialism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the ills that might follow rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country.

I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the excuse for war expenditures, and then give to the Filipinos the independence which might be forced from Spain by a new treaty.

In view of the criticism which my action aroused in some quarters I take this occasion to restate the reasons given at that time. I thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Filipinos than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation. Lincoln embodied an argument in the question, when he asked, "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified, a clean cut issue is presented between a government by consent and a government by force, and imperialists must bear the responsibility for all that happens until the question is settled. If the treaty had been rejected, the opponents of imperialism would have been held responsible for any international complications which might have arisen before the ratification of another treaty. But whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the best method of opposing the colonial policy, there never was any difference as to the great importance of the question and there is no difference now as to the course to be pursued.

The title of Spain being extinguished, we were at liberty to deal with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Bacon resolution, introduced a month before hostilities broke out at Manila, promised independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that it was promised to the Cubans. I supported this resolution and believe that its adoption prior to the breaking out of hostilities would have prevented bloodshed, and that its adoption at any subsequent time would have ended hostilities.

If the treaty had been rejected, considerable time would have necessarily elapsed before a new treaty could have been agreed upon and ratified, and during that time the question would have been agitating the public mind. If the Bacon resolution had been adopted by the senate and carried out by the president, either at the time of the ratification of the treaty or at any time afterwards, it would have taken the question of imperialism out of politics and left the American people free to deal with their domestic problems. But the resolution was defeated by the vote of the Republican vice president, and from that time to this a Republican congress has refused to take any action whatever in the matter.

When hostilities broke out at Manila, Republican speakers and Republican editors at once sought to lay the blame upon those who had delayed the ratification of the treaty, and, during the progress of the war, the same Republicans have accused the opponents of imperialism of giving encouragement to the Filipinos. This is a cowardly evasion of responsibility.

If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine Islands permanently and imitate the European empires in the government of the colonies, the Republican party ought to state its position and defend it, but it must expect the subject races to protest against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability. The Filipinos do not need any encouragement from Americans now living. Our whole history has been an encouragement, not only to the Filipinos but to all who are denied a voice in their own government. If the Republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make Filipinos hate foreign domination, let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionate appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the hearts of men. Let them censure Jefferson; of all the statesmen of history, none have used words so offensive to those who would hold their fellows in political bondage. Let them censure Washington, who declared that the colonies must choose between liberty and slavery. Or, if the statute of limitations has run against the sins of Henry and Jefferson and Washington, let them censure Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech will be quoted in defense of popular government when the present advocates of force and conquest are forgotten.

Someone has said that a truth once spoken can never be recalled. It is true. It goes on and on, and no one can set a limit to its ever-widening influence. But if it were possible to obliterate every word written or spoken in defense of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, a war of conquest would still leave its legacy of perpetual hatred, for it was God himself who placed in every human heart the love of liberty. He never made a race of people so low in the scale of civilization or intelligence that it would welcome a foreign master.

Lincoln said that the safety of this nation was not in its fleets, its armies or its forums, but in the spirit which prizes liberty and the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere; and he warned his countrymen that they could not destroy this spirit without planting the seeds of despotism at their own doors.

Those who would have this nation enter upon a career of empire must consider not only the effect of imperialism on the Filipinos, but they must also calculate its effect upon our own nation. We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government in the Filipinos without weakening that principle here.

Even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism. Heretofore, this nation has been prompt to express its sympathy with those who were fighting for civil liberty. While our sphere of activity has been limited to the western hemisphere, our sympathies have not been bounded by the seas. We have felt it due to ourselves and to the world, as well as to those who were struggling for the right to govern themselves, to proclaim the interest which our people have, from the date of their own independence, felt in every contest between human rights and arbitrary power. Three quarters of a century ago, when our nation was small, the struggles of Greece aroused our people, and Webster and Clay gave eloquent expression to the universal desire for Grecian independence. In 1896, all parties manifested a lively interest in the success of the Cubans, but now when a war is in progress in South Africa, which must result in the extension of the monarchial idea or in the triumph of a republic, the advocates of imperialism in this country dare not say a word in behalf of the Boers. Sympathy for the Boers does not arise from any unfriendliness toward England; the American people are not unfriendly toward the people of any nation. This sympathy is due to the fact that, as stated in our platform, we believe in the principle of self-government and reject, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy. If this nation surrenders its belief in the universal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it will lose the prestige and influence which it has enjoyed among the nations as an exponent of popular government.

Our opponents ,conscious of the weakness of their cause, seek to confuse imperialism with expansion, and have even dared to claim Jefferson as a supporter of their policy. Jefferson spoke so freely and used language with such precision that no one can be ignorant of his views. On one occasion he declared, "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than any other in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest." And again he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government."

The forcible annexation of territory to be governed by arbitrary power, differs as much from the acquisition of territory to be built up into states as a monarchy differs from a democracy. The Democratic party does not oppose expansion, when expansion enlarges the area of the republic and incorporates land which can be settled by American citizens, or adds to our population people who are willing to become citizens and are capable of discharging their duties as such. The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas and other tracts which have been secured from time to time, enlarging the republic, and the constitution followed the flag into the new territory. It is now proposed to sieze upon distant territory already more densely populated than our own country, and to force upon the people a government, for which there is no warrant in our constitution or our laws. Even the argument that this earth belongs to those who desire to cultivate it and have the physical power to acquire it cannot be invoked to justify the appropriation of the Philippine Islands by the United States. If the islands were uninhabited American citizens would not be willing to go there and till the soil. The white race will not live so near the equator. Other nations have tried to colonize in the same latitude. The Netherlands have controlled Java for 300 years, and yet to-day there are less than 60,000 people of European birth scattered among 25,000,000 natives. After a century and a half of England domination in India, less than one-twentieth of one per cent of the people of India are of English birth, and it requires an army of 70,000 British soldiers to take care of the tax collectors. Spain has asserted title to the Philippine Islands for three centuries, and yet, when our fleet entered Manila Bay, there were less than 10,000 Spaniards residing in the Philippines.

A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippines a few traders, a few task masters and a few office-holders, and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives. If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standing army as its natural and necessary complement. The spirit which will justify the forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands, will justify the seizure of other islands and the domination of other people, and with wars of conquest we can expect a certain, if not rapid growth of our military establishment. That a large permanent increase in our regular army is intended by the Republican leaders is not a mere matter of conjecture but a matter of fact. In his message of December 5, 1898, the president asked for authority to increase the standing army to 100,000. In 1896 the army contained about 25,000 men. Within two years the president asked for four times that many, and a Republican house of representatives complied with the request after the Spanish treaty had been signed and no country was at war with the United States. If such an army is demanded when an imperial policy is contemplated, but not openly avowed, what may be expected if the people encourage the Republican party by endorsing its policy at the polls? A large standing army is not only a peculiar burden to the people and, if accompanied by compulsory service, a constant source of irritation, but it is ever a menace to a republican form of government. The army is the personification of force, and militarism will inevitably change the ideals of the people and turn the thoughts of our young men from the arts of peace to the science of war. The government which relies for its defence upon its citizens, is more likely to be just than one which has at call a large body of professional soldiers. A small standing army and a well equipped and well disciplined state militia are sufficient in ordinary times, and in an emergency the nation should in the future as in the past place its dependence upon the volunteers who come from all occupations at their country's call and return to productive labor when their services are no longer required—men who fight when the country needs fighters and work when the country needs workers.

The Republican platform assumes that the Philippines Islands will be retained under American sovereignty, and we have a right to demand of the Republican leaders a discussion of the future states status of the Filipino. Is he to be a citizen or a subject? Are we to bring into the body politic eight or ten million Asiatics, so different from us in race and history that amalgamation is impossible? Are they to share with us in making the laws and shaping the destiny of this nation? No Republican of prominence has been bold enough to advocate such a proposition? The McEnery resolution, adopted by the senate immediately after the ratification of the treaty, expressly negatives this idea. The Democratic platform described the situation when it says that the Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization. Who will dispute it? And what is the alternative? If the Filipino is not to be a citizen, shall we make him a subject? On that question the Democratic platform speaks with emphasis. It declares that the Filipino cannot be a subject without endangering our form of government. A republic can have no subjects. A subject is possible only in a government resting upon force, he is unknown in a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. The Republican platform says that "The largest measure of self government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them (the Filipinos) by law." This is a strange doctrine for a government which owns its very existence to the men who offered their lives as a protest against government without consent and taxation without representation. In what respect does the position of the Republican party differ from the position taken by the English government in 1776? Did not the English government promise a good government to the colonists? What king ever promised a bad government to his people? Did not the English government promise that the colonists should have the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and English duties? Did not the Spanish government promise to give to the Cubans the largest measure of self government consistent with their welfare and Spanish duties? The whole difference between a monarchy and a republic may be summed up in one sentence. In a monarchy the king gives to the people what he believes to be a good government; in a republic the people secure for themselves what they believe to be a good government. The Republican party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon the ground taken by George III. and by every ruler who distrusts the capacity of the people for self government or denies them a voice in their own affairs.

The Republican platform promises that some measure of self government is to be given to the Filipinos by law; but even this pledge is not fulfilled. early sixteen months elapsed after the ratification of the treaty before the adjournment of congress last June and yet no law was passed dealing with the Philippine situation. The will of the president has been the only law in the Philippine Islands wherever the American authority extends. Why does the Republican party hesitate to legislate upon the Philippine question? Because a law would disclose the radical departure from history and precedent contemplated by those who control the Republican party. The storm of protest which greeted the Porto Rican bill was an indication of what may be expected when the American people are brought face to face with legislation upon this subject. If the Porto Ricans, who welcome annexation, are to be denied the guarantees of our constitution, what is to be the lot of the Filipinos, who resisted our authority? If secret influences could compel a disregard of our plain duty toward friendly people, living near our shores, what treatment will those same influences provide for unfriendly people 7000 miles away? If, in this country where the people have the right to vote, Republican leaders dare not take the side of the people against the great monopolies which have grown up within the last few years, how can they be trusted to protect the Filipinos from the corporations which are waiting to exploit the islands?

Is the sunlight of full citizenship to be enjoyed by the people of the United States, and the twilight of citizenship endured by the people of Porto Rico, while the thick darkness of perpetual vassalage covers the Philippines? The Porto Rico tariff law asserts the doctrine that the operation of the constitution is confined to the forty-five states. The Democratic party disputes this doctrine and denounces it as repugnant to both the letter and spirit of our organic law. There is no place in our system of government for the deposit of arbitrary and irresponsible power. That the leaders of a great party should claim for any president or congress the right to treat millions of people as mere "possessions" and deal with them unrestrained by the constitution or the bill of rights shows how far we have already departed from the ancient landmarks, and indicates what may be expected if this nation deliberately enters upon a career of empire. The territorial form of government is temporary and preparatory, and the chief security a citizen of a territory has is found in the fact that he enjoys the same constitutional guarantees, and is subject to the same general laws as a citizen of a state. Take away this security and his rights will be violated and his interest sacrificed at the demand of those who have political influence. This is the evil of the colonial system, no matter by what nation it is applied.

What is our title to the Philippine Islands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them, or did we take them? Did we purchase the people? If not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the Republicans say that inanimate earth has value, and when that earth is molded by the divine hand and stamped with the likeness of the Creator it becomes a fixture and passes with the soil? If governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, it is impossible to secure title to people, either by force or by purchase. We could extinguish Spain's title by treaty, but if we hold title we must hold it by some method consistent with our ideas of government. When we made allies of the Filipinos and armed them to fight against Spain, we disputed Spain's title. If we buy Spain's title we are not innocent purchasers. But even if we had not disputed Spain's title, she could transfer no greater title than she had, and her title was based on force alone. We cannot defend such a title, but as Spain gave us a quit claim deed, we can honorably turn the property over to the party in possession. Whether any American official gave the Filipinos moral assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos, and that when we did so we had full knowledge that they were fighting for their own independence, and I submit that history furnishes no example of turpitude baser than ours if we now substitute our yoke for the Spanish yoke.

Let us consider briefly the reasons which have been given in support of an imperialistic policy. Some say that it is our duty to hold the Philippine Islands. But duty is not an argument; it is a conclusion. To ascertain what our duty is, in any emergency, we must apply well-settled and generally accepted principles. It is our duty to avoid stealing, no matter whether the thing to be stolen is of great or little value. It is our duty to avoid killing a human being, no matter where the human being lives or to what race or class he belongs. Everyone recognizes the obligation imposed upon individuals to observe both the human and moral law, but, as some deny the application of those laws to nations, it may not be out of place to quote the opinion of others. Jefferson, than whom there is no higher political authority, said:

"I know of but one code of morality for men, whether acting singly or collectively."

Franklin, whose learning, wisdom and virtue are a part of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us from the revolutionary days, expressed the same idea in even stronger language when he said:

"Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang as when singly; and the nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang."

Men may dare to do in crowds what they would not dare to do as individuals, but the moral character of an act is not determined by the number of those who join in it. Force can defend a right, but force has never yet created a right. If it was true, as declared in the resolution of intervention, that the Cubans are and of right ought to be free and independent," (language taken from the Declaration of Independence) it is equally true that the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent." The right of the Cubans to freedom was not based upon their proximity to the United States, nor upon the language which they spoke, nor yet upon the race or races to which they belonged. Congress by a practically unanimous vote declared that the principles enunciated at Philadelphia in 1776 were still alive and applicable to the Cubans.

Who will draw a line between the natural rights of the Cubans and the Filipinos? Who will say that the former have a right to liberty and the latter have no rights which we are bound to respect? And, if the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent," what right have we to force our government upon them without their consent? Before our duty can be ascertained, and when their rights are once determined, it is as much our duty to respect those rights as it was the duty of Spain to respect the rights of the people of Cuba, or the duty of England to respect the rights of the American colonists. Rights never conflict; duties never clash. Can it be our duty to usurp political rights which belong to others? Can it be our duty to kill those who, following the example of our forefathers, love liberty well enough to fight for it?

Some poet has described the terror which overcame a soldier who, in the midst of battle, discovered that he had slain his brother. It is written: "All ye are brethren." Let us hope for the coming of the day when human life—which when once destroyed, cannot be restored—will be so sacred that it will never be taken except when necessary to punish a crime already committed, or to prevent a crime about to be committed!

If it is said that we have assumed before the world obligations which make it necessary for us to permanently maintain a government in the Philippine Islands, I reply, first, that the highest obligation of this nation is to be true to itself. No obligation to any particular nation, or to all nations combined, can require the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of doctrines against which our whole national life has been a protest. And, second, that our obligations to the Filipinos, who inhabit the islands, are greater than any obligation which we can owe to foreigners who have a temporary residence in the Philippines or desire to trade there.

It is argued by some that the Filipinos are incapable of self government and that therefore we owe it to the world to take control of them. Admiral Dewey, in an official report to the navy department, declared the Filipinos more capable of self government than the Cubans, and said that he based his opinion upon a knowledge of both races. But I will not rest the case upon the relative advancement of the Filipinos. Henry Clay, in defending the rights of the people of South America to self government, said:

"It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself. Their partisans assert his incapacity in reference to all nations; if they cannot command universal assent to the proposition, it is then remanded to particular nations; and our pride and our presumption too often make converts of us. I contend that it is to arraign the disposition of Providence himself, to suppose that he has created beings incapable of governing themselves, and to be trampled on by kings. Self government is the natural government of man."

Clay was right. There are degrees of proficiency in the art of self government, but it is a reflection upon the Creator to say that he denied to any people the capacity of self government. Once admit that some people are capable of self government, and that others are not, and that the capable people have a right to seize upon and govern the incapable, and you make force—brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the reign of the despot. I am willing to believe that reign of the despot. I am not willing to believe that an all-wise and an all-loving God created the Filipinos, and then left them thousands of years helpless until the islands attracted the attention of European nations.

Republicans ask: "Shall we haul down the flag that floats over our dead in the Philippines?" The same question might have been asked when the American flag floated over Chapultepec and waved over the dead who fell there; but the tourist who visits the City of Mexico finds there a national cemetery owned by the United States and cared for by an American citizen. Our flag still floats over our dead, but when the treaty with Mexico was signed, American authority withdrew to the Rio Grande, and I venture the opinion that during the last fifty years the people of Mexico have made more progress under the stimulus of independence and self government than they would have made under a carpet-bag government held in place by bayonets. The United States and Mexico friendly republics, are each stronger and happier than they would have been had the former been cursed and the latter crushed by an imperialistic policy, disguised as "benevolent assimilation."

"Can we not govern colonies?" we are asked. The question is not what we can do, but what we ought to do. This nation can do whatever it desires to do, but it must accept responsibility for what it does. If the constitution stands in the way, the people can amend the constitution. I repeat, the nation can do whatever it desires to do, but it cannot avoid the natural and legitimate results of its own conduct. The young man upon reaching his majority can do what he pleases. He can disregard the teachings of his parents; he can trample upon who all that he has been taught to consider sacred; he can disobey the laws of the state, the laws of society and the laws of God. He can stamp failure upon his life and make his very existence a curse to his fellow men, and he can bring his father and mother in sorrow to the grave; but he cannot annul the sentence, "'The wages of sin is death." And so with this nation. It is of age, and it can do what it pleases; it can spurn the traditions of the past; it can repudiate the principles upon which the nation rests; it can employ force instead of reason; it can substitute might for right; it can conquer weaker people; it can exploit their hands, appropriate their property and kill their people; but it cannot repeal the moral law or escape the punishment decreed for the violation of human rights.

"Would we tread in the paths of tyranny,
Nor reckon the tyrant's cost?
Who taketh another's liberty
His freedom is also lost.
Would we win as the strong have ever won,
Make ready to pay the debt,
For the God who reigned over Babylon
Is the God who is reigning yet."

Some argue that American rule in the Philippine Islands will result in the better education of the Filipinos. Be not deceived. If we expect to maintain a colonial policy, we shall not find it to our advantage to educate the people. The educated Filipinos are now in revolt against us, and the most ignorant ones have made the least resistance to our domination. If we are to govern them without their consent and give them no voice in determining the taxes which they must pay, we dare not educate them, lest they learn to read the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States and mock us for our inconsistency.

The principal arguments, however, advanced by those who enter upon a defense of imperialism are:

1. That we must imporve the present opportunity to become a world power and enter into international politics.

2. That our commercial interests in the Philippine Islands and in the Orient make it necessary for us to hold the islands permanently.

3. That the spread of the Christian religion will be facilitated by a colonial policy.

4. That there is no honorable retreat from the position which the nation has taken.

The first argument is addressed to the nation's pride and the second to the nation's pocketbook. The third is intended for the church member and the fourth for the partisan.

It is a sufficient answer to the first argument to say that for more than a century this nation has been a world power. For ten decades it has been the most potent influence in the world. Not only has it been a world power, but it has done more to affect the politics of the human race than all the other nations of the world combined. Because our Declaration of Independence was promulgated, others have been promulgated; because the patriots of 1776 fought for liberty others have fought for it; because our constitution was adopted, other constitutions have been adopted. The growth of the principle of self government, planted on American soil, has been the over-shadowing political fact of the nineteenth century. It has made this nation conspicuous among the nations and given it a place in history such as no other nation has ever enjoyed. Nothing has been able to check the onward march of this idea. I am not willing that this nation shall cast aside the omnipotent weapon of truth to seize again the weapon of physical warfare. I would not exchange the glory of this republic for the glory of all the empires that have risen and fallen since time began.

The permanent chairman of the last Republican national convention presented the pecuniary argument in all its baldness, when he said:

"We make no hypocritical pretenses of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the warfare of the American people first, we see our duty to ourselves as well as to others. We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and constitution, we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and open new markets."

This is the commercial argument. It is based upon the theory that war can be rightly waged for pecuniary advantage, and that it is profitable to purchase trade by force and violence. Franklin denied both of these propositions. When Lord Lowe asserted that the acts of parliament, which brought on the revolution, were necessary to prevent American trade from passing into foreign channels, Franklin replied:

"To me it seems that neither the obtaining nor retaining of any trade, how valuable soever is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood, that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce are the goodness and cheapness of commodities, and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expense of compelling it and holding it by fleets and armies. I consider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise."

I place the philosophy of Franklin against the sordid doctrine of those who would put a price upon the price of an American soldier and justify a war of conquest upon the ground that it will pay. The Democratic party is in favor of the expansion of trades. It would extend our trade by every legitimate and peaceful means; but it is not willing to make merchandise of human blood.

But a war of conquest is as unwise as it is unrighteous. A harbor and coaling station in the Philippines would answer every trade and military necessity, and such a concession could have been secured at any time without difficulty.

It is not necessary to own people in order to trade with them. We carry on trade to-day with every part of the world, and our commerce has expanded more rapidly than the commerce of any European empire. We do not own Japan or China, but we trade with their people. We have not absorbed the republics of Central and South America, but we trade with them. It has not been necessary to have any political connections with Canada or the nations of Europe in order to trade with them. Trade cannot be permanently profitable unless it is voluntary. When trade is secured by force, the cost of securing it and retaining it must be taken out of the profits, and the profits are never large enough to cover the expense. Such a system would never be defended but for the fact that the expense is borne by all the people, while the profits are enjoyed by the few.

Imperialism would be profitable to the army contractors; it would be profitable to the ship owners, who would carry live soldiers to the Philippines and bring dead soldiers back; it would be profitable to those who would seize upon the franchises, and it would be profitable to the officials whose salaries would be fixed here and paid over there; but to the farmer, to the laboring man, and to the vast majority of those engaged in other occupations, it would bring expenditure without return and risk without reward.

Farmers and laboring men have, as a rule, small incomes, and, under systems which place the tax upon consumption, pay more than their fair share of the expenses of government. Thus the very people who receive least benefit from imperialism will be injured most by the military burdens which accompany it.

In addition to the evils which we and the farmer share in common, the laboring man will be the first to suffer if oriental subjects seek work in the United States; the first to suffer if American capital leaves our shores to employ oriental labor in the Philippines to supply the trade of China and Japan; the first to suffer from the violence which the military spirit arouses and the first to suffer when the methods of imperialism are applied to our own government.

It is not strange, therefore, that labor organizations have been quick to note the approach of these dangers and prompt to protest against both militarism and imperialism.

The pecuniary argument, though more effective with certain classes, is not likely to be used so often or presented with so much emphasis as the religious argument. If what has been termed the "gun-powder gospel" were urged against the Filipinos only, it would be a sufficient answer to say that a majority of the Filipinos are now members of one branch of the Christian church; but the principle involved is one of much wider application and challenges serious consideration.

The religious argument varies in positiveness from a passive belief that Providence delivered the Filipinos into our hands, for their good and our glory, to the exultation of the minister who said that we ought to "thrash the natives (Filipinos) until they understand who we are," and that "every bullet sent, every cannon shot and every flag waved means righteousness."

We cannot approve of this doctrine in one place unless we are willing to apply it everywhere. If there is poison in the blood of the hand it will ultimately reach the heart. It is equally true that forcible Christianity, if planted under the American flag in the far-away Orient, will sooner or later be tarnsplanted upon American soil. If true Christianity consists in carrying out in our daily lives the teachings of Christ, who will say that we are commanded to civilize with dynamite and proselyte with the sword. He who would declare the Divine will must prove his authority either by Holy Writ or by evidence of a special dispensation. The command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" has no gatling gun attachment. When Jesus visited a village of Samaria and the people refused to receive him, some of the disciples suggested that fire should be called down from Heaven to avenge the insult; but the Master rebuked them, and said: "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; for the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." Suppose he had said: "We will thrash them until they understand who we are," how different would have been the history of Christianity? Compare, if you will, the swaggering, bullying, brutal doctrine of imperialism with the Golden Rule and the commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Love, not force, was the weapon of the Nazarene; sacrefice for others, not the exploitation of them, was his method of reaching the human heart. A missionary recently told me that the stars and stripes once saved his life because his assailant recognized our flag as a flag that had no blood upon it. Let it be known that our missionaries are seeking souls instead of sovereignty; let it be known that instead of being the advance guard of conquering armies, they are going forth to help and to uplift, having their loins girt about with truth and their feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, wearing the breast plate of righteousness, and carrying the sword of the spirit; let it be known that they are the citizens of a nation which respects the rights of the citizens of other nations as carefully as it protects the rights of its own citizens, and the welcome given to our missionaries will be more cordial than the welcome extended to the missionaries of any other nation.

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly indorse. If elected, I shall convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. An European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us. After the Filipinos had aided us in the war against Spain, we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us, or to hold them as subjects, we propose that the only alternative, namely, to give them independence and guard them against molestation from without.

Destiny is the subterfuge of the invertebrate, who, lacking the courage to oppose error, seeks some plausible excuse for supporting it. Washington said that the destiny of the republican government was deeply, if not finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people. How different Washington's definition of destiny from the Republican definition? The Republicans say that this nation is in the hands of destiny; Washington believed that not only the destiny of our own nation, but the destiny of the republican form of government throughout the world was entrusted to American hands. Washington was right. The destiny of this republic is in the hands of its own people, and on the success of the experiment here rests the hope of humanity. No exterior force can disturb this republic, and no foreign influence should be permitted to change its course. What the future has in store for this nation no one has authority to declare, but each individual has his own idea of the nation's mission and he owes it to his country as well as to himself to contribute as best he may to the fulfillment of that mission.

Mr. Chairman and Gentleman of the Committee: I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me; but, sirs, whether it be my lot to occupy the high office for which the convention has named me, or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in realizing the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifices brought this republic into existence.

I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of to-day and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic, resting securely upon the foundation stones; quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of eternal truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self evident proposition; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign but in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength and in influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of an universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day."

Master of School Fifty Years.

James A. Page, master of the Dwight Grammar School for Boys in Boston, will soon celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his election as master of that institution.

A letter is one of the best evidences of the culture of a person.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

A widower's grief cannot always be measured by its sighs.

"MY OWN SELF AGAIN."

Mrs. Gates Writes to Mrs. Pinkham, Follows Her Advice and is Made Well.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For nearly two and one-half years I have been in feeble health. After my little child came it seemed I could not get my strength again. I have chills and the severest pains in my limbs and top of head and am almost insensible at times. I also have a pain just to the right of breast bone. It is so severe at times that I cannot lie on my right side. Please write me what you think of my case."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., April 25, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as advised and now send you a letter for publication. For several years I was in such wretched health that life was almost a burden. I could hardly walk across the floor, was so feeble. Several of our best physicians attended me, but failed to help. I concluded to write to you for advice. In a few days I received such a kind, motherly letter. I followed your instructions and am my 'old self' again. Was greatly benefited before I had used one bottle. May God bless you for what you are doing for suffering women."—MRS. CLARA GATES, Johns P. O., Miss., Oct. 6, 1899.

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POMMEL SLICKER
The Best Saddle Coat.
Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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Roberts' Praise of His Wife

A determined lady from the west visited Washington, D. C., not long ago, for the purpose of interviewing a member or the cabinet on a subject of interest to her. She called, as it happened, just at the time when the frauds in the Cuban postal department were made public, and the employees of the president's advisers, absorbed in considering the matter, had given instructions that they were not to be disturbed. "So you refuse to take my card to the secretary?" asked the determined lady of the messenger. "It would be against my orders, and I don't dare to," replied the messenger, politely. The visitor turned away in high dudgeon, but a happy thought occurred to her, and she retraced her steps. "Here, my man," she said, insinuatingly, "here is 50 cents; can you take my card in?" "I'm paid a bigger salary than that to keep your card out, madam," responded the darky, shaking his head.

Twenty-One Reasons.

Through ambition.
Through kindness.
Through anger.
Through disdain.
Because he is bored.
Through folly.
For a wager.
Through honor.
For interest.
Because of his youth.
Because he is ugly.
Through machiavelism.
Through necessity.
Through love.
After a quarrel.
Through gratitude.
Through wisdom.
By testament.
In accordance with usage.
Because of old age.
Through zeal.—H. de Balzac.

Glad He Had Long Credit.

A discharged soldier recently returned from the Philippines tells a tale of a shirt which is too good to be lost. His company was returning from a long and Gresome scouting trip, in which most of the men had lost the greater part of their wearing apparel, when he saw on a clothesline in the grounds of a residence adjoining a big stone church two very good shirts hung out to dry. As he had at the time only half a shirt to his back, he proceeded to help himself to a whole one, whereupon a woman came out of the house and said to him, in passable English, "You will pay for that on the Judgment day."

"Madam," he replied, "if you give such long credit I will take both shirts," which he proceeded to do.

Who Abolished Flogging.

The Fairburn Mo. News has some of the most original correspondents in the state. They are only equaled by those of the Whitsett Courier. Among the contributions of the latter we find the following from "Uncle Rover." He crops are about as slim as charity in this neighborhood.

"Old man William' mule fell into a ditch last Sunday, and the preacher helped to pull him out.

"Zeke Tompkins says the world is flat. But it ain't half at flat as Zoke was last Wednesday, when he came home from Albany.

"Preaching the second Sunday in each month, but the church bell is about as broke as the congregation."

What men call obstinacy in women they designate firmness in themselves.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

Man is a target that frequently shoot back.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. KEMBLEY, Yankeetown, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The young ladies will rejoice to learn that a noted medical authority decided that tee cream, eaten just before retiring, induces sleep.

Laundry Work Made Easy by using "Faultless Starch." All grocers sell it—large package 10c.

When some people go forth to find a bug under a chip they leave no stone unturned.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

Congress has authorized the Santa Fe Railway Company to cut a right of way through the Indian Territory, and the Company has accordingly opened a line of railway through the Indian Territory, and the Company has accordingly opened a line of railway through the Indian Territory, and the Company has accordingly opened a line of railway

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Entered at the postoffice at Baird, Tex., as second class mail matter.

W. E. GILLILAND,
Editor and Proprietor.

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¼ Page, 3 months.....30 00
¼ Page, 1 month.....20 00
¼ Page, 3 months.....45 00

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We make a specialty of handsome display ads, and press work on THE STAR is acknowledged by experts to be equal to the very best weekly papers in Texas. People can read ads in THE STAR because the print is clean and clear. New material is being added all the time. Try an ad this month and watch results.

JUDICIAL CONVENTON.

As chairman of the 42 Judicial District of Texas, I hereby call a convention of the democrats to meet at the opera house in Cisco, Texas, on the 1st day of September, 1900, at 11.30 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating democratic candidates for district judge and district attorney of said district, and for such other business as may properly come before said convention. This August 7th, 1900.

S. P. HARDWICKE,
Dem. Chm 42nd Judicial Dist. of Tex.

Roosevelt carried New York, but by heroic and repeated charges up San Juan hill during the campaign he succeeded in reducing the republican majority of New York, two hundred and eighty thousand. If he succeeds as well this time Bryan's majority in New York will be two hundred and sixty thousand majority.

In order to evade his taxes Roosevelt swore, in '97 that he was not a citizen of New York. Speaking of this a New York paper says, "As Roosevelt ran for governor of New York he evidently did not believe his own affidavit." As he was elected a majority of the people of New York evidently did not believe it either.

It is given out that T. B. Reed has fluked on McKinley. Reed never had any use for the President, but if the democrats expect any assistance from the one time Czar they will be mistaken. Reed is a republican, and he had rather see the country land in Hades under republican rule than become great and prosperous under democratic rule. Reed's contempt for Hanna and McKinley will not cause him to do or say anything that will help Bryan.

The Dallas News says Joe Bailey left Dallas for Waco with blood in his eyes and his nostrels spouting brimstone, etc. The inference was that Bailey was going to Waco to annihilate every democrat who had not bowed the knee to Bailey. Greatness has its drawbacks, and it no doubt is a great tax on Mr. Bailey to have to continue to spout fire and brimstone to keep down his enemies. If he keeps on he will be as great a fighter as Sir John Falstaff himself.

Roosevelt says the democrats advocate anarchy and repudiation at home and contraction and cowardice abroad. Roosevelt is the most vallent fighter since Falstaff who slew so many of the enemy in backram with his own good right hand. As a whooping swashbuckler he is far ahead of Falstaff or any other fighter past or present. If we could only turn Teddy and the German emperor loose on the Chinese what a carnage there would be. The trouble would, however, come when the celestials were all killed. William would probably want two-thirds of China and Teddy would want to be emperor of the world, and then would come war between these two warriors.

Blessed is the man that standeth not in the way of progress, nor strayeth in the fold of the populist, but walketh uprightly and voteth the democratic ticket. His delight is in the law of the land, and the obedience of the law doth he observe day and night. He shall be like a giant among his fellowmen, and his influence for good shall be felt, and by the evil doers feared, to the utmost parts of the earth. His political aspirations also shall not wither, but whatsoever he doeth shall prosper. The populists are not so, but are like the chaff which the wind driven away. Therefore populists shall not stand in the halls of State nor the middle-of-the-roaders in the official positions of the country. For the people trust in the way of democracy, [illegible] to up hill work.—Childress Index.

THE WACO CONVENTION.

The Waco convention has come and gone and contrary to all expectations proved to be the liveliest democratic convention held in Texas for years. It is a common thing for republicans in Texas to call the peace officers to quell disturbances in their meetings, but such a thing rarely occurs in a democratic convention in this state, but from all accounts the Waco convention was about as riotous as the average republican state convention, when the lilywhites and black and tans contend for the mastery.

Bailey opened the ball in a red hot speech that was intended to completely annihilate Hogg and every one else in in Texas who is not a Baileyite, and to fully answer all charges anent that Waters-Pierce deal. Judging from the action of the convention itself and the expression from the press, delegates and people generally, Bailey has weakened his cause. That Bailey is not as strong with the people of Texas now as he was ten days ago is plain to all. He is a fallen idol and it is fortunate for him that he has the senatorship grabbed, because were the fight to be made over his connection with that notorious Waters-Pierce case would defeat him.

Bailey says he has done nothing wrong, and perhaps he has not, but it is patent to all that his explanation of his connection with that transaction is not satisfactory to the public generally and to some of his best friends. Of course his enemies will make the most of it, and it will be a long time before he will hear the last of it.

Tom Smith, too, sailed into Hogg and the reports say that he excoriated him in fine style, but Jim Hogg showed that he was able to take care of himself despite the fact that the Baily and Smith followers tried to howl him down when he attempted to address the convention, but Hogg finally got a hearing by holding on with that bull dog tenacity for which he is noted. The Bailey-Smith crowd were more than willing to drop the Waters-Pierce business because it was getting too hot for their comfort. Thequestion should never have been brought up in the convention, and doubtless would have never been brought up at all, but for the fact that the Bailey-Smith crowd thought they could smash Jim Hogg for good and all. They failed to accomplish their purpose and Jim Hogg won a signal victory in the Waters-Pierce oil matter, even if the convention did finally agree to drop it. Bailey's friends may argue as they will, but they will find in the end that their favorite have won no laurels in the bout with Hogg. As to Smith and his friends, they may flatter themselves with the thought that his re-nomination was a sufficient vindication of his cause in the oil matter, but let Tom Smith seek a vindication two years hence before the people when he becomes a candidate for governor and see what the people have to say about it then.

Bailey's and Smith's friends may crow as much as they desire, but the people of Texas do not indorse the way the Waters-Pierce oil company was permitted to go on with their business after fighting the State for four years, and we believe time will fully demonstrate it. That oil question is liable to get so hot that it will destroy more than one ambitious politician. Several of them are liable to get badly burned before it is settled or the oil cools. Perhaps Bailey will wish he had never heard of oil, or that Grapevine ranch, or even his good friend, Dave Frances, before the question is settled; and Tom Smith and Mr. Hardy may see the day when they will wish that that Waters-Pierce Oil Company was in hades rather than in Texas. It is a queer mix up all around and as it is none of our funeral we do not give a continental what the out come may be.

Attorney General Smith in his speech in which he "excoriated" ex-Gov. Hogg, seemed to think he had scored a point when he stated that Hogg, had told Huntington that he could compromise the suits against the Southern Pacific for forty thousand dollars, which he got; came to Texas and offered Atty. Gen. Crane $5,000, but afterwards raised it to $25,000 and pocketed $15,000. This may or may not be true, but if true we fail to see anything disreputable in the slighest degree. Hogg at that time held no official position and as an attorney he had both a legal and moral right to obtain as large a fee as possible. It is a ten to one shot that either Tom Smith or Bailey would do the same thing under like conditions.

COMPLIMENTS OF S. L. OGLE.

ROSWELL, N. M., AUG. 13, 1900

C. S. BOYLES,
BAIRD, TEX.

Dear Sir:—I see in THE STAR that the Fire Boys are going to give an entertainment on the 15th. I enclose check for one dollar with which to buy tickets for worthy children. Please invest and give to such as you think proper, write on them Compliments of S. L. Ogle. If you should get this too late for that put the dollar in the treasury for me. I have no revenue stamp for the check and enclose postage stamp in place. Place stamp and cancel same.

S. L. OGLE.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

Great preparations are being made for the second annual fair to be held by the San Antonio International Fair Association on its beautiful grounds just south of the city. The success of last years fair and exposition exceeded all expectations. It is generally admitted that exhibits in many departments at last-year's fair and exposition were the best ever held in the state. This is especially true of the live stock department; last years live stock show being generally voted the best ever held in the South. The Fair grounds this year have been greatly improved and beautifid and many new buildings have been erected for the accomodation of exhibits. Already every foot of available space has been spoken for in the various buildings and if applications for space continue to pour in the Association will be forced to put up additional buildings.

The Federal Government of Mexico is now busily engaged in preparing an exhibit for this Fair, which will be creditable alike to that Republic as the Fair. Several of the Governors of the various States of Mexico are also now busily engaged in getting together an exhibit showing the products of the mines, mills and factories of the various States of that Country to be shown at this fair.

The live stock show at this fair promises to be its crowning feature. Already stall room has been engaged for over 1000 head of registered cattle. The Association this year in addition to offering prizes for registered cattle, inaugurated an inovation by offering prizes for Texas range cattle and in this class entries have already been made from such famous ranches as those controlled by Jno. Tod, Robt. J. Kleberg, Jno. Kennedy, Ed Lasiter and others. The exhibits in the horse, swine, sheep and goat and poultry departments will also be unusually good this year. Every available foot of space has been taken in the machinery, implement and exposition halls.

The Association will also make ample provision for the entertainment of all visitors. Twelve thousand dollars in cash prizes is offered in the racing department which will bring many of the best horses in the country to this fair. The Association will also have on the grounds during the fair one of the best Government bands of Mexico also music from the best bands of this country.

Among other attractive features of the fair will be an elaborate fish exhibit made by the United States Government; a large fish and game exhibit will be made by individuals and firms located at points along the Texas coast and an ice palace constructed by Harry Landa of New Braunfels will also be an interesting feature. A trip to the Alamo City is always pleasant and profitable and be doubly so if taken during the dates of the International Fair to be held in toat City this Fall.

Stereoscopic Views

at R. Phillips' from 3½ cts each to 6¼ cts A nice assortment, come and see. R. PHILLIPS. 34-tf

NOTICE.

The patrons of the Public School are notified that the school will open Sept. 3d, 1900, and it is hoped that all intended pupils will report promptly for enrollment.

W. E. MAYES.
W. C. POWELL.
Trustees.

ENTERTAINMET.

The entertainment given by the Baird Volunteer Fire Department at the Ball Park came off on schedule time as per program published in THE STAR last week, except the run on Market Street, which had to be abandoned for lack of time. The ball game between the Merchants and Professionals, all dressed in mother hubbards of various styles and colors, afforded considerable amusement for the crowd, and was won by the Merchants. See ball games.

SACK RACE.

Won by George Berry in a canter. Prize, $1.00 shirt by Boydston.

FAT MAN'S RACE.

The first race was a tie between Dock Ramsey and Will Coffman. Second race won by a nose by Dock Ramsey. Prize, $1.50 cuf buttons by Terrell.

LEAN MAN'S RACE.

Won by a length by Luke Hearn. Prize, silk shirt by T. E. Powell.

WHEELBARROW RACE.

This was one of the most exciting race of all. George Berry and Herman Bowman collided and some lofty tumbling resulted that put both of them out of the race. Will Boydstun won. Prize, wheelbarrow by Harry Meyer.

POTATO RACE.

Won by Geo. B. Scott. Prize, box cigars by Geo. B. Scott. So George won his own prize.

There was a large crowd present and all seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughout the entire program. The receipts were $75.20 which, less expenses, goes to the Fire Company for improvements, etc. The expense will be about $20.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For County Judge
B. L. RUSSELL
For County and District Clerk
W. P. (DICK) COCHRAN,
For Sheriff and Tax Collector
T. A. (AL) IRVIN,
For Tax Assessor
T. J. NORRELL,
For County Treasurer
T. B. HOLLAND.
For County Attorney
JOHN W. WOODS.
For County Surveyor
G. M. THOMASON.
For Hide and Animal Inspector
W. C. ASBURY.
For Co. Commissioner Pre. No. 1.
J. W. (JIM) MERRICK.
For Co. Commissioner Pre. No. 2.
PHILIP YOST.
For Co. Commissioner Pre. No. 4.
E. C. AUSTIN.
For Public Weigher J. P. Pre. No. 1.
W. M. COFFMAN.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

For Constable Pre. No. 1.
W. R. WADE.

Extreme hot weather is a great tax upon the digestive power of babies; when puny and feeble they should be given a dose of WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE. Price 25 cents. Sold by Powell & Powell, Baird and Y. A. Orr, Putnam. Aug.

For the past thirty days we have been selling our summer goods at slaughtering prices. We did not wait till the summer is about gone, but gave the people the benefit of our goods and prices. We still have a few left. Ask your neighbor of the many bargains they got a Schwartz'. Don't stay away, but come and see for yourself. Everything dirt cheap, goods must go. We don't give prices a notice as any one knows the prices but the other goods is what you wish to know. Call let us show you what we are doing. H. Schwartz, Mgr. 33

For digestive weakness, nervousness, pains in the side, flatulence, dizziness, wakefulness, headache and other annoying accompaniments of costiveness, HERBINE is a prompt and unequalled remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Powell & Powell, Baird and Y. A. Orr, Putnam. Aug.

HOTEL NOTICE.

I am now ready to accommodate the public with first-class Board and Lodging at the old Miller House.

MRS. KATE SIGAL.

DOCTOR A. D. RAY,
OSTEOPATH,
Graduate A. S. O. Consultation Free.
Cliett Building, Baird, Texas.

Seed Oats For Sale.

Winter Turf oats, 50 cents per bushel. One bushel sufficient for one acre, sow from August to December and get plenty of winter pasture.
32-2m W. C. POWELL.

Seasonable Goods.

Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts and Fruit Coloring.

Brenham's Custard Powder for custards and ice creams. Requires no Eggs.

Lea & Perrins Worchester Sauce, "Bartarla" Mayonnaise Salad Dressing. Gelney's Sour and Sweet Pickles, Gherkins and Mixed, Chow-chow, Chili Sauce, Royal Relish, "Devils Hot" Relish. Catsups, Etc.

"Richlieu Jams, in one pound jars.

Finest French Sardins in best Olive oil.

Kippnel Herring, Dunbar's Shrimps, Lunch Tongue, Etc.

"Bataria Dutch Cocoa (soluable) in ¼lb and ½lb tins.

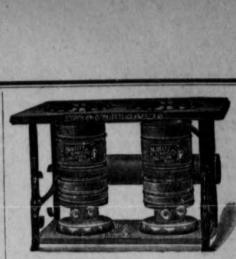
Our Teas are of the highest grade and can be mixed to suit customer.

Igleheart's Swan's Down Cake Flour for Cakes and Pastry.

HAVE YOU TRIED
JERSEY CREAM FLOUR,
CHEAPEST AND BEST.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED. Phone No. 44.

George S. Hardin,
SUCCESSOR TO
HARDIN & SANDIDGE.
GROCERS.
Baird, Texas.



Seasonable GOODS.
Novelty Blue Flame Oil Stove
Gurney Refrigerators.
Ice Cream Freezers.
At Harry Meyer.

TWO JIMS PALACE,
J. J. WELCH & CO. Proprietors.
The Finest
Whiskies, Alcohols, Wines, Cigars.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Sacrimental Wine Always kept in Stock. Ice Cold Beer 5cts. a Glass.
Baird, Texas.

S. M. MOON & Co.
Successors to Moon & Crowder.
—DEALERS IN—
Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Paint,
MOULDING, CEMENT AND CEDAR POSTS.
Baird, Texas.

D. W. Wristen & Co.,
DEAL IN FRESH
GROCERIES.
Please Call and Examine and See for Yourself.

SCOTT & McFARLANE,
The Grocers,
OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT AND OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.
GET OUR PRICES BEFORE MAKING YOUR PUCHASES.
Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.
Located First Door South of Harry Meyer's Store.
"Cash Talks." BAIRD, TEXAS.

Going to Phone 26
WILSON & OLIVER'S,
Where can be found the best quality of
Beef, Pork, Sausage, Lard
AND GAME IN SEASON.
Free delivery to any part of the city
I keep cattle on foot all winter and spring.
Baird, Texas.

A BOON TO MANKIND!
DR. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE CURE

A New Discovery for the Certain Cure of INTERNAL and EXTERNAL PILES, WITHOUT PAIN.
CURES WHERE ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED.
TUBES, BY MAIL, 75 CENTS; BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.
JAMES F. BALLARD, Sole Proprietor, - - 310 North Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
For Sale by POWELL & POWELL, - BAIRD, TEX.

TELL YOUR SISTER
A Beautiful Complexion is an impossibility without good pure blood, the sort that only exists in connection with good digestion, a healthy liver and bowels. Karl's Clover Root Tea acts directly on the bowels, liver and kidneys keeping them in perfect health Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. R. Phillips.

SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR
OPENS OCTOBER 20,
Closes November 2, 1900.

1 [illegible] for sale at Kendall's wagon yard. 25-tf

Palestine Worm Candy, sweet as honey, none as good, 25cts. Palestine Condition Powder makes a horse fat, slick and glossy, 25cts. Palestine Toothach Cures instantly, never fails, only 10 cts. Palestine Pennyroyal and Tansy pills, best on earth, none as good 50 cts at R. Phillip's. March

Fine line of dolls at all seasons of the year at R. A. Speer's. 8 tf

Car Weber wagons just received. Harry Meyer. 22

GILLILAND PASTURE POSTED.
Owing to the many depredations commited by hunters in my pasture on Pecan Bayou, I am compelled to forbid all hunting on the land or fishin the waters in said pasture. Any person so trespassing will be prosecuted. This pasture is posted.
J. V. GILLILAND.

T. & P. R'y SCHEDULE.

EAST BOUND.

No. 6. departs.....1 20 a. m
No. 4. departs.....10 13 a. m.

WEST BOUND.

No. 5. departs.....2 50 a. m.
No. 3. .....3 25 p. m.

J. B. HARMON, Agent.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge.....B. L. Russell.
County and District Clerk.....W. F. Cochran.
Tax Assessor.....T. J. Norrell.
Sheriff and Tax Collector.....J. W. Jones.
Deputy Sheriff.....J. M. Reed.
Sheriff Office Deputy.....J. W. Lane.
County Attorney.....J. W. Woods.
County Treasurer.....T. B. Holland.
County Surveyor.....M. H. Bailey.
Public Weigher.....W. M. Coffee.
Hide and Animal Inspector.....J. R. Harris.
County Commissioner Precinct No. 1, W. A. Hinds; Precinct No 2, Philip Yost; Precinct No. 3, A. M. Sprawls; Precinct No. 4, J. M. Houston.
J. P. Precinct No, 1,.....a.....J. P. L. O'Oliver.
Constable.....W. C. Asbury.

LOCAL NEWS.

I want your trade T. E. Powell. 27

J. R. Price, of Tecumseh, was in town Tuesday.

Jewelery at great reduced prices. R. Phillips. 34-tf

S. H. French is trying to crawfish on that "huge" water melon mentioned in THE STAR last week.

YEAST.—Mrs. Kane has fresh yeast for sale.

Miss Lauretta Lambert is visiting relatives at Scranton, this week.

Master Jim Terry, of Admiral, was a pleasant caller at THE STAR office Wednesday.

Several young people from here attended the Singing Convention at Cottonwood, Sunday.

Master Robert Patty, of Big Springs, accompanied by his grandfather, J. E. W. Lane, made THE STAR office a pleasant call Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Shelley and daughter, Miss Elsie, of Little Rock, Ark., are visiting Mr. Shelley's sister, Mrs. N. F. Rudmose.

Miss Clara and Irene Gilliland who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. J. R. Price at Tecumseh returned home, Tuesday.

Powell has the only pretty line of shirt waists in Baird. 18

Johnnie Trent, after spending a few weeks very pleasantly with the home folks, returned to the Devil's river country a few days ago.

See my line of stationery. Prices to suit the times. Tablets from 5 to 25 cents each, common to fine linen paper. R. Phillips. 34-tf

Capt. John Trent left Sunday for the Anderson ranch on Devil's river, via Colorado City. The Captain expects to be absent about three months.

Harry Meyer, C. S. Boyles, J. N. Rushing, J. B. Suartt attended the regular meeting of Abilene Commandry Knights Templar, at Abilene last Monday night.

Mrs. R. P. Patty and children came down Sunday morning from Big Springs to visit with Mrs. Patty's father, J. E. W. Lane, while Mr. Patty goes north to buy his fall stock of goods.

George Phillips of the one time widely known hardware and implement firm of Cameron & Phillips at Abilene, was on the west-bound train Monday. Mr. Phillips is traveling for the Charter Oak Stove Co., with head quarters at Dallas.

Miss E. Hardgrove will return to Baird about Aug. 28th, and re-organize her class in music for the fall term. Miss Hardgrove has had superior instructions this Summer, and is well prepared to give latest and best methods in her line work of work. 37-2t

Murray Harris, civil engineer, who is engaged in surveying a new railroad line from Houston to Fort Worth, returned home last week to rest up a bit, after his arderous labors in the low lands of South Texas. Mr. Harris expects to return in a few days and finish his work, which he says will require about thirty days.

J. A. Wagner, T. N. Jackson and Judge Russell got in Saturday from The Waco Convention. They report an exceedingly warm time, politically and otherwise, at the Geyser city, from them we learned that things were really hotter than reported in the daily press, and that Ex-Gov. Hogg's victory over his enemies was much more pronounced than given in the daily press, which was unusually for the big ex-Governor, and hardly did the big ex-Governor justice. This is just as we expected would turn out when we got home from Waco.

Our Clearing Sale!

Circular No. 3!

Has been such a great seller in Summer Goods that in several lines we have had to make a change, as they have already sold out, and several things we advertised are gone and we have no more of them, and that is the cause of our getting out this new ad. Here are many more bargains.

BARGAINS IN SHOES AND OXFORDS.

We have reduced several lines far below what it actually costs to make them. Look Here: 100 prs. Ladies Oxfords for 75c., former price as high as $1.50. REMEMBER ONLY 75c.

Callahan County

Has the best Crops, the best base ball club, best people, best customers and buy the best Bargains from T. E. POWELL.

100 prs Ladies, Cloth Vesting Top, Shoes for only 85c, and as many more in Dongola and Vici, at the same price.

Children's and Misses Oxfords in proportion. No where can this sale be equaled.

I WILL GIVE YOU BARGAINS. COME ON!

Ladies!

You are missing a great bargain in Shirt Waists if you don't buy them from T. E. Powell. Actually not the price for making them, only 25cts. for a handsome Percal Shirt Waist. Also many white, pleated shirt waists for only 40cts. Big Bargains.

Our small line of parasols will be sold far below actual cost.

A few pieces of fine Pique that will go for half price.

A great line of standard prints only 3½c, another small line that will go at 3c. Come quick.

A handsome line of Percals at 4½c. See these.

We have a very large line of Organdies and many other wash goods, up-to-date which will be reduced very much.

Linen towels 10c. Honey combed towels 5c. Oh what bargains.

Remember these goods must go and if you don't come quick you will loose a bargain.

Bleached Domestic FOR 5 CENTS.

Great reduction in **Embroidery** Get some of these bargains.

Brown Domestic Yard wide, "Dixie C," for only 3 3-4c. by the bolt. How is that for Bargains?

Ladies and Gents Linene **COLLARS** For 10cts.

Sea Island DOMESTIC Suitable for making sheets, etc. 6 1-2c.

Mens Pants

That will wear forever for only $1. Another guaranteed not to rip, for 75c, Why wear old pants when you can buy pants so cheap.

Scrivens Drawers for only 50c.

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Fine Percal Dress Shirt with or without collars for 35cts. Others get 75c for the same.

Handsome Silk bosom shirt for only 75c. And a great line of all other kinds to pick from.

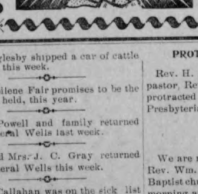
Mens Underware!

Splendid garment, shirt or drawers for 25cts.

Remember we carry the W.B. Corset, the best made.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL LINES.

One immense job lot of Men's Knit Drawers worth from 60c to $1. You can take your choice of all for only 25c. Great Line of Ladies Bleached Vests 10c quality for only 5c. Another large worth 20c for 10c. Many lots worth from 25c to 50c that will go for only 20c. Ladie these are bargains, come and see for yourself,



In the Millinery Department

You will find many bargains. Neat and servicable sailor hats for 25c. Other hats worth 1.75 or more for 75c.

Quick sales, is the object to make room for the immense line we will have this fall, as Mrs. Miller will start in a few weeks for the Eastern markets. Thanking you for the many favors and hoping to merit a continuation of the same, I am, Yours truly,

T. E. POWELL.

The Abilene Fair promises to be the best ever held, this year.

H. O. Powell and family returned from Mineral Wells last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gray returned from Mineral Wells this week.

A. A. Callahan was on the sick list two or three days last week.

Dr. Jack Estes, of Clyde was a caller at THE STAR office Wednesday.

Miss Sallie Beatie is at the Landon Conservatory in Dallas, taking a course in music, and will return to Baird about the 22d of Aug., and organize her class for the fall term. 35-2

Prescriptions filled accurately at R. A. Speer's drug store day or night. We also carry a full line of toilet articles, soaps and colognes. Receiving new goods every day. 8tf

For mosquito bites, bites or stings of insects, animals or reptiles, apply BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It counteracts the poison in the wound, subdues the inflamation and heals the flesh. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Powell & Powell, Baird and V. A. Orr, Putnam. Aug.

L. E. Haskett, editor of the Childress Index, and cattle census supervisor of this district, spent last Friday and Saturday in this county. Mr Haskett's district comprises 145 counties, something over half of the State. He says he is supposed to complete his work by Sept. 1st, but owing to the immense territory it will be impossible to complete the job by that time. If Mr. Haskett gets over the territory by Christmas he will have to hustle.

Alex Oglesby shipped a car of cattle to Dallas this week.

PROTRACTED MEETING.

Rev. H. A. Jones, assisted by the pastor, Rev. L. B. Gray, will begin a protracted meeting at the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Aug. 24th.

PREACHING.

We are requested to announce that Rev. Wm. Crawford will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday (Aug. 19th) morning and night.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.

The Commissioners' Court is in regular session this week. All members of the Court are present, viz Judge B. L. Russell, W. A. Hinds, Philip Yost, A. M. Sprawls and J. M. Houston.

The Tax Rolls for 1900 were approved. The total valuation is $2,982,270, an increase of $167,285. over last year.

The Court will be in session all the week with accounts, roads, etc.

BASE-BALL.

The Baird Stars and Cottonwood ball team played a game at the Baird ball park Thursday evening of last week. Both teams played rattling good ball, but the Stars won 12 to 8 with a half inning coming to them. Many of those present pronounced this the best game played at Baird this season.

The following is the score by innings

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baird	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	6	-	12.
Cottonwood	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8.

MERCHANTS vs PROFESSIONALS

The Merchants and Professional men played a game of four innings Wednesday, Aug. 15. The Merchants won. The following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	
Merchants	5	5	0	5	-15.
Professional	3	0	4	3	-10.

Go to

E. C. Fulton's Barber Shop,

For An Easy **Shave and Stylish Hair Cut,**

SHAMPOOING, HAIR DYEING.

ex Nice clean place, 2nd door South of Scott & McFarlane's Store. Courteous Treatment and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

The Fay stocking, something new for children. Button onto waist. Powell. 27-tf

Mrs. J. W. Buchanan, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harmon.

It is reported that Sam Lazerous, the well known cattle man, was in town the first of the week.

Mr. J. E. Flanders, the architect in charge of the construction of the new court house, came up from Dallas Wednesday.

Miss Maude Simmons will open her class in Kindergarten and Primary work in Baird Sept. 10th. She is prepared to give the latest and most popular instruction in the mental, moral and physical training of children, and solicits your patronage. 36-3t

Justice Oliver's court seems to hold regular sessions on Monday now. Two young men contributed several dollars each last Monday for swearing in a public place and otherwise disturbing the peace and dignity of the State.

HOW IS YOUR WIFE?

Has she lost her beauty? If so, Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache are the principal causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has stood the test for half a century in Chronic cases and 50 cts. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. Large size 25 cts. 2

Capt. W. C. Whitley and family went up to Buffalo Gap last Saturday day to attend the Holiness meeting going on at that place. They returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Cresswell came in from their ranch near Tecumseh, Saturday. Mrs. Cresswell took the train for San Antonia where she goes to visit her father, Capt. Buell.

We are indebted to our old friend, Newt Smith, of Eagle Cove, for a lot of nice peaches and a fine 35 pound water melon, brought in last Friday by Newt. This is the nicest as well as the largest melon we have had this season.

Dolph Robinson, of Cottonwood was up last Monday and had his subscription date on THE STAR advanced two years. Thanks. If all our subscribers would do half that much, we could pay every dollar we owe and have a few dollars left.

Mr. Sonnefield, one of the Court House contractors, has been in town for sometime looking after the work, and everything is moving along splendidly. The first story is completed and the iron beams for the second floor will all be in place before this appears. This Court House is being constructed solidly and in a way that it ought to stand for centuries unless torn down or wrecked by an earthquake. The building will be fire proof, or as nearly so as can be built where wood is used at all in building. The only wood used in the first and second stories is the doors and window frames and a wooden floor in the district court room. This floor, however, is laid on a cement floor and would be difficult to burn.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, TO BE VOTED ON THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6th. A. D. 1900.

(H. J. R. No. 35.)

JOINT RESOLUTION, amending Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by adding thereto Section 20, providing for the organization of irrigation districts, and for the levying and collection of a Tax for the construction of reservoirs, dams and canals.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

That Article 8, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended by adding thereto Section 20, as follows:

Section 20. In addition to the powers of taxation granted in the foregoing sections, it shall be lawful for the Legislature of Texas to authorize the landowners of the counties of Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox to organize irrigation districts in said counties without regard to county lines.

In making provisions for the cost of construction of irrigation works within said territory, it shall be lawful to levy taxes and create an indebtedness to rest as a charge on and be secured by a lien on the irrigable land for the use and benefit of which said irrigation works have been or may be constructed. The Legislature may authorize such taxes and indebtedness as may be necessary to construct irrigation works within said territory, but no taxes shall be levied nor indebtedness created in any district until authorized by a two-thirds vote of the resident land owners therein whose lands are susceptible of irrigation from the proposed works.

The Governor is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for submitting this amendment to the qualified voters of Texas, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1900, at which election all voters favoring the amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets "For amendment Article 8, of the Constitution of Texas, so as to permit the formation of irrigation districts in Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox counties," and those opposed to said amendment shall have written or printed on their tickets "Against amending Article 8, of the Constitution of Texas, so as to permit the formation of irrigation districts in Archer, Baylor, Clay, Wichita and Knox counties." 35 4t

FOR SALE.

My residence near College. Five room house, three lots 50x100, fine fruit, good cistern, barn, cellar, etc. A fine place for a chicken fancier, four modern chicken houses, brooder and incubator cellar. A pen of B. P. Rocks goes with the place. I took in over $300.00 last year on chickens. My birds are known all over the South. Fine cockerels at $1.00 each. Two of the best milch cows for sale.

F. MCQUEEN,
35-tf Baird, Texas.

Wanted to Turn The Cow Around.

While Mr. Weaver was delivering his address on "Finance and Farmer" before the Pennsylvania state dairyman's association the other day, a gentleman back in the audience who was smarting under the merciless exposure of the class legislation which has disgraced our county for the past quarter of century, arose and inquired "what kind of a cow is your judgment, Mr. Weaver, is best adapted to the daify business in Iowa?" Mr. Weaver replied that the people of Iowa were not entirely satisfied with their cow. She was not compact enough and was too long. She had been standing for more than twenty-five years, her hind parts in the east and her head in the west. The east has been doing the milking and the west has been furnishing the feed; and that the object of his visit to Pennsylvania at present, was to induce this dairy association to help him turn the cow around. The answer was satisfactory, but it was sometime before order could be restored.—Iowa Tribune.

ORDINANCE.

An ordinance prohibiting the throwing of balls across the streets, alleys and sidewalks of the City of Baird.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Baird, that, if any person shall handle, toss or throw any ball on or across any street, alley or side walk in the City of Baird in such a manner as is calculated to disturb the inhabitants of said street, alley or sidewalk, or in such a manner as is calculated to damage the property on or adjoining said street, alley or sidewalk, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding Twenty-five dollars.

This ordinance shall go into effect and be in force after its passage and publication.

Approved this 6th day of Aug. 1900. J. J. HAYNIE, Mayor.

E. SCHWARTZ, City Secretary.

The Baird Star
W. E. GILLILAND, Publisher.
BAIRD, - - - - - TEXAS.
FIELD, RANCH, GARDEN.

Grass is growing.

All localities report much rain.

Peaches are in plentiful supply.

Ellis county raised a fine millet crop.

Okra is in fair demand at good prices.

Millet is about all put up in Swisher county.

Kaffir corn and milo are looking fine in Swisher county.

Cotton in Travis county has been injured by too much rain.

Superabundance of rain damaged grain in many localities.

Crop prospects in Nolan county are better than in many years.

Farmers around Venus, Johnson county, complain of boll worms.

The onion crop in Collin county has been damaged some by wet weather.

Boll worms have appeared in that section of Rains county around Emory.

Many boll worms are in Lamar county, but no serious damage is reported.

Stock interests in the Laredo section have been greatly benefited by recent rains.

There is considerable complaint of boll worms in several sections of Red River county.

Navarro county's first bale of cotton sold at 9.50 cents, and brought a premium of $14.70.

Several farmers will break more stubble around Mesquite, Dallas county, this fall and sow more wheat.

At Ozona John Martin bought from Bob Peacock and J. W. McKee 160 head of stock cattle at $15 a head, everything counted.

At Barksdale, J. T. Brown bought the ranch of Mrs. Fannie Stelber, located near Barksdale. The terms of the sale were private.

R. E. Wrenn of El Paso bought of Dick Riggs of Pecos, 600 steers, threes, fours and fives, at private terms.

The Dallas county fruit crop is the largest within the memory of the oldest settler. The market is flooded with every variety indigenous to this soil and climate.

Jno. Harrell and Achie Cochran bought out the Schubach lease, four miles below Sanderson, and will have a well drilled and locate a ranch thereon, says the Ozona Kicker.

Pyle, Lewis & Williams of Clarendon recently sold 10 head of three and four-year-old steers to Lannigan Bros. of Kansas. The cattle have been on pasture in Kansas for three months.

The annual meeting of the English Hereford Herd Book society was held a short time ago. The council reported that volume 30 contained entries of 696 bulls and 2670 cows, against which entries received for volume 31 were 717 bulls and 3167 cows.

In Colorado J. F. Brown of Denver, has sold the West ranch, consisting of 6200 acres, located on the South Platte river, to W. C. Harris, a cattleman of Sterling. The price paid was $30,000.

Sam Nutt, formerly of Pecos, purchased the Tol and John Cawley ranch of seven sections on Dry Creek, 18 miles northwest of San Angelo, for $2500. Three sections are leased and four are patented. There are some improvements on the land.

Chickens are sold alive in Buenos Ayres by hawkers, who carry them from house to house in crates swung over the back of a horse. All peddling is done by men on horseback or on foot. Turkeys are driven through the streets by peddlers.

The San Juan county, New Mexico, crop of winter apples will be 125,000 boxes, all of which have been sold to Denver and Chicago commission merchants at 45 to 48 cents a box on the tree.

A cloudburst filled to overflowing the streams in the valley of the Verde in Arizona, and rains in some other sections of the territory have partially broken the drouth and have been of immense benefit to stockmen, who were fast losing all hope.

Warrants were issued a few days ago for the arrest of several prominent stockmen near El Paso on a charge of cutting a wire fence. The stockmen claim that the fence was put up, without authority, across a public road.

Stockmen in Idaho fear that they will be forced to reduce their herds on account of the short hay crop. There is now a shortage of water and the range is drying up so that cattle, unless relief soon comes, will get in poor condition before the winter.

A stock company, composed of parties from Fulton county, Illinois, is preparing to open a big ranch near Oaxaca, Sonora, Mexico. The company, which is capitalized at $100,000, expects to raise and sell high grade cattle to ranchmen.

HUNTINGTON DEAD.

The Noted Multi-Millionaire Passes Quietly and Quickly

AT HIS CAMP IN NEW YORK

State, Where He Had Been for Several Days and When He Seemed to be Enjoying Excellent Health.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, died at Pine Knot Lodge, his camp in the Blue mountain region, early Tuesday morning. Mr. Huntington went into the woods last Tuesday afternoon and was in apparently excellent health. Friday and Saturday he was about his camp noting the progress of the improvements which he has been carrying out this year. Sunday he remained at his lodge very quietly, receiving the calls of several friends from the neighboring camps. Monday he continued in good health and made no complaint of illness. He retired about midnight at 11 o'clock apparently in the best of health, and so far as can be ascertained, slept soundly, as no disturbance was heard from his room until a short time before his death. Moans proceeding from Mr. Huntington's room aroused the household and they immediately went to his assistance. In about ten minutes he was dead.

New York, Aug. 15.—Mr. Huntington's private secretary, J. E. Gates, received a message at his residence, the Hotel Majestic, this city, Tuesday morning, announcing the sudden death Monday night of the noted millionaire at Rackuette Lake, N. Y. Mr. Gates left for Camp "Pine Knot" on the first train early Tuesday morning. Friends of the Huntington family in this city at once sent a message to the London address of the Princess Hatzfeld, the daughter of Mr. Huntington, announcing the death of her father.

A dispatch received from London Tuesday by the Associated Press said the Princess Hatzfeld was booked to sail for the United States on board the Majestic Aug. 15.

Mr. Huntington's death had little effect on the general stock market. Even his own stocks, chief among which was Southern Pacific, were hardly disturbed. Some large lots of Southern Pacific came out in the initial transactions, but they were promptly taken by banking interests known to represent the late millionaire, and as a result the price of Southern Pacific soon rallied from its one point decline.

A meeting of the Southern Pacific interests and certain banking interests was held Tuesday. The Southern Pacific road and subsidiaries usually carry large deposits in this city and are frequently in the money market. It seemed to be the opinion of the bankers at Tuesday morning's conference that no apprehension need be felt because of Mr. Huntington's death.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from $40,00,000 to $50,000,000.

Mr. Huntington at the time of his death was president and director of the Southern Pacific company; president and director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company; president and director of the Southern Pacific Railway company of California; director of the California Pacific Railway company; president of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railway company; president and director of the Guatemala Central Railway company; and director also in the following: Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific railway company; Louisiana Western Railway company; Mexican International Railway company; Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway and Steamship company; Newport News Light and Water company; New York, Texas and Mexican railway; Old Dominion Steamship company; Old Dominion Land company, Oregon and California Railway company, Western Union Telegraph company; Fuente Coal company and Metropolitan Trust company of this city.

Heart disease was the direct cause of his death.

Japanese covered themselves with glory at the battle of Pietsang.

Gen. Dorak is in command of the forces to defend Tien Tsin.

Great Surprise.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The announcement of the death of Collis P. Huntington was a great surprise to Washington circles. Mr. Huntington's personality was not so well known here, but for more than a generation his enterprises have had more or less connection with the federal government, and he always manifested a great interest in legislation affecting the development of the great western section in which the governments interest and his own joined.

THE CONVENTION.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 9.—The delegates began to arrive in the convention hall early Wednesday.

Delegate Joe B. Aguilo of Galveston offered the following resolution:

"That the Democratic party of Texas, in convention assembled, sends its best wishes to William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stephenson for the success of their efforts for the preservation of the republic and the liberty and human rights enjoyed thereunder."

It was adopted with a whoop.

At this juncture loud cries for Mr. Bailey brought that gentleman to the rostrum, and he was accorded an ovation. Pandemonium, made up of enthusiastic shouting, reigned for some minutes. Excitement was intense throughout his remarks, and he was given the closest attention.

Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Bailey's oration the crowd yelled for Hogg until the ex-governor made his way to the stand, where he was received with prolonged cheers. His opening sentence was a preface to a discussion of the readmission of the Waters-Pierce Oil company to do business in Texas. He concluded by appealing to the convention to repudiate the action of the attorney general and secretary of state in issuing the Waters-Pierce Oil company a permit, and also asked for the adoption of his proposed constitutional amendment.

At this point he demanded Crane, and that gentleman came forward and in an impassioned speech attacked the position assumed by the attorney general and secretary of state. He confined himself mostly to a discussion of the law points involved, paying his respects to Mr. Bailey.

Attorney General Smith followed in a defense of his position, and was accorded applause throughout.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business met at the auditorium at 3 o'clock Wednesday.

Immediately upon organization Mr. Jameson presented the name of R. E. Prince of Navarro for permanent chairman. His nomination was made by acclamation.

Mark Logan of Hamilton was elected permanent secretary.

The platform and resolutions committee elected Cecil Smith of Grayson chairman and T. S. Caven of Harris secretary.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 10.—When Chairman Hicks rapped the convention to order Thursday morning there were more people in the auditorium than at any other time during the convention.

The credentials committee made two reports, one by the majority and another by the minority, the differences being over the question of allowing proxies.

The majority favored showing proxies from counties where there are no accredited delegates present.

The minority recommended that no proxies of any kind be allowed except to bona fide residents of counties that have no accredited delegate or delegates. It was signed by W. A. Shaw, B. F. Frymier, T. R. Yantis and John P. Hird.

On motion of Judge Reagan the minority report was tabled.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business made its report at the afternoon session, which was adopted without discussion.

Upon relinquishing the gavel, Mayor Hicks caused a ripple of laughter by thanking the convention for its orderly conduct.

When the Hogg amendment matter came up, Chairman Smith said, was the only minority report he had, the others having been withdrawn. It was offered in lieu of the free pass plank of the majority report.

"The gentleman from Travis has the floor," said the chairman and Hogg appeared on the stage. He was received with howls and cheers, hisses and jeers.

He discussed his proposed amendment for over one our.

Congressman Ball spoke in opposition.

Senator Odell followed in a caustic speech in opposition to Gov. Hogg, to which the latter hotly responded.

By a vote of 559¼ to 401¾ the amendments were adopted and the convention adjourned at 1:45 Friday morning to 10 o'clock.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 11.—The convention met at 10 o'clock Friday morning, with a large crowd present.

Nominations for governor were declared in order. Congressman Lanham was recognized, and nominated Gov. Sayers.

The nomination was made by acclamation and John W. Parks, Don A. Biles of Grayson and Congressman Cooper were appointed a committee to escort Maj. Sayers to the stand.

A motion was made and carried providing that hereafter in the nomination of state officers, where there are contests, nominating speeches be limited to five minutes, and where there are no contests the names will be presented without speeches.

T. N. Jones of Smith made the following nominations: J. S. Browning to be lieutenant governor, T. S. Smith, attorney general; Charles Rogan, land commissioner; R. M. Lane, controller; John M. Robbins, state treasurer; J. S. Kendall, superintendent of public instruction; R. R. Gaines, chief justice of the supreme court, and F. A. Williams, associate justice; John N. Henderson, associate justice of the court of criminal appeals.

All of the above nominations were made by acclamation in one rising vote.

Nominations for railroad commissioner were declared in order.

The roll call proceeded and the vote resulted, 556 votes for Story 419 for Curtis, 30 for Morris and 31 not voting; total 1036.

Judge Wells of Brownsville was chosen state chairman.

The following is the platform:

1. Recognizing that the American people are now confronted by issues which decision of which will mark an era in the life of our republic, the Democracy of Texas, in convention assembled, desires to emphasize its indorsement of the platform of the party set forth by the Kansas City convention as being wise, patriotic and expedient, and as presenting a righteous solution of the great questions involved, and invites the co-operation of all classes of our citizenship in maintaining the fundamental principles of government as announced therein.

2. We congratulate our people upon the nomination by our party of a man for president whose splendid statesmanship knows no section and whose lofty patriotism has elevated American manhood, and we pledge to the Democracy of the nation fifteen electoral votes for William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.

3. We specially commend the manner of their selection as voicing the spontaneous will of a free people uncontrolled by the whip of a party boss and uninfluenced by organized greed.

4. Believing that United States senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people, we instruct our delegation in congress to work for the submission of a constitutional amendment having this end in view.

5. Recognizing that Texas is the natural gateway for the commerce of the trans-Mississippi states, we commend our senators and members of congress for their earnest efforts toward securing federal aid in deepening our harbors and improving our waterways, and we urge them to use all honorable means to further these enterprises.

6. In the confident expectation that the construction and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government would be of great substantial and permanent benefit not only to the entire country, but to Texas especially, our senators and representatives in congress are requested to give their earnest and active support to such legislation as will accomplish the purpose.

7. We indorse and commend the administration of Gov. Sayers as being wise, patriotic and economical, and we especially approve the enlargement and the maintenance of the state eleemosynary institutions, putting them in the highest degree of efficiency and enabling them to properly and promptly meet every demand; the successful management of the penal establishments; the reduction of taxation to the lowest rate of any state in the Union save one; the energetic enforcement of the criminal laws, giving protection to life and property without regard to race or condition; the making of needed reforms in the method of purchasing supplies for state institutions; the inhibition upon counties, cities and towns to issue bonds without authority from a direct vote of the people, and the requirement upon the treasurers of counties, cities and towns to make annual reports of all bonded indebtedness and of the disposition of the sinking funds; the honest effort to equalize taxation, the enactment of a law making rebating and discriminating by railroads a felony, thereby stopping this pernicious practice for the first time in the history of any American commonwealth; the quieting of land titles and providing for the issuance of patents to homestead locations and pre-emptions; the settlement of the deficiency due the permanent school fund, and the large increase in the available fund through the recovery of moneys due for past illegal occupancy of the school lands, and also through the lease of additional lands; the present cash balance in the treasury for general revenue purposes of $1,215,000, not withstanding the heavy and much needed appropriations by the twenty-sixth legislature for the betterment of the eleemosynary institutions and of the agricultural and mechanical college, and for the construction of an epileptic asylum, and for the payment of ex-Confederate pensions; the enactment and enforcement of an anti-trust law, the building of cotton factories resulting in the incorporation within the present year of ten companies having a total capital stock of $950,000 of authorized stock, which means an uplifting of the price in this commodity and a general improvement of the condition of our agricultural and laboring population; the encouragement given to every form of industrial enterprise, evidenced by the inauguration of enterprises of many kinds, the construction of 146 miles of railroad during the first half of the present year, and the general development of our commercial institutions.

8. Recognizing the existence of gross inequalities in our present tax system we favor such legislation as will equalize taxation without increasing its burden, and also secure the complete rendition for taxation of all property of whatever description except such as may be exempted by the constitution, and the prompt and certain payment of all taxes imposed thereon, to the end that every individual and every interest may be compelled to contribute in just proportion to the support of the government.

9. The educational system of our state, conceived by the fathers of the republic and fostered by Democratic statesmen, has become the just pride of our people, and we pledge our continued efforts to strengthen and maintain it in all its branches and to keep it clear from partisan politics. To this end we favor the submission by the legislature of a constitutional amendment looking to the election of school trustees and appointment of the members of the governing boards of the higher institutions of learning for a term of six years as contemplated by the law and practiced by each administration, until declared unconstitutional by a recent decision of the supreme court; Feeling a just pride in the usefulness of the university of Texas, the agricultural and mechanical college and its branch, the Prairie View normal, and other educational institutions, we favor such liberal appropriations by the legislature for their support and maintenance as will secure their greater efficiency and advancement.

10. Believing that the free pass system is hurtful to the best interests of the masses, we demand that the Democratic members of the next legislature enact a law prohibiting railroads from giving free transportation except to sheriffs, constables, marshals and their deputies, or persons in the employ of a railroad and their immediate families. We further demand a reduction in passenger fares corresponding to any increase in passenger earnings reason of the discontinuance of the free pass system.

11. We pledge to the people an honest economical and efficient administration of the public service in all of its branches.

12. We favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the operation of double-header trains; that is, two or more locomotive engines on one train, over any line of railway in this state except on divisions where heavy grades necessitate the use of two or more locomotives to handle a reasonable number of cars.

13. We demand that the next legislature pass a law whereby the hiring of any person to work or electioneer in the interest of any candidate seeking a nomination at any primary election held by authority of any political party, shall be made a crime, prohibited; and that such law require that each candidate at a primary election file with some proper officer within a given time after such primary an itemized statement on oath, showing a complete account of all his expenses connected with his candidacy, and that a violation of such law be punished by such penalty as will secure the enforcement thereof.

14. We renew our indorsement of the principles of reform in official fees, but recommend such changes in the present law as will correct any inequalities of compensation for services that experience may demonstrate to be necessary, a reasonable maximum to be fixed where not now provided.

15. We favor the establishment by the state of an industrial school for girls.

16. We demand a law limiting the hours of daily service of laborers, workingmen and mechanics employed upon public works of or work done for the state of Texas to eight hours a day.

An eight-hour law, labor arbitration board and liberal libel law favored.

From Conger

Washington, Aug. 15.—At the close of the official day at the state department Tuesday, the following official announcement was bulletined:

"The department of state announces that a message from Minister Conger has been received, but of uncertain date and not in reply to the telegrams sent to him on Aug. 8. It will not be made public."

This came at the conclusion of a period of intense expectancy and yet one devoid of any actual developments save in the foregoing meager announcement. Minister Conger's message was received in Washington shortly before noon, coming first to the Chinese legation by the usual route through Chinese officials. It was in the American cipher without date, and signed with the minister's name. It was at once transmitted to the state department and conferences began between Acting Secretary Adee and Secretary Root. Throughout the afternoon, however, the state department maintained an unaccountable reticence concerning the subject, declining to admit that the message was in hand. The suspense was cleared up at 4 o'clock by the above announcement. It was stated authoritatively that while the message was of a confidential character, and for that reason could not and would not be given out, yet as a means of allaying possible misinterpretation it could be said that the dispatch showed neither a better nor worse condition on the part of the legationers at Pekin. It did not indicate whether Minister Conger has or has not received any messages from this government. Nothing was contained in the message which will cause any change in the instructions to Gen. Chaffee. In fact, it was stated that the only additional instructions sent to Gen. Chaffee since he left Washington were those of a more explicit nature which the developments in China and the imminent necessitated by theETAOINNUM ment necessitated.

All day word was anxiously awaited from Gen. Chaffee as to the development of the military situation near Pekin, but not a word came, nor did Admiral Remey send anything of the situation.

Numerous Reports.

London, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 13, says numerous reports from Pekin, dated Aug. 8, have arrived there, describing the situation at the Chinese capital desperately attacking the legations, which had very few defenders left. It is also alleged that Prince Tuan and a hundred high officials have left Pekin and that the news of the capture of Yang Tsun caused a heavy exodus of the residents.

Finally, it is said that the execution of Cheng Yin Huan, the Cantonese, who was special ambassador of China to Queen Victoria's jubilee, has created widespread terror, and it is believed that Yu Lu the former viceroy of Che Li, was killed at Yang Tsun.

Not for McKinley.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 15.—The Independent, telegraphed Chairman Butler for a denial of the report that he would take the stump for McKinley. The following telegram was in reply:

Report unqualiedly false. I am for Bryan and the People party nominee for vice president. I am in favor of the committee nominating candidate Aug. 27. I am not a Democrat; I am not a Republican. I am a Populist. I was not for Stevenson in 1892 and am not for him now.

MARION BUTLER, chairman.

Not Received.

Washington, Aug. 15.—It is said at the state department that no formal application has ever come from Consul Hollis for a sanctuary in the American consulate for President Kruger, and that the instructions sent to the consul to confine his energies to his consular duties was not a result of any discussion of an asylum for the Boer president, as the department was not aware that Mr. Hollis had visited the president, as stated in this connection.

Huntington Eulogized.

London, Aug. 15.—Long obituary articles, giving varied accounts of the career of Collis P. Huntington, appeared in the morning papers. When the news of his death was received the smaller bulls on American railway shares hastened to unload, fearing the effect of his demise in New York, but when the New York opening prices were cabled, showing that there were no serious reductions, they made equal haste to buy.

The Chinese are reported retreating toward Pekin.

Probable Indemnity.

Washington, Aug. 15.—A high government official said today that indemnity which the United States would demand for every American citizen killed or maimed by the Chinese during the present trouble would be sufficient to comfortably support their families for the remainder of their lives.

"This official does not want a province, a town, a village, or a single square foot of Chinese territory as indemnity," said the official.

Butler Likes Bravery.

The London Graphic says that Gen. Butler, in his general judgment of men, attaches much importance to what might be supposed to be taken for granted—personal bravery. He always had a pungent, brisk way of summing up situations and men, as thus: At the war office, on a certain officer having been suggested to be a general, long ago, Butler is said to have replied bluntly: "No, he wouldn't stand to be shot at." His favorable judgments are given not less pithily.

Refrigerating Machines in Mines.

One of the unexpected uses of the refrigerating machine is found in mining. At great depths or at comparatively shallow depths in some mines work on valuable veins of metal or coal has been abandoned because of the heat. But engineers declare that with the use of modern refrigerating apparatus to cool the air it will be possible to go several thousand feet lower in case a rich vein of precious metal or even coal warranted the additional expense.

Awfully Burned.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 13.—Two negroes were probably fatally burned and three others seriously injured by an explosion at the Sloss furnaces in this city Sunday, caused by the collapse of the lining. A terrible explosion followed, sending large sheets of flame out of the holes at the bottom of the furnace, completely enveloping the men who were at work around the stock. Antioch Young and John Armstrong were burned from head to foot.

PEACE OVERTURES.

An Imperial Edict Has Been Received by State Secretaay

ASKING STOPPAGE OF HOSTILE

Proceedings, and Li Hung Chang Has Been Appointed as His Government's Special Envoy in Matter.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Official evidence of the desire of China for a peaceful settlement of her present difficulties was presented to the department of state Sunday in the form of an edict promulgated by the emperor, Kwang Hsu, appointing Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for an "immediate cessation of hostilities" pending a solution of the problems which have grown out of the anti-foreign uprising in the empire.

Minister Wu Sunday morning gave to Acting Secretary of State Adee, at the head of the state department, a copy of the imperial edict, which he had received Saturday night.

Mr. Wu expressed the belief that the edict presented a means of peaceful adjustment of the trouble. Mr. Adee made public the text of the edict in the following statement:

"The department of state makes public the following imperial edict appointing Viceroy Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to propose a cessation of hostile demonstrations and negotiate with the powers, a copy of which was delievered by Mr. Wu to the acting secretary of state Sunday morning:

"An imperial edict forwarded by the consul the 6th day of the seventh moon to Gov. Yuan at Tai Nan, Shang Tung, who transmitted it on the 17th day of the same moon (Aug. 11) to the Tootia at Shanghai, by whom it was transmitted to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of the same day (Aug. 11).

"The imperial edict, as transmitted by the privy council, is as follows:

"In the present conflict between Chinese and foreigners there has been some misunderstanding on the part of the foreign nations and also a want of a proper management on the part of some of the local authorities. A clash of arms is followed by calamitous results and caused a rupture of friendly relations, which will ultimately do no good to the world. We hereby appoint Li Hung Chang as our envoy plenipotentiary, with instructions to propose at once by telegraph to the governments of the several powers concerned for the immediate cessation of hostile demonstrations, pending which he is hereby authorized to conduct for our part, for the settlement of whatever questions may have to be dealt with. The questions are to be severally considered in a satisfactory manner and the result of the negotiations reported to us for our sanction. Respect this.'

"The above is respectfully copied for transmission to your excellency, to be communicated to the secretary of state for his excellency's benefit."

Charles H. Ferguson confesses to the killing of Messenger Lane and robbing of the express safe on the Pennsylvania train a few nights ago.

Belated Message.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The following belated message from Minister Conger was transmitted to the war department by Gen. Chaffee. It expressed simply his ability to "hold out" until Gen. Chaffee should come to his relief:

Adjutant General, Washington—Tolzsun, 8.—Message received to-day: "Pekin, Aug. 4.—We will hold on until your arrival. Hope it will be soon. Send such information as you can.—Conger." CHAFFEE.

Wu Pleased.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, is very much elated over the appointment of Li Hung Chang as a plenipotentiary to arrange the peace with the powers. He sincerely hopes that it will be accepted by them, as the results attained, in his opinion, would be satisfactory to all concerned.

"I think Earl Li's designation a capital one. Aside from the emperor and empress, he is the highest official."

College Burns.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Holbrook college at Fountain City, a suburb of Knoxville, burned down Sunday morning, the damage being about $45,000, on which there was $13,100 insurance. The building will be constructed at once. School will begin Sept. 3 and will be conducted without interference. Holbrook college recently passed from the Fountain City Land company to the Baptists of this section, who intend beginning their first term

TOPICS OF THE TWO.

Matters of the Moment in Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Indian Territory.

Those making illegal town plats will be prosecuted.

The opening of the land office at Atoka has been postponed.

The carnival at Eufaula was attended by throngs of visitors.

Surveys of townsites in the Chickasawnation have begun.

The 9-year-old son of J. P. Dufon of Eldorado fell in a well and was killed.

Full-blood Cherokee show no disposition to be enrolled by the Dawes commission.

Gov. Johnston was re-elected governor of theChickasaw nation by a large majority.

The Dawes commission will not begin enrolling the Cherokee freedmen until spring.

Citizens of Ardmore are not satisfied with the work of the townsite commissioners.

In a pitcher battle with moonshiners twenty miles from Pauls Valley a deputy marshal was wounded.

J. R. Gibson was shot and killed eleven miles from Comanche. Bud Farris, a stockman, surrendered.

Bob McPeak was accidentally shot through the shoulder and lungs by Chuck Chisbourns at Bengal station.

Will Johnson, colored, was seriously wounded by officers while resisting arrest near Durant. While being taken care of an unknown person shot him to death.

Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City is to have a packary.

Several Oklahoma cities have formed a theatrical circuit.

Congressman Flynn will open his campaign about the 25th.

The grand lodge of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma negro Masons convened at Oklahoma City.

Delegate Flyman was renominated for congress by acclamation at Guthrie by the Republican convention.

Memorial services were held in the Congregational church at Guthrie in honor of Capt. R. B. Huston, who died in the Philippines.

Paul & Paul of Oklahoma City and Paul, Burham & Paul of Arapaho county have been engaged to bring a series of suits against Kansas City cattle buyers that will aggregate over $1,000,000 if the first suits are won.

Fitzsimmons Wins.

New York, Aug. 12.—Bob Fitzsimmons met Gus Ruhlin, the Akr n giant, before the Twentieth Century club at Madison Square Gadren and won by knocking the Okhgan down and out in the sixth round. Before the fight and for some time past there has been many reports to the effect that Fitzsimmons was too old to cope successfully with his younger opponent. It was argued that Fitzsimmons' knowledge of the game and his capability for hard hitting would not be able to counterbalance the youth and strength as well as the recently acquired ring tactics of the Ohio man. But, however, all this has been changed. Fitzsimmons did the trick cleanly and cleverly. It was a fierce and bloody battle while it lasted, and at times it looked as if Ruhlin would get the better of the older man, but Fitzsimmons, at the proper time, would cut loose with his fearful body blows which finally Ohieon's light.

Six deaths from heat occurred at Chicago on the 10th.

Awfully Burned.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 13.—Two negroes were probably fatally burned and three others seriously injured by an explosion at the Sloss furnaces in this city Sunday, caused by the collapse of the lining. A terrible explosion followed, sending large sheets of flame out of the holes at the bottom of the furnace, completely enveloping the men who were at work around the stock. Antioch Young and John Armstrong were burned from head to foot.

Vessel Sinks.

Paris, Aug. 13.—During the maneuvers of the French fleet off Cape Vincent a collision occurred between the battleship Brennus and the torpedo boat destroyer Framee.

The Framee sank immediately. The accident was due to the fact that the Framee turned to the right when ordered to the left. Details are meager, but only a small portion of the crew consisting of four officers and fifty-eight men, were saved.

From MacArthur.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The war department received the following dispatch containing news from Manilla:

Manila, Aug. 12.—To adjutant general, Washington: Col. Grassa, on Aug. 12, in the vicinity of Tayug, surrendered command to Col. Freeman, twenty-fourth United States volunteer infantry, consisting of one major, six captains, six lieutenants, 183 men, 193 rifles and 59 bolos

MACARTHUR.

APPROACHING CITY

Gen. Chaffee Cables that the Allied Forces

DRAW NEAR CHINESE CAPITAL.

The Line of Communication Between Troops and Che Foo Uninterrupted and Everything Seems Favorable.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The American commander in China, in a dispatch of just three words, received at the war department late Monday afternoon, sent a thrill of expectancy throughout official circles by announcing his arrival at Ho Si Wu, only thirty-three miles from Pekin, last Thursday. The last heard from him before this was at Yang Tsun, which had been captured after a hard fight, and word of his movements since then had been eagerly awaited. Thursday he was eighteen miles beyond Yang Tsun. Lang Fang, the place where the ill-fated Seymour expedition met its fate and turned back, had been left behind. The battle at Yang Tsun was fought on the 6th, and the advance to Ho Si Wu was accomplished on the ninth day, a march of eighteen miles. This was five days ago, and at the same progress Chaffee is even now within striking distance of the walls of Pekin.

The dispatch from Chaffee conveying so much in so few words was as follows:

"Che Foo.—"Adjutant General, Washington: Tenth, arrived at Hospiwu (Ho Si Wu) yesterday.

"CHAFFEE."

Word of the advance soon spread throughout official quarters. In the enthusiasm of the moment a report got about that this was the day for the actual arrival at Pekin. But the war department had not a word of the advance beyond Ho Si Wu. It was deemed hardly likely that the march to Pekin could have been made since last Thursday. At the rate of progress, six miles a day, made from Yang Tsun to Ho Si Wu, about twenty-four miles would have been covered in the last four days, and up to Monday this would still leave the international forces nine miles from Pekin. Viewed from any standpoint, the advance to Ho Si Wu was of the utmost importance, not only strategically, but also in showing that communication was open back to Che Foo, that the expected opposition from Chinese hordes had not been sufficient to prevent the steady forward movement, and in the influence it would have upon the Chinese government.

Brief as the dispatch is, it conveys much information beyond that specifically contained in its few words. Although it is not stated what force has arrived, the war department accepts it to mean that this is the international force which first took Pietsang and then Yang Tsun. It has gone steadily forward along the left bank of the Pei Ho river, keeping on the main road, which skirts the river bank. At Yang Tsun the railway crosses the river and branches off to the west. Now the forces have left the railway far in the rear and are depending upon the highway and the river. Ho Si Wu is a place of considerable size and the largest town between Tien Tsin and Chang Chia Wan. The latter place and Tung Chow are the two cities of considerable size in the line of advance after leaving Ho Si Wu. It is surrounded by orchards and gardens, and is not a place likely to have offered opportunity for strong defense. It is the highest point on the Pei Ho river where the water is depended on, as the native wells are the source of supply on the balance of the route to Pekin. It has taken five days for Gen. Chaffee to report the advance to Ho Si Wu. It is evident that wire communication is not open to the front. This was hardly to be expected, and the sole arrival of the message at least shows that a certan measure of communication is open. One of the chief sources of knowledge among officials is that the fancied hordes of China have not materialized, or at least have not prevented the international column from drawing close to the gates of Pekin. Shortly after this dispatch arrived another message from Gen. Chaffee, far more lengthy, gave the melancholy result of the fighting at Yang Tsun. The casualty list was given in detail, with additional information that the dead had been buried at Yang Tsun, and that the wounded had been sent back to the hospital at Tien Tsin.

Boers Depart.

London, Aug. 14.—The Boers have left Machadodorp, according to the Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Daily Mail, and occupied Watervalonder in force.

A considerable portion of Commandant General Botha's camp and stores at Dalmanthua was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

According to another dispatch, Barberton has been proclaimed the new seat of the Transvaal government.

From Manila.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Copies of Manilla papers received at the war department contain a letter purporting to be from a personal friend of Aguinaldo, which states that the Filipino chief does not take advantage of the amnesty proclamation, because some time ago he gave orders to his followers to break up into guerilla bands. The amnesty order excepts those who violated the laws of war, and it states that Aguinaldo fears that he would be in the excepted class should he undertake to surrender under the amnesty proclamation. The letter is dated at Biac Nobata, which is said to be the present provisional headquartersof Aguinaldo. It states, however, that Aguinaldo never stays more than one night in a place and only a few hours in any one location. He allows no one to come near him except his most intimate personal friends.

A dispatch in one of the papers dated at San Pedro, Macati, states that Gen. F'lo del Pilar, who recently surrendered, says he wishes to become a good American citizen and intends to accept the American terms offered to his people. He said that he would like nothing bette rthan to raise a regiment of native Filipinos to serve in China.

Both Denied.

New York, Aug. 14.—Touching a dispatch from Pretoria printed in London under date of Aug. 10, in which it was stated that President Kruger is contributing between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000 to the election of W. J. Bryan, and also that Webster Davis had received $125,000 from the same source, as a contribution for the Democratic campaign fund, Charles D. Pierce, consul general and treasurer of the Boer relief fund, and P. Lauter Wells, special commissioner of the South African Republic, of this city, gave out a denial of both statements, adding to the denial the following.

"The Boers have other and better use for their funds. England is in desperate straits for the 'sinews of war' when she will resort to such despicable means to influence the American people against the Boer cause, when fully 95 per cent of her citizens are in our favor."

Lillian Clayton Called.

New York, Aug. 14—Perhaps the most interesting visitor at the national Republican headquarters Monday was Lillian Clayton, the so-called "Joan of Arc" of the Anti-Lynching league of Boston. Miss Jewett waited for some time while Gov. Roosevelt was talking with Senator Hanna. She then had an audience with the chairman herself. When Senator Hanna was asked about the matter, he replied:

"Poor girl! She wanted the Republican national committee to indorse the Anti-Lynching league. Of course we could not do it. We all deprecate lynching. I told her that all moral persons and law-abiding ones are against lynching. This is not a party matter."

Wheeler Saves Bryan's Boy.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14.—Gen. Jos. Wheeler, comander of the department of the lakes, saved the life of William Jennings Bryan, Jr., the 12-year-old son of the Democratic candidate for the presidency. The lad visited Gen. Wheeler, and the latter, after his first greeting, turned to work and allowed the youngster to amuse himself as best he could. Gen. Wheler happened to glance up a few moments later and was horrified to see the lad hanging with his whole body over the sidewalk and only the toes of his shoes visible, clutching the angle of the window. Rushing to the window, he pulled the lad in by his legs and landed him safely on the floor.

Refused to Sign.

New York, Aug. 14.—Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court refused to sign the writ of extradition for Charles F. W. Neely on account of the action of Judge Wallace in granting an appeal to the supreme court in the habeas corpus proceedings, but indicated that he did not think Judge Wallace understood the real situation of the case, and he believed if it went to the supreme court in its present shape the application for a writ of habeas corpus would be denied.

Ex-Minister Dead.

New York, Aug. 14.—Philip H. Morgan, former United States minister to Mexica, died in this city as a result of cancer, aged 75 years. Mr. Morgan was born in Baton Rouge, La., and was prominent socially and politically in southern circles for years. During recent years he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York city.

Wage Readjustment.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 14.—After several conferences with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad officials, the order of Railway Telegraphers has secured recognition of the order and a readjustment of wages and conditions, which will mean an advance in wages and a reduction of hours to the majority of the 1000 or more operators employed on the Baltimore and Ohio system. In some instances the advance will be between $5 and $10 per month.

TATLOR'S CAPTURE.

He Was Trailed by Bud Newman, Whom He Killed in a Fight.

Coleman, Tex., Aug. 14.—Sheriff Knox and party arrived here with Bill Taylor, who was captured below Sonora, a few days ago after he had killed Bud Newman and had himself received a serious wound from Newman's gun. Taylor was one of the four men who held up the Santa Fe train near this place in June, 1898, in which Fireman Johnston was killed. Newman was one of the four men, but was captured at the time with the other three and all were lodged in jail here. Keeton and a brother of Bill Taylor are now serving life sentences in the penitentiary. Newman turned state's evidence and was released and he was used to capture Bill Taylor.

After he had succeeded in planning another train robbery near Comstock, Newman betrayed him to Sheriff Knock and he was lodged in jail at Coleman. In a few months he managed to stay out of his steel cage and escaped about daylight on a Sunday morning, but unfortunately for him, walked right up to the sheriff's house and was again captured and lodged in another cell. About two months ago he again sawed out of his cell and escaped together with Noah Wilgerson, who had a ninety-nine year sentence from Runnels county.

Newman was again put on his trail and found him about seventy miles south of Sonora. Taylor got the drop on Newman and killed him, but not before Newman had fired his Winchester, which took effect in Taylor's groin. He is now resting easy after his long ride, and says as he has killed Newman, which was his only object in life, is perfectly willing for the law to take its course.

Entertained at El Paso.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 14.—Senor Manuel Aspinoz, Mexican ambassador at Washington, was in El Paso, where he entertained by the business men of this city and Juarez at the rooms of the El Paso club Monday morning. In his address Minister Aspiroz said that he would use every effort to interest the United States in a proposition to construct an international dam across the Rio Grande at this place, and felt sure of success. He assured the local committee that Mexico was thoroughly in sympathy with the movement and would appropriate her portion unhesitatingly. Continuing he said: "The valley below Eu Paso and Juarez, where many families of my nation were happy and prosperous when they had water for irrigation, is now an uninhabited desert. If I can be instrumental in bringing about a change that will replace these people in their deserted homes I will feel amply repaid for this long and busy life."

Senor Aspiroz left with his family for Washington at 7 o'clock Monday night.

Whisky Barrel Explodes.

Paris, Tex., Aug 14.—A farmer named McGill, living ten miles northeast of Paris, in the West Point community, bought an empty whisky barrel while in town last Saturday for the purpose of putting sorghum molasses in it. When he returned home in the evening he told his wife for what purpose he had purchased the barrel, stating that by burning it out inside the whisky taste would be destroyed. A little daughter, 11 years old, overheard him and undertook to burn it out herself. While he was away she lighted a match and dropped it in the bunghole. There was instantly a terrific explosion of gas and alcohol, which was heard by neighbors more than a mile away. The barrel was blown to atoms. The girl was frightfully burned and lacerated about the face, hands, arms and breast.

Neck Broken.

Corsicana, Tex., Aug. 14.—Thomas Caywood was instantly killed at Powell while engaged with others in hoisting the smokestack of a gin engine to its place. From some cause not known here the smokestack fell, striking Caywood in such a position as to force him against a piece of timber, breaking his neck and terribly mutilating his face. His remains will be brought to this city for interment. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Populists of Williamson county, Texas, will hold an encampment at Jonah Aug. 27-28.

During the stevedore strike at Baltimore, Md., on the 13th several men were shot.

The International Typographical union is in session at Milwaukee.

Falls Due Nov. 1.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 14.—Interest on purchases of school land will fall due Nov. 1, and indications point to less forfeitures this year than ever before, for failure to pay this interest. A few payments have been made, more will follow in September, and during October the rush will be great. The number of inquiries regarding interest, stears out the statement that interest payments will be prompt, and as a consequence very few forfeitures.

NEGRO FIEND

Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt to Rape a Young White Girl.

Longview, Tex., Aug. 15.—Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock a negro entered the home of Mrs. J. W. Joplin, a widow living near the limits of the city. The family consisted of Mrs. Joplin, her sister, Miss Nancy Sutton, and Sallie Joplin, the 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. Joplin. On account of the heat the entire family had retired on pallets made on the floor with the girl in the middle.

The negro crept up to where Miss Joplin slept and clutched her around the throat with one hand and tried to hold her to the floor with the other. Miss Joplin wriggled from the negro's grasp for an instant, when he caught her again. Again she loosed his grip sufficiently to scream, and then the negro fled. Her aunt, Miss Sutton, awoke and saw the negro leap through the door and run around the house. Mrs. Joplin got her pistol from under her pillow and fired three shots in the direction he went, but failed to hit him.

The entrance was made through a broken pane of glass and the door unlocked and opened by the intruder.

The ladies gave a close description of the negro and peculiar tracks were found leading in the direction the negro went. The peculiar tracks led to the home of a negro, who was arrested. The negro had been working the street under Commissioner Kelly in front of the Joplin residence. The negro was placed under a strong guard at the jail. The community is excited.

Self-Inflicted.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 15.—Rudolph Kruger, the oldest and one of the best known restaurateurs in Galveston, died at 12:18 o'clock Tuesday morning from the effects of self-inflicted wounds. The instrument used was a small pocket knife, with which he stabbed himself twice in the throat. The tragedy took place in a room of Mr. Kruger's residence, which is over the restaurant on Market street, between Tremont and Twenty-fourth streets.

The act was committed at 4:15 o'clock Monday evening, but Mr. Kruger survived it for eight hours and some hope was entertained that he would recover. Mr. Kruger was 58 years of age, and had resided in Galveston for forty years. He began the restaurant business in the old city market, and prospered, building up a considerable business and amassing a competence. He had been in ill health for some time past. His wife, three sons and two daughters survive him.

Fort Bliss Sold.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 15.—County Judge Harper received notice from Washington that the barracks at old Fort Bliss, which have been used by the government for several years, had been sold to James McLean of Washington. The buildings have been used by the county as a hospital for several years. What will be done with the buildings is not known, but it is hoped that they will not be destroyed, as they stand as a relic of the old days when the soldiers camped there were the only protection El Paso's citizens had from the ravages of the western Indians.

Steer on a Rampage.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 15.—A long-horned steer was on the rampage on South Harwood street Monday afternoon. He gored a horse owned by John Green, a way to death, and almost demolished the buggy to which the horse was hitched. A colored man named John Turner was holding the horse, and was knocked down and had a leg broken in two places. There is talk of prosecuting the animal's driver.

Was a Shock.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 15.—The news of the death of C. P. Huntington was a considerable shock to the people of Galveston. Although almost an octogenarian, he was so hale and hearty and so active when here but a few months ago that many persons believed he was good for many years more of life. The news of his death was discredited, because it was remembered that when he went to Racquet Lake two years ago a similar report was started.

One hundred Canadians are en route horse from South Africa.

Thomas Alexander, of Dallas, died at Lincoln, Neb., from an overdose of laudanum.

Locked Up.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 15.—Two small negro boys have been locked up to answer a charge of incendiarism. Within the last ten days several barns and other outhouses, mostly of small value, have been burned under circumstances that led the authorities to believe that the burned buildings were set on fire by idle boys. Matched, a [illegible] Dismissed term. offered and [illegible] cred here to [illegible]

Story Of A Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a goodsend to weak, sickly, run-down people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by all druggists. Aug.

LOWRY & SCOTT
BARBERS.

You will always find us at our shop with a chair vacant and all who may enter. Sharp tools and clean towels is our motto. Also agent for National Steam Laundry, Greenville, Tex. Basket leaves Wednesday and returns Saturday at 4 p. m.

Simmons Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets are effective, elegant to take, and produce no unpleasant after-results. Sold by Powell & Powell. Aug.

Ladies and Misses imported hosiery, the greatest bargains ever offered by any house in Baird. You can not appreciate them without a personal inspection. Please call and see them. T. E. Powell. 27-tf

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Prevented A Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. Geo. Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her; and she writes, this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat chest and lung troubles. Only 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottle free. Sold by all druggists. Aug.

For headache caused most likely by a disordered stomach, accompanied by constipation, use Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. Sold by Powell & Powell. Aug.

ON EVERY BOTTLE

Of Shiloh's Consumption Cure is this: "All we ask of you is use two-thirds of the contents of this bottle faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefitted return the bottle to your Druggist and he may refund the price paid." Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $100. R. Phillips. May 2

GEORGE LAIRD DEAD.

George Laird, whose illness was mentioned last week, died last Friday evening at the residence of his brother, John R. Laird, and was buried in Baird cemetery Saturday. Only a few short months ago he was apparantly in the best of health and in the prime of life. He went east and spent several months, and returned a short time ago almost blind. He grew worse and could scarcely get about at all. We noticed him down town on Saturday before he died on the following Friday; while he he appeared to be very feeble we had no idea he was as ill as he was. It is reported that his malady was softening of the brain with other complications.

FOR SALE.

A good family horse, a few yearlings for sale.
31-tf J. L. LEE.

Lige Cutbirth was in town yesterday

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McFarlane, a boy.

Mrs. A. M. Miller and her mother, Mrs. Thos. Powell Sr. left Monday morning for Louisville, Ky.

We noticed Ol Marshall in town this week with a bunch of mules, presumably for the British army in South Africa.

Mrs. Martha Gilliland, Alex McWhorter, J. Y. Gilliland and Wylie Lambert were up from the Bayou trading, yesterday.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. J. H. Laird requests THE STAR to his behalf to thank those who so kindly assisted in administering to his brother, George Laird, in his last illness.

DIED.

Mrs. Ollie McLaury, who has been failing health for several years, died Thursday morning. The remains were interred in the Belle Plaine cemetery yesterday evening.

REVIVAL.

Revival services will begin at the Cumberland Presbyterian church Tuesday, Aug. 21, conducted by the Rev. B. Gray. After Aug. 21 services will be present and continued by invitation of the

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WORKED THE AGENT.

THE GRAND PROMOTER TOO MUCH FOR THE BOOK CANVASSER.

Major Crofoot Organizes the Dietary Sausage Trust on a Capital of $5,000,000 and Accepts a Small Installment of Cash on Account.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

It was a canvasser for "The Life of Napoleon," price $3.50 in cait, and he had scarcely exhibited his sample copy when Major Crofoot arose and took him by the hand and exclaimed:

"Just the man I wanted to see of all others in the world! By George, but this is luck!"

"I shall be happy to book your order," smillingly replied the canvasser. "Will you take calf or morocco?"

"My dear man," continued the major, "my name is on a sign at the door, but it doesn't state my business. Let me say to you that I am a grand promoter of enterprises, an organizer, a consolidator, an originator of some of the most stupendous and gigantic schemes of the country. You have come to the right man in the right time."

"Will you take calf or morocco?"

"Six stupendous enterprises in the last six weeks—one per week—and every one of them bound to pay a quarterly dividend of 30 per cent—bound to do it. That's $1.20 per year, and I'd like to see the diamond mines doing better. Six stupendous enterprises originated, capitalized and floated, and now comes the seventh. Fortune must have directed your footsteps. I am going to take you in. Yes, sir, I'll give you a show compared to which the 'Life of Napoleon' can't be mentioned. Let me congratulate you, sir—let me shake hands with another newborn millionaire!"

"Ye-s, but how about the book, major?" was asked.

"You have heard of the dietary sausage, of course," said the major as he walked to and fro; "invented by accident by one of the greatest chefs in America, and, as he had no idea of what a good thing he had struck, I bought his right, title and interest for

"SALARY TO BE PAID WEEKLY OR MONTHLY."

a mere song. The d. s. has jumped into popularity in a day; has all the juiciness of fresh pork, the nutritive qualities of beef, and the taste reminds you of venison; can be made of seven kinds of meat if you happen to have them on hand, or you can get along with only one. It's the way they are fried that makes 'em dietary and has set the gourmands crazy; sure to drive every other sausage out of the market in four weeks more—sure to do it; can be furnished as rations to every army and navy in the world; can be sold in every hotel, boarding house and family wherever humanity exists; good for breakfast, dinner or supper; can't run no camp meeting, picnic or Sunday school excursion without 'em. My dear fellow man, your fortune is made!"

"If you would select the style of binding"— began the man.

"But we've got to go a little slow for a few weeks," interrupted the major. "There is a disposition on the part of the world's aristocracy to class sausage way down on the list of meats; can't expect that lords and duchess'and presidents will order a second plate of them until they realize that it won't affect their social positions; got to look out for social prestige, you know. Once get the whirlwind of popularity started, and the public won't stop to ask whether our dietaries are made of fish, flesh or cocoa matting. First thing is to warrant them to cure indigestion, torpid liver and all that. They are a spring and a tonic, too. All singers, actresses and athletes use them; testimonials from professors, actors, clergymen and thousands of others, and all family doctors recommend them above everything else. And there you are, my boy; there you are, and let me shake hands with you again."

"But the book, major. The price in calf is"—

"And you are to be our purchasing agent and buy our raw material. Dietary sausages will be made in seven different lengths and sizes, and we shall use beef, pork, mutton, fish and what not; everything to be bought alive and killed in our own slaughter houses and hashed up with our own knives. You attend to the buying and I attend to the frying. Millions of dollars will pass through your hands every year, but we shall trust to your honesty; salary $15,000 per year at least, and you come in on the ground floor for stock. I just lack $10 to meet the expenses of organization, and I'll borrow it of you for a day or two. We shall capitalize at $5,000,000, but probably increase to $15,000,000 inside of a year. And what is the name, please?"

"My name is Taylor," slowly replied the canvasser, "but I have no $10 to put into your scheme. I'm selling the 'Life of Napoleon.' It is printed from new large type, illustrated by"—

"Yes, we will call it the Great American Dietary Sausage company," interrupted the major, "and as purchasing agent we'll deposit $500,000 to your credit to start on; salary to be paid weekly or monthly, just as you elect, and the dividends on the stock come quarterly. I need $10 to see my way clear, but if you can't spare that sum give me $5. And there you are, sir; there you are."

"But I haven't got $5."

"Don't neglect this golden opportunity, my dear contemporary; don't do it. The man who invented the Welsh rabbit made $5,000,000 and lived to be 90 years old. Angel cake brought its inventor $1,000,000 while he lived and a monument 40 feet high after death. Hoky poky ice cream won't be in it with dietary sausage. Peanut brittle and lobster salad have already gone to the rear. Why, sir, any moment a telegraph boy may come in with a telegram from the president reading: 'Congratulations on your dietary; have only eaten one barrel and am sure I shall be renominated. Send another by express.' The very next mail will probably bring unsolicited testimonials from a dozen actresses and four or five senators. It is needless for me to tell you that delays are dangerous. Time, tide and the dietary sausage wait for no man. If you haven't got $5, I'll try and make $3 do. Leave your name and $3."

"The 'Life of Napoleon' "—

"Never mind the 'Life of Napoleon,' my boy. Napoleon was a great man, but Major Crofoot wasn't on earth then. We are not delving in the past, but digging into the future. Where Napoleon made $100 you'll make $5,000. Let others conquer the world by force of arms if they will, but we'll conquer it by force of dietary sausage. You've certainly got $2 about you. I want to get the organization perfected today."

"I've—I've only got a dollar," stammered the canvasser as he exhibited the bill.

"Well, I'll take it and make it go as far as it will," replied the major as the greenback changed hands. "You'll feel safer for having invested money in the enterprise. Stock will be ready in about two weeks, and as soon as we can erect and equip a factory you'll begin purchasing stock. Yes, I'll make the dollar do, and you'd better begin posting up on meats. When we once get started"—

"But I came up here to sell you this book?"

"When we once get started, we'll use up at least 1,000 tons per week, and you must be able to tell at a glance whether the meat is juicy enough for our purpose. That's all, and there you are, and I'll send for you when the papers are ready to be signed. I think we'll make the ground floor price on stock 20 cents, but maybe we can scale that figure down a little. At any rate, there you are, and you can have every confidence that your canvassing days are ended. Turn to the right, please, and good day—good day."

"But listen a minute. I came up here to sell you"—

"And don't give me away—don't do it," cautioned the major as he pushed his caller along. "Just keep mum and saw wood until our patent is secured and then we'll jump on the whole world with both feet and boom dietary sausage even to the drawing rooms of royalty. Ground floor—$15,000 a year—golden opportunity. Don't miss it."

A minute later the canvasser found himself on the street, and when he was asked what had happened him that he looked so put out he replied:

"Why, I went up to sell a man a $3.50 subscription book, and I'll be hanged if he didn't turn me out and get my only dollar in cash besides!"

M. QUAD.

Sustaining His Theory.

No man is a real man of science unless he is ready to abandon his own conclusions, duly put on record, if subsequent investigations prove them fallacious. The president of a great college once wrote a volume on the practice of medicine. After it had been completed and he had gone to New York to arrange for its publication his house was burned, and the manuscript of his book and all his notes were destroyed.

He couldn't reproduce it. Ten years afterward he said: "That fire was the greatest of good fortune to me. If I had published the book, I should have had to stand by it, whereas now I know that it was all wrong!"

Mr. Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine tells of two geologists who were gathering specimens in a lonely mountain place. One of them had written a book. The other, looking about one day with a feldgleas, saw his friend occupied a long time—unobserved, as he thought—in rolling a great stone down hill and at dinner questioned him about it.

He pretended at first that he had been doing it for exercise, but, hard pressed, confessed:

"Well, the fact is the confounded thing was 200 feet too high to suit my theory!"

Answered.

Henry Fielding was once asked by Lord Denbigh why he wrote his name "Fielding" instead of "Feilding," as his lordship's family used.

"I cannot tell, *my lord*," replied the novelist, "except it be that my branch of the family were the first that knew how to spell."—San Francisco Argonaut.

About 24 women in 100 are stronger in the left arm than they are in the right. Women, too, are more frequently equally strong in both arms than are men.

Peas and beans are the most nutritious of vegetables, containing as much carbon as wheat and double the amount of muscle forming food.

CAR LOAD OF

Old Hickory WAGONS,

Just received. This wagon is so well known it needs no commendation from anyone. The wagons are now being unloaded. Call and see them.

HARRY MEYER.

WE HANDLE THE

Stoughton Wagon.

One of the best wagons on earth! Has two more spokes in the wheel than any other wagon and will carry a load in proportion.

D. W. WRISTEN & CO.

Other People Do, Why Not You?
SAVE MONEY BY BUYING YOUR

Groceries

From J. F. VAUGHN.

I Have Opened a Fine Stock of Nice Fresh Groceries and would like for you to get my prices before buying.

Located First Door North of T. E. Powell's.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

In the District Court October Term, A. D. 1900.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Callahan County, Greeting:

You are hereby Commanded, that by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the county of Callahan, if there be a newspaper published in said county, (but if not, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published), for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon Mary J. Wilson whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the District Court, to be holden for the County of Callahan, at the court house thereof in the City of Baird on the 28th day of October, 1900, File Number being 746, then and there to answer the petition of J. H. Wilson, Plaintiff filed in said Court on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1900, against the said Mary J. Wilson, defendant, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit: Suit for divorce, the cause alleged thereof being three years desertion and abandonment.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court this Writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS W. P. Cochran Clerk of the District Court of Callahan County.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court in Baird this 18th day of July A. D. 1900.

W. P. COCHRAN,
Clk. Dist. Court Callahan Co. Tex.
34-4t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 10th 1900.

Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Home National Bank of Baird, in the City of Baird in the County of Callahan, and State of Texas, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

Now therefore I, Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of Currency, do hereby certify that The Home National Bank, in the City of Baird in the County of Callahan, and State of Texas, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and Seal of office this tenth day of July, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
Comptroller of the Currency.
5463.

{SEAL} 33-8t

Go to A. Cooke's for Drugs. 38tf

Palestine Oil Liniment, best all purpose liniment on earth. Cures rheumatism, old sores, burns, bruises, lame back, neuralgia, stiff, swollen, and enlarged joints, none as good. Once tried always used. 25 and 50 cts at R. Phillip's. March

---

You must see the ray stocking something new, at Powell's.. 29-tf

---

Silk shirts, all colors, very cheap at Powell's. 29-tf

When in need of stationery visit THE STAR Job Office, Work is right and prices right.

Handsome vest top oxfords, tan or black, 75c. all colors. Handsome kid gloves only 75c. For bargains go to Powell's. 29-tf

---

American made matting, quality equal in wear to 3 times the best Japanese price 35 and 40c. Something new, call at Powell's. 29 tf

---

Call and examine our Buggies
29-tf HARRY MEYER.

No more credit subscriptions taken for THE STAR. CASH or no go.

Remember that T. E. Powell's is the only house in town that carries a full line of dress goods, both wool and wash goods. Prices cheaper than the cheapest. No trouble to show goods.

Look at your shoes, very pretty. Where did you get them? At Powell's of course. 18-tf.

For nice visiting cards go THE STAR office.

My customers say that my 75c. glove is equal to anybody's $1.50 glove. Call and see them. No trouble to show goods. T. E. Powell. 29-tf

---

Mrs. Miller is waiting to see you in the millinery department, where she has a beautiful line of goods at very low prices. It makes no difference what others may price you goods at, do not buy until you see our line and get our prices. A hint to the wise is sufficient. T. E. Powell. 27-tf

---

The W. & B. corset is the only perfect fitting corset on the market. Sold only by T. E. Powell. 27-tf

---

Palestine Drops the only guaranteed cure on earth for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chronic Constipation, Cramp Colic, Lagrippe Cartarh, Sick and Nervous Headache. Best appetizer on earth, it cures others and will cure you. 50c at R. Phillips. March

---

Ladies bleached vests for 5 cents, worth 10 cents. For bargains go to Powell's. 21-tf

---

MILLET SEED.

I have 200 bushels of millet seed for sale at 30 cents per bushel. At Ranch on Clear Creek. J. W. JONES. 23t

---

$100 REWARD.

The Stock Raisers' Association of Coleman and adjoining counties hereby offer a reward of $100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who are guilty of stealing of killing any stock belonging to any member or members of this association. Or to paid when satisfactory proof is made to the executive committee of this association. E. R. GRAHAM, Pres.
J. RATHBONE, Sec'y. 12 tf

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J. RATHBONE, Sec'y. 12 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. E. SOLOMON.
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in the J. L. Lea building.
BAIRD, TEXAS.

E. G. SENTER,
LAWYER,
General Attorney Texas Press Association.
Notary Public.
303 Main St. Second Floor. DALLAS, TEXAS.

S. T. FRASER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Diseases of Females and Infants a Specialty
Office at R. A. Speer's Drug Store.
Baird, Texas.

H. H. RAMSEY,
DENTIST.
All work done with neatness and dispatch, in the most improved form and with modern appliances.
Office third door north postoffice.
Baird, Texas.

E. R. SARTOR,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at R. Phillips' Drug Store.
Residence Phone No. 29.
BAIRD, TEXAS.

R. G. POWELL,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over St. John & Powell's Drug Store.
Local Surgeon T. & P. Ry. Co.
BAIRD, TEXAS.

SOLOMON & RAY,
Fire and Accident Insurance,
LAND AND RENTAL AGENTS.
Collections given Special attention.
Office in Lea Building.
BAIRD, TEXAS.

W. G. BOWLUS,
Contractor and Builder.
Scroll Work a Specialty
All work done with neatness and dispatch. Let me figure with you on your work. Shop first door west telephone office.
BAIRD, TEXAS.

MARTIN BARNHILL
Boot and Shoemaker.
Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.
Prices to Suit the Times.
Market Street, [6] Baird, Texas.

$300 REWARD.

The following resolution was adopted by the Pecan Creek Stock Association of Callahan and adjoining counties: "That a reward of $300.00 is offered for the arrest and conviction of any person for the theft or unlawful branding of any horses or cattle belonging to any member of this society in good standing."

J. B. CUNNIFF, President. F. S. BELL, Secretary.

GOOD NEWSPAPERS
AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

The Semi-Weekly News, Galveston or Dallas, is published Mondays and Thursdays. Each issue consists of eight pages. There are special departments for the farmers, the ladies and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS
—AND THE—
BAIRD WEEKLY STAR

for 12 months for the low clubbing price of $1.75, Cash. This gives you three papers a week, or 156 papers a year for a ridiculous low price.

Hand in your subscription.

The best work pants on earth for $1 at Powell's. 29-tf

Ladies muslin underware, white skirt trimmed with five inch lace only 60 cents, night gowns handsomely trimmed for only 50 cents. Many other bargains in this department. T. E. Powell 27-tf

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BREAD.

Go to Mrs. Kane's when you want nice, fresh light bread. Bread made from the best flour on the market.

A Good towel, yard in length for 7½ cents at Powell's. 27-tf

DO YOU KNOW

Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. R. Philip's. May. 2

Buy only Trojan Brand of shirt waists, if you want a fit and be in style. T. E. Powell. 18-tf

---

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

Muddy complexions, Nauseating breath come from chronic constipation Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts and 50 cts. R. Phillips, May 2

Handsome French back ruffled silk waist, the only place at Powell's. 18

Ladies and misses slippers and oxfords at real bargains. Ladies handsome cloth top oxford tan or black, only 75 cents, others sell them for $1.50 Powell.