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THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.



In hoc signo vinces.

There is a fine prospect for a regular Kilkenny cut fight at Chicago between the Republican statesmen.

To the bashful candidates: Unless you plant your announcements soon we fear they will not ripen before frost.

BACKBONED brains are good qualifications for candidates; in this respect the democrats are peculiarly fortunate this year.

Judge W. H. Clift of Baird, will be a candidate before the convention, for representative to the legislature from this the 43d district.

Mr. J. N. Rushing says he is corresponding with the different county chairmen in regard to holding a senatorial convention in this the 29th Senatorial District.

A GREAT MANY people in the county are always kicking because the news is so slow.

Clarendon has a new crop of news. Some are kicking because the STAR does have something in it. Verily, verily, some people would grumble if they were in heaven.

THE Democratic convention endorsed the Mills bill. As the bill has already been cut and slashed by amendments until its own daddy does not know it, it will be well to withhold comment until we see what shape the bill is in when it runs through the national grist mill.

THE Cottonwood Prodigal is not sure whether it is Noah Webster, Jobinson Cruse, Daniel Boone or a Pike's Peak flask that said "we" was used to avoid the appearance of egotism. We had an idea that the Prodigal was a little fuddled on the question; but we didn't know it had been monkeying with a flask.

THE Republican press are still kicking themselves about the good things they have been saying about Thurman for the last four years. They made a mistake; they thought the old Roman was out of politics. Some of the leading Republican papers will be hard pressed for dirty things to say about Thurman; but they will undoubtedly be equal to the emergency.

A short time ago the STAR job office printed a brief for Messrs. Thomas & Burton, of Baird, in the case of Pool vs. the State, appeal from McCulloch County. Mr. Burton informs us that owing to the extra quality of the printing the Court of Appeals reversed the case without delay. Lawyers know where to get briefs printed that will knock the lower courts silly. Messrs. Thomas & Burton got their case reversed in less than a month from date of trial.

A MONOPOLY is a monopoly whether composed of speculators, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, railroad companies, farmers or others, if organized to control a certain line of trade or commerce. When a man is yelling himself hoarse about monopolists he ought to be a little cautious how he rushes into a company or organization that promises two dollars for every dollar invested. There is danger of one of two things, he will either become a bloated bondholder or a busted monopolist—the latter most likely.

EMPEROR FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany, died last Friday at 11:20 A. M. Emperor Erodieriek gave promise of making one of the most popular rulers in Europe, but death claimed him ere he was scarcely invested with the reins of government. He was unusually loved by the army, and the people generally throughout the German Empire and was popular throughout Europe. His death will in all probability cause grave complications in Europe, as he is succeeded by his son William II, who it is said is ambitious to distinguish himself as a great soldier.

The Prodigal gave THE STAR a full column of free advertising last week. We are sorry we cannot return the compliment, but matters of more interest to our readers demand our space this week. The Prodigal thinks THE STAR is bilious; this probably arises from the disordered condition of the Prodigal's spleen, which to some extent impairs its vision. THE STAR did not intend to show any bile in the article referred to, nor did we intend to put any other construction upon the Prodigal's article than was warranted by the language used by the Prodigal. The Prodigal wants us to quote his exact language. Were we to do this and take extracts from the different issues, and place them together, it would be what Byron said of Napoleon, "a motley of contradictions."

Be active; get something to do and do it with all your might.

to press we learn that the ... at Chicago, at least two ... and Wise of Virginia, ... like wild cats. "Whom ... would destroy they first ..."

Republicans met in convention at Chicago last Tuesday. Blaine seems to be the coming man, despite the fact that he has twice declined. The republicans evidently think he is the Moses of the party.

Judge F. E. Solomon's announcement for county judge, will be found in this issue. Judge Solomon is an old resident of Callahan County and is well qualified for the position to which he aspires. He served the people of this county for two years and made an excellent officer. If elected he will serve the people equally as well in the future.

J. Frank Vernon, who has been at work on the STAR for some time, left last week for his home at Sipe Springs. Frank is a good boy and a good printer for his opportunities, and we predict for him an abundance of success. Frank leaves because he can get work nearer home, and we unhesitatingly recommend him as a sober, industrious young man, who always makes the interest of his employer his own. We give this testimony unhesitatingly to Frank because he deserves every word of it and more too.

Mr. C. Estes announces this week as a candidate for re-election. He has served four years as Treasurer and has given general satisfaction. He is so well known to the people of Callahan county, he needs no words of introduction from us. It is needless to say that should he again be the choice of the people he will serve them with equal fidelity in the future as in the past.

VOLUME 1 No. 1 of the Brownwood Appeal of May the 31st, S. G. ...

Spain and John C. S. ... about June 10th; but it comes not again. Is the STAR so high (in the journalistic firmament) that the Appeal cannot reach it, or is it so low—perish the thought—it cannot be seen? The Appeal is a good paper and ably edited and as it is published on our old stamping ground, the STAR would like to X, if the Appeal can find the way to Callahan County, via Fort Worth and Dallas.

Democratic Co. Convention.

The Democracy of Callahan county will meet in convention at the court-house in the town of Baird, Saturday July 14th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., 1888. For the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said Callahan county in the State Democratic Convention, to meet at Dallas, Aug. 14th, and also to select delegates to the 11th Congressional, 29th Senatorial and 43 Representative districts convention, if called, together with any and all business necessary to be transacted in the interest of the party. A full attendance is desired, and to this end, should any of the precinct chairmen refuse, neglect, or by any cause fail to call a meeting, then the electors of such precinct will meet, organize and elect delegates to the County convention. Following are the precinct chairmen: Baird, D. Richardson; Putnam, J. M. Foy; Cottonwood, ...; Belle Plaine, Sam Cutbirth; Callahan, R. J. Harris; Clyde, John Couch; Pecan, J. P. Masie; Tecumseh, J. F. Barton; Cross Plains, J. M. Coffman; Hart's School House, ...

J. N. RESHNO, Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com. Callahan County. Cottonwood Prodigal please copy. Callahan County at the Dallas State Fair. Our county was never more able to make a creditable show of productions than now. Messrs. Richardson and Maitly have agreed to take charge of all articles for the exhibit and will gladly furnish our people with any information as to what is most desirable. We hope our farmers will take a little pains to bring in their bundles of wheat, oats, rye, barley, millet, etc., also beans, peas, beets, potatoes, onions and in fact every kind of fruits, vegetables and grains. The articles can be sent to Dallas free of charge and our representatives will arrange to be there at the proper time, to place them in position.

Assessor's Abstract of Scholastic Census.

Following is the abstract of the scholastic census of Callahan County, for the year commencing September 1st, 1888:

Total number of white male children 6 yrs and under 10 years of age.....	490
Total number of white female children 6 yrs and under 10 years of age.....	471
Total number of colored male children 6 yrs and under 10 years of age.....	1
Total number of colored female children 6 yrs and under 10 years of age.....	2
Grand total white and colored male and female children.....	970

No. each sex.	No. of children 6 yrs of age.....	108	56
.. ..	7 .. ..	121	16
.. ..	8 .. ..	131	9
.. ..	9 .. ..	125	1
.. ..	10 .. ..	121	2
.. ..	11 .. ..	113	1
.. ..	12 .. ..	121	1
.. ..	13 .. ..	117	1
.. ..	14 .. ..	105	1
.. ..	15 .. ..	86	1
Total number of white children unable to read.....		86	
Total.....		970	

School Lands.

The classification and appraisal of the unenrolled school and section lands in Callahan county, has been received by the county clerk and said lands are now for sale.

Be active; get something to do and do it with all your might.

Abilene District Conference, of the M. E. Church, South.

The Abilene District Conference of the M. E. Church (south) convened at Baird, last Thursday, at 2:30 o'clock a. m., Rev. John A. Wallace, P. E., presiding.

The following list of itinerant preachers were in attendance: R. F. Dunn, Baird, C. S. McCurver, Abilene, W. D. Robinson, Albany, M. L. Moody, Sweetwater, J. P. Hulse, Buffalo Gap, M. G. Jenkins, Colorado, D. C. Stark, Tecumseh, J. H. Wiseman, Anson, A. B. Trimble, Rising Star, C. M. Verdell, Big Springs, R. R. Raymond, Sipe Springs, P. W. Atkinson, Sipe Springs, W. L. Gattis, Eastland County, J. T. L. Annis, Belle Plaine, James Grant, Belle Plaine, Levi S. Collins, Taylor County.

LOCAL PREACHERS. John W. Hall, Brownwood, Robt. S. Goss, Belle Plaine, J. P. Strickland, Taylor County, F. M. Cary, Content, D. Logsdon, Callahan County. LAY DELEGATES. Geo. Ridenour, Taylor County, J. R. Cole, Abilene, H. A. Tillet, Abilene, Dr. J. H. Bass, Abilene, J. W. Germany, Sweetwater, Wiley M. Smith, Robt. I. M. Onias, Belle Plaine, J. McIlhane, Baird, Jas. Raudals Cottonwood, L. M. Keener, S. O. Larch, J. C. Lynch, Albany, S. P. Pollard Taylor County, J. G. Moss, Friendship, Eastland county, J. L. Fisher, Albany, R. B. Hearn, Belle Plaine, R. Mornich, Shackelford county, Marion French, Merkel.

VISITING BROTHERS. Lytle Gap Letter. (From R. E. Porter.) June, 19th, 1888.

Ed. STAR: Crops are very good, but are needing rain. Callahan County is herself again, with big crops of wheat and oats. Cotton does not seem to be doing well—in fact, the nights have been most too cool for it. Health is good, and all seem to be happy and contented. On Sunday the 10th, the Rev. Mr. McMurry of Baird preached at 11 o'clock, a. m., and again at 3 p. m., at Rough Creek school house. He had a large congregation and it seemed to be interested. Dinner was served on the ground, and, as usual, the neighborhood brought plenty of good grub. The sociability enjoyed during the day surely would have amply repaid any one, besides the two sermons, which were good, practical ones—as good as I have heard for a long time. Come again, Mr. McMurry. We extend to you a cordial welcome.

DEAR STAR: Cottonwood has raised her banner and on that banner is inscribed "No Pent-up Utes Confines our Power. For the Wide Unbounded Continent is Ours." "Excelsior" is our motto. There is a question started in our town which is a subject of much debate. The town is divided on the most important subject and is causing some heated discussions. The grand and important question is: The mobility, immobility, the texture, flexibility, corrosiveness, non-corrosiveness, durability, non-durability, of that phantasmagoria, known to the ancients as the fugitious, lubrigous, elements of transmogrificandubandandualciality. As the subject is an important one we want your aid and assistance. Consult with the literati of Baird, some of the leading lawyers, and please let us know your views on this very important question; it is open for debate for all parties. The parties discussing this question are called pros and cons. COTTONWOOD. Give us a few more points on this knotty and perplexing question and we will turn on a little star light and see if the question cannot be solved to the satisfaction of the good people of Cottonwood and the balance of mankind. ED.

The following is a list of the new board of trustees for Belle Plaine College: J. T. L. Annis, John W. Day, W. D. Robinson, John A. Wallace, B. R. Webb, J. V. Cockrell, Sam Cutbirth, Wm. McManus, W. H. Parvin.

The board organized by the election of J. T. L. Annis, President, W. H. Parvin, Secretary, B. R. Webb, Treasurer.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

Did you ever attend a district conference? If not you should do so the next opportunity.

The name of Belle Plaine College was changed to William Morrow College, in honor of William Morrow, of Nashville, Tenn.

About \$900 was raised for Belle Plaine College during the session of the conference. Two of the preachers donated their gold watches to the cause.

The preachers all seemed a little hard on the bachelor members in general and Rev. C. M. Verdell in particular; but then he seemed to take it all in good part, as much as to say "Never mind, I won't be a bachelor always."

Rev. W. H. Cummins of Dallas gave a short history of the Pueblo Indians near El Paso whom he had just visited. Mr. Cummins says these Indians have been an agricultural people for over three hundred years, but are still using very much the same kind of a plow that Cincinnati was using when called to command the Roman army.

Go to L. O. OLIVER'S Meat Market, (At M. J. Blakeley's old stand.) For Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage Etc. 1-234f.

Moon & Crowder, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Such as Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, and A Complete Line of Groceries. Good Goods is what we claim to sell.

CLOTHING. We have again taken up Mens' Clothing and guarantee prices against any house in West Texas, none excepted. OUR LINE OF HATS ARE UNEXCELLED. In Wool and Fur, we carry hats for men, boys and children. In Straw, for men, boys, children and misses.

NOTIONS AT YOUR "OWN PRICE," STAPLE GOODS AT OURS. Sewing Machines. We are agents for the White Sewing Machine, the best in the world and as cheap as common ones, guaranteed for five years.

Groceries as cheap "for cash" as any house in Baird. Eupion Oil at 35c per gallon. At present we are on MARKET Street, Second door South of the Postoffice, Baird, Texas.

11-ly Moon & Crowder.

ADAIR & CLARK, Jewelers, Wholesale and Retail. Abilene, Texas. Largest Stock West of Fort Worth, consisting of Diamond, Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Fine Jewelry.

Read The Star. AN EPIDEMIC. THAT FIGHT The Original Wins. C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Prop'r M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, Est'd 1850, in the U. S. Court DEFEATS J. H. Zeilin, Prop'r A. G. Simmons Liver Regulator, Est'd by Zeilin 1868.

For Rent. The house lately occupied by T. W. Brazleton. For further particulars inquire of HARRY MEYERS.

House and Lot For Sale. The R. G. Lee property, in the West part of town, For Sale at a Bargain. Will sell low for Cash, or trade. For further particulars apply at this Office. 1-28

Rock Salt low down for cash. S. L. OGLE. Evaporated Appricots. S. L. OGLE. Carload of meal just received, cheap than ever. S. L. OGLE. Binder T.wine. A good supply. J. L. LEA & Co.

Baird Drug Co., Baird, Texas, GENERAL DEALERS IN DRUGS AND Supplies.

Druggists' Supplies. PATENT MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Sulphur, Cement, School-Books, Bibles, Testaments, Note, Letter, Pools Cap, Legal and Bill Cap Paper. Envelopes, all kinds and sizes. Pens in endless variety.

A complete line of Notions, Combs, Hair Brushes and everything usually kept in A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we retain the services of S. T. FRASER, M. D., who will have entire control of the Prescription Department, the Integrity, Competency and Reliability of this Gentleman, who is an old and well known citizen of Callahan county, is a sufficient guarantee that you will get your Prescriptions compounded in a thoroughly Scientific manner. Nothing will be dispensed but the PUREST AND BEST DRUGS BAIRD DRUG COMPANY.

J. D. WINDHAM & SONS, DEALERS IN DRY-GOODS, DRUGS, GROCERIES,

General Merchandise, RANCH SUPPLIES &c. Tecumseh, Callahan co., Texs.

CITY MEAT MARKET, E. SIGAL, Proprietor. DEALER IN Fresh and Pickled Beef and Pork Sausage.

R. Phillips' DRUG STORE, Baird, Texas. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, AND A FULL LINE OF STATIONERY

Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours. Wm. CAMERON & Co. DEALERS IN LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDING, POSTS AND STAYS.

LIME CEMENT, Etc. Baird, Texas. You can get a new top for your buggy, made out of new material, for \$20, at Rascoe & Holtzclaw's. They also keep on hand a fine assortment of buggy-harness; Cheyenne Saddles a specialty. Coleman, Texas.

# Big Stone Grocery Store.

## J. L. LEA & CO.

KEEP ON HAND A

LARGER STOCK OF GROCERIES, THEREFORE BUY AND SELL CHEAPER THAN ANYONE

**PLOWS, WAGONS, DRILLS**  
AND ALL FARM IMPLEMENTS, CHEAPER THAN EVER FOR CASH OR ON REASONABLE TIME.

J. L. LEA & CO.

We will Buy or Help You to Sell Your COUNTRY PRODUCE FOR CASH.  
**J. L. LEA & CO.**

D. M. OSBORNE'S HARVESTING MACHINERY  
Cheap and on Liberal Terms.  
J. L. LEA & CO.

The Attention of the town trade is called to the fact that we have a Big Stock of Canned Goods of all kinds at Old Prices, Bought Before the rise.

J. L. LEA & CO.



Good supply of cane and millet seed at  
J. L. LEA & Co's.

The Baird Weekly Star.

W. E. GILLILAND, Publisher & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

Rates and terms for announcements in THE STAR, for the ensuing campaign, to wit:  
State or District Office - - - - - \$10.  
County Office - - - - - \$5.  
Precinct Office - - - - - \$2.50.

TERMS: ~~Per~~ Spot Cash. We positively will not announce any one except on above terms.

**For District Judge.**  
We are authorized to announce T. H. CONNER, of Eastland, as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Judge, of this the 42d. Judicial District, at the ensuing election.

**For District Attorney.**  
We are authorized to announce B. D. SHROPSHIRE, of Comanche, as a candidate for re-election to the office of District Attorney, of this the 42d. Judicial District, at the ensuing November election.

**Callahan County Candidates.**  
**For Tax-Assessor.**  
We are authorized to announce DAVE HENRY, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Callahan County, at the ensuing election.

**District & County Clerk.**  
We are authorized to announce T. H. FLOYD, as a candidate for District and County Clerk, at the ensuing November election.

**For County Treasurer.**  
We are authorized to announce J. E. W. LANE, as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the ensuing November election.

**For County Treasurer.**  
We are authorized to announce C. ESTES as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer, at the ensuing election.

**LOCALETTES.**  
Mrs. Otis Bowyer is on the sick list this week.

W. P. Sebastian, of Cisco, is in town. G. W. Jaloniek of Abilene is in town to-day on business.

Harry Meyer is moving into his new stone building to-day.

Weather still dry and corn is needing rain.

Mrs. J. N. Rushing has been on the sick list this week.

Charlie Burns, who had his leg broken last week, is improving slowly.

Ask Prof. Verdell if Maj. Richardson hasn't fine peaches in his orchard.

Assessor W. R. McDermott is in town this week.

Just received, a fresh lot Evaporated Appricots. S. L. OGLE.  
Mrs. S. C. Pack returned from Weatherford last Monday.  
Mr. J. L. Lea went to Dallas last Tuesday and is expected home to-day.

**Preaching Next Sunday.**

Rev. John McMurray will preach at Tecumseh, next Sunday at 11. a. m., and at 3 p. m. (24th). And at Rough Creek school house at night, June 24th.

Read the call for a Democratic County convention by chairman J. N. Rushing.

Mr. T. M. Crowder of Morris County is visiting his son, W. G. Crowder, of the firm of Moon & Crowder.

Cal. Windham and Geo. Slaughter came in town yesterday after extras for a reaper.

Mrs. J. L. Lea left Tuesday for St. Louis where she goes on a month's visit to her father.

Mrs. Henry Lambert and children left last week for a short visit to relatives in Hood county.

Mrs. Melissa Grand, Mrs. Dr. Fraser's mother, left last Saturday for her home in Brown county.

Maj. Robt. S. Goss and several of his students went to Albany this week to give an entertainment.

Mrs. Mary Brightwell and children returned home yesterday from a short visit to friends in town.

We learn that Joe Rushing has gone into the mercantile business at Abilene. Success to you, Joseph.

Wheat and oats harvest progressing finely and many very heavy crops are reported.

Miss Lucy Williams from near Eagle Cove has been attending District Conference.

Messrs. S. M. Moon and T. M. Crowder left yesterday on a visit to Mr. Crowler's son in Stephens County.

Mrs. J. L. Callahan, who has been on a visit to friends in San Saba County is expected to return home soon.

Maj. S. M. Jones' surveying party left for Coleman last Saturday where they go to extend the Rock 15-nd survey towards Kerrville.

Harry Cook and Pete Sugar have erected a private telegraph line which connects their respective homes in the west part of town.

Isn't it about time steps were taken towards the erection of a roller mill to grind Callahan County's big wheat crop.

There is some talk of moving the First Presbyterian Church from its present site to some point in the west of town.

Messrs. D. C. Clark and Tarlton Middleton, of Abilene, were among the delegates to the Sunday School Convention, last Sunday. They spent several days in town, and it is needless to say, that they had a nice time.

A sacramental meeting in the Presbyterian Church, will commence on Wednesday night of next week, and will be continued night after night. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday, July 1st following.

Rev. C. M. Verdell, of Sweetwater, is a type slinger as well as a preacher and while he was in attendance at district conference, he called around and distributed a good lot of type for us; such visitors are always appreciated.

Mr. Joseph Atkins of Hagarville, Ark., the father of Mrs. T. L. Joyner of this place, and John D. and Joseph Atkins, formerly of this county, is visiting his daughter and family for a few days. He is on his way home from Socorro, N. M., where he was on a visit to his son, Joe.

Mr. Jas. Randals, "Grand Sir," was one of the delegates to the conference. While in town he was a frequent caller at the STAR office. We are always glad to meet such men. "Grand Sir" staid over a few days after the Conference adjourned. He said harvesting was going on at home and thought this a good time to prolong his visit.

One of the preachers in attendance at the District Conference, Rev. A. B. Trimble, had rather a serious mishap near the railroad crossing, last Saturday; his horse became frightened at a passing train and upset his buggy, throwing him out in the sand. Mr. Trimble was stunned but not seriously hurt. The buggy was slightly damaged.

There was a school meeting at the Court House last Saturday for the purpose of selecting Trustees for the Baird Community. J. L. Lea, W. H. Cliett, and Dr. L. Gould, were unanimously recommended as Trustees. This is a wise selection, and we are glad to learn that all the gentlemen named have signified their willingness to accept the appointment. Let us all give them our hearty co-operation, and Baird will have a school worthy of the name.

A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their man the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if endorsed by the majority of the people the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been endorsed, and unanimously given the first place among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c and \$1 per bottle at the Baird Drug Co's Store.

**Fruit Jars! Fruit Jars!**  
Mason Fruit Jars, quart and half gallon, Patent disk protectors. For Sale by HARRY MEYERS.

Ladies' Summer Vests at POWELL'S.  
Now Goods arrive daily at T. E. POWELL'S.

Thirty cases Boots and Shoes arrived at POWELL'S this week. Call and see them.

Bring your Buggies to Rascoe & Holtzclaw, and have new tops put on. All work guaranteed.  
Coleman.

**Masonic Notice.**  
The Annual Election of officers of Belle Plaine Lodge No. 522, A. F. & A. M. will be held next Saturday night.

Fine salt, 200 pound sacks, \$1.35 per sack.  
S. L. Ogle.

We have just received a new lot of dry-goods, such as Satens, Domestic, Prints, Lawns and dress goods of all kinds. We have any thing you want. Come and see us. We like to show our goods. MOON & CROWDER.

**STOP PAYING**

High prices For GROCERIES!  
It is no longer necessary. There has been a reduction in prices. It is still going on, and we are leaders in Low Prices. The reign of terror caused by high prices and hard times, is over, and

**YOU NEED NOT PAY**  
Exorbitant charges any more. Come to Abilene to do your trading. Come and see with us. We keep a full and complete assortment of the choicest, cheapest and chastest high quality

**GROCERIES AND PRODUCE**  
In the city, and promise to give you some figures you never seen before.

**OUR MOTTO**  
Quality, Highest, Prices, Lowest.  
Come see us and we will treat you right.

**ROBERTS & MACKENNEY, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
PINE STREET, ABILENE, TEXAS.

**BUSINESS LOCALS.**  
Notice Adair & Clark's ad. They have the largest stock of Jewelry west of Fort Worth. Send them your orders. Abilene, Texas.

Get your Trunks from Powell.  
In fact if you want to buy goods of all kinds cheap, go to T. E. POWELL.  
Well, how is business? It is good; I find by selling cheap I can sell more goods; that is why I am always busy.  
T. E. POWELL.

Car rock and fine salt at Coppins.  
Coppins still keeps best Flour and meal.  
Groceries are still first-class at COPPINS.  
We retail ice. S. L. OGLE.

New Home sewing machine for sale, at Dallas prices, saving you freight or express, by Adair & Clark, Jewelers, Abilene, Texas.

We have just received a few bushels of Stock Pens. Call early if you need any.  
MOON & CROWDER.

Rascoe & Holtzclaw, calls specially your attention, to Buggy and Carriage trimmings.  
Coleman, Texas.

Fresh line of collins. L. GOULD.  
Fresh butter on ice. S. L. OGLE.  
Fly paper at R. PHILLIPS'.  
White Mountain ice cream freezers. HARRY MEYERS.  
Fishing tackle. H. MEYERS.

**Hay Rakes.**  
Call on us if you need anything in this line.  
J. L. LEA & CO.

**Key Found.**  
Found: A clock or safe key. The owner can get same by applying at THE STAR office and paying for this notice.

**A Woman's Discovery.**  
"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She sought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hannrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Baird Drug Co's Store.

**INVENTION**  
This revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not only among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required; capital not needed; you are started free. Cut out and return to us and we will send you Free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand motif free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Try 400 matches for a nickel. OGLES.  
Tank oil, both Eupion and Brilliant. S. L. OGLES.  
For fine shoes go to Powell, he will guarantee them.  
S. L. OGLES.  
3 mo R 25 cts.  
Try it.

To the farmers of Callahan: If you need anything in the way of Farm machinery

such as Wagons, Plows, Reapers, Mowers, Wheel Drills, Threshers, etc. Don't buy until you get our terms and prices. We will not be undersold by any house in Texas.  
J. L. Lea & Co.

Get your Cotton Seed



For planting, for cash or on time, at J. L. LEA & Co's.  
Rock salt. S. L. OGLE.  
My selling price is lower than any body's cost. T. E. POWELL.  
Just received, another car of flour and meal. Ed COPPINS.  
Adair & Clark, Jewelers, Abilene, Tex. will discount any price.

**ARE YOU MADE MISERABLE BY INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DIZZINESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, YELLOW SKIN, SHILOH'S VITALIZER IS A POSITIVE CURE.** At R. Phillips'.  
**PEOPLE EVERYWHERE**  
Confirm our statements when we say that Acker's English Remedy is in every way superior to any and all other preparations for the throat and lungs. In Whooping cough and Croup it is magic and relieves at once. We offer you a sample bottle free. Remember, this Remedy is sold on a positive guarantee by Baird Drug Co.

**WHY WILL YOU** cough when Shiloh's cure will give immediate relief, price 10c, 50c, and \$1, at R. Phillips'.  
**PIMPLES ON THE FACE**  
Denote an impure state of the blood and are looked upon by many with suspicion. Acker's Blood Elixr will remove all impurities and leave the complexion smooth and clear. There is nothing that will so thoroughly build up the constitution, purify and strengthen the whole system. Sold and guaranteed by Baird Drug Co.

**Dry-Goods & Furniture.**  
Those in need of furniture will do well to call on Ph. Schwartz & Bro., they carry a full and complete line. Also, a full line of collins. They have lately added metallic caskets to their stock ready trimmed and boxed.  
For cash, you can buy more goods, and cheaper goods than you can carry. All economical buyers will do well to call and examine the immense stock of goods at the big establishment of  
Ph. Schwartz & Bro.  
No Hungers.  
Ogle keeps the best tea and sells cheaper than any house in town.  
Pure vinegar pickles in bulk. S. L. O  
Get your  
At T. E. POWELL'S and get good ones.

Prof. Chas. Smith, of Cisco, opened a singing school here last Monday.  
Bring us a load of wood.  
Ten direct from importers. OGLES.  
S. L. Ogle has the best nickel cigar in town. Try them.  
Send of North Carolina smoking tobacco, 10 cent packages for a nickel. S. L. OGLES.

**SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY**— a positive cure for catarrh, Diptheria, and canker-mouth. Sold by R. Phillips'.  
**ARE YOU SKEPTICAL?**  
If so we will convince you that Acker's English Remedy for the lungs is superior to all other preparations, and is a positive cure for all throat and lung troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds. We guarantee the preparation and will give you a sample bottle free. Baird Drug Co.

**"HACKMETACK,"** a lasting and fragrant perfume. 25 and 50c. at Phillips'.  
**IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?**  
Not if you go through the world a dyspeptic. Acker's Dyspeptic Tablets are a positive cure for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulence and Constipation. Guaranteed and sold by Baird Drug Co.

**SHILOH'S CURE** will immediately relieve croup, whoopingcough and bronchitis. Sold by R. Phillips'.  
**CAUTION TO MOTHERS.**  
Every mother is cautioned against giving her child landanum or paragonic; it creates an unnatural craving for stimulants which kills the mind or the child. Acker's Baby Soother is specially prepared to benefit children and cure their pains. It is harmless and contains no opium or morphine. Sold by Baird Drug Co.  
FOR DYSPESIA and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by R. Phillips'.  
A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's catarrh remedy, price 50 cents. Sold by R. Phillips'.  
THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." R. Phillips'.  
N. PORTER, ABILENE, TEXAS.

It is a positive fact that N. Porter, of Abilene, Texas, is selling his Saddles, Harness, Bridles, etc., at a very small margin above the actual cost of making them.  
He carries a full line of Bits, Spurs, Buggy-Whips, Etc.  
Get his prices before sending East, and be convinced that you can save money by patronizing home enterprise.

**TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY,**  
THE GREAT POPULAR ROUTE  
Between the  
**East & West.**  
—SHORT LINE TO—  
**NEW ORLEANS**  
AND ALL POINTS IN Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

**Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars**  
DAILY BETWEEN  
St. Louis, Fort Worth, Denning and Dallas, El Paso, New Mexico and New Orleans without change of cars.  
Excursion tickets to all principal resorts in the north, northwest, east and southeast are now on sale at  
**LOW RATES.**  
Solid trains from El Paso to St. Louis. Fast time, sure connection, first-class equipments.  
See that your ticket reads via the Texas & Pacific Railway.  
Pursue some course of reading during the summer. Read at least two good books, if nothing more.

**WANTED,**  
All who appreciate the value of a dollar, to call at  
**J. S. FOY'S**  
—CHEAP! CASH! STORE!  
Not by favor but by merit alone will we maintain and increase our trade. Big prices will not do in these times when even the wealthy cannot afford to waste their money, and the poor require double duty of every dollar. As our prices change every day it is impossible to give quotations; but it will be our aim to name figures that will compel you in self-defense to buy of us. Upon our counters will be thrown, day after day, new arrivals, at panic prices, from houses that collapsed, others that will go down to-morrow, and still others who throw out these sacrifices in vain hope to outlive the storm. From such sources as these we buy our goods. What is the use of wasting a dollar when you may save it? We deal in good goods and not trash, and believe the masses will patronize that house which sells the best goods for the least money. Among our daily arrivals we shall place before our people some landstides that are positively beyond the whisper of competition or comparison; prices that will teach you in the silent logic of truth the difference between the Cash and the Credit system, between the right and the wrong way.  
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Call and see her before purchasing elsewhere. Prices reasonable. 1-1887.  
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—DEALER IN—  
**FURNITURE**  
A large and well selected stock on hand. Also, a full line of Collins, ready boxed.  
**WINDOW SHADES, PICTURE FRAMES** ETC. ETC.  
A large and well selected stock on hand. Also, a full line of Collins, ready boxed.  
**Sea Wonders** exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvelous variety of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards, whatever their live. You start free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$30 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

**LOST** One pair heavy gold watch chain. Found near Tecumseh, Tex. Reward \$10. A. G. Webb  
**ESTRAYS.**  
Estrayed before A. T. Young, J. P., Callahan county, Texas, May 12, 1888. One roan mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded 1 1/2 on left shoulder, and L on left jaw, about 15 hands high; 1 1/2 year old, saddle and harness marks. June 14, 1888.  
Estrayed before R. J. Estes, J. P., Callahan county, by Jesse CANNON, June 1st, 1888. One brown mare 6 years old 14 hands high, branded 1/2 on left hip - on left jaw, one yearling O and one two year old in same brands; One grey mare mare 5 years old 14 hands high, branded A on left shoulder, D on left hip and branded 1/2 on right. June 14, 1888.  
I. N. JACKSON, CLERK.

**Wanted,**  
All who appreciate the value of a dollar, to call at  
**J. S. FOY'S**  
—CHEAP! CASH! STORE!  
Not by favor but by merit alone will we maintain and increase our trade. Big prices will not do in these times when even the wealthy cannot afford to waste their money, and the poor require double duty of every dollar. As our prices change every day it is impossible to give quotations; but it will be our aim to name figures that will compel you in self-defense to buy of us. Upon our counters will be thrown, day after day, new arrivals, at panic prices, from houses that collapsed, others that will go down to-morrow, and still others who throw out these sacrifices in vain hope to outlive the storm. From such sources as these we buy our goods. What is the use of wasting a dollar when you may save it? We deal in good goods and not trash, and believe the masses will patronize that house which sells the best goods for the least money. Among our daily arrivals we shall place before our people some landstides that are positively beyond the whisper of competition or comparison; prices that will teach you in the silent logic of truth the difference between the Cash and the Credit system, between the right and the wrong way.  
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Office Third



THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE MESSAGE.

FINANCE AND MONETARY MATTERS.

Austin, Tex., April 16.—Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: In conveying you upon this extraordinary occasion I welcome you to the capital with a cordial greeting befitting those who for the time being are charged with the law-making power of a great commonwealth that in a few short years has struggled up from a wilderness to the high plane of unchallenged supremacy in financial standing as the only State in the Union, while imposing but a nominal State tax, has found it necessary because of its vast resources to convoke its law-makers to deal with a treasury filled to repletion. And as you are called upon to consider other subjects of the most fundamental character and of the deepest significance, I desire to respectfully impress upon your minds my solemn convictions that the conclusions to be reached are of vast importance in guiding the destiny of our State, and that our material interests for years are inseparably bound up with the legislation now to follow. If ever there was a time in the history of our State when careful deliberation, sound business sense and freedom from passion or local prejudice ought to prevail that time is now. Trusting that by harmonious, intelligent and patriotic efforts the discharge of these important and arduous duties, your labors may eventuate for the public good, and believing that a favorable solution of many of the attendant difficulties is attainable, and if reached by you the people of the State will not withhold their applause or lasting gratitude, I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that there can be no question brought before you, as the representatives of the people, of more consequence or of deeper concern than that relating to finance and the monetary affairs of the State. It is a proposition that affects every individual, and reaches to the very foundation of society. Taxation, therefore, is one of the most important powers to be exercised by any government, and there is scarcely anything about which the citizen becomes so restive, and it should be most zealously guarded by a free people, as well as by the framers and executors of the law. It is conceded, too, as a cardinal principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a

wise, economical and efficient administration, because an unnecessary surplus in the treasury, not only impoverishes the people and palsies the hand that must be depended upon to grant and develop our material resources, but it gives birth to extravagant legislation, produces wild schemes of wanton and profuse expenditures and begets ingenious expedients to obtain public money, which too frequently corrupts the purity of the public officials and causes the character of the government to lose its charm with the masses. On the other hand, while no man can be more heartily in favor of a wise economy in expenditures than myself, and any effort in that direction will always have my earnest co-operation and approval, I feel it my duty to urge upon your honorable bodies, that while directing your attention to the enforcement of the most rigid economy, you should not be unmindful of the fact that the several departments of the government can only do their best with the means at their disposal and cannot anticipate an appropriation save to a limited extent defined in the constitution without violating the law, no matter what the exigencies may be. As every prudent business man knows that the principle of paying as you go is more in consonance with a wise economy than to promise payment at a future time, it becomes imperative beyond the possibility of a mistake that you should not hesitate or refuse to place the necessary means at their command with which to carry on the affairs of the government successfully without having to come to subsequent Legislatures with deficiencies. Great as this question of taxation undoubtedly is, and vital as it must be to the future destinies of our State, yet after all it is not the present State tax of 25 cents upon the \$100 of property that is proving so onerous to tax-payers. And in looking to retrenchment you should bear in mind that it is not the rock that stands out boldly, giving warning to the manner of danger, against which the ship is wrecked. It is in government it is not that which the people see and understand which undermines the prosperity of the State and depletes its treasury, but the secret leak; the insidious and unseen advance of extravagance hidden away in the complications of your State, county and municipal governments, so as to not be visible to the public eye. And the law-makers should not exhaust their

information. With no purpose of desire to direct a matter about which you have the exclusive right of action, and of which you can best judge as the immediate representatives of your respective constituencies, yet may I venture to suggest that my own view about the proper disposition of the surplus in the treasury is, first, to see that the people from whom it was derived in the shape of taxes shall become the direct beneficiaries of a liberal share of it. And this brings up for consideration a very serious and delicate question. If we were simply required to determine from the estimated taxable values of the State what rate of taxation should be maintained to produce a revenue sufficient to meet the ascertained operating expenses, based upon necessary current expenditures and outstanding appropriations, the proposition would be of easy solution; but there are other material factors to be taken into account. Our State is in a formative condition. Its property values are fluctuating, and subject to serious disasters. And in addition to this, the receipts derived from taxation are not uniform during the year. The great bulk of it reaches the treasury in December and January, and for full one-half of the year the expenditures exceed the receipts. So that, to prevent a temporary embarrassment and enable the treasury to meet the lawful demands upon it, you must provide a sufficient margin to tide the government over these months. This is the dictate of business prudence, and the best statesmanship is but the most thorough common sense in the affairs of ordinary life, enlarged and applied to the business of the State. Besides, as the county and municipal levies for ad valorem taxes are controlled by the rate of the State levy, and it is to be presumed that they only levy such amount as will be actually necessary to conduct the affairs of their county, city or town, it follows that a reduction in the State tax would tend to their serious embarrassment. Now, by reference to the comptroller's statement in answer to my inquiry on that subject, it will be observed that his estimate of a safe margin to meet this contingency is \$300,000, and his estimate of receipts from 1887 taxes for the current year, as against

meet its obligations to these private creditors, and this will leave you the present surplus in the treasury, less the amount remitted to the taxpayers, to be disposed of in the payment of existing deficiencies on revenue account heretofore mentioned, adjust the State indebtedness to the university, increase the accommodations and efficiency of the asylums to the extent deemed advisable, make the necessary additional appropriation to put the reformatory into speedy operation and maintain the inmates whom the law directs to be transferred from the penitentiaries to this institution, provide for an adequate geological survey of the State, furnish the Capitol, spend a small portion at least to put our State militia upon a firmer basis, and for the erection of a modest monumental shaft at the pyramids, in perpetuation of the self-sacrificing valor and heroism of our Texas-Mexican war and Confederate veterans, or such other meritorious claims as may commend themselves to your favorable consideration, and, finally, but by no means least worthy of attention, may be mentioned for suitable recognition the just demands of our public school teachers. The probable excess of amount apportioned over receipts of available school fund on the first day of September, 1888, is believed to be \$250,000.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT COOPER. In times past it has been the custom when the state became embarrassed for lack of revenue to supply current expenses, to appropriate with lavish hand such portion of the school fund as might be necessary to subserve its immediate demands and to meet the existing exigency, and now that the school fund is short and this public interest is temporarily crippled there can be no good reason why the general revenue fund should not reciprocate the compliment from its superabundance. This may be readily accomplished by transferring as a loan, from the revenue account to the school fund, the amount of the existing deficiency for services of teachers. In order that you may have a proper understanding of the subject I invite your careful attention to the elaborate report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction which embraces the following complete exposition and examination of the educational affairs of the State, both as relates to teachers, scholars, property, amount and sources of revenue. I have the honor to submit herewith the following information, in response to your request of recent date:

Table with multiple columns showing financial data for the school fund, including amounts for various years and categories like 'The amount of school fund apportioned to the public schools for the year 1886-7'.

serious abuses of the State's charity exist in many of the counties. Our constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law. By reference to our appropriation for public free schools for several years past, it is a matter of grave question at least whether or not this provision of the constitution has been strictly observed. These appropriations are most general and indefinite in their terms and do not attempt to specify the particular amounts to be expended by officers charged with the administration and disbursement of the funds. Possibly this may be necessitated by the peculiar conditions under which our available school fund is created, but, if practicable, it should be obliterated by legislative designation of the specific amount intended to be devoted to purposes of public education each year, and as the teachers are employees of the State government, paid by it, and should stand on the same footing as to payment with other employees and not as now made entirely independent of rules applicable to other public servants.

The most serious grievance in the administration of the public free school fund consists in the loose manner in which the funds are distributed and paid to the counties according to scholastic population. Under the law as it exists, the Board of Education each year makes an apportionment of the annual available school fund among the several counties and cities constituting separate school organizations, and issues to each a certificate for the respective amounts so apportioned. Upon this apportionment the comptroller draws his warrant in favor of county treasurers and these warrants are payable by county collectors or at the State treasury. The proper

APPLICATION OF THE FUNDS after they reach the counties is left exclusively with county officials, and no practical check is placed by law upon their discretion, nor is any department thereafter advised whether the funds have been properly applied to the purpose contemplated by law or otherwise. The loose condition of legislation has precipitated in some of the counties a very improvident administration of the funds and worked injustice not only to the State, but to the people of the counties. Large amounts are reported unexpended each year, but the law makes no provision for this contingency. And these unexpended balances have been improperly used in private business ventures, while the officers of the State are powerless to prevent it or apply a corrective for so palpable a misapplication of public money. These funds should be received and disbursed as other public moneys, and should be subject to the same checks and balances which our experience in governments demands for necessary safeguards for public protection. The school tax is levied and collected by the State, through her officers, and it should be disbursed by the treasurer just as other public moneys are disbursed. Otherwise the tendency is looseness, extravagance, speculation and confusion in the administration of the funds. All warrants should be drawn by the comptroller in favor of the particular teacher or employee, as in other cases, for services actually rendered, and be payable only at the treasury. It may be that the provision of article 7, section 3, of the constitution, which requires the available school fund to be distributed to the several counties according to their

CORPORATION LAWS.

I invite your earnest attention to the complaint of the farmers of our State of the illiberal and restrictive corporation laws claimed to exist in subdivision 24 of article 566 Revised Statutes, as amended by an act of March 23, 1887, under which a full development of this important industry cannot, in their judgment, be had. If there be any right in this country which the government should respect, it should be the right of labor. The prosperity of our farming interests benefits every other business pursuit, and they should be accorded every liberty of action necessary to give strength to the hand of toil, and any measures which an enlightened statesmanship can devise to elevate their condition and enhance their prosperity should be the most thoughtful and favorable consideration. In view of the speedy completion of our State Capitol building, I directed the commissioners to transact your honorable bodies a thorough and complete exposition in detail of the contract, specifications, plans, modifications and changes in the original contract, together with everything else relating to the progress and condition of this public building, and I most earnestly urge you, as the representatives of the people, to take such steps as may seem to you wise and proper to make a thorough inspection of the work in all its bearings, to the end that the interests of our State may be fully protected and secured in the premises, and the people assured that there has been an honest and faithful compliance with the contract. In conclusion, I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation in every measure designed to advance the public interest. L. S. Ross, Governor.

if no other remedy is found the adriable system of government devised us by our fathers points to an remedy.

THE STATE IS BLESSED

with a large fund for public education and the revenues derived from this source can be easily supplemented by a system of local taxation to be adopted by the taxpayers of any particular district and expended under their immediate direction and supervision. My own view is that the State can not successfully maintain a system of public education throughout its entire limits by a system of State taxation, but it will finally be compelled to content itself with the preservation, collection and distribution of the annual income derived from its permanent fund, among the several counties according to scholastic population, and leave to the counties and smaller subdivisions the entire matter of school regulation and maintenance by local taxation, under a general regulation prescribed by law. Such a system best comports with that spirit of local self-government which is the basis of our American system, and disentangles public education from that idea of paternalism which has been a stumbling block with many in its adoption.

Under such regulations the people of each neighborhood would control their school affairs without dictation. And each community would establish and maintain at their own expense such a system of free education as seemed best adapted to their local ideas of necessity with no possibility of complaint to their neighbors that the schools were being unequally distributed or dishonestly applied. I have an abiding faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our people, which assures me that under such a system a generous rivalry would arise between communities at which would excel in the excellence of their facilities for education, which spirit once aroused would lead to the rapid perfection of our schools and the advancement of the intelligence and virtue of our people. But if it shall be in your power to find a pathway out of the present difficulties, you will perform a work of universal good and benefit to the entire State. While I have thus frankly and honestly endeavored to illustrate my settled and matured convictions on all these great questions demanding public attention, I have no ambition to see them adopted unless they shall command themselves to your better judgment as the best thing to be done to promote the highest interest of our people.

the complaint of the farmers of our State of the illiberal and restrictive corporation laws claimed to exist in subdivision 24 of article 566 Revised Statutes, as amended by an act of March 23, 1887, under which a full development of this important industry cannot, in their judgment, be had. If there be any right in this country which the government should respect, it should be the right of labor. The prosperity of our farming interests benefits every other business pursuit, and they should be accorded every liberty of action necessary to give strength to the hand of toil, and any measures which an enlightened statesmanship can devise to elevate their condition and enhance their prosperity should be the most thoughtful and favorable consideration.

When my honorable predecessor, who had administered the affairs of our State government for four years with such fidelity to its interests and marked and lasting credit to himself, retired from the office, and I was inducted into the executive chair, there was a revenue balance in the treasury of \$179,704.32, but against that there was a deficiency to be provided for amounting to \$295,775.52, which reduced this surplus to \$183,928.80, and the financial outlook was anything but cheering when I realized that the following demands upon the treasury would have to be speedily met: First, \$140,000 for the current monthly operating expenses of the government, due in fifteen days; \$102,794 for the necessary expenses of the Legislature, and \$100,000 which you wisely determined to appropriate for the immediate relief of our unfortunate fellow-citizens of the drouth district. To this extraordinary appropriation was added \$18,000 for a special election to test

THE SENSE OF THE PEOPLE

on the adoption or rejection of the constitution amendments submitted, \$50,000 for the establishment of a deaf and dumb asylum for the colored people, and \$50,000 for a reformatory. And the embarrassment to my mind was greatly increased by my honorable bodies enacting a law to suspend the forced collection of taxes, which would have practically reduced revenue receipts to a minimum for at least four or six months.

In view of this condition of our finances, while honoring the purity of your motives and deeply sympathizing with the people in their monetary stringency, I felt impelled by a sense of duty to interpose my veto, believing it obvious that the intended relief would ultimately prove a disappointment to taxpayers by doubling their obligations at a time when, possibly, their ability for payment would not be increased by the delay, and in the meantime a temporary deficiency injurious to the financial standing of the state would be inevitable. If, therefore, it has so happened, that the present administration, without an increase in the pre-existing rate of taxation, has been enabled, largely through the efficiency of your wise legislation, to meet the current and extraordinary expenditures, and at this time leave an unexpended cash balance in the treasury to the credit of the revenue account of \$1,500,000, exclusive of the net indemnity claim recently received from the general government, amounting to \$922,541.52, making a grand total of \$2,422,541.52, it would seem to justify the claim that we have not only been reasonably economical in handling the public funds but the interests of the state have been watched with care and fidelity. And the question of all questions that the people are asking today is, what disposition shall be made by you of this unnecessary surplus? In consideration of the numerous requests and recommendations looking to the expenditure of this public money, under very liberal and latitudinarian interpretations designed to convert the legislature into a clearing-house for the indirect accomplishment of what the constitution forbids in a direct manner, by its appropriation for local or private enterprises, I trust you may receive the inspiration of a comprehensive wisdom and prudence exalted above selfishness, so that the greatest good may be realized to the greatest number, and that you will be governed by a sense of justice, rather than generosity, in the disposition of this money belonging to the taxpayers of the state. It had better be left in the treasury than to be squandered.

OUTSTANDING APPROPRIATIONS

for the judiciary department, quarantine and other demands, estimated by the comptroller to be \$150,000. And the following bonds will become due as follows:

Table listing various bonds and their amounts, such as '\$200,000—6 per cents mature' and '\$100,000—7 per cents mature'.

THE CASH SURPLUS.

SUGGESTION AS TO ITS PROPER DISPOSITION. It is essential, before legislating upon this subject that there should be a careful collation of facts. And in order that you may be fully advised of the financial condition of the State, I refer you to the report of the comptroller, which is replete with valuable

To this end I respectfully offer the following suggestions for your consideration: Leave the rate of taxation as it now is, and as the total ad valorem taxes amount to \$1,930,103.24, you might set apart one-third of this amount in the treasury from the cash surplus, and direct, by enactment, the remission of that proportion of the ad valorem tax of each tax-payer when collections are made, commencing with September next. By this means a distribution of this, or such other portion of the surplus as you deem just and wise, can be made to the whole people, who are best entitled to your favorable consideration in a disposal of this money, and by leaving this sum in the treasury to the credit of the revenue account you simply anticipate the collections to that extent; save the State from the cost of its collection and take no risk of impairing its ability to operate on a cash, paying basis. This of course may be considered a hardship upon collectors, as it would deprive them of that proportion of the legitimate fees which they would otherwise receive unless you see proper to protect them by a consideration of their claims. If by the time the Twenty-first Legislature assembles it should be ascertained that there was still a surplus by reason of the tax rate being too high, they could again remit the overplus to the people, and then more advisedly adjust the levy tax to suit the requirements of the case. And the only loss to sustain, from the tax-payers would result from the loss of interest on the excess, if any, not required for the current expenses of the government. This would be too small to each citizen to be deemed objectionable.

In support of the advisability of this suggestion, I call your attention to the fact that there will be a deficiency in the treasury of \$1,500,000—6 per cents mature..... 1890  
\$500,000—7 per cents mature..... 1891  
\$250,000—8 per cents mature..... 1892

question the wisdom of paying these latter bonds at their maturity, in view of the fact that they belong to these special funds, and as it is difficult to obtain a safe investment the money would probably remain for a long time idle in the treasury, with a consequent loss of interest which would fall upon the people in general, and not distributed to the greatest number, and that you will be governed by a sense of justice, rather than generosity, in the disposition of this money belonging to the taxpayers of the state. It had better be left in the treasury than to be squandered.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A PATHWAY OUT OF DIFFICULTIES. Many serious evils in our public school system are quite apparent even upon a superficial inspection and which a profound study and investigation of this able report will only make more clear. As the legitimate outgrowth of a disregard of those correct principles which should direct the administration of the immense revenue annually expended, and as the evils are growing more serious each succeeding year it is not better to try some other remedy, even if it be but an experiment? It seems clear to my mind that the system of public education, most especially with reference to its financial administration, needs careful revision, as

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION

may stand in the way of this very necessary corrective of what has proven a serious evil, but if it does not a remedy should be devised and applied which will save the State from the imputation of bad faith to her teachers, and enable her officers to prevent so gross a mal-administration of public money. I believe that this whole question of education should be put through a most searching inquiry, so that the friction of opinion may sharpen the instruments with which new highways can be opened in the domain of progress and old ones improved. And if a special session of your honorable bodies was authorized to deal with the matter of constitutional amendments, I should feel impelled, in deference to my matured convictions of the policy which may become necessary in the end, to urge upon you the importance of considering a material alteration in support of our system of public education. The rapid increase of our scholastic population over our current available fund makes it almost certain that we must, in any event, soon be called upon to revise the system in order to adapt it to these changing conditions. We have now by our last scholastic census a school population of 408,680, and our available school fund for the current year from all sources is estimated at \$2,285,551.

Our scholastic population is increasing at a more rapid ratio than our resources, the difference being at least 5 per cent, although the resources from sales and leases under the present law are steadily increasing in amount. And hence the question must soon be determined by the people what remedy is proper to be applied. The system of public education is too firmly imbedded in the hearts of the people to contemplate even its temporary impairment, and yet the State under the present system has assumed a burden which it is manifest it cannot carry much longer without oppression. Apart from this, very serious and just complaints come up from various counties that they are tax-ridden for the benefit of distant counties and that many of the counties secure more from the school fund than they annually pay out in taxes for all other State purposes.

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A strange and unfortunate circumstance happened at Waco. Early in the morning four boys left the city and went up the river in a boat to spend the day fishing. At the mouth of the Bosque they went in swimming. Willie Parker, about sixteen years old, attempted to swim across the stream, got frightened and was drowned. About the same time, seven miles further up the stream, a similar tragedy occurred. Four boys went in bathing. All could swim except Walter Knapp, who went beyond his depth and was drowned. Late in the evening of the same day a report reached Waco that a negro boy, also, had just been drowned in the same stream.

The chattel mortgages of Ellis county, filed in the clerk's office since January 1, amount to 1231—an increase of 10 over the same period last year. Mrs. John Pierce, living near Lone Oak, in Hunt county, was chopping wood, when a stick flew up and struck her in the eye, bursting the ball.

There is considerable cotton and many hides on the Greenville market. A movement is on foot for the incorporation of San Angelo.

Sam Malin, of Colorado City, has obtained a judgment of \$3000 against the Pacific Excess Company, for the burning of his lively stable several years ago. The fire was caused by the overburning of a lamp by one of the company's drivers while driving into the stable.

A man bitten by a mad wolf at Brownsville has gone wild and taken to the woods.

A drunken man at Texarkana entered a house by mistake where Mrs. Joe Watson lay very ill. The lady was so much frightened by his behavior that she grew rapidly worse, and her hopes are now entertained for her recovery.

It is reported that, in a civil case on trial at Houston, ten of the jury got drunk and pummeled the other twelve in agreeing to their idea of the proper verdict.

# UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

President Cleveland Renominated by His Party Without a Dissenting Voice.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, Nominated for Vice-President of the United States on First Ballot.

The National Democratic Convention at St. Louis—Its Great Enthusiasm and Its Work.

### PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

Who was renominated for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket at 12:30 p. m., June 6th, amid tremendous applause, was born at Caldwell, N. J., March 18th, 1837. From childhood he was a careful student, and entering the Academy at Oneida, N. Y., he graduated with honors. Afterward he became a clerk in a public institution in New York City, which not satisfying him, he moved to Buffalo, N. Y. The sterling character of the man there soon attracted attention and he was elected sheriff. About this time he formed a partner-



STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND.

ship in the law business with the father to his present wife. Five years after he had been sheriff of the county, he was elected mayor of the city of Buffalo—a position which has often proven a stepping stone to ambition in different cities. In this position, he served with such signal ability, success and unquestioned honesty and acquired such a wide reputation, that he sprang almost at once into prominence as the most available candidate whom the Democracy could select for the Governorship. It was the famous Folger Cleveland campaign. He was elected by 195,000 majority—so large that almost on the day that the country learned of his election, his name was canvassed as the probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency in '87. He was a model governor even his enemies finding no place where they could with apparent reason attack his administration. July 11th, 1884, at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, he was made the Nominee of the party on the second ballot. He was elected, has served over three years of his term and now the Democracy of the country again present him as their candidate for the Presidency—unanimously chosen.

AGNIFICENT was the spectacle presented the Democratic enthusiast when their National Convention opened its session for the year of grace, 1888, on Tuesday morning, June 6th, in the city of St. Louis. Ex-Senator Barnum of New York, chairman of the Democratic national committee, at 12:35 p. m. rose from his chair and with the gavel smote the desk one sturdy blow. Then the numerous bands which were discoursing music in various parts of the hall ceased, the loud talking and the cheers which greeted the appearance of each distinguished individual who entered the convention gave way to quietness, and, with a preliminary rustle, the great assemblage subsided into comparative silence.

"The convention will please come to order," said Chairman Barnum. "Bishop J. C. Granberry of St. Louis will open the proceedings of this convention with prayer."

Bishop Granberry came forward and addressed the Throne of Grace as follows: "Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who art lifted far over all this turmoil, and yet dost stoop to us in answer to our prayer. We adore Thee. We praise Thee. We give Thee thanks for Thy great goodness to the sons of men. Thou art our God, and we are the people of Thy providence and the work of Thy hand. We thank Thee for this great country which Thou hast given us; for the increase of our population and our wealth and for the diffusion of knowledge; for Thy word which giveth light for the church and for all Christian institutions. Forgive us our ingratitude, our forgetfulness of Thee; our disobedience according to multitude of Thy favors in Christ. Grant, O Lord, to save us from pestilence, famine and war, from sectional strife and anarchy and disorder, from the reign of vice and crime and impiety. May the foundations of our material and intellectual and moral development. May these blessings be transmitted from generation to generation and extend to all nations, that all the earth may see the glory of our God. These prayers we offer in the name of Thy son, Jesus Christ. Amen."

The preliminary organization was completed by the selection of the following gentlemen as temporary officers: Stephen M. White of California for chairman. Temporary secretary—Hon. Frederick O. Prince of Massachusetts. Assistant secretaries—Alfred Orendorff of Illinois, W. L. Scott of Virginia, T. E. Barrett of St. Louis, Leopold Strauss of Alabama, O. M. Hall of Minnesota, John Friplett of Georgia, L. E. Rowley of Michigan, Oliver Newell of Colorado, T. J. Lingle of Missouri and T. L. Merrill of Nebraska. Reading secretaries—Hon. Thomas Pettit, House of Representatives, chief reading clerk. Assistant reading clerks—Michael T. Barrett of New Jersey, T. G. Walker of Iowa, R. H. Henry of Mississippi, John W. Kern of Indiana, J. P. Carr of Missouri. Official stenographer—Edward B. Dickinson of New York. Sergeant-at-arms—Richard J. Bright of Indiana. Chief doorkeeper—Daniel Able, St. Louis.

Lieutenant Governor White, of California, upon taking the chair made a ringing address to the convention which was received amid the greatest enthusiasm. His remarks upon tariff reform which were in line with President Cleveland's message were the occasion of the wildest demonstrations of applause. At the conclusion of the temporary chairman's address. Governor Green of New Jersey secured the floor and said: "Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President, no state shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the states has been called and every state has cast its vote. After a slight discussion the resolution was adopted.

A Solid Silver Gavel. Mr. Patterson of Colorado arose and said: "In behalf of Colorado I crave the indulgence of this convention to present to it for use by its chairman a solid silver gavel. It was wrought from Colorado mines, and fashioned by Colorado artisans. It is the modest offering of the youngest member of the federal Union to that party that restored silver to the monetary plans from which it was degraded through the Republican Congressional conspiracy of 1873, and that has ever since remained its consistent champion. May the announcement



be made to the civilized world through its silvery tones of the second unanimous nomination of the people's choice for President—Grover Cleveland."

Senator Gorman of Maryland passed up the following resolution, which was read by the secretary: Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be now called, and that each delegation name one member to act as a member of a committee on credentials; one member on the committee on permanent organization, and one member on the committee on resolutions; and that all resolutions on relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to said committee without debate.



Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland.

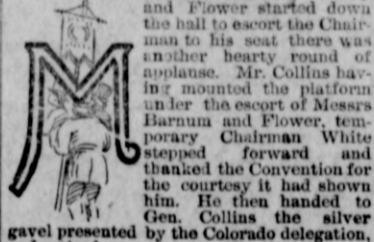
The secretary called the roll of States, and as each State was called, the chairman of the delegation responded with the names of members of committees as follows:

- The Committees.**  
**ALABAMA**—Committee on credentials, J. C. Webb; committee on permanent organization, J. F. Staling; committee on resolutions, Henry C. Tompkins. The secretary proceeded with the call of the roll of the states as follows:  
**Arkansas**—Committee on credentials, A. S. Morgan; committee on permanent organization, N. T. Duvall; committee on resolutions, W. L. Terry.  
**California**—Committee on credentials, Joseph Clark; committee on permanent organization, Robert Conner; committee on resolutions, Clay M. Taylor.  
**Colorado**—Committee on Credentials, W. S. Coakley; committee on permanent organization, E. A. Ballard; committee on resolutions, T. M. Patterson.  
**Connecticut**—Committee on credentials, Clinton B. Davis; committee on permanent organization, Henry A. Fishup; committee on resolutions, Alfred E. Burt.  
**Delaware**—Committee on credentials, William H. Stevens; committee on permanent organization, Charles J. Harrington; committee on resolutions, William S. Conroy.  
**Florida**—Credentials, John F. Dunn; permanent organization, W. F. Whitlach; resolutions, Andrew Johnson.  
**Georgia**—Credentials, H. D. T. Twigg; permanent organization, J. L. Sweet; resolutions, Flemming G. Dupignon.  
**Illinois**—Credentials, Jas. W. Patten; permanent organization, Thomas Thornton; resolutions, M. E. Worthington.  
**Indiana**—Credentials, D. S. Stamer; permanent organization, O. O. Staley; resolutions, David Turple.  
**Iowa**—Credentials, S. S. Carruthers; permanent organization, L. A. Ainsworth; resolutions, Frederick W. Lehmann.  
**Kansas**—Credentials, A. A. Harris; permanent organization, A. Mathewson; resolutions, J. G. Love.  
**Kentucky**—Credentials, Robert Bell; permanent organization, John B. Casselman; resolutions, Henry Watterson.  
**At the mention of Mr. Watterson's name** a storm of applause swept through the hall, which did not cease for some moments.  
**Louisiana**—Credentials, James H. Dady; permanent organization, Andrew Pried; resolutions, John Diamond.  
**Maine**—Credentials, Lawrence A. Stephens; permanent organization, P. P. Tucker; resolutions, A. P. Mulligan.  
**Maryland**—On Credentials, Wm. T. Bledsoe; on organization, John T. Bove; on resolutions, Arthur B. Gorman.  
**Massachusetts**—Committee on credentials, Q. A. Towne; committee on permanent organization, Patrick McQuire; committee on resolutions, Hon. John W. Cummings.  
**Michigan**—Committee on credentials, John G. Parkhurst; permanent organization, Charles R. Whitman; committee on resolutions, George L. Yeakle.  
**Minnesota**—Committee on credentials, W. W. Mayo; on resolutions, E. C. Slinger; permanent organization, T. T. Hudson.  
**Mississippi**—Committee on credentials, A. F. Fox; permanent organization, S. S. Calhoun; resolutions, W. H. Sims.  
**Missouri**—Committee on credentials, O. J. Chapman; permanent organization, David W. Carruth; resolutions, John O'Dao.  
**Nebraska**—Committee on credentials, D. W. Cook; permanent organization, Tobias Caskey; resolutions, James E. North.  
**Nevada**—Committee on credentials, Jas. Fair, Jr.; committee on permanent organization, George Ernst; committee on resolutions, Edward F. Argen.  
**New Hampshire**—Committee on credentials, William S. Ladd; committee on permanent organization, Daniel Connor; committee on resolutions, Joseph C. Moore.  
**New Jersey**—Committee on credentials, P. E. Baker; committee on permanent organization, G. D. W. Broom; committee on resolutions, Leon Abott.  
**New York**—Committee on credentials, John Larin; committee on permanent organization, Alfred C. Chapin; committee on resolutions, Edward Cooper.  
**North Carolina**—Committee on credentials, W. C. Dwyer; committee on permanent organization, D. O. Smith; committee on resolutions, Richard E. Huddle.  
**Ohio**—Committee on credentials, Paul J. Soss; committee on permanent organization, E. W. Matthews; committee on resolutions, G. E. Nelson.  
**Oregon**—Committee on credentials, Napoleon Davis; committee on permanent organization, John Lee; committee on resolutions, M. R. Hellman.  
**PENNSYLVANIA**—Committee on credentials, John H. Orvis; committee on permanent organization, Lewis C. Casper; committee on resolutions, W. H. Mutchler.  
**Rhode Island**—Committee on credentials, Charles H. Page; permanent organization, F. O. Riley on resolutions, Jesse Metcalf.  
**South Carolina**—Committee on credentials, Charles H. Page; permanent organization, O. M. Doyle; resolutions John T. Slocum, Jr.  
**Tennessee**—Committee on credentials, M. C. McQueen; permanent organization, John

R. Goodwin; committee on resolutions, Lillard Thompson.  
**Texas**—On credentials, John Bookhout; on permanent organization, Horace O. Chilton; on resolutions, Geo. Clark. (Applause.)  
**Vermont**—On credentials, Alex Cochran; permanent organization, J. D. Haurahan; on resolutions, John H. Senter.  
**Virginia**—Committee on credentials, R. C. Marshall; permanent organization, Wm. H. Aslett; resolutions, B. W. McKenney.  
**West Virginia**—Committee on credentials, C. W. Daley; on permanent organization, John Bassil; on resolutions, Wesley Mollahan.  
**Wisconsin**—Committee on credentials, S. N. Dickinson; committee on permanent organization, S. W. Lamoreaux; committee on resolutions, W. H. Seaman.  
**Arizona**—Committee on credentials, George B. Berry; committee permanent organization, George G. Berry; committee on resolutions, J. C. Herndon.  
**Dakota**—Committee on credentials, A. W. Bangs; committee on permanent organization, W. H. Bangs; committee on resolutions, P. J. Walsh.  
**District of Columbia**—Committee on credentials, William Dickson; committee on permanent organization, William Dickson; committee on resolutions, Lawrence Gardner.  
**Idaho**—Committee on credentials, John M. Sillott; committee on permanent organization, R. S. Harvey; committee on resolutions, R. S. Harvey.  
**Wyoming**—Committee on credentials, L. Kadis; committee on permanent organization, J. R. Dixon; committee on resolutions, J. R. Dixon.  
**Washington**—Committee on credentials, Stewart Rice; committee on permanent organization, J. J. Brown; committee on resolutions, J. J. Brown.  
**Utah**—Committee on credentials, Robert C. Chambers; committee on permanent organization, Robert C. Chambers; committee on resolutions, P. L. Williams.  
**Montana**—Committee on credentials, A. J. Davidson; committee on permanent organization, J. Davidson; committee on resolutions, Martin Maginals.  
**New Mexico**—Committee on credentials, Rafael Romero; committee on permanent organization, William H. Childers; committee on resolutions, William H. Childers.

**Mr. Collins' Speech.**  
**THE** Democratic hosts seemed in no great hurry to get into the Convention hall when the doors opened in the 6th. There was great interest manifested, but not such as is engendered by a long and bitter contest. Outsiders, not delegates, seemed the anxious ones, and the galleries were soon full. The day was warm and fans and handkerchiefs were constantly going.  
**Henry Watterson, A. P. Gorman and W. H. Barnum** were among the prominent arrivals. The Thurman delegations, as they entered the hall were known by red "bandana" handkerchiefs which hung from pockets or were wound around the hats. The Gray men carried gray handkerchiefs or wore gray hats. The black men while not numerous were earnest and their color was often seen. The content of the colors was at once amusing and suggestive.  
**The first mention of President Cleveland's name in the convention** was made in the resolution offered by Mr. Mallory of Florida. It was the signal for an outburst of applause which completely drowned the Secretary's voice. After waiting several seconds, prepared to resume the reading he left the resolution fall to his side. He waited for the better part of a minute before the applause subsided sufficiently to permit him to resume the reading of the resolution.  
**At 10:30 Chairman White** called the Convention to order. The proceedings of the committee on permanent organization was read, and endorsed as a whole.  
**At the first mention of Patrick A. Collins**, of Boston, as Permanent Chairman, an immense yell of approval arose throughout the convention. A full minute passed when Chairman White suggested that it was about time for Mr. Collins to take his seat.  
**ESSAYS** Barnum, O'Farrell and Foster started down the hall to escort the Chairman to his seat there was another hearty round of applause. Mr. Collins having mounted the platform under the escort of Messrs Barnum and Flower, temporary Chairman White stepped forward and thanked the courtesy had shown him. He then handed to Gen. Collins the silver gavel presented by the Colorado delegation, and retired.  
**Chairman Collins said:** We represent in this convention more than 30,000,000 of the American people. We bear their commission to act for them, and their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them.  
**At a time when the world was King-** ridden and pauperized by the privileged few, when men scarcely dared to breathe the word "liberty"—even if they understood its meaning—the people scattered along our Eastern coast, with a sublime heroism never equaled, broke from all traditions, rejected all known systems, and established to the amazement of the world, the political wonder of the ages, the American Republic, the child of the American Revolution. The hand that framed the immortal Declaration of Independence is the hand that guided the emancipated country of progress and glory. It is the hand that guides us still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. So the Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson—  
 1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.  
 2. A Peace, comradely, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.  
 3. The preservation of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.  
 4. The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety abroad.  
 5. A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are loathed of the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided.  
 6. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.  
 7. A well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments in war.  
 8. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority.  
 9. Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.  
 10. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.  
 11. Encouragement of agriculture and commerce as the basis of our national life.  
 12. The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.  
 13. Freedom of religion.  
 14. Freedom of the press.

**THE** Noble Roman, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, known among his admirers as the "Noblest Roman of them all," was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813; went to Ohio in 1819; admitted to the bar in 1835; represented Ohio in the 23rd congress; was judge of the supreme court of the state from 1851 to 1856; elected governor of the state in 1857, elected United States senator for years 1869-75; re-elected for the term ending in 1871. Since then Mr. Thurman has been honored by many positions in public and private life and stands to day among his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, as one of the ablest and most honorable of American citizens. His campaign will be unsmirched by a hint of public or private scandal.



Allen G. Thurman.

He announced a desire to give way to New York. The New York delegation presented Daniel Daugherty to make the speech nominating Cleveland. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. In conclusion he said, "Adhering to the Constitution, its very line and letter, ever remembering that Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, by the authority of the Democracy of New York, that by the Democracy of the entire Union I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York."  
**James A. McKean** of Kentucky, attended the nomination. Several other gentlemen, when their states were called, seconded the nomination. Finally Mr. McKinzie moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The question was put, carried, and Cleveland was nominated amid thundering cheers.  
**Mr. Voorhees**, of Indiana, then moved that the Convention take a recess until the next day at 10 a. m. After some discussion concerning the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which had not yet been received, the motion was carried and a recess ordered until the next day, the 7th at 10 a. m.

**The Convention's Last Day.**  
**The principal part of the third day** of the convention was spent in considering the platform. The one given below is the result of much labor by such leaders as the party has been wont to honor with its entire confidence and it was received by the convention with the greatest enthusiasm and adopted without any dissenting voices.

**THE PLATFORM.**  
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Patrick A. Collins.

The speech was frequently interrupted by loud applause.  
**Mr. Shevwater**, of Missouri, offered a resolution, to the effect that the levying of taxes to the support one industry at the expense of another, is foreign to the spirit of our government. It was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The chair then stated that the secretary would read a petition. It proved to be from the Woman's Convention, recently held in Washington, stating that two of their number had been delegated to address the Democratic Convention, and requesting ten minutes. It was received to hear them.  
**At this point, a resolution was read** and adopted expressing sincere sorrow on account of Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan's illness, and extending to him the sympathy of the Convention. It expressed a hope for his recovery.

**RESOLUTIONS** were then offered for recess, when Mr. Hensell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the roll of states and territories be called, and names of candidates for President and Vice-President be placed in nomination—no ballot to be taken until the morrow. The motion carried with applause. When Alabama, the first state was

called he announced a desire to give way to New York. The New York delegation presented Daniel Daugherty to make the speech nominating Cleveland. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. In conclusion he said, "Adhering to the Constitution, its very line and letter, ever remembering that Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, by the authority of the Democracy of New York, that by the Democracy of the entire Union I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York."  
**James A. McKean** of Kentucky, attended the nomination. Several other gentlemen, when their states were called, seconded the nomination. Finally Mr. McKinzie moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The question was put, carried, and Cleveland was nominated amid thundering cheers.  
**Mr. Voorhees**, of Indiana, then moved that the Convention take a recess until the next day at 10 a. m. After some discussion concerning the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which had not yet been received, the motion was carried and a recess ordered until the next day, the 7th at 10 a. m.

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**THE** Noble Roman, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, known among his admirers as the "Noblest Roman of them all," was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813; went to Ohio in 1819; admitted to the bar in 1835; represented Ohio in the 23rd congress; was judge of the supreme court of the state from 1851 to 1856; elected governor of the state in 1857, elected United States senator for years 1869-75; re-elected for the term ending in 1871. Since then Mr. Thurman has been honored by many positions in public and private life and stands to day among his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, as one of the ablest and most honorable of American citizens. His campaign will be unsmirched by a hint of public or private scandal.

**THE** money now lying idle in the federal treasury from superfluous taxation amounts to more than \$125,000,000; and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$30,000,000 annually.  
**Debouched by the immense temptation,** the remedy of the republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation of the people. On established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an unshaken and steady and continuous operation in the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party, and to promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every workman, and at the same time time securing his steady and remunerative employment.



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