

We please others in job printing, both in quality and price, and believe we can please you.
Give us a trial.
Hand us our subscription at once.

The Industrial West.

Come and See Our Premium Machine



One dollar a year in advance. Charity for the unfortunate, justice for the oppressed. Advertising rates on application.

Vol. 10.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY APRIL 8, 1898.

No. 4

Good Newspapers At a Very Low Price.

The West Weekly News (Clarendon or Dallas) is published Tuesday and Friday. Each issue consists of 8 pages. There are special departments for the farmer, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer

The Semi-Weekly News and **This Paper** both 1 year for the low clubbing price of \$1.50 cash. This gives you 3 papers a week, or 156 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand us our subscription at once.

Our New Clubbing Offer.

By renewing within the next thirty days we will send you both This Paper and the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, one year for \$1.50; two papers for the price of one. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is a big weekly and is the leading Texas exponent of diversified agricultural. Improved Stock and Stock Farming. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

Come See West Texas.

We are anxious to build up Western Texas and commencing at once and continuing until April 30th we will sell to all comers from Ft. Worth and stations East, including Alexandria, La., round trip tickets to Abilene, Pecos and stations intermediate, and to Eddy and Roswell, New Mexico at rate of one and one-third fares for the trip; tickets good 30 days from date of sale.

This will be the best time of the year to see Western Texas and you ought to take advantage of the opportunity. See nearest Ticket Agent for further information, or address E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, T. & P. R'y, Dallas, Texas.

THE GREAT WEST!

The Kansas City Star.

By Mail, Daily and Sunday, \$4.00 a Year. The Weekly, One Year - - - 25 Cents

4 IMPORTANT GATEWAYS 4



2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY

For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Ventilated Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

Only Line Running Through Coaches and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change....

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico AND California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Third Vice-Prest. and Gen'l Mgr. General Pass. and Trk. Agt. DALLAS, TEXAS.



THE THROUGH CAR LINE
TO ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & EASTERN CITIES
S. G. WARNER, Genl. Passenger Agent, Tyler, Tex.
A. A. GLEASON, Third Passenger Agt., Ft. Worth, Tex.

THOMAS. E. WATSON WITHDRAWS.

He Would Be Counted Out No Matter How the Votes Might Be Cast.

Has Faith In the Cause and Reasserts His Allegiance, but Other Duties, Pre-arranged, Forbid His Acceptance.

I need not say that the honor of your unanimous nomination for governor of Georgia is appreciated—deeply, gratefully. At your hands I would rather have the nomination than to have the office from a different source. I look upon your action in tendering me the honor as further proof of your confidence, esteem and loyalty. It would be a reproach to me if I did not so regard it, and humbly thank you for it.

A majority of the white people of Georgia are populists, and when men like you speaking in the name and behalf of the industrious masses of the common people honor any citizen with your approval, he would be lost to all patriotic feeling if he were not touched and gratified.

In all sincerity, then, I beg you to accept my thanks, and to believe that I have not come to a decision without serious thought and the desire to treat you with profound respect.

Before you assembled in convention, I had, in every way possible, expressed my purpose to accept no nominations for office. Not only did I say it myself, but I called in others, and got them to help me say it. I wrote letters on the subject till my fingers were tired, and my stamp account formidable. For fear that the word might not go all down the line, I told individual delegates to the convention—explaining to them why I could not possibly make the race. Finally, on the night before your convention met, as I was on my way to court below Macon, I stated to my friend Hon. Jno. T. Bofieulle, correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, what I had already stated to so many others; and this final word, warning your convention not to nominate me, appeared in the Constitution next morning, and was in the hands of your delegates before they acted.

No one can say, therefore, that I am responsible for what happened. I had done all that I could. If the delegates just wouldn't believe me, the delegates must furnish the explanation.

If I now saw any chance to do any great good to my state, or to my party by making the race for governor, there might be some reason in the sacrifice; but I do not see any such chance. My candidacy would not be stronger than that of half a dozen other populists who could be named. Indeed, my being in the race would create a passionate resistance which no other man would provoke. It would be impossible to elect me. No matter how the ballots went, the returns would go the same old road.

It is the unwritten law among the democrats of Georgia that I am not to hold office; and while this Act has not yet been read three separate times in each branch of the General Assembly, it has been enforced often enough to have the strength of a precedent, and all the dignity of a statute.

The time has been when political ambition was very strong within me; and I looked forward to that field for honors, fame, usefulness. It is no longer so.

That career is closed to me,

and I have turned to other work, which cannot now be left undone.

I will not say that it was easy for me to resign myself to political disappointment. It was not easy. One does not give up the hope of a lifetime without regret.

But no manly man will continually nurse a grievance, or bemoan a failure, or rail at fate because some one desire is not gratified. The world is too full of work that needs the workman, for any one to stand idle all the day long. Whatever pain I may have felt, has been cured by the best of all treatment—hard work. Barred out from the career of my choice, I have resigned myself to the inevitable, and have laid my hands to other tasks.

Your cause is not less dear to me than it has been heretofore. Every principle of your faith is mine also. Not for any office under the sun, would I repudiate your friendship or your creed.

As a people, you justly complain. You are wretchedly misgoverned—pillaged by unjust taxes, oppressive corporations, unequal laws of distribution, and a financial system which will forever keep down the great mass of the people.

For many years, I have felt this, and gave the best years of my life to the work of political education and reform.

Causes, which I need not now relate, brought us disappointment. Causes, which are well known to you, placed me, at length, in a position of complete isolation—where I was the target of democrats, republicans and populists.

A great opportunity of uniting south and west was lost. The same old attempt was made to carry both the east and the west, the north and the south. The same old result followed. In the vain attempt to carry New England, the populist-democratic combine lost just enough of the south and west to lose the whole case.

It was my unlucky lot to warn people who hated the warning, and whose anger deepened as the warning gradually secured verification.

With fatal timidity, the leader of the reform forces shrank from that resolute sectionalism which is today the only hope of the industrial south and west.

Until some leader appears who is brave enough to choose his horse and boldly ride it, we will win no honors in the lists. This everlasting cowardice of courting both the east and the west, this eternal effort to ride two horses running in different directions will ever result, as it did in 1896—in the disappointment of the people.

Mark you! It may not always result in the disappointment of the politicians. This is another question, altogether.

What I do say is, that it will always result in disappointment to the people.

It was in the belief that the time had come to unite south and west, that I reconsidered, in 1896 and yielded to the urgent entreaties of the St. Louis convention. I was led to believe that the success of the union of reform forces depended upon me; and I accepted the nomination under that belief. When it was too

late, the mistake was discovered, and the sacrifice brought me nothing but humiliation.

In declining your nomination now, I do not mean to say that I have lost interest in your cause or your candidates. I do not mean to say that your principles, and your leaders, shall not have what help I can give them.

My meaning simply is, that I cannot become a candidate, and cannot enter actively into campaign work. My duties, under contracts with others, make it impossible for me to do so.

Let no man believe that I despair of your principles, for I do not. You stand for the yearning, upward—tendency, of the middle and lower classes. You stand where the reformer has always stood; for improvement, for beneficial changes, for recognition of human brotherhood in its highest sense, for equality before the law, and for an industrial system which is not based upon the right of the strong to pillage the weak. You stand as sworn foes of monopoly—not monopoly in the narrow sense of the word—but monopoly of power, of place, of privilege, of wealth, of progress.

You stand knocking at the closed door of Privilege, and saying to those within, "Open wide the doors! Let all who are worthy, enter. Let all who deserve, enjoy. Form no conspiracy against the unborn. Shut out no generations that are to be. God made it all, for all. Put no barrier around the good things of life, around the high places of church or state. Make no laws which fosters inequality. Establish no caste. Legalize no robbery under the name of taxes. Give to no person, natural or artificial sovereign powers over his fellow men. Open, open wide the doors! Keep the avenues of honor free. Close no entrance to the poorest, the weakest, the humblest. Say to ambition everywhere, the field is clear, the contest fair, come, and win your share if you can!"

Such is populism. Such is its glorious Gospel. As such, I have loved it with boundless reverence. As its disciples, I have loved you, fought for you, toiled for you, never for one moment doubting that you were right, and that your creed was the same immortal creed which in all ages has challenged wrong, and defied oppression. Such a creed cannot be slain by its foes. Only its friends can slay it. Even they cannot slay it beyond resurrection. The traitor dies; the creed lives on. If populism has lost any life-blood, its own leaders held the knife.

If populism is to be cured of any such wound it must cure itself. It must purge itself of traitors within, before it can overcome the foes without. I do not despair of your cause; you only need to rid yourselves of those who have betrayed you. Once again, comrades, accept my thanks, and my regrets that I cannot serve you. While the public has claims upon us all, each must judge for himself how far the public demands are reasonable and just. All of us owe something to those dependent upon us; to those who have helped to bear our burdens, and our losses.

In my own fierce struggles, the cross has not been mine, only; and if I am asked by those nearest me to avoid the storm in future and to let the rancors of politics disturb our peace no more, such a request

is not unworthy of consideration, and becomes another reason for the decision I have taken. Yours truly,

THOS. E. WATSON.
Thomson, Ga., March 21, 1898.

Nuggets.

The more people know the less they talk about it.

Admit the right, though you are obliged to say "I was mistaken."

Be the kind of man that you would like to have your boys be.

The man who attends strictly to his own business has a good steady job.

The best reputation an individual or a newspaper can acquire is, a reputation for telling the truth.

He who provides for his life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool forever.

Fear of what people will say has a more religious effect on the world than the fear of what the Lord will think.

The more serious the difficulty that confronts you the more is the reason why you should show yourself a man.

A man who must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.

A man who has nothing to boast of but his noble ancestry is like a potato—the only good belonging to him is underground.—Selected.

Gold Bug Machine in 1900.

If there is anything in evidence, the gold bug machine is still bossing the democratic party. In the campaigns of 1897, where they were held, the record was something like this:

"In Massachusetts for free silver."

"In New York for nothing; but the nominee was a gold bug."

"In the city campaign of Greater New York, the Chicago platform was absolutely ignored, but so-called free silver machine democrats helped Tammany hall to win."

"In Maryland, for gold."

"In Pennsylvania, for free silver, though gold bugs were nominated everywhere."

"And so it will be this year."

"And in 1900 the gold bug machine will have full control of the democratic party. Watch the prediction."—The Caucasian.

An Honest Populist Confession.

In the last campaign some Populists voted for Bryan and Sewall; some voted for Bryan and Watson. I am sorry that I voted for Bryan; you are sorry that you voted for Sewall, so we are about on a party at the ratio of 16 to 1—16 fools to one of sense. It seems that populists in Democratic hands are much like clay in potter's hands, shaped to suit the occasion. But don't say anything about it. We are all ashamed of the fusion deals, where the Democrats get the offices and the Pops get it in the neck—just about as we deserved.—Ex.

From His Own State.

Be not deceived. The democracy of J. K. Jones is the democracy which offered us the half-billion bond bill; the democracy which declared that our greenback money is no longer needed; the democracy which enacted our present silver law; and disfranchised the poor in South Carolina.—Ozark (Ark.) Rustler.

The Kildarde, Ok., Journal says in Ponca, recently, they initiated a citizen at a lodge meeting and while he was blindfolded allowed him to smell the red hot iron with which he was to be branded. Then they slapped a piece of ice on his stomach and he yelled like a Comanche Indian, thinking he was branded, sure enough.

A man who intends to keep his promises can't afford to make many. The same can be said of his debts if he expects to pay them.

Bridge Jumper Dead.

Steve Brodie, bridge jumper and king of the Bowery, died last week on a train at Adrian, Mich., from congestion of the lungs. Brodie leaped from the Brooklyn bridge into the East river at the same time, twelve years ago.

But bridge jumping became too tame for Brodie. Three years after he had made the leap from the Brooklyn bridge he appalled his friends in the Bowery by announcing that he would go over Niagara Falls in a rubber suit. September 7, 1889 was the day set. At 4 o'clock in the morning, at a point 200 feet above the falls, Brodie stripped and had his body padded with cotton batting. He then put on a rubber suit, which was inflated to the size of fifty two inches around the waist, and seventy-five inches around the chest, the headgear being also inflated, while two steel bands protected his body.

At 5:30 Brodie, with his paddle entered the water. He caught the current, waved his paddle to Gerold and McCarthy and a few seconds later was shot over the center of the Horseshoe falls. Luckily he went over the outside of one of the falling volumes of water. He was quickly lost in the mist and foam. He was buried under view for nearly two minutes, when a black speck covered with a thick white coating, was seen bobbing and jumping to and fro in the chaldron of rushing, gurgling waters. In a short time Brodie was hurled by the current toward the Canadian shore, and was dragged out unconscious. In twenty minutes he revived and he was able to go to New York the next day.

How often young people are a dishonor instead of an honor to their parents. We never hear a boy or girl make a slight remark about their parents without our estimation of the speaker being lowered a notch or two. Don't get gay, boys. We notice there are a few of you here who think you are just a little better than "the old man." Of course he may not look quite as sleek as you do, and has not learned the art of parting his hair in the middle. But remember when you sit around and deface with your knife the bench upon which you are seated, and attract the attention of the passer-by to your new spring suit, that "the old man" paid the freight.

Jefferson's Political Maxims.

The legal equality of human beings.

The people the only source of power.

No hereditary offices, nor order, nor title.

No taxation beyond actual public needs.

No national banks nor bonds.

No costly splendor of administration.

No interference of freedom of thought or discussion.

The civil authority superior to the military.

No favored classes; no monopolies. Free and fair elections; universal suffrage.

No public money spent without warrant of law.

No mysteries in government hidden from the public eye.

Representatives bound by the instructions of their constituents.

The constitution of the United States a special grant of powers, limited and definite.

Freedom, sovereignty and independence of the respective states.

Absolute severance of church and state.

The Union a compact—not a consolidation nor a centralization.

Moderate salaries, economy and strict accountability.

Gold and silver currency, supplemented by treasury notes bottomed on taxes.

Henrietta is to have a new bank with W. B. Worsham at the head of it.

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Subscription price, \$1 per annum in advance.
Mailed at the Post Office at Clarendon, Tex., as Second class Matter.

Clarendon, Texas, April 8 1898.

MIDDLE and east Texas is going to be short on fruit this year but she certainly is long on office-seekers.

The Henrietta Review, one of the brightest, newsiest papers down the road has just turned in on its 5th year.

The Amarillo News at Amarillo has been revived by J. L. Caldwell, its former publisher. This makes four papers for that town.

The Daily Gazetteer is a new paper at Amarillo, making its first appearance Thursday. H. H. and Miss Mary Brooks, newspaper hunters, are at the helm. We congratulate them.

The latest advices are that McKinley will not submit his message on the Spanish question before Monday, if at all. To say the least it is somewhat doubtful about there being any war.

A PAPER down the road says the recent blizzard had no perceptible effect on the candidate crop. Perhaps not, but those who do not announce in the paper are likely to be nipped by a blighting frost next November.

As this is campaign year we will republish occasionally the last state and national populist platforms, that the people may be kept familiar with the justness of the propositions therein. The old parties hardly ever publish their after adoption and the average democrat or republican knows nothing of their platforms.

EXTRAVAGANCE in public expenditures means an increase in taxes. This applies to nation, state and county and should be kept in mind when electing congressmen, legislators and commissioners. All taxes must be paid by labor, and under our system of finances, products are low, official salaries are high. Let's even things up by voting for and electing men to office who know what a dollar is worth in labor.

The rest of this month we will keep the form of referendum ballot standing. Clip it out, fill in your vote and send as directed before May 1st or send to this office and they will be sent off May 1st. We are in favor of holding a conference this year, the sooner the better, but we do not favor nominating presidential candidates before Feb. 1900. However, we want every populist to vote his own sentiments.

American Exodus.

Over two thousand Americans will leave Havana by the steamers Bache, Blake, Mascotte and Olivette now there. Public order has not been disturbed, but alarm among the Cuban families and Americans increases.

The Spaniards are all excited, expecting the arrival of the Spanish flotilla. Lee has advised Americans to be calm. The British consul is ready to take charge of the consulate.

The Rev. George E. Morrison, the North Methodist preacher, wife murderer, embezzler and forger, was arrested on Tuesday in Kings county, California. He was placed the same day in jail to await the action of Carson county officials. There is no mistake in the man this time.—Amarillo Stock Champion.

If war does develop with Spain, Maine will have a front seat at the pie-counter, for she will have the control of the disbursements through the prominence of her national representatives. Mr. Reed is speaker of the house, Mr. Boutelle is chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and Mr. Hale is chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs. All from Maine.—Mercury.

At Childress Sunday the wind shook the shelves loose in King's grocery store and they toppled over on his show cases with disastrous results. There was a general mix of pickles, preserves, candies, flour, bacon, starch, oatmeal, onions, etc.

An Appeal to the Women of Texas to Assist in an Important Project.

Scarcely two years ago an organization known as the Texas Woman's Council declared for the necessity of an industrial training school for girls, and began agitating the question. As president of the council, I went before both the finance and educational committees during the session of the last legislature and realized how hopeless to ever ask for several hundred thousand dollars necessary to build and equip a separate institution, beside losing the good attained for both sexes by co-education. It is now determined to start anew the agitation, and along lines which will result in success for our demands.

The plan is to start a voluntary subscription as a nucleus fund, and let every subscription of money and name stand as a petition to our next legislature to supplement our contributions with a generous sum, and, with necessary buildings and apparatus, open the doors of the Agricultural and Mechanical college to girls. This is no innovation, but has been done in all the western and northwestern states with the most pronounced success.

An appeal is now made to every woman and girl in our state to aid in this work. Do not delay. To every woman who reads this let her consider herself appealed to personally. This is your work for your daughter. Solicit funds; the contributions need not be large, the small nickels, with their attendant names, would in the aggregate loom up as a mighty force before our lawmakers. Another thing, make this an issue in the coming campaign. Wherever a candidate announces for legislative honors get a clean cut declaration from him as to his position on this question. If he does not favor an appropriation for girls industrial training while more than a million has been spent for boys, see that the prospective candidate does not go to Austin at the expense of tax payers. It is gratifying to note that two candidates for governor have, in their opening addresses, declared for industrial teaching—one tentatively, the other in a manly, decisive manner, appreciating the necessity.

Reverencing the memory of the late president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, ex-Governor Ross, it has been proposed to endow the girls' department as a memorial, a fitting monument for a worthy life; and let it be known as the Ross annex. So appeal to the Confederate camps over the state to aid us in doing honor to one of their number as well as promote a worthy work. Appeal to church societies which gather funds for heathen lands, and ask a few dollars for neglected girls at home. Women of the state, this is your work, our work. Let us go forward without let or hindrance until our object is attained.

All money collected forward to Mrs. Ida V. Jarvis, treasurer, care Fort Worth National bank, Fort Worth, Texas.

ELLEN LAWSON DABBS, M. D., President.
MRS. M. O. DEANE, Secretary.

Another Straw.

The free silver democrats of Georgia have elected Hon. Fleming Dubignon an uncompromising gold standard man as their state chairman for the next two years. This is only another straw to show which way the animal is drifting.—Cleburne Herald.

Spring is here but still we noticed a load of cotton seed last Saturday. In fact we understand that the gin still runs about one day each week. Great is the Upper Red river valley.—Hall Co. Herald.

As a result of a municipal election riot at Brownsville two men were killed and one lynched. Sam Cobb, deputy sheriff and his brother attempted to quell a disturbance at the polls, when Carlos Guillen shot Sam Cobb dead. Guillen's brother shot Cobb's brother, who, before dying, shot Carlos Guillen. Carlos was jailed and the mob broke in and killed him. The other Guillen escaped.

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

Pithy Points Paragraphed.

Too many people are trying to make religious talks without religious characters.

It is not those who make the most noise who have the most piety.

If there is good in us, others will find it out without us telling them about it.

Some people talk of how humble they are; but if they have true humility there will be no necessity for them to publish it.

A light house does not have a drum beaten or a trumpet blown in order to proclaim the proximity of a lighthouse. It is its own witness.

The hypocrite still loves human applause.

A boastful person is still an abomination to God.

We should be more anxious to be right in the sight of God than to appear right in the eyes of men.

Claude Locals.

Claude Eagle.

Mr. Spillman is preparing for the cyclone season by making a storm house in his yard.

Fruit is reported as all killed or at least all the peaches and plums. Small fruits probably all right.

Our public school closed last week and some of the parties who had moved to town to be hardy to school have moved back to the country.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. McCaleb has been quite sick the last few days but is better now and we are glad to learn is well on the road to recovery.

Some of our farmers and stockmen are complaining of the black leg making its appearance in their herds. A number of them propose to vaccinate their calves at once.

Mrs. R. C. Baker living about eight miles south of town has been in very bad health for some time. On Sunday she was taken worse and Dr. Warner reports her in a critical condition.

A couple of men and a bear gave an exhibition in town Tuesday evening. A purse was made up for a wrestle between one of the men and the bear resulting, as usual, three out of four falls in favor of bruin.

Misses Lilly and Willie Jones and Miss Ada Graves came up from Clarendon Saturday night and spent Sunday among their old friends. Their visit was too short for some of our young gents, so two of them accompanied them back to Clarendon.

The weather the first of this week looked more like the beginning of winter than the beginning of spring, the thermometer going as low as 18 degrees below freezing. On Tuesday morning it began to snow and kept it up all the forenoon but soon melted off. We need a good snow or rain to put the ground in good shape for spring crops.

Negotiations for the sale of the Armstrong county school land have been pending for some time and on Tuesday of this week our county commissioners completed the sale. This was an important deal, placing as it does \$15,940.80 to the credit of our school fund. At 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on deferred payments, this will increase the revenue of the school fund about \$597.00 per year, thus lengthening the school terms.

On Tuesday the case of the state vs. J. W. Dicks was called in Justice Bowie's court. Dicks was charged with an affray, to which charge he plead not guilty and demanded a trial by jury and announced his intention to plead his own cause. The jury was secured and the case went to trial. Only three witnesses were examined. Mr. Dicks then reviewed the evidence before the jury and they retired and brought in a verdict of acquittal. While the case was laughable in some respects, it also had a pathetic side. The verdict was satisfactory so far as we know.

Two of our young men got into an argument last Sunday evening and when they got to the point where words were not strong enough they started in to emphasize their argument with blows. Friendly powers recognized them as belligerents and then decided to intervene and stop the war. Squire W. H. Bowie got wind of the matter and demanded an indemnity in the name of the state. The demand was complied with on the part of one of the parties but refused by the other.

100 Envelopes 40c,

With name and address printed and post paid at this office.

J. T. Wright,
Contractor and Builder,
Clarendon, Tex.

Carpenter, joiner and cabinet work. Satisfaction given in neat, accurate work.

Contracts Solicited.

Dr. CLIFFORD H. NELSON,
Dentist,
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

Office open from about the 15th to 30th of each month.

J. S. MORRIS, M. D.,
Division Surgeon F. W. & D. Ry.,
CLARENDON - TEXAS.

J. D. STOCKING,
Physician and Surgeon.

Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at his store, second door from Bank.

E. CORBETT,
PRACTICAL
BOOT AND SHOE
MAKER,
CLARENDON, Tex.

E. G. SENTER,
LAWYER,
203 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS.
General Attorney Texas Press Association.

Notice In Equity By Master-In-Chancery.

FRANCIS CLIFFORD and ROBERT GREGG, trustees, vs. THE CLARENDON LAND, INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

To the creditors of the Clarendon Land and Agency Company, Limited, and Others Whom it May Concern:

You will take notice, that, in the above entitled and numbered cause, at the last regular term of said court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, the Hon. H. H. Wallace, Judge of said court presiding, regularly made and caused to be duly entered of record, an interlocutory order and judgment wherein it was ordered and directed as follows:

1.—That the undersigned, S. H. Madden, be made and appointed master-in-chancery in said cause, to perform all of the duties required of him by the court, and to have such powers as the master-in-chancery has in a court of equity;

2.—That, in addition to such general powers, such master-in-chancery, was, by said order, given powers and instructions as follows: (1) To ascertain and report the total liabilities of said defendant Company, the aggregate amount of the debenture bonds issued by the said defendant and secured by the deed of trust sued upon, and to whom said bonds now belong, and the amount owned by each of such owners; and (2) To ascertain and report what, if any thing, such creditors, or owners of such debentures, or any of them, owe to said defendant, and what amount, if any thing, each of such creditors or debenture holders are entitled to as against said defendant;

3.—That all of the creditors of said defendant be and they are thereby required to present their respective claims against the defendant to the master-in-chancery for allowance on or before the first day of August, 1898, and that such claims not so presented should be forever barred;

In obedience to said order and this notice, all parties creditors of said defendant, The Clarendon Land, Investment & Agency Company, Limited, are required to present their respective claims to me, as such master-in-chancery, at my office in Amarillo, Potter county, Texas, on or before the first day of August, 1898, and claims not so presented will be forever barred; and, also, that all books, papers, records and other evidence of any and all known obligations in favor of or against such Company should be likewise presented and filed with such claims, that justice may be done.

Witness my official signature, signed this 4th day of April, 1898.

S. H. MADDEN,
Master-In-Chancery.

For Epworth League Conference, Galveston Tex., April 19-22. Tickets will be on sale April 18 and 19, final limit to return April 23 1898, at rate of \$10.15 for round trip.

D. BARNHART, agt.
Iowa Park is having a siege of mumps.

H. D. RAMSEY,

Dealer in
DRUGS,
Toilet Articles,
Stationery,
and
SCHOOL BOOKS.
WINDOW GLASS
AND PUTTY.

Have you tried The New BLACKSMITH SHOP

OF LOVE BROS?

They are prepared to do any kind of work on short notice and Guarantee Every Job strictly first-class.
Try their Shoeing.

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

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

NEXT SPRING

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

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

The Reasons
Why your ticket should read via "THE DENVER ROAD"

Are—Shortest Route, Quickest Time
Grand Scenery and a

Through Tourist Sleeping Car Line Between
Colorado and Portland, necessitating but one change of cars between Fort Worth and Portland, reaching the

Northwest Seaports
With Economy, Luxury and Comfort via

THE DENVER ROAD—(Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry.)
E. A. HIRSHFIELD, A. G. P. A. D. B. KEELER, G. P. A.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS
but have sold direct to the customer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profit. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, 25 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, \$50 to \$70. Surreys, \$40 to \$125. Carriages, \$60 to \$150. Traps, Wagon-cabs, Spring-Road and Milk Waggons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles. No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, run-ners, shafts, springs and harness, \$50. As good as new for \$28. ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. E. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Read The INDUSTRIAL WEST

and keep posted on Local and General news.

The INDUSTRIAL WEST Executes EVERY KIND OF PRINTED STATIONERY AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

We will send your subscription for any paper in connection with this paper and save you money.

Excursion Rates East and South-east.

To St. Louis, account Interstate Merchants Association Feb. 20th, 27th, March 6th, 13th, April 2nd and 10th, rate of one and one fifth fares, on the certificate plan. One way tickets will be sold at regular rates, and passenger given certificates, which, if presented within three days after adjournment of the meeting, properly signed by Mr. C. A. Singer, and stamped by D. Wishart, will entitle holder to return ticket at one-fifth fare.	
To Baltimore, Md. for the General Conference of the M. E. church, South, May 6th.	
To Norfolk, Va. for the American Baptist Educational Society, May 5th; Southern Baptist Convention, May 6th-12; and Woman's Bap. Missionary Union May 6th-16th.	
To Washington, D. C., for the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, July 7th-12th.	
To Nashville, Tenn., for the International United Society of Christian Endeavor, July 5th-12th.	
To Atlanta, Ga., for Ex-Confederate Veterans Reunion, July 21-24th.	
To Columbia, S. C. for the General Conference of the (colored) M. E. church, May 3rd.	

For further information please call on or address any Cotton Belt Ticket Agent, or A. A. GRISBOM, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas. S. G. WARNER, Genl. Pass. Agt., Tyler, Texas.

CLUB RATES
We will furnish the following papers and the INDUSTRIAL WEST at the annexed prices for the two:
News, (Galveston or Dallas,) \$1.50
Sun 'Week Mercury' 1.50
Texas Live Stock Journal, 1.50
Scientific American, 2.40
Physiological Journal, 1.50
Chicago Express, 1.50
Chicago Weekly Sentinel, 1.50
Democrat's Magazine, 2.40
Farm Record, 1.50
Texas Farm and Ranch, 1.50

For Sale.
Survey 69, Block C6 Donley county 4 miles east and one south from Clarendon. All fenced, permanent, living water in the pasture; 100 shade trees, good natural protection for stock.
Also survey 7, in Armstrong county, 12 miles south and 4 west from Claude. For terms, etc. See H. K. CLAUSEN, on former place or address him Clarendon, Tex.

Ere's
Your
Best Ad-
vertising
Medium.
THE PEOPLE
TAKE IT.

200 PEOPLE WERE DROWNED

The Raging Ohio Sweeps Away Shawneetown, Ill.

SOME HARROWING SCENES.

People Were Swept to Death in a Moment—Survivors' Stories.

St. Louis, April 4.—A special to the Republic from Girard, Ill., says:

A telephone message has been received here from Shawneetown, Ill., saying that at 4:30 last evening the levee above the city broke and the city is inundated. The water has backed up for five miles and rushed down upon the city like a tidal wave. After the message was received telephone and telegraph communication with Shawneetown was suddenly cut off, which tends to confirm the report. Nothing more has been learned.

It is rumored that over two hundred lives were lost, although it is thought this estimate is too high.

Evansville, Ind., April 4.—The levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke yesterday and the entire town is flooded from ten to twenty feet. The levee is in front of the town and the hills are in the rear.

It is reported that more than two hundred lives are lost. All wires are down and no particulars can be had.

Evansville has sent two steamboats with food and blankets to the scene.

SHAWNEETOWN IS SMALL.

Shawneetown, Ill., has a population of about 2000 inhabitants, and is situated on the west bank of the Ohio river. The streets were parallel with the river, the principal business street being two blocks distant from the water. The level of the river is about fifteen feet above the city, and the levee bank is about twenty feet thick. Situated on this bank, and level with the river, is the Riverside hotel, a large four-story building, built by Henry Docher. This hotel is generally occupied fully all the year around, being not only a transient hostelry, but families also reside there. It is feared that the hotel has been washed away.

When the river is at its normal stage it is 1000 feet wide at this point. A tremendous pressure is brought to bear on the levee during freshets. Several years ago, during the flood, the water flowed over the levee and the streets were under two feet of water. The levee was strengthened and built up afterward, and the town has since considered that there was no danger.

Stories of the Escaped.

Chicago, April 5.—A special to the Chronicle from Carmi, Ill., says:

The disaster at Shawneetown, Ill., came when the great majority of the people were in their homes eating supper.

The break in the levee occurred a mile above the town and within ten minutes was more than half wide.

A stream of water twelve to twenty feet deep, carrying half of the current of the flood-raised Ohio descended on the unsuspecting people.

It came down in a great rush like a tidal wave. There was no slow rising of the waters to give warning. The houses on the outskirts were lifted up and rolled over and over. Most of them were torn into splinters. Their inhabitants were drowned in them. Nearer the center of the town some brick structures stopped the onrush of the water for a few minutes, but about two-thirds of the dwellings were lifted from their foundations and floated into the current of the river.

After a few minutes the horror of the situation was added to by the catching fire of a large house that had started down stream with the others.

The people on the roofs were already in danger of being thrown off by collision with other floating houses, but the appearance of the floating brand added horror. As it struck one house after another in its zigzag course some caught fire and their unfortunate people were compelled to trust themselves to the mercy of the whirling water on pieces of wood to avoid a more terrible death by fire. The break in the levee flooded four miles of the valley land and cut off communication on two railroads, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville and Nashville.

The first rush of the current did not do all the damage. When the water had slackened somewhat many houses were still standing, but it was quickly seen that the frame ones would not last in the steady crush of the flood.

By means of rafts and swimming in the cold water seventy or eighty people were transferred from their garret windows and roofs to the flat tops of the Gallatin County bank, a brick and stone building, and the courthouse, which is of brick.

It was hoped that these would withstand the pressure and the undermin-

ing, but when the single courier who rode for help to Cypress Junction left Shawneetown only those two buildings showed above the broad sheet of the flood in the lower part of the town, and its full force was being thrown against them.

It was doubtful if they would not collapse and throw the refugees into the river. Besides the hundreds or more who were on the roofs of the two sound buildings it is known that nearly 1000 of the inhabitants managed in one way or other to make their way to the hills back of the town or to houses in the higher sections of the village itself. A few of these survived the sudden burst of the waters, but their first and sometimes their second floors were under water. Those who made their way to them went only in the clothes they were wearing when the flood came. None had secured treasure or clothes. The property loss is very heavy.

The scene in the streets at the upper end of the town, where men and women were struggling against the muddy water to higher ground, some carrying babies on their heads, where the water was up to their necks, others half swimming, half floating on odds and ends of lumber from homes that had gone floating down the river, many struggling in vain and sinking in the roaring waters, was one that will live in the memory of every beholder.

At one place a mother had reached a safe spot and turned to help her husband, who followed with their child. As she reached down from a window for his hand he was thrown from his footing and he and the child were swept away in the seething current. The woman saw him sinking the second time and then threw herself into the water.

Another family paddled half way to safety on a broad plank that had but half of them out of the water. A side current caught them and sent them out towards the middle of the stream, where in the trough of the water they were seen to capsize and sink. An old man named Griffin, living on high ground, stopped in the upper story of his trembling house to secure a hoard of money hidden under the bed. His son, a young man of 21, had to climb up the porch to rescue him, so quick was the rise of the water, and when the two attempted to swim to safety, the young supporting the other, a floating house that came rolling and tumbling on the current overwhelmed them.

A school teacher, whose name is supposed to be Josephson, was warned of the danger in time to get to the high ground, but in turning back to help her mother she was caught with the elder woman in an eddy and both were drowned. One woman made an effort to save her lover by throwing a clothesline to him from the roof of her house. His house was swept away at the moment and he was thrown into the water. He swam to the aid of the girl, but she was standing on the side of a gable roof and was pulled from her insecure footing. Both were drowned.

These are some of the incidents of the disaster as told by John Graham, who reached Cypress Junction, from which place he telephoned here for help. He said that he himself pulled twelve persons out of the water.

The Second Congress of Mothers will meet in Washington from May 2 to 7.

Work on the Omaha exposition is progressing nicely. Fifteen states are erecting buildings.

Fire at Rock Hill, S. C., caused a loss of \$250,000 and almost wiped out the business portion of the town.

The steam whaler Fridtjof has been secured for the Wellman polar expedition to Franz Josef Land instead of the Laura, previously engaged.

W. N. Norton, son of the late Judge A. B. Norton, committed suicide in a house of resort in Dallas by shooting himself through the head. Death was instantaneous.

Intervention in the Past.

Intervention in foreign affairs is not akin to the recognition of belligerency or even of independence. It is a direct invasion of another nation's sovereignty, with a threat of war behind it. Intervention lies, therefore, wholly outside the domain of international law.

Thus Russia intervened to stop the Turkish Bulgarian atrocities on the plea that those atrocities were too shocking to be endured by civilization and all Europe so far sanctioned the interference as to permit the march over the Balkans and the humiliation of the Turks.

Then there was another intervention. Europe interposed to forbid Russia to strengthen and aggrandize herself by seizing the already conquered Turkish capital.

The one intervention which offers the best precedent for our interference in Cuba is that of 1827, when Great Britain, France and Russia—no other European nations objecting—interfered to end the bloody struggle in Greece and by arbitrary fiat to establish the present Grecian monarchy.

There are thirty varieties of the canary bird. It is a native of the Canary Islands, from which it derives its name.

AN EXPLOSIVE DISCLOSURE.

Facts Tend to Show That Havana Harbor was Mined.

London, April 5.—Details have been obtained by the Associated Press of the manufacture of submarine mines in London for Spain, which was first brought to the attention of the United States embassy and cabled to the Associated Press on March 5. A man, whose card described him as being an electrical engineer, and whose name was forwarded at the time to Washington, said he sold to Spanish officers in London several years ago a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana harbor. He said they were made in a special way, had a specially-constructed cable, which he can identify if the smallest piece is produced, and he added that some of the mines were fixed so that they could be fired from a fort, while two of them had been so arranged that they would explode upon a vessel coming into contact with them. The man added, however, that he did not believe the bombs would be used in water as shallow as that of Havana harbor. Finally the man exhibited plans of one of these mines, which, he said, was the most likely to produce the effect described as causing the explosion of the Maine. It was numbered 2, and was constructed to contain 500 pounds of gun cotton. Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States naval attaché, has since investigated the matter and has made a report on the subject to the United States government. The facts learned strongly tend to show that Havana harbor was mined, and that unquestionably proves that Spain purchased mines for that purpose. The firm of Lattimer, Rhodes & Co., electricians, during 1887 and 1888, filled a large order for Spain for mines, which were used for fourteen and a half tons of gun cotton. The work was under the supervision of Gen. Fernandez. The latter was then the head of the Spanish torpedo school. By orders of this officer, the mines were divided into four consignments, for Havana, Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena. The mines were manufactured under the direction of J. H. Gibbons, after Gibbons' patents were described in Siemen's book of torpedoes and mines.

Gibbons, from whom a report of the information was obtained, and who furnished to Lieut. Commander Colwell a written statement of the above facts and outlined his theory of the explosion which wrecked the Maine, was then employed by the firm as superintendent of the torpedo department. He also says that a similar lot of torpedoes were manufactured for Spain in 1896.

The manufacturer of the Westminster Engineering company, which is the successor of the aforementioned firm, and with which Gibbons is connected, confirms the latter's statements as to the manufacture of mines for Spain.

Gibbons, who is a former sergeant of engineers and a government inspector of torpedoes, believes the Maine's first explosion was caused by what is technically called a ground mine, containing 500 pounds of gun cotton, several of which were manufactured for Spain. He has experimented with these mines large y at Howsmith, and says that once laid, they retain their properties for fifty years. In addition, Gibbons asserts that it is absolutely impossible for them to explode accidentally, as the electric currents for their explosion are formed only by the manipulation of a complicated keyboard, and are especially devised to prevent accidents. Three keys are necessary, which are always kept in the possession of different officers, and even if an officer obtained possession of them, it would be impossible to manipulate the keyboard without instructions.

Gibbons further says that the mines and their connection cables are numbered, and he asserts that he would be able to identify any portion of them.

Baptist Protests.

New York, April 5.—At a meeting of the New York Baptist ministers' conference a resolution was adopted which after citing the reported mediation of the pope in the Spanish situation continues:

"We desire to utter our emphatic protest against any present or future recognition of the pope by our government. We regard such recognition as indirect violation of the principles of separation between the church which has been thoughtfully adopted by us. It would be a precedent likely to be used in future to our discomfit if not to our disturbance in civil affairs."

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

The "life plant," found in some parts of the West Indies, has a power of vitality beyond that of any other member of the vegetable kingdom. It is absolutely indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling hot water or the application of a red hot iron.

JACKSONIAN DIPLOMACY.

The Way "Old Hickory" Settled With Spain.

Just eighty years ago this spring we had a war with Spain, or rather Andrew Jackson had a war with Spain, which he carried out in the name and with the troops of the United States, but on his own personal responsibility.

He had made one brilliant campaign against the Creeks of southern Georgia. He completely crushed the Creek nation and thought that they were "pacified" in the thorough Jacksonian manner.

But a few thousand Creek braves fled across the border into the Spanish province of West Florida and joined themselves to the bloodthirsty horde of Seminoles and fugitive slaves led by the great chief, Billy Bowlegs. This tri partnership of deviltry, aided and abetted by the Spaniards, made life in southern Georgia a series of alarms too frequently realized in butchery and rapine.

The Spanish official attitude was perfectly correct—deprecatory and regretful. But really, said the Spaniards, these savages are so strong and so wily that we can do nothing.

Then came Andrew Jackson. He had choice of two courses—to follow the recognized international code of protest by post to Washington, thence after long delay to the Spanish minister, thence after interminable delay to Spain by slow sailing vessel, and so on through drawn-out years of waiting, or to adopt a Jacksonian code of international law exactly suited to the circumstances. He reasoned thus:

1. Billy Bowlegs and his marauders must be punished at once.
2. This is as much to the interest of Spain as of the United States.
3. I, Andrew Jackson, must do my duty by both countries.
4. If the Spanish officers assist me, well and good; if not, then they are allies of the savages and enemies of the United States.

Jackson wrote to the government at Washington just what he proposed to do. Then, without waiting for reply, he marched over the border into the sacred territory of Spain at the head of an army that knew no other duty than obedience to Jackson.

He made straight for the nearest Spanish fort—St. Marks. He sent word to the governor that he (Jackson) had been much pained to learn that the wicked Indians had forcibly entered St. Marks and had frightened the weak garrison into giving them arms and ammunition. "To prevent the recurrence of so gross a violation of neutrality," wrote Jackson, "and to exclude our savage enemies from so strong a hold as St. Marks, I deem it expedient to garrison that fortress with American troops until the close of the present war."

The governor was dumbfounded. He hurried forward a long reply in Spanish, the substance of which was that he would write to his government and see whether it wished him to let Jackson pursue the proposed course. That is, he said to Jackson, "Wait six months or a year."

Jackson couldn't read Spanish. In his whole life he never dreamed of any one asking him to "wait." So he assumed that the letter must be a cordial assent to his very proper proposals. He got the letter in the early morning of April 7, 1818. Before noon the Spanish flag had been hauled down from St. Marks, the American flag was floating over it and the American troops were in possession. The governor made a dignified protest—in Spanish—and departed with his garrison.

Gen. Jackson proceeded to chastise the Indians, and had his usual success. But again he found the Spaniards interfering to save the Indians from Jacksonian "pacification." Here are his own vivid words of description of his further and final campaign against Spain:

"I received information that 550 Indians had collected in Pensacola, were fed by the governor, and that a party furnished by the governor, had issued forth and in one night had slain eighteen of our citizens, and that another party, with the knowledge of the governor, went out publicly, murdered a Mr. Stokes and his family and in open day returned to Pensacola and sold the booty, among which was the clothing of Mrs. Stokes."

Here was indeed a casus belli. Jackson did not hesitate between the accepted code and the Jacksonian code. He at once levied war against Spain. Says he:

"With a general detachment of regulars and 600 Tennesseans I marched for Pensacola.

"While on my march thither I was met by a protest from the governor of Pensacola ordering me out of the Florida, or he would oppose force to force and drive me out of the territory of Spain."

Jackson regarded this boast of power as proof positive of the treacherous lying of the governor in saying that the Indians were too strong for his weak garrison. So he marched on to Pensacola forthwith and took possession of it in the name of the United States.

The governor fled to Fort Carlos de

Barrancas. There he thought himself safe from this terrible Jackson. For he never imagined for a moment that even such a high handed person as Jackson would dare to try take by force the fort of a power that was or was pretending to be at peace with the United States.

But Jackson was hot upon his heels. "I demanded possession of the fort, to be held by American troops until a guarantee could be given for the safety of the frontier. This was refused."

"I approached the Barrancas with one nine-pound piece and five eight-inch howitzers. They opened their batteries upon me. It was returned spiritedly.

"The white flag went up that evening. I had my ladders ready to go over the walls. I believe the garrison discovered this and surrendered, fearing a night attack."

Spain was now powerless beneath the heel of Jackson. Her savage allies soon yielded to Jackson's sharpshooters. The real war with Spain was over.

But the diplomatic war, which usually precedes the real war, had to follow in this case, thanks to Jackson. And how it did rage in Florida, in Washington, in Madrid! Spain was furious, and many Americans said that Jackson had really gone too far.

But the upshot was that the United States government disavowed Jackson's acts, restored the forts and thanked Jackson publicly and profuse-

ly for ending the alliance of Spanish perfidy and Indian savagery.

As for the people, they made Jackson their idol, as they do every man who prefers doing to dalliance.

The quotations from Jackson used above are in a letter which Jackson sent to a friend at Washington for use in his defense. This brief account of Jackson's splendid war with Spain can not be ended more fittingly than with the closing paragraphs of Jackson's letter. "All I regret is that I did not storm the works, capture the governor, put him on trial for the murder of the Stokes family and hang him for the deed."

"I could adopt no other way (to put an end to the war) but by possessing myself of the strongholds that were a refuge to the enemy and afforded them the means of offense.

"Self-defense justified me in every act I did. I will stand justified before God and all Europe. And I regret that our government has extended the courtesy of withdrawing the troops from Pensacola before Spain gave a guarantee for the fulfillment of the treaty and the safety of the frontier."

—Gallatin (Tenn.) Examiner.

Recipe for Making Gold.

E. B. Brice, of Chicago, president and general manager of the National Metallurgical company, has made public his secret how to make gold. Mr. Brice has succeeded in making some people believe he can manufacture gold out of baser metal. His company has \$150,000 of paid-up stock, and owns a plant on Lowe avenue with retorts, blast furnaces and other necessary equipment for gold making. It also owns an antimony mine in Utah.

The company held a meeting last night and voted to appropriate \$20,000 more for improvements at the antimony mine, and Mr. Brice says that as the company has secured all the right in his process by patents applied for in all parts of the world, it will no longer conduct its operations secretly, but that the gold factory will be open to public inspection at all times. His reason for secrecy was that he was not fully protected.

This formula is now made public:

Take of chemically pure antimony, 5 parts; sulphur, 10 parts; iron, 1 part; caustic soda, 4 parts. Place these ingredients in a graphite crucible and expose to a white heat of 5000 degrees from eight to forty-eight hours. Powder the resulting mass and mix it well to incorporate the metal with the slag. Combine this with charcoal, 1 part; oxide of lead, 5 parts, and caustic soda, 4 parts. Fuse the whole until a metallic bottom is obtained. Scorchify and cupel this metallic mass and the resulting head will be gold and silver.

Mr. Brice says that Robert W. Hunt, head of the leading firm of metallurgical chemists in Chicago, made a test of this formula for Secretary Gage; and reported that he got both gold and silver. Mr. Hunt realized only a few dollars to the ton, but Brice says the ore he manufactures will assay \$1500 to the ton in pure gold and silver.—New York Sun.

An Oriental Incident.

"What, O dog, have you to say for yourself?" asked the just and humane sheik.

"I was loaded, O shadow of the Prophet!" faltered the culprit.

"And what am I to do with you, O scum of the desert?"

"Discharge me, O substance of Immanent Good."

Thereupon the sheik gave the fellow a hundred blows of the bastinado, being rather more humane than just.

For the statute of limitation had run against that joke in Egypt centuries before; and it irritated the sheik to be running against it now.—Detroit Journal.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

NEW JOURNALISM.

The Scene to Have Daily Rehearsal in the Near Future.

At the present pace of journalism we may soon expect to have the following scene enacted every day in the boudoir of the managing editor:

Managing Editor—Is that fair murderess once more free?

Prison Reporter—Yep; got her out with a jimmy. Good story, two columns long and a scoop.

Managing Editor—Are arrangements made to mob the brute who assaulted that little girl?

Mob Reporter—Yep; got two hundred men engaged. We'll get the fellow at 11:30 to-night. The sheriff will make a false resistance, but the man comes out.

Managing Editor—That's good stuff. Give it three columns and set the artist at work. Who's got the assignment of getting expressions of opinion from governors on the tarring and feathering of the Spanish minister?

Space-writer—I'll have that as soon as the Spanish minister is tarred and feathered.

Managing Editor—Great Scott! ain't that fellow been tarred and feathered yet? That was on the assignment book for the first thing this morning.

Tar Reporter—Yes, but the Spanish minister raised his price and wouldn't let us put on the tar until we paid it. I couldn't see his raise.

Managing Editor—Well, pay his price and dob him extra for his meanness. That must be done so the governors can be interviewed for day after tomorrow. How's the report of the cabinet meeting coming on?

Cabinet Reporter—Couldn't get a word from any of the cabinet officers?

Managing Editor (scornfully)—Say, you're a new man, ain't you?

Cabinet Reporter—Yes, sir.

Managing Editor—I thought so. What's seeing the cabinet officers got to do with it? Give us a column on what they ought to say. Now, you fellows, hustle. Boll all the telegraph news to a fine point, and and remember, no local stories over three inches long, or unless it's a murder that we ferret out. It's twenty pages tomorrow, and all of them must be filled. Git.—Utica Globe.

Elastic Advertising Rates.

When the advertising agent of one the greatest shows on earth—for in the circus business "greatest" is not a superlative term at all—visited a small town in Kansas last summer he called upon the editor of the local paper and inquired the cost of a double column display advertisement in the next issue.

"Two hundred and eighty dollars!" was the reply with a second's hesitation.

"Great Scott! Are you crazy?" cried the agent. "What would you charge us for a full page?"

"Two hundred and eighty—just the same!"

"But how do you figure it?" expostulated the circus man. "Haven't you any settled rates for space advertising?"

"See here, mister," earnestly remarked the editor. "I don't pay any attention to space in this deal, but I do know just what an advertisement in this paper will cost you. You may have a column or a page or the whole blamed paper, just as you like. There's a mortgage for \$280 on this shop, and your circus has got to help me out with it. If it doesn't I'm a goner, that's all. You may move right in here and run the whole shooting-match for a couple of weeks to suit yourself, but we've got to ante up \$280 before next Saturday night. Now, then, are you a friendly Indian or are you a hostile?"

All the dates and extra posters used last season by that show throughout the west were printed in a little one-horse newspaper office in Kansas. The paper is still issued regularly, and its editor shows every evidence that he is at peace with all the world and is progressing.—Chicago Times-Herald.

How He Shot.

A Texas military company was out on the range practicing at rifle shooting. The lieutenant in command suddenly became exasperated at the poor shooting, and seizing a gun from one of the privates, cried sharply:

"I'll show you fellows how to shoot."

Taking a long aim, and a strong aim, and an aim altogether, he fired and missed. Coolly turning to the private who owned the gun, he said:

"That's the way you shoot."

He again loaded the weapon and missed. Turning to the second man in the ranks, he remarked:

"That's the way you shoot."

In this way he missed about a dozen times, illustrating to each soldier his personal incapacity, and finally he accidentally hit the target.

"And that," he ejaculated, handing the gun back to the private, "is the way I shoot."—Los Angeles Express.

MORPHINE Optum, Oxy-Codeine, Heroin, etc. Cures, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, Croup, etc. Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobacco, the tobacco cure. L. E. WILSON, CHICAGO, ILL. DUBLIN, IRELAND.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

The Bonham oil mill has received 5000 sheep to feed.

Two more cases of small pox have developed at Columbus.

Both of the oil mills at Greenville have closed for the season.

W. F. Benson was sentenced to hang at Richmond, May 6.

Wm. O'Leary took charge of the Dallas postoffice on the 1st inst.

There were fourteen deaths in Sherman during the month of March.

The postoffice at Bee House, Coryell county, was robbed of \$12 in cash.

A Spanish steamer chartered to load with cotton has arrived at Galveston.

Many a man is living an honest life who wouldn't if the jail were farther off.

Eight cars of stock cattle from Shreveport were received at Weatherford.

The Woman's club at Marshall has perfected its organization and elected officers.

The Christian Endeavors are preparing for their annual convention at Dallas.

D. L. Emmett died at Burnet, Tex. He had been a resident of Texas for forty-two years.

Fifty-one men were enlisted at the naval rendezvous at Galveston, which has been closed.

On account of the threatened war the Lone Star line has temporarily discontinued sailing.

Jim Vernon, whom was blown up in the steam laundry explosion at Cleburne, will recover.

Prof. S. M. Marrs of Terrell has gone to Austin to be chief clerk in the educational department.

In a wolf chase near Blooming Grove Amos Carroll, aged 15, was accidentally shot in the shoulder.

Abilene Fair directors have decided to lay off a half-mile race track and to make it the equal of any in the state.

The next state meeting of the Holiness Church Association of Texas will be held in McKinney from April 1 to 10.

A 15-months old infant at Waco was drowned by falling into a bucket of water setting under a hydrant in the yard.

The insurance department receipts up to the present time this year are estimated at \$109,000 as against \$77,000 for last year.

A call has been issued for a florial convention composed of delegates from Hunt and Kaufman counties to meet at Greenville, July 30.

The street car strike at Houston has been settled, by the strikers accepting the terms of the company. They got their places back as far as possible to make room for them. The scale of wages is to be scheduled at 13 cents per hour for the first six months, 15 cents per hour for one year thereafter, 16 cents per hour thereafter up to three years; from three to five years 16 1/2 cents per hour, and after five years actual service 17 cents per hour, with shorter schedules where practicable.

United Confederate Veterans.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans Texas Division, Galveston, Texas, March 23, 1898.—General Order No. 2:

1. The following staff appointment is hereby announced to take effect from March 15, 1888: B. L. Aycock of San Antonio to be judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, and he will be respected and obeyed as such.

2. Brevet major generals of the northwest, northeast, central and southeast sub divisions, and the brigadier generals of the southwest sub-division will at once forward to these headquarters as soon as practicable the names, numbers and address of the camps within their jurisdiction with the number of members composing each camp. And they will also cause rosters of said camps to be made out and sent to these headquarters.

3. The major general commanding regrets to announce that only one camp has remitted to these headquarters the per capita tax as required by section 2, article 7, of the state constitution; and he calls attention to section 1 of that article which provides that no camp shall be entitled to representation until it shall have paid the per capita tax. The importance of having camps comply with the above named constitutional provisions is again called to the attention of the commanding officers of subdivisions, who are instructed to enforce the same.

4. The brevet major generals and the brigadier generals mentioned in the second paragraph hereof will at once forward to these headquarters a list of the counties comprising their various subdivision and brigade districts. Bo order of

W. T. MERREWEATHER,
Major General Commanding.

M. F. MOTT,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

A Missionary Baptist church has been organized at Calvert, I. T.

BRANN, THE APOSTLE, DEAD.

Capt. Tom Davis Mortally Wounded in a Street Combat.

Waco, April 2.—In the midst of busy preparations for city election meetings while bands were playing and scattering handbills from their decorated vans calling the people together, W. C. Brann, editor of the Iconoclast, and Capt. M. T. Davis met and fought a revolver duel to death.

The combatants met just at 6 o'clock last afternoon on South Fourth street, just in front of the Cotton Belt ticket office, and after exchanging a few words, both drew and began emptying their revolvers into each other's bodies.

When the battle was over, Brann was found perforated in the left lung, the left leg and the right foot. Davis was shot through the right lung and through both of his arms. The surgeons say both men are likely to die.

The difficulty between the two men grew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last year. Capt. Davis' daughters are pupils of Baylor University and the references made in the Iconoclast to Baylor, which were generally construed to mean reflections on the moral character of pupils and faculty, brought forth from Capt. Davis denunciation of Brann delivered in language most forcible and direct.

In the city campaign now in progress, Capt. Davis is the chairman of one of the managing committees and was active all day in the duties that position entailed. Election day is close at hand and excitement was high.

The Apostle Brann was an advocate of the candidate Capt. Davis was seeking to defeat and that state of affairs contributed in no small extent to the meeting. Politics, however, was not the chief cause by any means.

About a month ago, before the city campaign opened, a friend of Brann's referred to him in complimentary terms in the presence of Capt. Davis, and nearly provoked a row then and there. Remarks on that occasion made by Capt. Davis as to the Iconoclast and its editor were repeated, it is said, in Brann's hearing and Brann's rejoinder carried to Capt. Davis.

This episode stirred up the men against each other and increased the bitterness between them which began when the Brann-Baylor trouble arose and grew intense, when the Gerald-Harris tragedy occurred last November. It was often predicted that when the Apostle Brann and Capt. Davis met, there would be bloodshed. Capt. Davis being a fearless man and ready on all occasions to express himself. The publications of Brann against Baylor university wounded him deeply and he took every occasion to make his feelings known.

Yesterday Brann and his business manager, W. H. Ward, were on the opposite side of the street from the Cotton Belt office, and were seen crossing the street together going in the direction of French's bookstore, Capt. Davis' office being between the bookstore and the Cotton Belt office.

When Brann and Ward reached the front of the bookstore Capt. Davis was in front of his office. The words that passed between were terms of reproach and they lost no time in getting out their weapons.

About ten seconds were occupied in the shooting, at the end of which Brann and Davis lay bleeding and Will H. Ward, Brann's business manager, was shot through the right hand, the bones being shattered.

A wild bullet hit Motorman Kennedy on the knee. Kennedy was passing on his street car. Another wild bullet hit Eugene Kepler in the foot. The wild bullet wounds are not serious. Eugene Kepler and his partner, Prince, are touring the world on a wager and had just reached Waco.

Capt. Davis was taken to the Pacific hotel, where his family was summoned to his bedside. The scene was a most affecting one. His little daughter flew to him when she heard of the shooting and her grief was very painful to witness.

In his statement made in the presence of county officials, Capt. Davis describes his passing about, going to the transfer stable and returning with a halt at Tom Waite's and describes the conduct of Brann and Ward when he passed them. They followed him, Capt. Davis says, from a point opposite his office, crossing over to where he stood. Brann applied epithets and drew. Capt. Davis' pistol, he says, hung in the scabbard. He returned the fire and was shot, his statements set forth, after he was down. "The reason Brann shot me," says Captain Davis' dying statement, "was that I am loyal to my town and always expressed myself."

The shooting in which Apostle W. C. Brann and Capt. Tom E. Davis shot each other, is the second tragedy at Waco to be attributed to Brann's publications in the Iconoclast concerning Baylor University. The first was the famous three-cornered duel of November 19 last year, in which Col. G. B. Gerald, a defender of Brann, fought and slew J. W. Harris and W. A. Harris. In the Gerald-Harris duel W. S. Jasper, a colored man, was shot in the leg by a wild bullet.

CAPITAL ITEMS

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company of Texas paid the comptroller \$1554.29 tax on \$155,428.95 of passenger earnings for the quarter ended March 31. This is the first payment for this last quarter.

The testimony of the eye witnesses conflicts. The tragedy arose and passed like a flash when no one was prepared. Capt. Davis thought he had two men to fight and he went to work with a will. Brann's reputation as a fighter was at a discount here, but in his last battle he exhibited the required mettle. Shelter was at hand, but he scorned it. He stood like a soldier and gave shot for shot.

Half an hour past midnight Capt. Davis was resting under the influence of anaesthetics with the chances against him.

At 1:55 W. C. Brann, the apostle, died. The funeral will take place Sunday. His wife and children were beside him.

It is not known that Ward, the business manager, fired a shot, but he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Lockwood and will be held for investigation.

THE FRANCHISE TAX CASE.

If the United States supreme court should uphold the supreme court of Texas and the United States circuit court in their holding the recent franchise tax act constitutional it will bring about \$55,000 in franchise tax receipts, while under the old law about \$6000 would be taken in. From the secretary of state it is learned that there is about 600 foreign corporations doing business in Texas subject to this tax who would be taxed under the following provisions:

Article 5243i. Each and every foreign corporation heretofore authorized to do business in this state under the laws of this state shall on or before the 1st day of May of each year, and each and every such corporation which shall hereafter be so authorized to do business in this state shall, at the time so authorized, and on or before the 1st day of May of each year thereafter, pay to the secretary of state the following franchise tax: Every such corporation having an authorized capital stock of \$25,000 or less, an annual franchise tax of \$25; every such corporation having an authorized capital stock of more than \$25,000 and not exceeding \$100,000, an annual franchise tax of \$100; every such corporation having an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, an annual franchise tax of \$100, and in addition thereto annual franchise tax of \$1 for every \$10,000 of authorized stock over and above \$100,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000; and if such authorized capital stock exceeds \$1,000,000 then such corporation shall pay a still further additional tax of \$1 for every \$100,000 over and above \$1,000,000. Any corporation, either domestic or foreign, which shall fail to pay the tax provided for in this article at the time specified herein, shall because of such failure, forfeit its right to do business in this state, which forfeiture shall be consummated, without judicial ascertainment, by the secretary of state entering upon the margin of the ledger kept in his office relating to such corporations the word "Forfeited," giving the date of such forfeiture, and any corporation whose right to do business may be thus forfeited shall be denied the right to sue or defend in any of the courts of this state, and in any suit against such corporation on a cause of action arising before such forfeiture, no affirmative relief may be granted to such defendant corporation, unless its right to do business is revived as provided in article 5243j of this act.

Article 5243j. The secretary of state shall on or before the 1st day of March of each year notify all private, domestic and foreign corporations subject to a franchise tax by any law of this state, by mailing to the postoffice named as the principal place of business of such corporation in its articles of incorporation, or to any other place of business of such corporation, addressed in its corporate name, a written or printed notice that such tax will be due at a date named therein, a record of the date of which mailing must be kept by said officer, and which mailing of such notice and the said record thereof shall constitute legal and sufficient notice for all the purposes of this act; and in thirty days after the 1st day of May of each year, said officer shall publish for ten consecutive days in some daily newspaper published in this state, a list of the corporations whose right to do business in this state has been forfeited for non-compliance with this act; provided that any corporation which shall within six months after such publication pay the tax and five dollars (\$5) additional thereto, for each month or fractional part of a month which shall elapse after such forfeiture, shall be relieved from the forfeiture of its right to do business by reason of such failure and when such tax and said penalty are fully paid to the secretary of state it shall be the duty of said officer to revive and reinstate said right to do business by erasing or canceling the word "Forfeited" from his ledger, and substituting therefor the word "Revived," giving the date of such revival; provided, further, that this chapter shall not be construed to repeal any law prescribing fees to be collected by the secretary of state.

The franchise tax receipts from both foreign and domestic corporations thus far amount to \$12,220, although this is not due until May 1.

The tax on passenger earnings of railroads, on gross insurance premiums and other state taxes, together with the amounts taxed, are reported from time to time in the newspapers, but a comparatively new and modern industry that pays state taxes and is never mentioned in that connection, most people not knowing what tax is really paid by such corporations, although their business adjuncts surround them on every side, and that what is referred to is that great convenience, the telephone. In the business centers people hear the familiar hello! hello! all times of day and have no estimate of the number in use in the state. That they are on the increase, denoting more activity in business, is apparent. Only a few days ago the papers contained reports of two charters of telephone companies being filed and several were filed some few days preceding the last.

The law in taxing telephone companies requires them to make a sworn statement to the comptroller as to the number of telephones in use. From the comptroller's books the total number of telephone corporations and instruments in use in Texas are shown as follows: Carter Kern Telephone company, Buffalo, 3 telephones; Albany Telephone company, 18; Abilene Telephone company, 127; Bryan Telephone exchange, 179; Brownwood Telephone exchange, 135; Bosque Telephone company, 27; Bosque County Telephone company, 5; Bonham Telephone company, 85; Beaumont Telephone company, 80; Buffalo and Centerville Telephone company, 3; Calvert Telephone company, 42; Corsicana Mutual Telephone company, 153; Cuero Telephone company, 82; Daly and Grapevine Telephone company, Tarrant county, 2; Denton Telephone company, 61; Eureka Telephone company, Gonzales, 10; Gatesville Telephone company, 60; Gonzales Telephone company, 72; Hico Telephone company, 42; Huntsville Telephone company, 72; Jewett, Centerville and Leona Telephone company, 7; Leon, Dean's Store and Midway Telephone company, 2; Navasota Telephone and Construction company, 75; Navasota Telephone company, 100; Palestine Telephone company, 134; Round Mountain Telephone company, 7; Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, 8664. Total in use in Texas, 10,248.

The special tax on telephones is 25 cents per annum for each telephone in use, thus the tax derived from telephones during last year amounted to \$2562.

Zola's Sentence Quashed.

Paris, April 3.—The court of cessation has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3000 francs fine imposed upon M. Zola on Feb. 23, a result of the collapse of the charges made by him in the *Aurore* against the conduct of the Esterhazy court martial; but the court has not ordered a trial before another assize.

The decision is based on the fact that the police martial should have lodged the complaint against M. Zola, instead of the minister of war, as it was the court martial that was assailed by the famous author and editor.

To keep brass, steel and nickel free from rust when not in use rub them over with a paste made of lime and water. To rub them over again with kerosene will be found equally efficacious.

In the Crimean war 63.5 per cent of the amputations proved fatal. Antiseptic surgery has reduced the fatality so that in our civil war only 48.1 per cent proved fatal, and in the year 1890 the mortality had been reduced to 5.9 per cent.

Ward Charged with Murder.

Waco, April 3.—Will H. Ward, business manager of the Iconoclast, is in jail charged by affidavit with murder. He was beside Mr. Brann during the combat, and Capt. Davis, in his dying statement, accuses Ward of shooting him as he lay on the sidewalk.

In his declaration Capt. Davis stated that both Ward and Brann shot him after he fell. Deputy Constable Cliff Torrence went before Justice W. H. Davis and made affidavit charging Mr. Ward with murder. He had been arrested before affidavit, by the constable, was made. The next night he was arrested charged with assault to commit murder. Under the new affidavit he will be held in jail for a preliminary hearing.

A great many witnesses will testify at the hearing of Mr. Ward and there will be conflicting testimony. All the witnesses will testify that Ward and Brann approached the point of Capt. Davis' office together and stood together in the fatal duel.

A post mortem yesterday afternoon disclosed four wounds on the person of Capt. Tom Davis. His face is powder burned, showing that some of the shots were fired at very close range.

A Centenarian Dead.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 2.—After living three months over a century, Benjamin Taylor, who spent the declining years of his life on a modest farm near Azle, twelve miles northwest from here in this county, died.

The centenarian was born in Newberry, S. C., on the 1st day of January, 1798. He died early yesterday morning after spending the last forty seven years of his life in Texas. He was the father of eight children—a son, aged past 60, whose name is W. A. Taylor—came to Fort Worth to secure a casket for the father. He said that his parent had been a wonderfully well preserved man for one so old as he. He gave as the reason for his father's longevity of life that he always took plenty of exercise, was regular in his habits and ever looked at the bright side of life. He declared that despondency had no place in his bosom, and that as long as he was in good health, which he enjoyed the greater portion of his existence the shadow was never substituted for the sunshine. His wife died at a ripe age some years ago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The movement to incorporate is general among the Territory towns.

General Morales and five of his staff are reported to have been killed in Guatemala.

Gov. Harris says the Chickasaw capitol building at Tishomingo will be completed by fall.

The New York legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the use of the National Guard.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Paris, April 3.—The court of cessation has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3000 francs fine imposed upon M. Zola on Feb. 23, a result of the collapse of the charges made by him in the *Aurore* against the conduct of the Esterhazy court martial; but the court has not ordered a trial before another assize.

The decision is based on the fact that the police martial should have lodged the complaint against M. Zola, instead of the minister of war, as it was the court martial that was assailed by the famous author and editor.

To keep brass, steel and nickel free from rust when not in use rub them over with a paste made of lime and water. To rub them over again with kerosene will be found equally efficacious.

In the Crimean war 63.5 per cent of the amputations proved fatal. Antiseptic surgery has reduced the fatality so that in our civil war only 48.1 per cent proved fatal, and in the year 1890 the mortality had been reduced to 5.9 per cent.

Ward Charged with Murder.

Waco, April 3.—Will H. Ward, business manager of the Iconoclast, is in jail charged by affidavit with murder. He was beside Mr. Brann during the combat, and Capt. Davis, in his dying statement, accuses Ward of shooting him as he lay on the sidewalk.

In his declaration Capt. Davis stated that both Ward and Brann shot him after he fell. Deputy Constable Cliff Torrence went before Justice W. H. Davis and made affidavit charging Mr. Ward with murder. He had been arrested before affidavit, by the constable, was made. The next night he was arrested charged with assault to commit murder. Under the new affidavit he will be held in jail for a preliminary hearing.

A great many witnesses will testify at the hearing of Mr. Ward and there will be conflicting testimony. All the witnesses will testify that Ward and Brann approached the point of Capt. Davis' office together and stood together in the fatal duel.

A post mortem yesterday afternoon disclosed four wounds on the person of Capt. Tom Davis. His face is powder burned, showing that some of the shots were fired at very close range.

A Centenarian Dead.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 2.—After living three months over a century, Benjamin Taylor, who spent the declining years of his life on a modest farm near Azle, twelve miles northwest from here in this county, died.

The centenarian was born in Newberry, S. C., on the 1st day of January, 1798. He died early yesterday morning after spending the last forty seven years of his life in Texas. He was the father of eight children—a son, aged past 60, whose name is W. A. Taylor—came to Fort Worth to secure a casket for the father. He said that his parent had been a wonderfully well preserved man for one so old as he. He gave as the reason for his father's longevity of life that he always took plenty of exercise, was regular in his habits and ever looked at the bright side of life. He declared that despondency had no place in his bosom, and that as long as he was in good health, which he enjoyed the greater portion of his existence the shadow was never substituted for the sunshine. His wife died at a ripe age some years ago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The movement to incorporate is general among the Territory towns.

General Morales and five of his staff are reported to have been killed in Guatemala.

Gov. Harris says the Chickasaw capitol building at Tishomingo will be completed by fall.

The New York legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the use of the National Guard.

St. JAMES HOTEL,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
This Hotel has been Refitted throughout and now has in connection its First-Class

Restaurant and Lunch Counter.

Meals at All Hours. Open Day and Night.

278 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX.
NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT.

J. W. COUCH, Mgr.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS FIGS

CURES Chills, Malaria and Biliousness.

DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE. WARRANTED.

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

Is just as good for Adults as for Children.

Paris Medicine Co., Galatia, Ill., Nov. 16, 1893.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.

Yours Truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Paris, April 3.—The court of cessation has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3000 francs fine imposed upon M. Zola on Feb. 23, a result of the collapse of the charges made by him in the *Aurore* against the conduct of the Esterhazy court martial; but the court has not ordered a trial before another assize.

The decision is based on the fact that the police martial should have lodged the complaint against M. Zola, instead of the minister of war, as it was the court martial that was assailed by the famous author and editor.

To keep brass, steel and nickel free from rust when not in use rub them over with a paste made of lime and water. To rub them over again with kerosene will be found equally efficacious.

In the Crimean war 63.5 per cent of the amputations proved fatal. Antiseptic surgery has reduced the fatality so that in our civil war only 48.1 per cent proved fatal, and in the year 1890 the mortality had been reduced to 5.9 per cent.

Ward Charged with Murder.

Waco, April 3.—Will H. Ward, business manager of the Iconoclast, is in jail charged by affidavit with murder. He was beside Mr. Brann during the combat, and Capt. Davis, in his dying statement, accuses Ward of shooting him as he lay on the sidewalk.

In his declaration Capt. Davis stated that both Ward and Brann shot him after he fell. Deputy Constable Cliff Torrence went before Justice W. H. Davis and made affidavit charging Mr. Ward with murder. He had been arrested before affidavit, by the constable, was made. The next night he was arrested charged with assault to commit murder. Under the new affidavit he will be held in jail for a preliminary hearing.

A great many witnesses will testify at the hearing of Mr. Ward and there will be conflicting testimony. All the witnesses will testify that Ward and Brann approached the point of Capt. Davis' office together and stood together in the fatal duel.

A post mortem yesterday afternoon disclosed four wounds on the person of Capt. Tom Davis. His face is powder burned, showing that some of the shots were fired at very close range.

A Centenarian Dead.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 2.—After living three months over a century, Benjamin Taylor, who spent the declining years of his life on a modest farm near Azle, twelve miles northwest from here in this county, died.

The centenarian was born in Newberry, S. C., on the 1st day of January, 1798. He died early yesterday morning after spending the last forty seven years of his life in Texas. He was the father of eight children—a son, aged past 60, whose name is W. A. Taylor—came to Fort Worth to secure a casket for the father. He said that his parent had been a wonderfully well preserved man for one so old as he. He gave as the reason for his father's longevity of life that he always took plenty of exercise, was regular in his habits and ever looked at the bright side of life. He declared that despondency had no place in his bosom, and that as long as he was in good health, which he enjoyed the greater portion of his existence the shadow was never substituted for the sunshine. His wife died at a ripe age some years ago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The movement to incorporate is general among the Territory towns.

General Morales and five of his staff are reported to have been killed in Guatemala.

Gov. Harris says the Chickasaw capitol building at Tishomingo will be completed by fall.

The New York legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the use of the National Guard.

St. JAMES HOTEL,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
This Hotel has been Refitted throughout and now has in connection its First-Class

Restaurant and Lunch Counter.

Meals at All Hours. Open Day and Night.

UNCERTAINTY YET PREVAILS.

The President Wants More Time to Win the World's Admiration.

THE FLYING SQUADRON READY

And a New Cruiser Added to the Navy--The Madrid View.

Washington, April 3.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington by leading public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this week and that the question of war or peace will be determined within the next seven days. Senators and representatives met and conferred all day about the gravity of the situation and at the White House the president consulted with several members of his cabinet and other confidential advisers regarding the message which he is preparing to send to congress.

At the state, war and navy building active work was going on and altogether it has been a day of suppressed feeling. No absolute day has been yet announced when the message is to be sent to congress and all that seems to be absolutely certain to-night is that it will not go in to-morrow; Tuesday possibly, but more probably Wednesday or perhaps Thursday. In addition to the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document upon which the president expects to rest America's case with the world there are other reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. War material which we have ordered abroad is not yet shipped and the factories in this country, which are at work day and night making powder and projectiles, are anxious for delay. Some of the factories in Connecticut with contracts have telegraphed Representative Hitt, urging all the delay possible. They say every day now is precious.

Flying Squadron Ready.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 4.—Commodore W. S. Schley has notified the authorities at Washington that with the arrival of the Texas he will be ready to move at an hour's notice. The most formidable squadron of fast fighters ever gotten together is complete with the exception of the Texas. The cruiser Minneapolis began at noon yesterday to change her coal and painting will be finished today. Her bunkers are filled with coal, and like the other vessels of the fleet, she is fully armed. Commodore Schley expects the Texas within the next forty-eight hours.

Commodore Schley understands that the Texas is thoroughly completed in improvement, is painted the prevailing lead color, and is all ready for sea as she arrives here.

Varying as are the opinions as to this assemblage of fighting boats, it is generally admitted by naval and army men here that it is imposing.

In addition to the active naval preparations here Fortress Monroe is being improved rapidly. The dynamo for the big electric searchlight was adopted yesterday and the light is now in operation. The emplacement for the rapid fire and disappearing guns will be in a modern condition. Commodore Schley will take the Brooklyn out to sea today to try her turret guns.

Purchased Another Cruiser.

London, April 4.—The cruiser which Lieut. Commander Colwell, United States naval attaché here, purchased from the Thames Iron works, and over which he has hoisted the stars and stripes, was built by the Thames Iron works for Peru. It was finished during the war between Peru and Chile, and the British government would not permit it to leave on account of the neutrality law.

The cruiser has been entirely refitted during the past year and modernized at an expense of £25,000 (\$125,000). The negotiations for purchase were kept a secret, as Lieut. Com. Colwell wanted to secure the cruiser at a good bargain, which was accomplished. The price asked was \$400,000, but it is understood that she has been secured for about half that amount after the owner had been given to understand that there was only a forlorn hope of selling her. The price paid is considerably below the cost of building. The cruiser will coal and provision and sail immediately.

Are Unmoved at Madrid.

Madrid, April 4.—The majority of the newspapers here regard war as inevitable. They think Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has communicated a final note to the government. The Liberal says:

"It is clear that no concession will satisfy the United States except the independence of Cuba and we had

better immediately end the uncertainty."

The whole article of the Liberal on the subject is bellicose in tone.

The Pais asserts that "great uneasiness prevails at Washington concerning the attitude of the southern states in case of war with Spain, and also because the Spaniards are organizing in Mexico to invade the states viley wrested from the Mexican republic."

In continuance the Pais asserts that "it will not be all cheer and skylarks for the United States."

Much excitement was caused during the day by the receipt of a dispatch saying it is expected that the passports of the minister at Washington would be handed him on Tuesday.

There was little excitement in Madrid yesterday, owing principally to the fact that there was no bull fight. Extra precautions were taken to prevent disorder at the republican mass meeting Saturday afternoon. The number of guards at the United States legation was increased.

THOSE RECONCENTRADOS.

Blanco Issues Orders Permitting Their Return to Wasted Homes.

Havana, April 1.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has issued an important decree, dated March 30, in which he directs the end of the reconcentration in the four western provinces, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

The preamble sets forth that the pacification of said provinces have been considerably advanced by the combined action of arms and the natural effect of the establishment of autonomy in giving security to the country, making possible the advancement of the sugar, tobacco and food crops, it also being near the time when the minor plantings give the means of living to the laboring classes and peasants, also believing that the time has come to resume the normal conditions in the towns and villages, to do away with the causes of suffering among the people, to remove so far as possible all the effects of reconcentration and further to give complete liberty to all the country people to retire to such places as they desire, to do such labor as they may select, this order is issued.

The preamble further says that for the reconcentrados who, being without resources or instruments with which to labor, remain in the towns or centers previously set apart for their use, the colonial government will with great urgency propose to the governor general a plan of relief. In this the mayors are expected to do their part, establishing soup kitchens, etc., and doing all in their power to terminate the existing misery.

Then follows five articles, carrying out what is set forth in the preamble: Art. 1. After the publication of this order, the reconcentrados and their families will be allowed to return home in the four provinces given above.

Art. 2. Orders all relief committees, civil and military authorities to facilitate the workings of the decree, and also to aid the reconcentrados in selecting new homes.

Art. 3 directs the colonial government through its secretaries and minor officers to prepare to execute all necessary orders to secure for the country people work on public improvements and also to give food, by economical kitchens to all the suffering, attention being called to those on the small country estates.

Art. 4. All the expenses over and above the funds now in the hands of the committees are to be provided for under the head of an extraordinary war credit.

Art. 5. All former orders of reconcentration are abrogated.

Maxim Aerial Torpedo.

Lewiston, Me., April 4.—A dispatch to the Journal from Wayne, Me., says: Hudson Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid fire gun, has just invented a gun that in its awful destructive force goes far beyond Hiram's. It is called the Maxim Aerial torpedo and is designed for coast defense and naval work. As its name implies the torpedo is fired into the air instead of being shot along the surface of the water. In fact it is used the same as cannon or mortar. The gun has a bore of twenty-six inches. I will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles and if the torpedo strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms.

Mr. Maxim has also invented a smokeless powder to use with the torpedo.

The two houses of Iowa passed a resolution giving the governor \$500,000 to expend in case of war in enlisting, equipping and sending to the front Iowa's quota of troops for Cuba.

A Handsome Rocking Chair Free.

We will give a handsome and valuable rocking chair free to any lady who will get up a club of twelve subscribers to the Southern Home Magazine. Price is only \$1 per year and a splendid cloth bound book free to each subscriber. Magazine is 100 pages illustrated. Send 20 cents for one sample book and copies to canvass with. Mention this paper. Address HOME MAGAZINE, Dallas, Texas. Box 257.

IN CONGRESS.

Bailey's Resolution.

Washington, March 30.—Mr. Bailey offered a resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, as follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against the force of arms and the horrors of famine have shown worthy to be free; and

"2. The United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent state."

The reading was listened to amid silence profoundly impressive, and at its conclusion cheer after cheer was given from the galleries and the floor. The republican side was ominous silent.

Mr. Boutelle immediately made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, and upon that Mr. Bailey demanded to be heard.

He demanded that the subject with the resolution dealt with was too serious and the occasion too important to be hastily disposed of. He insisted that he had a right to present the resolution under the rules and rulings and the responsibility must rest with the majority if it was ruled out of order and the ruling sustained. He called attention to the fact that in the fifty-third congress when Mr. Crisp was speaker, Mr. Boutelle, who now made the point of order that this resolution was not privileged, presented a resolution of a similar character relating to Hawaii, which the speaker held was privileged, but must go to a committee. Against that latter ruling an appeal was taken and the whole republican side had voted against the tabling of the appeal. When he said that at the head of the list of distinguished republicans who voted on that occasion was the honorable speaker of the house, the democrats went into rapturous applause.

Wild screams and much discussion followed.

The speaker ruled that it was not a privileged question, and was sustained by a party vote of 180 to 139, tabling Mr. Bailey's resolution.

TWO VIEWS.

Two Notable Speeches on the Cuban Question.

Washington, March 31.—Crowded galleries again circulated the halls of the house of representatives. The belief that there would be more stirring speeches attracted thousands to the capitol.

Mr. Johnson (Rep. of Ind.) made a speech, which, while it met much disapproval from the galleries, was listened to intently:

"I have realized from the start," said he, "that the danger to the country was the hot-headedness of those men who never stop to reflect into what they would precipitate the country. My voice has been and still is for peace, whether it be proper or not. I do not stop to care. I am opposed to war, war with its devastation, war which involves a vast expenditure of money, which involves burdens of taxation to be paid by the people, which involves the issuing of paper money, which involves a period of wild speculation; war, which, while it affords opportunities for exalted patriotism and heroic devotion to the flag, at the same time opens up an opportunity for the coromorant who always preys upon the vitals of the government and seeks to take advantage of its necessity. I am opposed to that condition of affairs which would take away the flower of the American people, which would bring to our unwilling ears the voice of the orphan. I would have war only as a last resort. I would not sacrifice precious American blood except our quarrel should be a just one, and the first gun would bring every American citizen to the support of his country's flag; it would carry with it the moral support of the civilized world. And he who believes that the moral support of the world is to be ignored in a conflict between two great nations advertises himself to humanity as a man who knows nothing of those influences which in a time of national conflict tend toward peace and toward ultimate victory. I believe that if this house had been as patient as it has heretofore been and if the senate had been as far-seeing as heretofore, and if they had given to the president time to press all diplomatic and moral suasion that will not interfere unduly with Spain, thirty days from this time would not have elapsed until Cuba would be an independent state. I say again, if the president has sent an ultimatum to Spain it means war. You excite the Spanish pride; you leave Sagasta in a condition that he is not able to complete negotiations, you will shed American blood; you will expend millions of treasures in achieving Cuban independence. At what cost? Stop and reflect a minute."

Mr. Johnson said this government had better allow the Cubans to pay \$200,000,000 to acquire their independence than that one drop of American blood should be unnecessarily shed. (Applause on the republican side and hisses in the gallery.)

"It does not make any difference to me whether I am hissed or not. I be-

lieve we are standing on the verge of a volcano and I hope to God that the ultimatum of the president will not strike so suddenly that it will reach such a resentment as to provoke a war. But if it comes, every beat of my heart, every effort of which I am capable will be thrown into the scale in behalf of a speedy conclusion of that war. I hope to God that the representatives of the American people on this floor, the senators who represent the sovereign states at the other end of the capitol, will pause and see where we are standing. Let us uphold the president. He has brought the parties nearly together; he is trying to avert war. I am told by those who consult him that he is restless anxious and concerned; that he has declared he feels it as a solemn duty to owe to the country to avert war. Let no man mistake the temperament of the American people. They are not all for war. Many men of good sense are in favor of war, but there is a great conservative element in the country that is opposed to war except as a last resort. It is not the temporary applause of multitudes that they seek; it is a calm, cool, dispassionate judgment that will be approved when the danger has passed, when the war cloud has drifted away. I appeal from the misguided sentiment of these persons. I appeal from the jeers of the chamber with which my remarks have been greeted; I appeal from the hisses of the gallery, which are not expected to do the fighting; I appeal to the cool, calm judgment which will pass upon my utterances when the time for calm and respectful consideration comes. That time will assuredly come and garlands will be placed upon the brows of those who have been willing to defer and have resisted the efforts to thrust war upon them."

Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, replied to Mr. Johnson.

"I know," he said, "the standing of the gentleman from Indiana in the councils of his own party and before the country well enough to know that what he has spoken has been spoken with deliberation and that it is entitled to be considered almost authoritative. When he says that the president is trying to compose the misunderstanding between this nation and the Spanish government upon a basis which will compel the island of Cuba to buy its liberty from the butchers of Spain we are justified in supposing that it is for that purpose the house has been denied the opportunity to vote upon a resolution which declares that the Cuban patriots have fairly won their independence. I believed yesterday, I know today, that the policy of that side of the house was to delay a decision of this question in the hope that the rich and powerful interests of this and other nations will compel the struggling patriots of Cuba to buy the freedom that they have fairly won with their courage and by their words. [Applause.] I owe the republican party no kindly offices. But I will venture to warn it that if its leaders agree and the republican party sanctions the agreement to compel any people under God's sun to buy that liberty which God has given to them, that party will never survive long enough to escape the odium which will be fastened upon it by the outraged sentiment of the American people. [Applause on the democratic side.]

"Mr. chairman, liberty is not a purchasable commodity. [Renewed applause.] There was a time in this republic when no man in high station would have suggested that one nation could sell it or that one should be compelled to buy it. [Applause.]

"It was a birthright of man; and it is their duty to assert it, though it be necessary to its assertion. [Prolonged applause on the democratic side.] I am myself, Mr. Chairman, as averse to war as any gentleman on this side. Twice during the present session we have walked up to the altar and made a willing sacrifice of our political advancement. We know and you know that a war will be to the advancement of the party in power; and you, knowing it, will still know it no better than we do. Yet with the knowledge that we are pursuing a policy to the advantage of our political opponents and to the injury of ourselves, you must admit we did all you asked us to do.

"In all the history of this republic no party has ever acted more patriotically or more unselfishly than the democratic party has acted during this crisis. [Applause on the democratic side.] There was a time when this threatened war could have been averted. Six months ago if you had done as we urged you to do, if you had recognized the right of those struggling patriots to fight for independence, war would have been averted and Cuba would today be an established fact in the history of the world. [Applause on the democratic side.]

A member: "And the battleship Maine, with all the accompanying lives of American seamen, would not have been sacrificed."

Mr. Bailey, continuing: "And that unfortunate disaster which has horrified humanity and humiliated our American citizenship would never have occurred. [Applause.] The great battleship, the Maine, the ship which bore the name of a sovereign state of this union, would still have been upon the high seas flying the flag

of this republic, and the more than 250 brave seamen, many of whom now sleep many fathoms deep beneath Cuban waters, would have been wearing the uniform of the nation which they honored with their courage and sought to defend with their lives. [Applause.] Your refusal to act and the events have simply intensified the situation. The longer you postpone doing right, the longer you postpone action, the more certain it is that war, and war alone, will extricate you. In this, to allow Spain to complete her reconquest of Cuba, you have made it absolutely necessary that you shall intervene in the cause of freedom. There may be time still to avert a war. Within the last forty-eight hours a representative of the Cuban republic has said to me that they do not desire us to engage in war with Spain; that all they ask is that we recognize their independence, to give them the credit and standing to which they are entitled among the nations of the world, and with their own strong arms and with their own brave hearts they will achieve independence. (Applause on the democratic side.) That is their spirit. Why do we not meet them in it? War? You invite it with all its horrors. I know the horrors as well as the gentleman from Indiana (Johnson). I witnessed its desolations. We do not want war. We have twice offered you opportunity to avoid it. But we might as well be frank. If it takes war to free the island of Cuba, my voice and the voice of those with whom I have the honor to act is, 'Cuba free, without a war if possible; Cuba free, with a war if necessary.' [Applause on the democratic side.]

Uncle Sam's Demands.

The demands made by the administration were in substance as follows:

1. That the reconcentrados be at once permitted to return to their homes, and that this government be permitted to give them succor.
2. That hostilities cease immediately and that the Spanish troops be withdrawn from the island.
3. That negotiations be begun looking to the independence of Cuba.

The Gist of Spain's Answer.

New York, April 1.—A special from Washington to the World, timed at 2 a. m., gives the following outline of Spain's reply to the note presented by Minister Woodford:

"Spain neither accepts nor declines President McKinley's proposals. She makes the counter argument that Spain should herself be allowed to propose the terms as to what should be done regarding her own territory; that the United States should not do so."

DEATH OR LIBERTY.

Spanish Rule Robs Life of Joy and Hope.

Lincoln, Neb., April 3.—Hon. W. J. Bryan has made the following statement in answer to the question whether in his judgment the time had arrived for the United States to intervene in behalf of Cuba and bring the war to an end.

"Yes, the time for intervention has arrived. Humanity demands that we shall act. Cuba lies almost within sight of our shores and the sufferings of her people cannot be ignored unless we as a nation have become so engrossed in money making as to be indifferent to distress.

"Intervention may be accompanied by danger and expense, but existence cannot be separated from responsibility and responsibility sometimes leads a nation as well as an individual into danger. A neighbor must sometimes incur danger for a neighbor and a friend for a friend.

"War is a terrible thing and cannot be defended except as a means to an end, and yet it is sometimes the only means by which a necessary end can be secured. The state punishes its own citizens by imprisonment or even death when counsel and persuasion fail. War is the final arbiter between nations when reason and diplomacy are of no avail.

"Spain might not resist intervention; it is to be hoped she would recognize the right of the United States to act and immediately withdraw from Cuba, but whether she resents intervention or not the United States must perform a plain duty.

"Spain has only herself to blame for the condition of affairs in Cuba. If she denies to her former subjects the right of war and calls the Cuban army a mob, let her remember the words of Victor Hugo, 'The mob is the human race in misery.' No nation can afford to make its people miserable. If the Cubans prefer death to Spanish rule it must be because Spanish rule has robbed life of joy and hope. If a nation sows the wind it must reap the whirlwind."

The Austrian Government has authorized the importation of 60,000,000 kilograms of foreign wheat.

Ricotti Garibaldi, who is present in Rome, denies that he is enrolling volunteers for service in the Cuban cause.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles was to have been hanged at Atlanta last Friday. The governor stayed the sentence and will likely commute it to life imprisonment.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Tumbling Buildings and Crashing Crockery Cause a Panic.

San Francisco, April 1.—At about midnight this city and state were shaken by one of the most severe earthquakes ever experienced in California. San Francisco buildings were swayed violently for fully ten seconds, though reports from other places state that the vibrations continued for from forty seconds to a minute. A tenement house on Clementina street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, collapsed, but no one was injured. Nearly every window of the Strathmore apartment house on Larkin street, opposite the new city hall, was broken, the plastering fell from the walls and pictures and ornaments were thrown to the floors. The building on Larkin street, near McAllister, formerly occupied by the supreme court, was slightly damaged. Its chimneys fell to the pavement, but fortunately did not hit any of the panic-stricken people in the street.

Glassware in several stores and saloons was broken.

At the office of the Associated Press, telegraphic communication was interrupted for twenty minutes. The earthquake caused the same condition of affairs at the Western Union and Postal telegraph offices.

The shock was felt throughout the state. At Santa Rosa several chimneys were thrown down and many windows broken.

Prof. Davidson, the eminent scientist, declares that the earthquake has seldom or never been exceeded in violence here, and considers it remarkable that loss of life or great damage to property was not occasioned. The waters in the bay rose in a tidal wave two feet high, but almost immediately subsided.

A conservative estimate of the damage done by the earthquake shock at Mars Island navy yard is placed at \$500,000. All departments have ceased work except that of equipment and the yards and docks.

The Charleston is in dry dock and it appears has sustained no serious damage.

Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs, says the loss sustained will result in a month's set back to the work in hand.

GREET THE EASTER SUN.

Quaint Moravian Custom Still Observed on Staten Island.

No more quaintly impressive custom has descended to Greater New York from the earlier days than the Easter sunrise services held by the Moravians in their old burying ground over on Staten Island, says the New York Herald. Since the year 1763 there has never been an Easter morn on which these devout worshippers have failed to greet the dawn with praise and thanksgiving. With the farm lands and picturesquely wooded hills and fertile meadows of Staten Island absorbed under the new charter, there came into the municipality the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp. There, on the hillside, since the old hip-roofed frame building, which still stands, was dedicated as church and parsonage under British rule, the followers of John Huss have held a service at daybreak on every Easter Day, under the morning sky, among the ever multiplying graves to emphasize their faith in the resurrection of the body and their sense of exultation in the triumph of life over death.

The present church or white painted wood, with its lofty square columns, and a cupola containing the bell which calls the worshippers to service, stands in the burying ground on one of the loveliest spots in the new city of New York. Beginning the service by artificial light within the consecrated walls, the congregation moves out into the grayness of the air at the moment of dawn.

The keynote of the whole service, as in most Moravian worship, is happiness, the surroundings harmonize with joyous tone of the minister and congregation as they sing:

"Thence he arose, ascending high,
And showed our feet the way;
Up to the Lord our flesh shall fly
At the great rising day.
"Then let the last loud trumpet sound
And bid our kindred rise;
Awake, ye nations under ground,
Ye saints, ascend the skies."
Believing, in their gentle, undogmatic way, that most Christians do not sufficiently recognize the resurrection of the body, the Moravians instituted this Easter Day confession of their faith, commemorating that first Sunday when Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James, sought their dead Lord, and, finding him living, mistook him for the gardener. And here, on Staten Island, on this hillside, with its lovely backing of trees, commanding the lower bay, this joyous communion with departed friends has been held at the dawn of successive Easters since Moravian missionaries first established themselves in the place.

Pumpers are content with piping tones of peace.

STORIES ABOUT WOUNDED MEN.

Things That Interested and Puzzled Officers or Surgeons.

"Wounded men," said the colonel, "were often misunderstood. General Fuller, of Toledo, told me that he never expected forgiveness for one harsh judgment of his. In the midst of a battle he was trying to stop the flight of panic-stricken men. One man came stumbling along, not heeding a word that was said to him. Indignant and impatient, Fuller, as he came near him, leaned from his horse and touched the man with his sword, saying sharply, 'Go back, sir!' The man looked up with a look that said as plain as words: 'I am looking for a place to die.' He opened his blouse and showed a great, gaping wound in his breast. Then he dropped to the ground. The general dismounted as soon as he could, but almost as he took the man's head in his arms the poor fellow died.

"Some men when struck showed no sign. I remember one little fellow who was struck three times in as many minutes. The first shot struck his right arm, and he proceeded to load with his left. The next struck him in the leg and brought him to his knees. He had his left arm up, ramming home a load, when a bullet struck that arm. Then he looked up and said quietly: 'They have a particular spite against me. I guess I'll quit,' and he dropped down."

"We had one man in our company," said the sergeant, "who was shot through the body at Shiloh. He was carried off in an ambulance and the boys supposed they would never see him again. But three days after the battle the regiment went into camp not far from the field hospital, and that afternoon the men were surprised to see the man who had been shot through and through walk into camp, using his rifle as a cane. He announced that he had enough of the hospital and wouldn't go back to it. The regimental surgeon swore a good deal, insisting that the wounded man should return to the hospital, but in the end agreed that the plucky fellow should be carried for in the company's quarters. The boys took great care of him. He improved rapidly, went on duty as soon as he was able to walk, and was with the company to the end of the service.

"Other men who couldn't bear physical pain were greatly troubled by flesh wounds, and received less sympathy than they deserved. The hardest wounds to bear were those from spent balls. These were more painful than the wounds from the hard hitters, but men struck by spent bullets receive no sympathy at all. For some reason it was counted disreputable to be hit by a spent ball or splinter from a rock, and many men worried along under the most painful wounds without going to the hospital or even consulting the surgeon. Some of these fellows carry the marks today and say nothing about them.

"The official report of the capture of Lookout Mountain," said the major, "stated that Gen. Walter C. Whitaker was wounded, but he didn't leave the field. That is all true, but it is only half the story. Whitaker was one of the most impetuous, driving officers in the army. He was a regular old stormer. He was pushing things in great shape in front when he was struck by a rifle ball. He became deathly sick, and it was supposed at first that he was fatally wounded. The surgeons and some of his associate officers gathered about him, anxious and nervous. A surgeon opened the general's coat and vest looking for the wound, which seemed to be in the vicinity of the stomach. He found between the vest and the underclothing a rifle ball that had not broken the skin.

"He said quietly, 'A spent ball. The general opened his eyes and looked up wrathful and indignant. 'What's that? What's that? Somebody hit me with a spent ball? I won't stand it. Bring me my horse.' And fairly throwing aside all the people about him, he sprang to his feet, climbed on his horse, and with his clothing in disarray and his hat banged on his head, started for the front, swearing at the man who had hit him with a spent ball. But the old general after that probably had more sympathy with the men who were struck by balls that seemed to fall from the air or that came with as little force as a stone thrown by a vicious boy. Sometimes these would strike a man on the foot and fairly craze him with pain. Sometimes they would drop on his back as he lay face down on the ground kicking up his heels, and he would wince as though he were in the agonies of death."

"Cases of malingering were so common," said the doctor, "that surgeons were suspicious over wounds that had any mystery about them. Sometimes a man would come from the battlefield pretending to be dazed or unconscious, and would shrink from the touch as though he were sore all over. There were so many cases of fraud among the men who acted in this way that surgeons were in danger of doing injustice to severely wounded men.

"One day a man was brought back who seemed in great agony, but upon whom we could find no wound. He

couldn't talk coherently, but pressed his hand constantly to his right side. Close examination showed that he had been struck by a fragment of shell or a piece of rock so large as to make a bruise two or three inches across. It was, in fact, one of the most difficult cases to treat that came under my personal notice, and the man's suffering for weeks was intense. And yet probably no mark of a wound is on that man's body.

"While I was in charge of one of the hospitals at Nashville the most difficult cases to handle were those in which the soldiers were influenced by hallucinations or superstitions. The patients were arranged in a large hall, the cots in long rows, extending the full length of the room. One night a patient about half down the hall died. The next night the man coming next in the row died, and the next day the third man in order died. Immediately Nos. 4, 5 and 6 insisted on being moved from the row, and they were so wild about it that they had to be moved.

"No. 7, I noticed, was quiet, uncomplaining man of equable temper, and feeling that I must in some way stop the panic and break the line of superstitious dread, I went to him and led up to the point by asking him if he had any superstitious notions. He said he had not. Then I asked him if he would be satisfied to remain as he was, and explained that if he did not insist upon being moved I could quiet the excitement. He smiled and said he would trust himself in the unlucky row. Trifling as this circumstance was, it had the greatest influence on the patients in the row. They watched the man for two days with undying interest, and it was a great trial for him to see, whenever he was lifted up by a nurse, a dozen wild-eyed men looking him over to see whether death was on him or not; but he stood his ground and stopped the panic. He recovered and has been as hearty as a back ever since."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Ex-Confederate Normal Institute.

Fort Worth, April 5.—A movement has been started in R. E. Lee camp No. 158, U. C. V., looking to the establishment of a first class institute or learning at some point in the south, to be known as the Confederate Memorial institute, and when completed to be dedicated to the memory of the women of the confederacy. A resolution has been adopted by the camp and forty-five members signed the charter, which has been forwarded to Austin to be filed under the laws of Texas. For organization purposes Fort Worth has been made the home office, subject to change in the future to suit the demands of the Confederate Memorial association the name of the organization formed. All the preliminary steps have been taken and officers will be elected as soon as a copy of the charter is returned. The committee is now preparing a circular letter which will be given to the public in a few days, explaining fully the purposes, plans, etc., of the organization. This movement originated with the private soldiers of R. E. Lee camp and is intended to become a living monument to the memory of the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of the old Confederate soldiers.

Condensed War Opinions.

Lawyers insist that we should uphold the honor of the land of the fee. Banks are willing to accept bill of indemnity.

The standing army thinks Spain should be sat on.

Citizens of our seaboard cities say we should strengthen our coast defenses.

Carpenters are anxious to nail the flag to the mast.

A majority of the clergy is in favor of the United States taking up a collection.

If the regular army is not sufficient, farmers stand ready to raise home supplies.

Local astronomers say we will make Spain see stars.

The Signal Service Bureau is anxious to furnish war clouds—Atlanta Constitution.

We have been patient. In our might we've waited till the truth be known; A nation loyal to the right, Restraining passion's haste to smite, Until the wrong was shown.

We have been patient. O'er our dead, Who in their splendor duty died, The colors that they served are spread, The burial service has been said— Vengeance we have not cried.

We have been patient. Lone they sleep Our murdered sailors of the Maine, Where Spanish sentries vigil keep, Or where, above them, on the deep, Ride the black ships of Spain.

We have been patient. But 'tis past, Cry not for peace or patience now For 'le' the truth is told at last, And in the gathering battle blast Spain must to judgment bow!

—St. Louis Republic.

HOW'S THIS? We will enlarge and frame a portrait to size 16x20, best work for 14 cents; subscribers will give you Gold Watch and \$100 cash for 40c a \$12.50 family or teachers Bible for 14c; pay your Editor \$65.00 in best business college in Texas for 14c—furnish you solid 14c gold ring for 2c, or give you \$40.00 cash per hundred, send 4 cents in stamps for sample and answer, Good money for you. Write at once.

SOUTHWESTERN HOME JOURNAL, W. F. LANE, Manager, Waco, Tex.

FLORIDA AS A MILITARY CENTER.

Reminiscences of the Strategic Florida Keys.

In the event of trouble with Spain it is certain that the peninsula of Florida and the adjacent islands will become once more the center of military and naval operations after more than thirty years of peace. Under Spanish dominion, before the purchase of Florida by the United States, these coasts were ravaged more than once by the enemies of Spain, in open warfare, or by privateers or pirates. Some of the harbors were the resorts of wreckers who preyed on the rich commerce that threaded the channels. Some were the haunts of pirates, who intercepted and captured many a galcon laden with treasures of the countries bordering on the Spanish main. Since the peninsula came into American ownership peace has not always reigned. The Seminole war was one of the worst Indian uprisings against which our armies ever had to contend. Then came rest for the state till the war of the sixties broke out, and again its soil was the scene of operations and its rivers and harbors were the resort of the blockade runners. The harbors of the west coast of Florida, and the keys are bound to come in for more than their share of whatever difficulties arise.

Key West is the only city in the states that seceded that never came into the possession of the Southern Confederacy at any time during the war, and was always held by federal troops. Its name was well known then, and is now reviving in warlike interest. The fortifications of Key West and the Dry Tortugas may yet be tested, and the waters of Tampa bay, Charlotte harbor, Lake Worth and Bay Biscayne, whose shores are now adorned with splendid winter resort hotels, may be able to add the sight of naval warfare to the attractions for the delectations of their guests.

From Cape Florida, which is at the head of Bay Biscayne, on the east coast of the Florida peninsula, extends the chain of islets known as the Florida keys. They sweep southwestward, then west in a curve and where the chain terminates, at the Dry Tortugas, after a course of 200 miles, the curve turns to the northwest. Geologically these islands are a part of the east coast of Florida, though the chain extends into the Gulf of Mexico almost as far west as Tallahassee. With few exceptions the islands are very low, rising but a few feet above the level of the sea. A few of them are occupied by settlers, but most are mere mangrove swamps, infested with mosquitoes and of no value to anyone. Parallel with the chain of keys and a few miles at sea extends a coral reef, which does not reach the surface of the water, but affords enough protection from the open sea to be called an inside channel for boats that have not a very great draught. Outside the reef, between it and the north coast of Cuba, flows the gulf stream, which, with its currents and accompanying winds, makes the Florida strait not even second to the English channel for its discomforts to passengers.

If a line be drawn from the Dry Tortugas northeast to the mainland of the Florida peninsula, the triangle of keys thus inclosed by the line, the mainland and the keys will be found included in what is known as the Bay of Florida. It contains the multitude of keys, the Ten Thousand islands and scores of others of the southwest coast, and into it project the sand spits and mangrove swamps of Cape Sable, the outlying extensions of the Everglades. The whole tract is visibly rising and the shallow water lanes between the keys are becoming shallower. Navigation along the northern side of the chain of keys is difficult for even the smallest sloops. From Miami to Key West, a distance of some 165 miles, there are but two deep water channels through the keys, one at Bahia Honda and one at Key Vacaas. The chain thus forms an absolute barrier to the approach of large vessels to the mainland of Florida except by the way of Key West, where there is an excellent channel and harbor, or by making a detour far to the west. This explains why Key West has grown up where it has and why it is such a valuable point for fortifications and naval station. Our earliest naval and military authorities recognized the importance of Key West and such men as Perry, Potter and Rodgers served there while successive secretaries of war and of the navy were recommending appropriations for fortifications.

The United States owns and occupies four miles of the water front of the little island of Key West with fortifications and other preparations for war. But the story of the fortifications is one of continuous record of wasted money and the abandoning of expensive works, left unfinished because they were obsolete before completed. In 1844 the very comfortable barracks on the north shore of the island were erected, and are still occupied. It is the south shore, looking across the gulf stream to Havana, that shows the waste.

Fort Taylor was built when Jefferson Davis was a power in the senate, and it is chiefly credited to his efforts that the enormous appropriations were

made for it. It was begun in 1845, but all the work done was swept away in the hurricane of the following year. Construction dragged until Mr. Davis became secretary of war, when he had all possible efforts made to complete and supply it. While the secession convention was deliberating on Dec. 12, 1860, the captain who commanded the single battery of artillery at the barracks on the other side of the island made an early morning march with his thirty men and took possession of the unfinished fortress, on which many millions of dollars had been spent. Other federal troops soon came to garrison the fortification, and throughout the war work on it continued. But it was never finished and stands today a melancholy instance of the fact that the art of war is progressive.

Fort Taylor is a great pile of brick and cement, closing a triangular parade ground of grassy lawn two or three acres in extent, and until a year ago absolutely destitute except for the presence of an ordnance sergeant acting as a custodian. The fort is built on an islet 1000 feet off shore from the island of Key West itself, and is connected with the latter by a wooden causeway under which shallow water flows. It is protected by a sea wall and a moat, over which a narrow drawbridge leads to the saltport. The land side of the fort is the base of the triangle. The sides of the triangle are extended into the ocean, with the sea beating directly at their base, over ugly rocks that forbid approach. Before the intersection point is reached the lines are cut off and a wall built squarely between them makes the geometrical figure blunted instead of perfect. Technically the old fort comprises two tiers of casemates and a barbetta. The officers' and soldiers' quarters, the cisterns, the magazines and the prison are all in the wall on the land side, while the seaward space is used entirely for the mounting of guns. Scores of mounted cannon ironed over the bow and through the ports of the old fortress, while other scores lie unmounted. The furnace where solid shot were to be heated red is rusted almost to decay. The casemates are stored with ammunition thirty or forty years old, as obsolete as the guns and the fortress. No flag floats from the staff and no hostile shot was ever fired from the walls.

A year ago activity began again at the old fort. Engineers came and made plans, workmen began to build a pier and the intention was announced to make the fort a modern one, for whatever use might be demanded of it. Work has been pushed as rapidly as possible during the year, but the disappearing guns and the other modern appliances are not yet in condition to be used in the event of war.

The first of the government property, at the western extremity of the south shore, is the new dock, at which vessels carrying coal for warships discharge their cargo. At its shore end stands the naval storehouse, which was begun in 1856, left unroofed for a few years and then hurried to completion when the war began in 1861. It is well stocked now with all sorts of munitions of war. Next to the storehouse is the fine customhouse and the postoffice, and then comes the coal yard, where several thousand tons of anthracite are always on hand. The sea wall, which protects the coal sheds, leads to the beautiful home of the commandant of the port, in whose backyard is the machine shop and foundry erected during the war for the east coast blockading squadron. The marine hospital, where many of the wounded from the Maine were brought, occupies the next section of the shore. Then come in succession the first sand battery, Fort Taylor, the second sand battery, the first martello tower and the second martello tower.

These latter are as picturesque in their uselessness as Fort Taylor has been. The martello tower is the form of fortification that chronologically succeeded the familiar round tower of the Irish coast. These two at Key West were begun in 1861, and the masonry laid by the hundreds of men employed on them will last for centuries. But they were never finished, no gun was ever mounted in them and they are of absolutely no value as modern fortifications. The two sand batteries which flank Fort Taylor were begun in 1870 and, like their neighbors, never were finished. One mounted three Parrott rifles, and the other half a dozen, but after being abandoned in their incomplete condition for many years they were dismantled a year ago. Altogether the fortifications of Key West are unique.—Washington Correspondent in Chicago Record.

Dogs in War.

An officer of the German army says each company therein has a collie, or dog of similar breed, trained to find wounded soldiers on the field and convey intelligence of their whereabouts to the hospital corps. The dog carries a metallic case attached to his neck, containing a pad and pencil, brandy and other restoratives. If the soldier be not too severely wounded he writes his name on the paper, which is returned to the case. Perhaps he sips the brandy—or bolts it! The dog hastens for help, and he who might have been lost to his comrades forever is rescued.—Chicago Journal.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

An Inside Peep at Its Strength and Condition.

From trustworthy sources it has been learned at Washington that 70,000 men have thus far been killed, wounded or otherwise incapacitated during the present war in Cuba. As to the pecuniary expense, Governor General Blanco has intimated to the home government that he needs \$8,000,000 a month for the expenses of his army and \$4,000,000 every month to pay part of the nine months arrears—aggregating \$80,000,000—to contractors, civil officials and army and navy pensioners.

The previous war in Cuba, from the rising of Céspedes at Yara in 1868 to the convention of Zanjon in 1878, when it was officially supposed to have been ended, cost Spain, according to a recent military work by Don Repazz of Madrid, \$700,000,000 and 200,000 men.

Such figures, in view of the results accomplished in Cuba, cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of the Spanish army. The almost inconceivable folly and incompetence Spain has shown in dealing with Cuba are nowhere so strikingly shown as in connection with her army. The present Spanish force in Cuba is said to consist of 135,000 regulars, of whom not more than 80,000 are effective for military purposes. In addition there is a volunteer army, mostly in the nature of a home guard for Havana, consisting of 30,000 men. At home the Spanish army at present, including detachments in near-by possessions, is estimated at 100,000 men, which may be increased by reserves to 610,000 men.

But even this army is largely a paper affair. People accustomed to read of the great standing armies of France, Germany, Austria and Russia, and the care that is being taken to bring them to the perfection of military minutiae in drill, discipline, equipment, etc., are likely to attach the great importance to official figures in the case of the army of Spain. Its true condition is known to its more intelligent officers and to European governments, which make it their business to ascertain the strength and weakness of the fighting machines and forces, the navies and armies of their neighboring states.

An English writer visiting Spain last year gave an account of his observations upon the Spanish army in the United Service Magazine. The real reason, one patent enough, he says, to any foreign resident in the peninsula, why the Spanish army has pursued such a lagging campaign in Cuba is simply that cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineer—all branches of the service alike—have had no schooling in their trade. "Not a man," from brigadier general to private, seems to have grasped the rudiments of the science of war as it is understood in other European countries. The troops have no drill, no practice in gunnery or any branch of military routine. As a result they are execrable shots, and many of the raw recruits scarcely know how to shoot. "Even physically," says the Englishman, "they are the wretchedest of beings, wiry enough, but undeveloped, since nothing is done to strengthen, diet or improve them. It makes one sad to see the quality of the expeditions packed off in heartless shoals to Cuba; boys, to look at, of 15 and 16, who have never held a rifle till this moment, and now are almost ignorant which end it fires. Good lads—too good to go to such uneven butchery—with cheerful, patriotic, willing faces, but the very antithesis of a soldier."

Of such material not much could be expected under any circumstance. The annual contingent of recruits is fixed at 80,000 men, and all Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the regular army, when they pass into the first or active reserve for three years, after which they are included for six years in the second service. On paper this scheme would seem to be an admirable one, and adopted to give Spain a large effective army in a crisis. In reality, owing to inefficiency of administration of the army and also to the fact that a payment of 1500 pesetas will purchase exemption from service, Spain can at best mobilize a big army of undrilled men of little efficiency as compared with better drilled and armed battalions. Neither officers nor men possess technical knowledge of modern warfare, and seem to rely solely upon native daring and courage, qualities which may readily be conceded, but are more likely of themselves to lead to a massacre than a battle, with a well-drilled and well officered armed as opponent. The army, also, especially in Cuba, is deficient in cavalry, and to this defect many of the Spanish themselves are inclined to charge their failure in the Cuban war.

Don Repazz in his military study of "The War in Cuba" presents a picture of Spanish military inefficiency almost as severe as that already given. While he claims that his countrymen in the wars in Cuba "have shown the essential qualities of the race, to wit: courage, constancy and endurance," he also tells their defects "have appeared so terribly exaggerated that

the strongest spirit quails on contemplating them." These defects he summarizes as maladministration grown to a terrible height, want of reflection, wretched love of money and reward gained by whatever means. This indictment is amply justified by record of the Weyler regime in Cuba, when mismanagement, waste, extortion, bribery and treachery were the rule and but little care was taken by Spain to replenish his army.

The best thing that can be said of the Spanish soldier of today, officered as he is, is that he is brave and patriotic, and capable of endurance on smaller rations than any other European soldier would be contented with. This latter quality is made necessary by the poor quality and character of the Spanish commissariat. English and American troops in time of war are the most liberally fed, and experience has shown that an excellent commissariat is one of the sources of effectiveness in war. With Cuba devastated as it is today and all Spanish supplies to be shipped across the ocean, it is fortunate for the Spanish soldier that but little field and fatigue service is required of him. In a contest with a first class power the Spanish soldiers would doubtless fight worthily, under all the circumstances, but they could not make an effective resistance to any army of well fed, well drilled men. It is owing to this great defect and also to the fact that the Spanish soldier is ignorant of the science and discipline of war, of "the marksmanship that hits, the steps that charge, and march and advance and retire"—in other words, ignorant of the art of war—that "one of all of the brave nations is falling swiftly from its high estate."—H. T. S., in Chicago Times Herald.

The Japanese Navy.

Japan will before long be in possession of a navy of quite phenomenal dimensions. She is building not only more but also better ships than any other power save England. Three vessels of 14,800 tons, two of which are nearly finished, are being built in British yards; one battleship 10,000 tons is being built by Armstrong; four first class armored cruisers of 9600 tons, with a speed of twenty knots, are assigned to Armstrong, one to the Vulcan company near Stettin, and one to France; two cruisers of 500 tons, with a speed of twenty three knots, are ordered in the United States; one cruiser of 4300 tons, with twenty-three knots, and eight torpedo boat destroyers, with thirty knots, in England; eight torpedo boats at Elbing; four in France, and three cruisers of 300 tons, with twenty knots, three torpedo boats and a signal ship are being built in the imperial yard at Yokoski, in Japan, where an ironclad cruiser of 9600 tons, with twenty knots, will soon be begun.

Japan has also ordered her torpedo boat flotilla to be fitted out as quickly as possible in her own yards, and is about to form a second squadron.

It is evident from the above that the Japanese navy will soon rank next to that of France and considerably ahead of the fleets of Germany, Russia and the United States. It is unnecessary to say that it will consist exclusively of vessels of the latest type.—London Standard.

The Feminine Oberverer.

The delights of housekeeping are somewhat marred by the dishwashing which is inevitable on the servant's day out.

It is not always the man that stands before the swell hotel with a toothpick in his mouth that has had his dinner there.

The woman who goes with her husband to select his clothes may think she is very much in place, but the salesman rarely if ever agrees with her.

Easter delights for the children are crowding the shop windows, but the juvenile mind fails to note that many Christmas left overs are masquerading in this vernal guise.

More flies can be caught with molasses than with vinegar, but it is a wise insect that early learns that a death from an overdose of taffy is not the pleasantest one after all.

The neatest housekeeper will be horrified to note the accumulation of dust that she has been cheerfully submitting to when the revelation is made by the dismantled Turkish corner draped the spring house cleaning.

The friend who feels well enough acquainted with you to speak unreservedly of your physical defects is very much like the bitter medicine which we know will do us good, but which, nevertheless, is decidedly hard to swallow.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Try cleaning glass of windows and mirrors with a cloth moistened in osseine. Rub again with newspaper.

Rub articles stained with eggs or from baking custards, etc., with salt. The brown stains at once come off.

Grass stains and berry stains may be removed from cloth by scaling with boiling water before anything else is done to them.

Meat may be kept sweet several days by covering it entirely with milk. Sour milk or buttermilk is as good as sweet milk for the purpose.

TIME TABLE.

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

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES

Baptist, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. L. Tomme pastor, Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Sunbeams 4 p. m. every Sunday.
 M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. M. Sherman, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 8 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.
 M. E., every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. George Evans pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m. Junior Epworth League 4 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Epworth League every Monday night.
 Christian, 1st—Elder E. E. Dubbs, pastor. Society of Christian Endeavor every Friday night. Sunday school 10 a. m.
 St. John the Baptist (Episc. par.) Rev. Henry A. Skinner Rector. Services first three Sundays of each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Church seats free to all.
 Presbyterian—3rd Sunday, Rev. J. W. Smith pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.
 Catholic, 3rd—Rev. J. A. Lenert, priest in charge.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 351, meets every Thursday evening in their hall over the Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made welcome. J. O. LAUGHLIN, N. G.
 W. T. JONES, Sec'y.
 EVENING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 143 I. O. O. F. meets 1st Tuesday night in each month. G. C. HARTMAN, C. P.
 JOHN SIMS, scribe.

A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700, meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon. GEO. MORGAN, W. M. A. M. BEVILLE, Sec.

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

Business Locals.

Nice croquet sets at Ramsey's.
 When you want wire go to Anderson's.
 Anti-rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.
 See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.
 The croquet season is at hand. Go to Ramsey's and get a set.
 Ladies call at Morris Rosenfield's and examine his handsome line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods.
 For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor's.
 Nicest Jewelry in town at Ramsey's. Every piece warranted as represented.
 Go to Anderson's for collars, pads, harness, etc. New stock and rock-bottom prices.
 Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.
 Genuine Baker Wire every spool guaranteed at Anderson's.
 Have you seen the dressing cases, mirrors and albums at Stocking's store. Call in and price them.
 The fact that Anderson has wire is a guarantee that the price will be held down to a very small margin.
 When you buy jewelry know what you are getting. Ramsey warrants every article he sells.
 Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.
 Croquet is a nice, pleasurable recreation for town or country. Buy you a set at Ramsey's.
 Anderson has just received a car of B B Flour, when you want the finest flour that is brought to the Panhandle country try a sack of this well known flour.
 A fresh lot of Postum Cereal just received. This is not a stimulant, but a nutritious food; made wholly from grains, it produces the corpuscles in blood that coffee destroys. Anderson will supply you and to those who cannot digest coffee will find a boon in this delightful nutritious drink.
 Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors.
 When you want a stove go to Anderson's and see his goods. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.
 H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.
 I have the most complete line of organies and lawns ever seen in Clarendon. Call and be convinced.
 MORRIS ROSENFIELD.

Remember Anderson will sell you collars, pads, lines, bridles etc., at less than can be had any where in the Panhandle.

Easter Services
 at the Episcopal church on Sunday, April 10.
 11 o'clock, morning prayer, sermon, holy communion.
 3 o'clock p. m., evening song and sermon.—H. A. SKINNER, pastor.

Announcements.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
 K. AYCOCK,
 W. H. OLIVER,
 WM. TROUP.
 For Tax Assessor:
 G. W. BAKER,
 JAMES ROBERTSON.
 For Commissioner Precinct No. 1:
 G. W. WASHINGTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.
 For the finest Mocha and Java coffee go to Anderson.
 Jowell & Taylor have enlarged their shop.
 John Hofer is building more to his residence.
 Mr. Fenwick is building an addition to his residence.
 Two more weddings on the list for the near future, we are told.
 Chas. Eyer boasts of a new girl at his house, born last Friday.
 Mrs. Oliver Love, arrived here from Stephens county Saturday.
 A new son demands the attention of H. J. Stockett since last Monday.
 J. B. McClelland has had considerable improvement made on his residence.

Mrs. J. D. Jefferies returned from Kansas this week where she has been on a visit.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bob Williams went to Amarillo Wednesday night to visit relatives.
 T. S. Bugbee will begin a 13 room residence as soon as the lumber can be shipped.

Alf Hawkins returned from Fort Worth Wednesday night where he has been for several days.
 Goodnight Station has been opened again with Mr. Walter Bellah, formerly of Childress, in charge.

W. A. Broadway, who has been spending some time in Barber county, Kas., returned here yesterday.
 Two of the school boys had a difficulty Monday, in which one used a rock to the disadvantage of the other.

Well, Easter has been preceded by a week's equally weather. We suppose the timid can now plant their gardens.

Aaron Rosenfield and some fellow from the south part of the county had a little set to Friday night in one of the saloons.

Engines 7, 17 and 28 have recently been turned out of the shops with new coats of paint on. The 25 is in the shop for an overhauling.

Dr. White, a brother of W. F. and Bascome White arrived here last Saturday on a prospecting trip and talks of building and locating here.

Several mornings this week the trains have come in with considerable snow on them, and several mornings the temperature has been below the freezing point here but no snow.

Miss Anna Nicholson began a private school Monday in house formerly used as an office by Dr. Winn. Miss Nicholson is well pleased with Texas, having come here last June from Johnson county Missouri.

Last Sunday and Monday were the windiest, dustiest, most disagreeable days we have had in a long time. The windmill near the Baptist church was partially wrecked, also the one near Judge White's residence, and H. F. Liesberg's tank was blown down, as was John Laughlin's awning.

Last Friday we were not exempt from the troubles of an "All Fool's" day. Besides being pushed with job work, getting the paper out a day earlier and also a paper for Claude, we "piled" several columns of type, left out the double wedding and several locals for which we ask our readers not to criticise us too harshly.

Mrs. H. H. Simpson has taken it upon herself to represent the Texas Woman's Council in its laudable undertaking of pushing to completion an industrial training school for girls. Mrs. Simpson will visit the people of Clarendon in a few days and see what can be done here. An article in this issue from Dr. Ellen Lawson Dabbs more fully explains the plan of work.

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

Married.

A double wedding occurred at the residence of I. E. Jones Saturday evening, March 26. The contracting parties were J. E. Smyer and Miss Rebecca Jones and J. E. Moore and Miss Maggie Kelley. Rev. L. Tomme, of the Baptist church performing both ceremonies. There was some parental objection to the marriage of the last named couple, hence their marriage away from home. Mr. Smyer is a fireman on the road, drawing good wages and Mr. Moore, we are told, is learning the painters trade. Of course, we wish them all a long happy life.

G. W. Washington presents his name to the people of his precinct for commissioner of precinct No. 1 this week in our announcement column. Mr. Washington has been a resident of Donley county 10 years, takes a deep interest in county affairs and has the business ability to make the county a good official. He says he wants to see justice done every man, regardless of religions or political creed.

ROWE RUMORS.

ROWE, Mar. 29, 1898.—Another very cold spell blew up last Saturday night, followed by a sleet and snow on Tuesday. After the warm weather the cold pinched considerably, both man and beast, but the ground is in fine condition.

Miss Hattie Caperton, of Dozier, accompanied by her uncle, Mr. Robert Smith, passed here on their way to Clarendon last Saturday, at which place the latter took the train for Colorado where he is engaged mining.

W. T. White made a trip to Memphis Monday. He learned while there that Mr. Theodore Pyle of that place has secured the position of cattle inspector. Mr. Pyle and family will move to Clarendon soon.

On account of the inclement weather there was no services at Rowe last Sunday.

Some of the Whitefish people were visiting friends in our community Sunday.

Mr. Otto Anderson is wearing a long face on account of his early roasting ear prospects being cut short.

Mr. Tildon Potts was dear hunting near Rowe last Sunday. He struck the trail and followed it towards Nester Flat. We have not learned whether he succeeded in capturing one or not.

April 5.—Failing to get my notes off in time for last week's paper, will add a few more.

Easter Sunday is near, and although we will have none of the beautiful flowers that will be found further south, still we may enjoy the Easter services at our churches and the children be made happy hunting the many-hued eggs that willing hands will hide for them.

Miss Ada White returned Sunday from Clarendon accompanied by Mrs. J. N. Eldins and son, Nelson, who spent several days at W. T. White's.

Feed for cattle is in demand now and very little on hand. Some people expected grass too early and so did not provide feed enough.

OLD HICKORY.

"I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S. C. "I had a child about two years old, that had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies, but none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by J. D. Stocking.

Anderson says this world is the large for one man to have all too good things there is in it. So when any one tells you that he has the only good wire manufactured, just ask him if he sees anything green in your eye.

The Best Liniment.—"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," writes Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This is the verdict of all who use it. For rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings and the numerous slight ailments and accidents common to every household, this liniment has no equal. With it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by J. D. Stocking.

H. W. TAYLOR,
 DEALER IN
**SHELF AND HEAVY
 HARDWARE**
 Baker Perfect Barb and smooth Wire, Anti-rusting Tinware, Graniteware, Wire and Cut Nails, Paints, and Oils, Saddles and Harness.
 Riding and walking plows
Wagons, Steel Ranges and Stoves.
 McMullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpaulins and Wagon Covers.

Hall County.

LAKEVIEW, Apr. 4.—News scarce, but we are all lucky to be living having been in the midst of a fearful sand storm for the past 48 hours, but it is calm at present and I hope it will remain so for a time at least.

Notwithstanding the sand storm the Lakeview Union Sabbath school met Sunday with good attendance. Rev. Ford of the Presbyterian faith preached for us at Lakeview, his theme being "We shall all appear at the Judgment." It was a very good sermon.

Mr. D. Ogle and wife and Mr. Valmer Bond, from Ronda, Wilbarger county, was in this vicinity prospecting last week. They returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson from Deep Lake was visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Orr Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Will Husted from Mineral Wells passed through on his way to Colorado and stopped over Saturday night and Sunday with his sister, Mrs. H. R. Miller. Mr. Husted is like a great many young men, he is seeking the field of fortune, but we believe that is right. Always set your pegs ahead and then drive to them.

Mr. Alf Bond bought his wife a new sewing machine last Saturday.

The Twin Buttes, Deep Lake and Lineman schools will meet at the Lineman school house next Friday evening to engage in a spelling match. No prize offered so far as we have learned.

The Democratic County Chairman has called their executive committee to meet in Memphis next Friday and the would-be, or so-called populist chairman has called a mass meeting of the pops on the same day. We presume there is some scheme on foot between the democratic chairman and the would-be populist chairman, but we think they will strike a knot. We believe the pops have had their eye teeth cut and that no half-bred pop can lead a true one into any democratic snare.
 Yours for the truth, NESTER.

Millet Seed.

The Morgan Lumber Co. has a lot of nice clean millet seed for sale.

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss, had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. D. Stocking.

WRIGHT'S Condensed Smoke, for smoking all meats. A liquid made from Hickory wood. Contains a new meat preservative. Protects meat from insects and preserves it for any length of time, giving it a fine flavor. Put on meat with a brush. Cheaper, better and quicker than old way. A 75c bottle smokes 250 lbs meat. Satisfaction guaranteed. Made by E. H. WRIGHT & Co., Ulysses, Neb.
 Sold by H. D. Ramsey.

Wolf Money.

The undersigned will pay \$10 each for grown wolves and \$5 for pups killed in each or any of our pastures. This means \$30 each for grown lobo wolves and \$15 for pups.

ROWE BROS.
 JEFFERIES & BEVERLY.
 F. N. PAGE.

↔ **ROBT. SAWYER,** ↔
 Dealer In
LUMBER.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc.
 Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.
 CLARENDON, TEXAS.

G. C. HARTMAN,
 Dealer in
Hardware Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery and GASOLINE AND OIL STOVES.
Roofing Paint, Machine Oil and Binder Twine.
 All kinds of Fite work, Tin Work and Repairing.
 Clarendon, Texas.

ADAMS & STOCKING,
 DEALERS IN
Furniture, Queensware, Carpets, Shades, WALL PAPER, SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS.
 Also a Full Line of Undertaker's SUPPLIES.
 Clarendon, Texas.

M. W. EASUM,
DRAYMAN
 And Dealers in
COAL AND WOOD.
 Clarendon, Texas.

I. E. JONES & JACQUES
General Grocers.
 Buy and Sell All Kinds of Produce.
 Clarendon, Tex. s.

CLARENDON MEAT MARKET,
 White & Troup,
 Proprietors,
 Beef, Veal and Mutton, Always Fresh, Fat and Jucy.
 Vegetables, Fish and Oysters in Season.
 Clarendon, Texas.

Peoples Party Referendum Ballot.

Believing in the principles of the People's Party and favoring independent party action and not having voted on the annexed propositions, I vote as follows:

PROPOSITIONS:

1. Do you favor a national convention being held pending the campaign of 1898 for the purpose of promoting the welfare and future policy of the party?

VOTE, yes or no

2. What date is your choice for holding a national convention for the nomination of presidential candidates?

July 4, 1898; } Vote choice date,
 May 26, 1899, }
 Feb. 22, 1900. }

Name of voter

P. O. Co. State

This ballot is to be used as soon as possible at local Referendum meetings called for that purpose by the county or township chairman, or by any five loyal populists. It is the duty of the county chairman to attend these meetings, explain the referendum system, enroll the voters, receive the ballots and report the result to Harry Tracy, Dallas, Texas, chairman of the State Organization committee. Any ballots brought or sent to this office will be promptly forwarded.

Washburn Items.

Eagle correspondence. There has been several new settlers moved in the vicinity in the past few months, and things are looking bright for future growth and prosperity. Those that are here now are well "fixed" and are prepared to remain permanently, and this is the proper class of people to make the country come to the front.

It is quite amusing for one that is not interested to hear of all the railroads that are going to build into Amarillo, but a fellow must make allowances, for I presume it is a parallel case to that of the proverbial "little boy" with his first pair of breeches.

Every one knows the reputation that our friend F. W. Zimmerman has for having a hard "check" well he has lost his reputation now, for he accidentally fell off one of his gentle work horses a few days since and actually knocked one corner of his cheek off, but he is still in the ring and declares that it will take a harder lick than that to hurt him.

We have been wondering all week what makes Mr. Virge Rice look so pleasing but can't find out the cause, unless it was his trip to Goodnight last Sunday.

The Z Kiteque hotel is doing a land office business lately, and good prospects for a large increase as soon as the Santa Fe gets to running trains here.

Mr. B. J. Anderson's brother came up from Wichita Falls one day last week and made a short visit. He is a very pleasant young gentleman and we would like him to make a longer visit the next time.

Col. Bob Montgomery spent the week with us. He is the only original.

It looks like war with Spain is inevitable now, and several of the Washburnites have already located the best hiding places in the Canyon. Nothing like being prepared for emergencies?

G. G. Willingham moved his family to his home at Giles, Tuesday.

Wonder what is the matter with the candidates for county officers, not one has been around yet and the season is about far enough advanced for them to begin getting thick.

The Washburn Brass Band is still in the ring although slightly disfigured, and discourses the sweetest (?) music.

Well, well I have been trying to get to a stopping place so I could close for sometime and failed and now I have decided to quit right here.

Who Are Exempt From Military Service.

The revised statutes of the United States (section 1620) exempts these persons: "The vice president, officers judicial and executive of the United States, members and officers of both houses of congress, customs officers, postmasters, mail carriers, ferrymen at postroads, inspectors of exports, workmen in armories of the United States, pilots, sailors, and all persons who now are or may be exempted by the laws of the respective states." The statutes of Texas provide for the following exemptions in addition to those enumerated above: All ferrymen employed at any ferry on public roads, all inspectors of exports, the lieutenant governor and the heads of the several executive departments of the state government; the judges and clerks of all courts of record; all public millers; all ministers of the gospel exclusively engaged in their calling; all active firemen belonging or attached to any regular fire organization; all persons in the military service of the state under laws regulating the protection of the frontier or the suppression of lawlessness and crime in certain parts of the state; any person who conscientiously scruples to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service. The military age is fixed between the years of 18 and 45.—Dallas News.

The total output of wines in California from the last vintage is 31 1/2 million gallons, of which 25 million gallons were dry wines. This is the greatest product for one season in the history of the state.

IN MEMORIAM OF WILLIAM G. CATES.

To the Worshipful Master Wardens and Brethren of Claret Lodge No. 719 A. F. and A. M.:

We your committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of our esteemed Brother William G. Cates beg leave to report as follows:

Recently Bro. Cates became connected with the Niagara Falls Metal Sign Company and was on the way to the foundry when killed Feb. 1st, 1898. He resided at No. 345 Sixth Street, near the Erie tracks and took the tracks as the shortest way to the foundry. Eye witnesses say he stepped aside to allow a freight train to pass him and walked directly in front of the Lehigh Valley Express train, which was running fast to make up lost time. This train struck him and threw him about twenty five feet killing him instantly. The body had every attention that careful hands could give. Two services were held by the church of which he was a consistent member. The remains were taken to Wilson, New York and buried Feb. 5th.

Your committee has no data as to when or where our worthy Brother Cates was born or as to when or where he was made a Mason. We only know of him from the time he came to this community and a member of this lodge and one of your faithful secretaries for three years.

Whereas it seems to please the Supreme Architect of the universe to summons our brother from labor on earth to rest on high, and

Whereas, sacred Masonic ties, which have long bound us in mutual enjoyment and friendship to our departed brother;

Resolved, that while we humbly bow to the will of God who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn our loss, we tenderly remember his fidelity to Masonry and his devotion to the principles he inculcated.

Resolved that in his death Masonry has lost a true and faithful member who truly exemplified in his life the cardinal virtues, brotherly love, belief and truth, his family a kind and loving husband and father whose example is worthy of imitation.

Resolved that in this bereavement we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of our deceased Brother and that we commend them to the giver of all good who is able to give the consolation needed in this dark hour.

Resolved, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days and a page in the records of our lodge be set apart a sacred to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of our deceased Brother and also a copy be furnished the Texas Free Mason, the Industrial West and Amarillo Stockman for publication.

C. S. McIVER, J. F. WILSON, W. H. BRUMMETT, Committee.

There is a great hue and cry about the government getting out of the banking business. Why shouldn't it get out of the printing business, the mail and express and freight business, the surveying business and the map making business, the agricultural seed business and other lines of business in which it is engaged. The fact is the government is in the banking business to give stability to the whole system. There never was any stability to our banking business when the government was not in it, and there never will be if it gets out.—Express.

The April Delineator

is called the Spring Number, and as a Woman's magazine appeals to cultivated tastes as pre-eminently the model of the highest excellence in fashionable interest and literary charm. The latest developments in Dress, the Seasonable Fabrics, Preferred Garnitures and Accessories are depicted and described in the usual faultless manner. Children and Their Ways, The Return of the Prodigal, Domestic Subjects, Transforming An Old Farm House, A Literary Detective Bureau, The Common His of Life, Hangings for the Lectern, Desk or Pulpit, Children's Drills and Tableaux, At Arden House, Social Observances, Almonds in the Kitchen, Domestic Science, When Cleaning House and the Housekeepers' Department provide much of interest. Fashionable Modes of dressing for the Hair is an up-to-date treatment of the subject. The Tea-Table by Edna Witherspoon, For the Children, The Latest Books, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc., add an abundance of attractive features.

The total output of wines in California from the last vintage is 31 1/2 million gallons, of which 25 million gallons were dry wines. This is the greatest product for one season in the history of the state.

STATE PLATFORM

Adopted by the People's Party in Convention at Galveston.

Preamble. We demand a change of administration in Texas for the reasons that, during the twenty-three years in which the Democratic party has had control of this state it has squandered our magnificent public domain in donations to corporations and sales at nominal prices to speculators and land grabbers, and has lowered every impediment in the way of the actual settler. It has multiplied offices, wasted the public revenues, increased our state debt and raised our taxes to the point approaching confiscation. It has increased the public school fund, increased the public school funds it has, in open violation of the constitution, reduced our public free schools from a factor of three months session per annum, and at the same time it has invaded our permanent school fund, so that the same will be ultimately extinguished, instead of remaining as a permanent benefit to posterity, as designed by our fathers. Through mechanical manipulation of the courts, it has rendered necessary reversal of the judgments, convictions against notorious criminals to such an extent that our courts of final resort have been subjected to gross abuse, and the administration of our laws has been brought into contempt as an infelicitous mode of deeds of violence, to the shame and disgrace of our state. We denounce the present administration as being purely personal and dominated by ring rule, as is evidenced by such acts as the appointment of an extravagant and unnecessary fees to his henchmen and the refusal to pay bonds except through favorite brokers. This administration, by its preference, has taken the right of being its own executor, and like them, will next in line, unless the citizen be allowed to vote for the office of governor, have been given power to corrupt and is a subversive of the best interests of the state. We believe that the best interest of the state is the election of an administration and an inspection of the books of the state, and we demand that the People's party of Texas in convention assembled at Galveston, Texas, August 5, 1898.

National Platform. We endorse the principles of the People's party as set forth in our national platform adopted at St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

Land. The People's party favors all state legislation that will assist in the settling of our unoccupied lands; we demand that only the improved lands be subject to taxation. No non-improved lands should be subject to taxation in Texas. Corporations should not be allowed to own more land than they actually use in the prosecution of their business.

Taxation. We favor a constitutional amendment exempting 500 of personal property from taxation, and the exemption of 800 of household and kitchen furniture from taxation, and 1000 worth of improvements on homesteads.

Schools. We are opposed to counties or cities contracting a debt for the purpose of erecting a school building, and we demand that the majority vote of the people proposed to be taxed by such a contract be secured.

General Demands. We demand an efficient lien law that will protect the artisan, mechanic, laborer and material man.

Direct Legislation. We favor a system of direct legislation through initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions. First—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Second—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Third—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Fourth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Fifth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Sixth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Seventh—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Eighth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Ninth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Tenth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Eleventh—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Twelfth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Thirteenth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Fourteenth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Fifteenth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Sixteenth—We favor the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

POPULIST PLATFORM

As Adopted at the St. Louis National Convention.

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its adherence to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enshrined in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the Democratic party, the people of this country have reached a crisis in its national life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that the hour has come when we have political independence and the right to elect our own representatives is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been largely surrendered by our present corrupt and despotic administration. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislators and defeat their will for the people, and democracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of the republic. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of a new and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

Finance. First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general revenue and without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a convertible and uniform currency, issued directly to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the treasury, and the consent of foreign nations.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal value for all purposes, raising the content of foreign nations.

Third—We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and industry of this country and to reduce the level of prices of labor and products.

Fourth—We demand that the public debt be reduced by the present administration as unnecessary and a burden upon the people, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonstration of the lawful money of the people by the issue of bank notes.

Sixth—We demand that the government in its dealings with the people shall be just and equitable, and that every word of law which they are to be paid, and we demand the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Seventh—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Eighth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Ninth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Tenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Eleventh—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Twelfth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Thirteenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Fourteenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Fifteenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Sixteenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Seventeenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Eighteenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Nineteenth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Twentieth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Twenty-first—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Twenty-second—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Twenty-third—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Twenty-fourth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

Twenty-fifth—We demand that the present administration should be held responsible for the present and prospective administration to carry out this duty to the holders of government obligations.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, ASTHMA, HEADACHE

and their successful cure. Science of the 19th century looks on with amazement at the most remarkable record of cures ever known in the World's history.

Hundreds of thousands of Sufferers cured without a single failure by "FIVE DROPS."

Though so universally used and tested did you ever hear anyone speak ill of this great remedy? No, you never did and never will, if taken as directed and in the proper quantity "5 DROPS" cannot fail to cure any of the diseases it is recommended for, and it has already done to relieve the suffering is told in thousands of letters of grateful praise.

Mr. J. P. Limeburner, widely known for many years as the special representative of the *Populist and Reform Press of the United States*, has kindly forwarded the following letter for publication:

Jan. 25, 1897. DEAR SIRS—I am anxious for the sake of the suffering and out of gratitude to you to give my personal endorsement of your wonderful remedy. On the 16th of January, 1897, I was in Washington and was suddenly seized with an aggravated case of inflammatory rheumatism; so severe and painful was the attack that within 24 hours my left arm was paralyzed and I was only able to dress with assistance. I secured a bottle of 5 DROPS and took a dose that night, rubbing some on externally. My pain was relieved, and continuing treatment woke the second morning cured. My arm was absolutely free from pain, and all swelling and stiffness had disappeared. The quickness and completeness of my cure was remarkable. I have known for over a year of the great curative properties of your medicine and have several friends who have been cured by it of Neuralgia, Catarrh and Asthma. Wishing you every success and trusting that those most afflicted should at least give this remedy a trial. Sincerely yours, J. P. LIMEBURNER.

Bureau of Populist and Reform Papers, Old Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

CURES THE INCURABLE. DEAR SIRS—I would like to thank you for your great remedy, "5 DROPS," and tell you what it has done for me. I had Rheumatism in every joint and in the heart, and I had Catarrh of the head for 50 years. I was so poorly that I lost the use of my legs and arms, and could not move without pain. I was so crippled, that I had done but little work for seven years, and our family physician, a good doctor, told me that my Rheumatism and Catarrh were incurable, and I had better give up. But now, after using "5 DROPS" only two months, I can truly say I have not felt so well for seven years. This medicine does more than is claimed for it. At this time my Catarrh is much better, and I have no more Rheumatism at all and the heart weakness and pain are gone. My hearing is better and my weight is much better. I have gained more than 20 pounds of flesh and can do a full day's work. It is the best medicine I ever saw to give a mother who has a young child, for it has the same effect on the child as on the mother. It wards off colds, cures the lives of the child and causes sweet and refreshing sleep to both young and old. Yours respectfully, W. M. KELLEMS.

Jan. 29, 1898. We received the following letter from Mr. J. T. Wilson of Omaha, Ill. Mr. Wilson has been for many years an invalid, and reading the above letter which was published, wrote Mr. Kellem, asking if his endorsement was genuine, and received this reply, which he forwarded.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of recent date at hand, the testimonial you speak of is genuine, the company who manufactures and sells "5 DROPS" published my testimonial just as you gave it to them and every word of it is true, and I can truly say that I have been cured. I have been cured of my Rheumatism, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Headache, Heart Weakness, Pain in the Back, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Crouping Coughs, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (30 doses), \$1.00. Six bottles for 50c. Sample bottle prepaid by mail 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our Agents appointed in new territory.

Dr. S. W. Kellem, my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure. Sincerely yours, W. M. AND DR. S. W. KELLEMS.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which cost nothing, an sufficient medicine to convince you of the wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Headache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Pain in the Back, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Crouping Coughs, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (30 doses), \$1.00. Six bottles for 50c. Sample bottle prepaid by mail 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our Agents appointed in new territory.

Dr. S. W. Kellem, my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure. Sincerely yours, W. M. AND DR. S. W. KELLEMS.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which cost nothing, an sufficient medicine to convince you of the wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Headache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Pain in the Back, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Crouping Coughs, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (30 doses), \$1.00. Six bottles for 50c. Sample bottle prepaid by mail 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our Agents appointed in new territory.

Dr. S. W. Kellem, my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure. Sincerely yours, W. M. AND DR. S. W. KELLEMS.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which cost nothing, an sufficient medicine to convince you of the wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Headache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Pain in the Back, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Crouping Coughs, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (30 doses), \$1.00. Six bottles for 50c. Sample bottle prepaid by mail 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our Agents appointed in new territory.

Dr. S. W. Kellem, my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure. Sincerely yours, W. M. AND DR. S. W. KELLEMS.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which cost nothing, an sufficient medicine to convince you of the wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Headache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Pain in the Back, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Crouping Coughs, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (30 doses), \$1.00. Six bottles for 50c. Sample bottle prepaid by mail 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our Agents appointed in new territory.

Dr. S. W. Kellem, my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure. Sincerely yours, W. M. AND DR. S. W. KELLEMS.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which cost nothing, an sufficient medicine to convince you of the wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Headache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Pain in the Back, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Crouping Coughs, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (30 doses), \$1.00. Six bottles for 50c. Sample bottle prepaid by mail 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our Agents appointed in new territory.

Dr. S. W. Kellem, my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure. Sincerely yours, W. M. AND DR. S. W. KELLEMS.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which cost nothing, an sufficient medicine to convince you of the wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Headache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Pain in the Back, Toothache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Crouping Coughs, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

"5 DROPS" is the name and dose. Large bottles (30 doses), \$1.00. Six bottles for 50c. Sample bottle prepaid by mail 25c. Not sold by druggists, but only by us and our Agents appointed in new territory.

THE NEW TIME

THE GREAT REFORM MAGAZINE

A FRANK, FEARLESS FORCEFUL UNCOMPROMISING OPPONENT OF PLUTOCRACY

Editors: B. O. Flower, Frederick Upham Adams

Monthly, 10 large pages, illustrated, not a dull face in it. It is fighting your fight—it deserves your support.

One dollar a year, 10 cents a copy; sample number mailed for six cents.

The Best Offer Ever Made By a Newspaper.

34 Large Pages Every Week for Only \$1.50

The semi-weekly Republic, the best general newspaper printed in the world, containing all the news in eight pages twice-a-week, and the Republic Magazine one year for \$1.50.

The Republic Sunday Magazine was the newspaper success of 1897. A home journal of the best class, 18 large pages every week, 4 pages of fun, 14 pages of the brightest and best reading printed. Contains more high-class pictures and cartoons than were ever attempted in any other. More noted writers and artists contribute to The Republic Magazine than to any other western publication. The Magazine will be sold only in connection with the semi-weekly Republic, but is mailed separately on Friday of each week. Address all orders to

THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscription Price Reduced to \$2.50.

The Arena

Edited by JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D.

The Arena reform review is now entering its ninth year. Its career has been one of constant progress, and its influence is felt in every part of the United States.

Do not longer be deceived by well-worn Red. Read the truth. It will pay you dividends.

THINK OR STARVE

THAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE.

TO-DAY—this moment—you are being robbed of what you earn. How much? Not less than \$1,000 a year. Do you know how? Do you know why? Read

Formerly NEW OCCASIONS.

The Best Reform Magazine... One Dollar a Year in the World.

Monthly—Eighty Pages.

Editors: B. O. Flower, Frederick Upham Adams.

NEW YEAR is the fearless advocate of the INITIATIVE and REFERENDUM, Majority Rule, Scientific Government, Monetary Reform and Physical and Ethical Culture.

Among hundreds of brilliant writers who will regularly contribute to its pages are

Prof. Frank Parsons, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Senator Tillman, Herbert S. George, Francis B. Willard, F. C. C. Gowen, John P. Aldrich, Mary A. Livermore, Susan V. Davis, Abby Horton Dixie, John P. Aldrich, Helen Campbell, Senator Postgraw, A. H. Lewis.

Send us your name and we will send you a copy of the NEW YEAR free of charge. Write to JOHN BENTLEY, the Story of a Peasants' Revolution, by Frederick H. Adams, and Physical and Ethical Culture, an issue on every page. \$2.50 per year.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers

36 PINE AVENUE, CHICAGO.

..DEATH..

Is threatening the American Republic. If you would help avert it read

DALLAS, TEXAS.

It discusses all reform measures fairly and in a way that will not offend.

Weekly, 16 Pages. \$1.00 a Year.

Foremost, oldest and most widely circulated middle-of-the-road populist paper published.

It tells what good government is, and how it is to be established in a way that is acceptable to every honest citizen, regardless of politics.

WRITE FOR FREE SPECIMEN.

CLARK, DEEMER & CO.

Patent Practitioners 29 years, 189 Broadway, New York, will send you a copy of our book "HOW TO GET PATENTS" free of charge.

<