

DEMOCRATS AT DALLAS.

They Gather in that City From This and Other States—Bryan to Workingmen.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 2.—The opening speech of the Democratic carnival was made by Hon. William J. Stone of Missouri at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to a magnificent audience of Texas Democrats. Gov. Dan Jones, the noted anti-trust governor of Arkansas, followed Mr. Stone, and savagely arraigned the Federal judiciary and government by injunction. At this meeting Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont of New York met with an enthusiastic reception and Mr. Bryan declared that the Chicago platform was not written for a day, but for a generation. Congressman Clark of Missouri, Congressman Dismore of Arkansas and ex-Gov. Adams of Colorado were the speakers in the afternoon. An immense audience greeted these gentlemen.

There were in the grand stand at the fair grounds race track fully 10,000 people when the distinguished guests arrived and were given seats of honor on the speaker's stand. As the notables mounted the stand a mighty roar of applause went up that shook the structure to its very foundations. When Bryan had appeared above the stairway railing it seemed as if the sound which emanated from the thousands of throats would tear out their lining.

Among those who were on the platform were: Hon. O. H. P. Belmont and Congressman William J. Stone of New York, ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, Maj. H. W. Belmonts of St. Louis, ex-estate treasurer of Missouri; Col. Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis, the anti-trust millionaire; Gov. Dan Jones of Arkansas, distinguished for his anti-trust fight last winter; Gov. Joseph D. Sayers of Texas; Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri, ex-Gov. T. T. Crittenden of the same state, who, in 1853, Frank James surrendered in the office of the state executive at Jefferson City; C. Johnson of Kansas, chairman of the national Democratic executive committee; Sam B. Cook, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee; Congressman J. W. Wilcox, R. P. Henry, R. E. Burns, United States Senator Horace Clayton, Hon. Tom. Campbell and many others of Texas. In addition there were also present Col. Fred Fleming, Prosecuting Attorney James H. Roy and L. P. Wilson, all of Kansas City, who are here for the purpose of heading that place at the location of the next national convention of the party.

The speakers were loudly cheered. Mr. Bryan said in part: "These Texas people have been so good to me that my conscience would hurt me if I ever

allowed an opportunity to pass to express my appreciation of what they have done for Democracy. (Cheers.) I have listened with much interest to the speeches that have been made emphasizing various planks of the Chicago platform. That platform, to my mind, is like Jefferson's first inaugural address—not for a day, but for a generation. I do not expect to live long enough to see the Democratic party withdraw from that platform a single plank just there in 1896. Up in our country the Republicans need not read that we Democrats could not read now, but they never denied that the Democrats were good at mathematics. And yet, in the study of political mathematics I think the party will never get further than addition to that platform it will not permit subtraction from it. (Cheers.) I was impressed with the thoughts presented to you this morning, and I want to emphasize the necessity of which Gov. Stone spoke. Campaigns are carried by votes, and votes are to be brought to the polls. Unless your vote reaches the polls and is counted we cannot count. Do not believe all the votes cast for us last time were counted, but I believe that many were counted against us which were not cast.

Never before in the history of the State Fair has such a vast throng gathered in and around the race track grandstand as was assembled there last night. Not another person could be seated in the great structure and out beyond, far as the rays of the arc lights could reach, stretched gulls and bays and seas of faces. Cheers came from the gloom around the race tracks, down in the betting ring was a wild, enthusiastic roar. And up along the midway came the shouts of thousands midway came the shouts of thousands to get near enough to see Jefferson face to face with the speakers. Fully 20,000 people were unable to obtain a position even near the place and returned sadly to the city.

Hon. William Sulzer of New York City was the first speaker. Mr. Sulzer said in part: "I am glad to be here. I am a member of Tammany hall and of congress. He announced last night with pride that his father was of German extraction while his mother was Irish. And as he said this and shook his sandy colored hair the crowd fairly screamed with delight and enthusiasm. "You are not asked Tammany hall," he said. "At last I have been asked to speak about Tammany. Tammany needs no commendation and no apology. Tammany speaks for herself. (Cheers.) And Tammany only gets beat by the Republicans about once in twenty-five years. (Cheers.) Tammany has always been loyal to the nomination of a Democratic convention, and

Tammany always will be. We have much to contend with in New York City, as a Democratic organization, and we try to keep in power, but I say to you that Tammany Tammany, who has existed since the time of Thomas Jefferson, has lived down all the lies that have ever been uttered against it. Tammany has defeated all of her calumniators. Tammany has controlled the metropolis of the western hemisphere and all its patronage. I am a supporter no longer and better and more honestly than any other Democratic organization in the history of this country."

Mr. Bryan left New York City to come here and I speak to you I think Richard Croker. He said to me I am glad you are going to Texas. I am only sorry that political business here in regard to our convention prevents me from coming. You tell the stalwart Democracy that of great empire of the southwest that Tammany will be with them the next national convention. You tell them, he said, that we are going to give Mark Hanna and Hanneman a very bad twist in 1900 in New York City.

Mr. W. J. Bryan followed Mr. Sulzer. He was received with the wildest enthusiasm. He said in part:

"This is a magnificent audience, and what a platform to you for opportunity to talk a little while to those who have assembled here. This has been called a workingmen's meeting. I do not believe among the people that a portion of you earn your bread by daily labor and I want to address you for a little while and defend before you the cause of democracy upon this class of people. If the Democratic party does not appeal to those who earn their living by honest toil, it ought not to live. Our party may appeal to other classes, but I believe that the best way to appeal stronger than any other party to the laboring man, Lincoln, in a message sent to congress in the early part of the century, that he was trusted in our government that the man who toils in poverty. I am not flattering you when I tell you that the cause of democracy is the best cause among the common people, if you please, and there is no better indication of the departure of the Republic than the fact that whenever a man now speaks of the plain people as Lincoln described them, of the common people, he is stigmatized as a demagogue, and as a modern definition of statesman and demagogue something like this: "That man is a statesman whose ear is strained to catch the slightest pulsation of a pocket-watch, while he is a demagogue who tries to listen to the heartbeat of humanity. Some one has said that there are three generations between aristocrats and shirtleaves. No matter how a man may be situated to-day, he knows that his few descendants will be his to his children, and I am not sure that when I speak for myself and for those who are not classed among the laboring men, when I say that a man is a man that does not rest upon the prosperity of the workmen cannot be a good government. No matter if I do not say to-day my bread is earned by my own brow, I have no assurance that my children will not or my children's children. If I were sure that my children would always be the favorite of a king, I might favor plutocracy; but knowing not what may be the fate of those who shall carry my blood from generation to generation I cannot favor any other government than Democracy that protects each citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and guarantees to every man a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil. I am unselfish in it. I am selfish, but it is a proper selfishness—a more far-sighted selfishness than the selfishness of a man who thinks as long as he is in all right the government that takes care of him is the best government. I believe that the Chicago platform sets forth principles which are good for all the people. That Chicago platform is built upon the doctrine that all men are created equal and entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government."

He paid a tribute to the Democracy of Texas and the mighty commonwealth of the southwest. Mr. Sulzer devoted a considerable portion of his time to a discussion of labor matters. He advocated higher wages and shorter hours as the quickest, the safest and the best remedy for the present labor evil. Mr. Sulzer made an earnest plea for an eight-hour law in the nation and in every state. He said the Democratic party was irrevocably committed to the passage of such a law, and when they get in power they would surely pass it.

Mr. Sulzer defended the Chicago platform, discussing free silver and the trust question very volubly. The intricate tax received at least fifteen minutes of his time. He said: "But pardon me for dealing so long with what may call old issues. I want to speak of new issues. If we could go to the country to-day on the very same platform that we had in 1896, and have no other issue presented than the issues then presented, I believe that we could win our only grown on the old issues, but we have grown on the new ones. The Republican party to-day stands for a return to the old issues, and in the December, 1898, a Republican president asked for 100,000 soldiers in the standing army, making an army four times as great as that of 1892, and was elected by a Republican president in 1895; and if any Republican tells you that the great army of 1892 was not a bad thing, I would an uprising in the Philippine islands, you tell him that a Republican president asked for 100,000 soldiers before there was any uprising in the Philippines, and that was the time the president sent his message to congress in the early part of December, there was no uprising anywhere, but the treaty was practically agreed upon, and there was no evidence of any necessity for a large army, except as a permanent policy of this government; so that when Mr. McKinley asked for the army it was not for an emergency, but it was for the permanent continued policy of the United States. In other words, we are to choose between an army of 25,000 and an army of 100,000."

It is hard to get a man to defend Imperialism, but when you get a man who has the audacity to defend an imperial policy, you will find that he will make one of the three defenses. I will make one of them, that is, Imperialism. The first is the financial argument that there is money in it. The second is the religious argument; that is, that it is the political argument, that we are in it and can't get out of it. These are the only three reasons that I have ever heard of. The torchlight parade given last night under the auspices of the Workingmen's party was a decided success. Several hundred workingmen, representing the various industries of Dallas, as well as several out of town organizations, were in line. The Young Men's Democratic club also participated. Mr. Bryan, Gov. Sayers, Mayor Traynor and other prominent Democrats were in the parade. The parade on a trolley, Gov. Stone and Col. C. Wetmore of St. Louis occupied carriages.

The streets were crowded with enthusiastic and demonstrative citizens, and Col. Bryan was given an ovation of applause. He was escorted to the head and acknowledged the greetings with bland smiles and courtly bows.

The following is the order and organization of the parade: Mounted police, Citizens' cornet band, young men's dramatic club and Young Men's Democratic club, carriage. The parade formed on Commerce street, and promptly at 8 o'clock moved toward the front of the parade. The parade then turned through the principal streets of the city to the fair grounds.

President H. H. Kirkpatrick of the Paris Commercial club has received a proposition from steamboat owners to run the line of steamboats between Paris and the mouth of the Klamath to New Orleans when the line is built from Paris to Hook's ferry for which the right of way has been secured.

The largest bale of cotton ever weighed in the Cornudas was weighed by Clayton & Boham's cotton yard. Its weight was 804 pounds.

Many German papers favor Boers.

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Stilled. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 3.—Augustin Rodriguez, 47 years of age, and a Cuban by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, committed suicide by firing a bullet from a six-shooter revolver into his head. Deceased was foreman of one of the largest cigar factories in the city, and shot himself in the basement of his own hotel. He left behind him a letter, saying he took his own life on account of having shot a friend in Juarez.

Most Awful. Kene, Tex., Oct. 3.—At Stranger, Puller county, Mr. McKinley had been about 65 years, and an old resident of that place, shot and killed his aged wife at her home. The woman had been taken to a store kept by Paul Norman, a young man recently married, and without her knowledge she was being shot at by Norman, who had fatally wounded McKinley's wife.

Lamar county district court is in session. Paris, Tex., Oct. 2.—Josh Duncan, a farmer of Delta county, who was sent to the penitentiary for assault with intent to murder, was pardoned by the governor. The pardon was served half of the term. Yesterday his wife received from Gov. Sayers the penitentiary of Texas, where he was imprisoned being made through Capt. Traynor, who was instrumental in securing his release.

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W. E. GILLILAND,
Editor and Proprietor.

'The Stars and Stripes' Forever.'

Had the Commissioners' Court desired to take advantage of the Court House bond question fairly and without harsh criticism of those who may differ with us. THE STAR is convinced it is for the best interest of Calhahan county to rebuild the Court House, and no matter what is said THE STAR is going to give the people THE STAR in the best light possible to accomplish that end. If we fall we will have the satisfaction of knowing we have discharged our duty. We are confident a majority of the people will eventually see it as we do now. Personally we have nothing at stake in the matter. Calhahan county as a juror witness of litigation, but we want a safe place to preserve the records and a safe place for those who attend court. We have neither now.

What will become of the constitution if the Baild refuses to run for congress and should be beaten for the senate—Denison Herald.

The above is only a desperate effort of a wretched cock to discredit Baild before congress. The constitution of the republic and the constitution of the state are not to be tampered with. The constitution made before God Almighty is an oath taken. The man who would break these sacred things knowingly or sanction their breaking is a traitor, a perjurer and a criminal. Baild can afford to receive such criticism. It is unjust, dangerous and un-American. Taylor Tribune.

Editor Lorraine, who is an ardent Baildite, goes so excited that he forgets to answer the Herald's query. We never knew before that it was unjust, dangerous and un-American to ask a simple question. The mere thought of Baild becoming a state-man-out-of-jobs seems to have completely maddened friend Rouse, and caused him to lose his temper.

The Court House bond election gives some an opportunity to indulge in spiteful remarks about Baird. This was to have been expected; however that does not meet the affirmative statement by the Commissioners Court that the Court House is in a dangerous condition, and must be rebuilt. The Court House, must be rebuilt, and at present, and perhaps for all time, Baird is the best place for it; consequently, spiteful remarks about Baird and threats to move the county site to some other location by some is no argument, neither does it frighten the people of Baird. The people of Baird can get along as well without a Court House as the balance of the county. It is the duty of the Commissioners Court to prepare some safe place to keep the county records and a place to hold county and district court, and this they will be compelled to do, whether the people vote the bonds to rebuild the present house or not. It would be cheaper to rebuild the Court House than to force the Court to hold a temporary structure or pay rent on a building. The safety of the county records is of great importance; the four thousand dollars in bonds. When the present house is abandoned, which must be done shortly, the question is what will the people do with the records. The question is with the people. Should the destruction of the county records by fire or by theft, result from a refusal of the people to vote the bonds, the blame will be on the people themselves and not the Commissioners Court.

Champ Clark says the republican party resembles a hill of potatoes; the best part of it is under the ground.

If Admiral Dewey don't lose his head amid all this hurrah over him, he is certainly a great man. So far he has borne himself well and has lost none of the reputation he made in the Orient.

Mark Hanna is in a sweat about Dewey. He says it is an outrage the way the press continues to mention the great Admiral as a presidential possibility. Mark is afraid his protégé in the white house will cut a sorry figure with Dewey as the nominee of the democratic party, or as a candidate for the republican nomination.

The Democratic Carnival at Dallas Monday and Tuesday last was a success in every respect. W. J. Bryan, the last, and no doubt, the best democratic nominee for president, O. R. P. McKim of New York, Champ Clark, the well known democratic congressman, and many other prominent democrats from all over were present and made speeches.

Admiral Dewey refuses to mix up his politics by accompanying President McKinley on his western tour. If Dewey don't lose his head over politics he will become the greatest living American and retain the admiration and respect of all parties. But if he listens to the politicians they will ruin him. Let us have the man on the subject who we can all admire. Dewey has a chance to make his name immortal.

The British and Boers are both busily preparing for war in South Africa. Present conditions cannot continue much longer without bringing war that is bound to prove disastrous to the English and Boer republic. The Boers have right and justice on their side in their contention that foreigners shall not become citizens of the republic without first renouncing their allegiance to their former government and must reside five years in the republic. Good and gold is at the bottom of all the trouble.

BAIRD COTTON PRICES LEAD.

S. J. Neal, of Buffalo Gap, got \$2.57 for four lots of cotton. The price is cheap, but it takes money to buy cotton. Cards to the public are good, but the money in your fat for your cotton beats all the rest. The other news talk, but Abilene pays the highest price for cotton.—Abilene Reporter

Talk is indeed cheap, as the Reporter says, but facts knock unsupported assertions like a cocked hat. The average price paid by Baird buyers on same date as above was 6.35, spot cash. One lot sold for 6.20 cash. The figures on the above are from Public Weigher W. M. Coffman's books. Farmers who have tried both markets know Baird has always paid and still pays better for cotton than Abilene. The Baird cotton buyers invite investigation of prices paid for cotton at Baird and compare with prices paid at any town west of the Brazos river.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

- I. N. Jackson, to C. H. King, lot No. 6, in block No. 37, Baird, \$175.
- J. B. Cutbirth to H. J. Lambert, lots 9 and 10 in block No. 11, Baird, \$500.
- G. M. Stokes and wife to J. B. Seay, lots 3 and 4 in block No. 21, Baird, \$500.
- J. W. Day and wife to L. L. Johnson, 81 N. W. 1/4 of Section No. 44, B. B. & C. Ry. Co. \$250.
- F. M. Appleton and wife to D. R. Appleton, S. W. 1/4 of Section No. 7, B. B. & C. Ry. Co. \$1250.
- D. W. Mills and wife to W. M. Stewart, N. of lot No. 5, block No. 12, Newton's Addition to the City of Baird, \$250.
- J. W. Jones to J. E. Ross, S. W. 1/4 of Section No. 88, B. B. & C. Ry. Co. \$480.
- Victoria County to H. F. Williams and W. H. Perry 160 acres Victoria Co. School land \$320.
- W. H. Perry and wife to H. F. Williams 157 1/2 acres Victoria School land, 81 and other considerations.
- P. E. Smith and wife to F. M. Appleton 160 acres B. B. & C. Ry. Co. \$1000.
- Daniel Murphy et al to Tom Windham, 534 acres I & G. N. Ry. Co. lands 1880.
- Arizona Pass Harbor Co. to S. W. Jobe, 160 acres. \$250.
- Sallie D. Gould to J. S. Hart lot No. 2, block 74 City of Baird, \$75.
- H. D. Moore to C. F. Hutchinson lot No. 1, block 36, town of Putnam. \$100
- MARRIAGE LICENSE.
- G. W. Price and Miss Bertie Hite. Lee Cox and Miss Beadie Coates.
- S. T. Tier and Miss Allie Savage.
- Holland H. Hood and Mary E. Baum.
- F. H. Hollis and Miss Minnie Howard.
- B. E. Shockey and Miss Annie Morgan.

Rev. C. W. Irvin has returned from a trip to Stouevan county.



Beautiful Indispensables.

Why not pay a little more and get one of our beautiful, artistic, CHAMBER SETS!

They are of graceful shape in the best grade of China Ware, decorated for beauty rather than for striking effect. Please call and see them. HARRY MEYER.

WHAT IS IMPERIALISM?

Mr. Bryan defines the difference between expansion and imperialism thus: To take a strip of territory from Canada, an expansion to take and hold the Philippines is imperialism. According to Mr. Bryan's definition of imperialism Stephen A. Douglas, one of the ablest democratic statesmen of anti-bellum days was an imperialist. John Webster defines an imperialist as one who favors an emperor, a subject or soldier of an emperor. Other authorities define an imperialist as one who favors an imperial government.

Few, if any, Americans favor turning the republic into an empire, consequently Mr. Bryan's definition of imperialism is incorrect, but doubtless answers the purpose of the anti-expansionist as their object is to make expansion odious by trying to make it appear that its advocates desire to change our form of government.

Thomas Jefferson was charged with being an imperialist in his day because he annexed territory west of the Mississippi river. The anti-expansionist in Jefferson's time defined expansion and imperialism much as Mr. Bryan defines them. The Josiah Quincy's of that day defined expansion as a policy that would annex any territory of the Mississippi, but they declared it was imperialism to annex territory west of the Mississippi river. Of course we all see now how foolish he Quincy's were in attempting to draw a distinction between expansion and imperialism in Jefferson's time, but there was just as much sense in their definition of the two words then as there is in Bryan's definition of them now.

It may not be best for this country to hold the Philippines permanently, if so time will demonstrate that fact, but when Mr. Bryan or any other else undertakes to prove that the acquisition of any territory desired by this government is undemocratic and contrary to the genius of a republican form of government they will get into deep water every time.

Regardless of his fine spin theories, and in seeming contradiction to some of Mr. Jefferson's own teachings, he and other democrats annexed all the territory desired on this continent. Let the democrats, if they choose, oppose the permanent retention of the Philippines, but they should never attempt to base their argument on the ground that it is undemocratic because the history of the democratic party itself contradicts them and is a complete refutation of all such arguments. It is no more undemocratic to cross the Pacific ocean in quest of new territory than it was to cross the Mississippi river sixty-six years ago.

No unprincipled voter who will examine the Court House will deny that it will have to be rebuilt, and that right away.

Why Lose Cattle.

From Black Leg they can not be cured, but can be prevented. Patner's Black Leg Vaccine has never failed to prevent. Don't wait until you begin to lose, as it is cheaper to vaccinate 100 than to lose 10. experiment sure and safe. Price per package sufficient for 10 yearlings or 15 calves. \$1.50.

Call on us or write for particulars. BASS BROS. Abilene.

CITATIONS BY PUBLICATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, }
County of Calhahan. }

WHEREAS, THE STATE OF TEXAS, through its County Attorney, did, on the 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1899, file in the District Court of Calhahan County, in the State of Texas, its petition in suit No. 706 on the subject of said Court, County and State, and the nature of the plaintiff's demand as stated in the said petition an action to recover of the defendants as the owner of the lands retroceded for the year 1898; and WHEREAS, the said owners are non-residents of the State of Texas as the Attorney for the State of Texas, and after inquiry not ascertained.

THE STATE OF TEXAS AND COUNTY OF CALHAHAN.

To the unknown heirs of P. A. Swink and all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Calhahan, for taxes to wit: An undivided one-third interest in and to 220 acres of land, and the County of Calhahan, as Survey No. 311 & 1, P. R. Co. patented to said R. E. Co. May 11, 1862 by State No. 73, Vol. 6, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amount: 87 cts for State taxes, 1.01 for County taxes, and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought for the collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the October term of the District Court of Calhahan County, State of Texas, being the next regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House thereof at Baird, on the 12th Monday after the 1st Monday in August 1899, same being the 30th day of October A. D. 1899 and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land, and ordering sale and retrocession thereof for said taxes and cost of suit.

ATTEST: W. P. COCHRAN, Clerk District Court and of Calhahan County, State of Texas. Given under my hand and seal of said Court at office in Baird, Texas, this 25th day of Sept. 1899.

Eureka Springs, ARKANSAS.

Season of 1899 Open March 1

A most delightful health and pleasure resort, located in the Ozark Mountains, reached by the popular

FRISCO LINE,

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

ST. LOUIS and all points NORTH AND EAST. Solid Vestibule Trains. Elegant Observation Sleepers. Free Reclining Chair Cars.

For maps, folders, illustrated Eureka Springs pamphlet and other information, address

W. A. TULEY, TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENT, 215 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

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V. P. & G. M. Gen. Pass Agt. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Geo. B. Scott,

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Fresh Groceries, Provisions, Etc.
Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN ALL ORDERS.
Cash Talks! BAIRD, TEXAS

Dry Goods.

OUR STOCK OF WINTER GOODS IS COMPLETE. New and Attractive Styles. Others may advance prices but our prices remain the same. A Full Line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods. H. SCHWARTZ, Manager. Leo. Stern.

FRUITS AND ORNAMENTS FOR THE SOUTH

When in doubt, lead trump. (That's Whist.)

When in doubt about trees, write Watson. (That's Scense.)

SCHOOL BOOKS

School Supplies.

R. PHILLIPS, For Cash ONLY. OUR PRICES PLEASE ALL. THEY ARE RIGHT.

NOTICE!

We are furnishing you with a fine grade of meat, and expect the cash for it, so if you let your account run over 30 days don't ask for further credit as we cannot allow it. If your account is already behind 30 days you need not ask for credit.

WILSON & OLIVER.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Chicago

We carry a large stock of... We receive... We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Orders handled with a constantly expanded force of out-of-town salesmen.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Retailers. Has over 1,000 pictures, clear illustrations, and full descriptions of articles of value. It costs 10 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTY CENTS to cover your freight, and we will send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

ONE WOMAN'S FEELINGS.

More people are either too busy or too idle to be happy.
It is only a very independent woman who can afford to be just in her own state of her own sex.
Have you noticed the woman with the new ill petticoat is always very much afraid of spoiling her gown?
It doesn't always follow that because a woman wears paste diamonds she is vulgar, but it isn't apt to make the world think more of her.

WINCHESTER
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FREE
Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you 150 pages illustrated catalogue free.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
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1000 NEWSPAPERS
Are you using our International Type-High Plates
SAVED
LABOR-SAVING LENGTHS.
They will save time in your composing rooms as they can be handled in less space than any other plates.
Send a trial order to this office and be convinced.
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 & \$3.50 SHOES UNION MADE
Worth \$5 to \$8 compared with other makes.
All styles, all sizes, all colors, all grades.
WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

CARTER'S INK
This is the ink that the best ink can be made.
OPIUM
BIG WAGES
Agents Wanted
W. N. HULL & CO., DALLAS, TEXAS

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHING POWDER
C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

John M. Smyth & Co.
MAMMOTH MAIL ORDER HOUSE
In Time of Sunshine Prepare for Rain.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to quote prices that always interest economical buyers. Our goods are the trust-worthy kind that always give satisfaction. Our values are the unapproachable kind that never can be reached elsewhere.
\$3.45
OUR MAMMOTH-CATALOGUE
In which is listed at lowest wholesale prices everything to cart, wear and use, is furnished on receipt of only 10c. to partly pay postage or expressage, and as evidence of good faith—the 10c. is allowed in first purchase amounting to \$1.00 or above.

In spite of British rule, Tientsin is still very much a Chinese country. Tientsin is the village of Hindustan said is indeed regarded as a natural curiosity. It is in fact, if ever, a city of the natives who speak in the town it is more said to be a certain extent, but how small this city may be gathered from the fact that the total yearly consumption of soap in Tientsin is about 30,000 hundredweight—that is to say, over 2500 persons use on an average only 112 pounds of soap among them. There are no other goods, consequently, at least on an ounce is the average consumption a person.

SHORT SERMONS.
Our debt to the dead is unpayable. For good or ill, the world is largely ruled by the dead.—Rev. B. Fay Mills.
How many people really know as to the immortality of the soul? Some argue we are bound to accept it because God's word says—W. J. Colville.
Religion is altogether a matter of faith; a matter in which the feelings are involved, but with which the intellect has nothing to do.—Rev. S. W. Reigart.

The statistical summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., published by the register, shows that during 1908 the gross reduction in the effective tonnage of the world amounted to 1141 vessels of 820,725 tons, including all vessels less than the tons. Of this total, 122 vessels of 85,241 tons were steamers, and 819 of 735,484 tons were sailing vessels. As regards steamers, the present return exceeds the average of the preceding years, and shows a loss of 133 vessels of 1,325,237 tons, as regards sailing vessels it is below average for thirty-one vessels and 25,511 tons. The summary exhibits interesting data as to the relative frequency of the different kinds of casualty, etc., which conclude the career of every steamer and kindred vessel, which are comprised under the term "wrecked," and it is the most profitable career of disaster. To such casualties are attributable 70 per cent of the losses of steamers and 47 per cent of the losses of sailing vessels. The next most frequent termination of a vessel's career is by condemnation, dismantling, etc.; about 20 per cent of vessels removed from the merchant fleets of the world are accounted for in this manner. Of the remaining causes of loss, collision is the most general for steamers, and abandonment is most frequent for sailing vessels (100 per cent).

Dewey Celebration.
Americans are quick to appreciate merit. The Dewey celebrations prove that, and it is again further evidence in the praise and confidence which is accorded Honorable Admiral Dewey, one of the most meritorious remedies ever compounded for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver or kidney disease, or any trouble arising from a weak stomach.

Great Increase in Bridge Cost.
It is estimated that the cost in the price of steel and steel wire will increase the cost of New York's new bridge for the Manhattan river. The price for the main span has not yet been set, and speculators fear the steel wire have yet to be raised.

DEVOTED TO DEWEY.
Unprecedented Enthusiasm Greeted the Hero of Manila Bay.

New York, Oct. 2.—The first ceremony Saturday was the presentation at the city hall of a gold loving cup to the admiral by Mayor Van Wyck on behalf of the city of New York.

The admiral boarded the police patrol, which steamed to the battery, where the city's guest was met by the reception committee and escorted by squadron A and a detachment of mounted police, proceeded up Broadway to the city hall. All along the street were cheering crowds and city hall was filled to the limit with thousands who showed a noisy enthusiastic welcome as Dewey came in sight.

Upon reaching the hall admiral Dewey evinced a desire to shake hands with all the naval officers and introduced them to the mayor. He almost hugged Rear Admiral Schley and so called Capt. Coghlan on the back. As Dewey greeted Schley, the crowd sent up cheer after cheer for "Dewey and Schley."
As soon as the greetings were over the mayor began a speech presenting the city's loving cup.

When the mayor concluded Admiral Dewey began to reply by saying: "It would be quite impossible for me, Mr. Mayor, to express in words—"
At this point he was interrupted with cheers, and he began again: "It would be quite impossible to express in words Mr. Mayor, how deeply I am moved by this—all these—honors, one after the other—this beautiful one, the freedom of the city, this great magnificent reception. I can not say what I want, but speaking for myself and the gallant squadron I had the honor to command at Manila I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

After the formal ceremonies Admiral Dewey went about shaking hands with his friends.
"Come here, all you captains," he said, addressing the naval captains present. "Capt. Lamberton of the Olympia," he cried. "Capt. Willson of the Boston, Capt. Coghlan of the Raleigh, Capt. Wyder of the Baltimore, Capt. Duvo of the Petrel, Capt. Wal-

ker of the Concord."
When the captains had all assembled he waved his hand toward them and said:
"These are the men who did it. These are the men who should be thanked. Without them I could do nothing."

The admiral, Mayor Van Wyck and Chaney M. Dewey partook of breakfast together in the main saloon of the steamer Sandy Hook.
Rear Admiral Schley, who was on board with Rear Admiral Philip, was again warmly greeted by the admiral and they swapped several stories.
The voyage up the river was one continuous ovation, every style of craft with a whistle or other noise-making power availing itself of the opportunity to salute the admiral. The head of the parade started from Grants tomb at 11:15 a. m. At the given signal the platoon of police advancing cleared the way for the procession.

Some little distance behind rode Maj. Gen. Charles F. Roe, N. G. N. Y., followed by his staff. Then came Sousa's band playing a spicy air and behind it was a battalion of sailors from the Olympia. Then followed the carriages containing Admiral Dewey, by whose side was seated the mayor of the city, in response to the cheers of thousands of spectators the admiral bowed right and left and appeared greatly pleased at the warmth of his reception.

Following were three carriages containing Admiral Dewey's captains, then two carriages abreast containing the personal staff of the admiral.
Rear Admiral H. L. Howison and Randolph Coughlin of the municipal council, followed in a carriage and after them came Rear Admiral Howison's officers.

Then came the carriage containing Rear Admiral Wm. T. Sampson and President Woods of the board of aldermen, followed by eight carriages containing commanding officers of Admiral Sampson's fleet and the admiral's staff officers.
Rear Admiral John W. Philip, com-

mandant of the navy yard, St. Clair McKelvey and Lieut. Commander J. D. Ketchy occupied the next carriage. Following came two carriages abreast containing the junior officers of the Olympia and after them in the same formation carriages containing the junior officers of the two Atlantic squadrons. Carriages, two abreast followed containing the visiting government commissioners and guests.

First among the governors came Tunnel of Delaware, then Stone of Pennsylvania, Voorhees of New Jersey, McSweeney of South Carolina, Russell of North Carolina, Dyer of Rhode Island, McMillan of Tennessee, Bushnell of Ohio, Geer of Oregon, Alkinson of West Virginia, Richards of Wyoming and Wells of Utah.
Maj. Gen. Miles and Merritt and aids followed in carriages abreast and then came a carriage containing Rear Admirals Jos. Miller and Winfield Scott Schley.

A long row of carriages followed containing members of the municipal assembly, distinguished guests and visiting dignitaries.
The naval brigade of the north Atlantic fleet commanded by Capt. Chad M. Thomas followed. It was composed of the sailors and marines of the New York, Indiana, Texas, Massachusetts, Broadway and Lancaster.
A brigade of the regular army came next, with West Point cadets at the head and after them a battalion of engineers.

Following came the militia of the various states, with that of New York to the van, commanded by Gov. Roosevelt with squadron A, at escort. The national guard of New York state followed after the immediate command of Gen. James McLeod. After them came the naval militia under command of Capt. Miller. Two battalions and a squad and behind them the old guard of the city of New York.

Then came the militia of Pennsylvania, the New Jersey militia, the Connecticut soldiers of Georgia, Connecticut militia, Maryland's troops, New Hampshire's battalion and militia from North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and the Walt-hall guards of Mississippi.
The Pine Tree state followed with a signal corps. Florida made a fine showing and from the Lone Star state came the famous Garry riders of Corsicana.

Following these under the command of Maj. Gen. O. G. Howard with an escort from the G. A. R. veterans came the unarmored part of the parade.
Following these under the command of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard with an escort from the G. A. R. veterans came

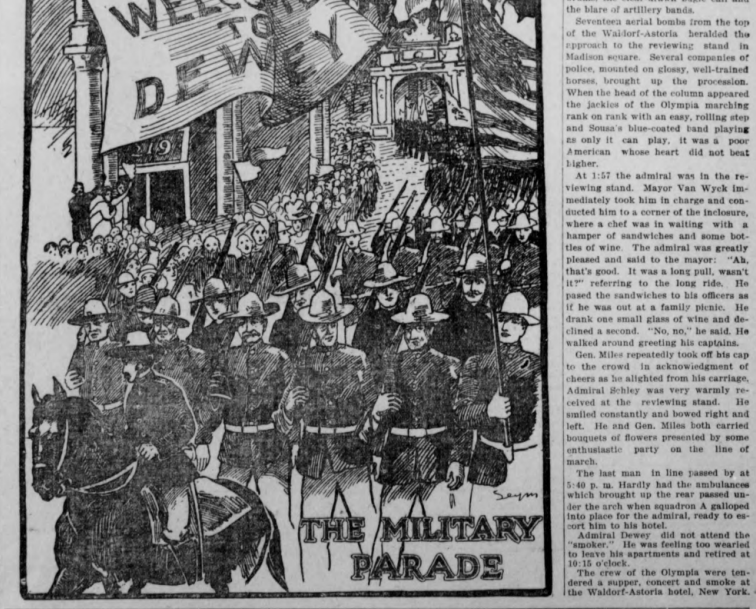
the unarmored part of the parade.
Then followed a couple of volunteers of the Spanish-American war, the parade being in charge of the city marshal following veterans, military and quasi-military associations.
On Government street a number of school children on a stand built especially for them began to sing as the head of the parade approached. They then struck up in chorus the song "Hail the Starry Banner." When the sailors of the Olympia were seen with Admiral Dewey, the children arose and sang "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes."

An Admiral Dewey saw and heard the children he rose from his seat and bowed his head. The children stopped singing. One little girl tried to throw him a rose, but it fell short. A policeman picked it up and handed it to the admiral who kept waving his hat at the children.

The carriage containing Dewey moved on and the enthusiasm which has been the subject of this article. The other admirals and officers were cheered by the crowd. The children were singing "The Star Spangled Banner" from the carriage of Admiral Schley came. The crowd again became frantic. Schley was obliged to stand in his carriage. He, like Dewey, was obliged to the children and the crowd went wild over it. The carriage of Schley stopped for a few minutes and during that time a perfect storm of enthusiasm greeted him.

Rear Admiral Schley divided honors with the central figure of the day. He received a demonstration second only to that of Dewey. People along the line of march fairly rose at him, shouting their already lacerated throats to the breaking point. "Hurrah for the hero of Santiago!" "There is that man who smashed Cervera's fleet!" "Hail, hip, hurrah for Schley," and kindred cries came from all parts of the city.

In upper Fifth avenue some enthusiastic lady threw him a handful of roses. They landed fairly in the carriage. The admiral leaned forward and picked them up and lifted them to his lips. Instantly all the ladies in the balcony seemed possessed with the desire to have their flowers similarly honored and he was fairly bombarded. Many of the flowers fell into the street, only to be caught up by eager spectators and carried to the carriage. There is no doubt that Madison square Admiral Schley was up to his arms in flowers.
Far down a dividing line of people on Broadway the column marched, while the air was gorgeous with the noise of banners and vibrating with shouts of welcome and admiration, the admiral's carriage made a fine showing. The admiral's carriage was greatly honored and he was fairly bombarded. Many of the flowers fell into the street, only to be caught up by eager spectators and carried to the carriage. There is no doubt that Madison square Admiral Schley was up to his arms in flowers.
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Speeches and Banquet.
Dallas, Tex., Oct. 2.—The editors from the Indian Territory were entertained by several addresses at the fair Saturday.
The Indian Territory editors and Mr. F. H. Bailey of Cleburne welcomed the Indian Territory editors and Mr. F. H. Napier responded for the Texas newspaper people.
Senator Chilton delivered an address on "The Editor in Politics, and There were other speakers.
An elegant banquet was tendered the visitors in the fair grounds auditorium at night.

Fatally Wounded.
El Paso, Tex., Oct. 2.—Ed C. O'Connor, a well known merchant of this city, was fatally wounded Saturday by a bullet from a desperado and a Mexican, who escaped. The citizens are much exercised over the shooting.
Mr. O'Connor was in a saloon on Main street when four drunken Mexicans entered. One of them insolently brushed against O'Connor, who very promptly knocked him down. A shot was fired and O'Connor fell wounded in the head.

Long Sentence.
Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 2.—J. M. Preston, colored, was sentenced Saturday to 15 years in the penitentiary for attempting to assault seven women in this city in August. The grand jury returned indictments against him as soon as he was arraigned within a few hours.
He acknowledged his guilt and his attorney asked the mercy of the court. The maximum punishment in all seven cases would have been 147 years if assessed.

Former Temporary Capitol Burns.
Austin, Tex., Oct. 2.—Pine Saturday night the old temporary capitol, which was erected in 1822, immediately after fire destroyed the state capitol the year before.
The building was used from 1822 to 1858 as the capitol, pending the construction of the present magnificent structure.
It cost \$200,000 and was situated at the head of Congress avenue, immediately west of the present capitol. Seven rooms were burnt.

THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The policies of the great political parties are now being formed and the candidates being discussed. The voice of the people as revealed by ballot at the approaching Presidential election will probably decide the policy of the nation for the next decade. Every citizen must study the great questions that are to come before the people. This can only be done through the medium of a great newspaper. Now is the time, therefore, for every citizen to subscribe for the best and most reliable newspaper obtainable. The Semi-Weekly Republic covers the whole field of political news. While it is Democratic, it publishes the news in regard to all political parties without prejudice. Its telegraphic and cable news service is superior to that of any other paper. Its special features are the best. In fact, it is the paper for that large class of readers who cannot afford to not have access to the daily papers.

Attention is also called to The Republic's Sunday Magazine. Its half-tone illustrations are alone worth the subscription price. It is made up of special articles by the best literary talent, embracing a wide variety of subjects of current interest. News features of absorbing interest are illustrated and enlarged upon. For the benefit of the ladies the latest news is given in a handsome volume illustrated. The Republic Sunday Magazine is always interesting to every member of the family.

The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Republic is \$1.00 per year. The Republic Sunday Magazine \$1.25 per year. Both papers are now being offered at the very low rate of \$1.50 for one year. To secure this low rate both must be ordered and paid for at the same time. Address all orders to THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo. 4241

BRIGHT BOYS STARTED IN BUSINESS.

The publishers of the famous big illustrated weekly newspaper, Pennsylvania Post, are now placing representatives at every post office in Texas as well as their desire to secure the services of capable traveling agents in each of the following towns of Callahan county: Bajir, Cottonwood, Cross Plains, Eagle Cove, Pittman and in each other towns as are not already supplied. The work is profitable and pleasant. A portion of Saturday only is required. Four to five cents a week is all that is needed. No money whatever is required. Everything is furnished free. Stationery, rubber stamp, ink and pad, advertising money, sample copies of the paper are shipped to be paid for at the end of each month. Those not sold are not charged for. Write to Griffith Publishing Co., 211 Broadway, New York, for full particulars. Send mention THE STAR. 4254

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To the Sheriff of any Constable of Callahan County greeting.

You are hereby recommended, that by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the county of Callahan, if there be a newspaper published in said county (but if not, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published), for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, your summons Benj. Beaul, Charlotte Beaul, his wife, and A. L. York and Mrs. A. L. York, his wife, whose residences are unknown to be and appear before the District Court as its next regular term thereof, to be holden for the County of Callahan, at the court house thereof in Bajir, on the 30th day of October, 1899, the number being 205, then and there to answer the petition of J. W. May, W. P. Smith and E. J. Perkins Plaintiffs filed in said Court on the 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1899, against the said Benj. Beaul, Charlotte Beaul, A. L. York and Mrs. A. L. York Defendants and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit: That he trespass 56 1/2 by title deed for the possession of 80 acres of land out of the S. 8. Heath Survey of 450 acres, No. 797 situated in Callahan Co. Tex. Beginning at a stake mound in W. 1/4 line of the S. 8. Heath, 488 1/2 Cor. of said Sur. and 3/4 S. E. of the N. W. 1/4 Cor. of the Heisker Sur. from which a P. O. No. 16, W. 22 1/2 Yrs. another P. O. No. 20, S. 23 1/2 E. 44 Yrs. Thence N. 350 Yrs. a stone mound P. O. No. 20, N. 70 E. 14 Yrs. another P. O. No. 20, W. 11, Thence S. 475 Yrs. a stone mound P. O. 12, S. 21, W. 4 Yrs. another P. O. 12, N. 78 W. 6 Yrs. Thence N. 350 Yrs. a stone mound P. O. 12, N. 78 W. 6 Yrs. from which P. O. S. 104, Thence W. 475 Yrs. to place of beginning. Plaintiffs pray for judgment for said land in writ of possession for costs of suit, etc.

Herein said not, but have you then heard there said Court on the 1st day of the next regular term thereof, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness my P. Cochran Clerk of the District Court of said County. Given under my hand and seal of said Court in Bajir this 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1899.

W. P. COCHRAN, Clerk Dist. Court Callahan Co. Tex.

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1901

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\$1. Cash.

CLOUDCROFT.

Cloudcroft is in the newly organized county of Otero, N.M., one hundred miles north of El Paso, Texas, on the summit of the Sacramento Mountains. It is at the terminus of the Alamo and Sacramento R.R. having an altitude of 9000 feet above sea-level, it commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. On the north, White mountains covered with snow the greater part of the year. Reaching his hoary head 13000 feet high on the west side of the White mountains, the Taos Valley, which constitutes the most wonderful formation in New Mexico and presenting an appearance not unlike white killers rolling in from the sea; and on the south and east boundless forests of spruce and pine swaying on the hills and in the valleys below, all taken together form a scenery unsurpassed for its magnificence.

CLIMATE.

The Climate of the Sacramento is simply superb. It is not excelled by that of any other region. The atmosphere cool and invigorating and absolutely free from impurities.

An evidence of the excellence of the climate of this region of New Mexico it is only necessary to state that the United States government, after careful investigation of all the country in its vast domain best adapted for a Marine Sanitarium, selected Fort Stanton. Write to E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, T. & P. Ry. Co., Dallas, Texas, for full information regarding rates, schedules, chair cars, sleepers, etc.

WANTED—We will pay 12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClure's or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of its kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send in extra for a copy of the Midland and premium list to the TWENTIETH CENTURY PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. 4641.

The attention of persons interested is called to the following rules governing the handling of cotton by the T. & P. and on that date. All cotton delivered to the Co. for transportation, must be accompanied by certificate of actual weight from public weigher. In the absence of this certificate, cotton will be received at an estimated weight of 230 lbs. to the bale. No bills of lading will be given for cotton after 5.30 p. m. and all cotton on platform at this hour, not signed for, must be removed by owner. J. B. HARMON, Agent

\$300 REWARD.

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Stock Association of Callahan and adjoining counties: "A reward of \$300 is offered for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who are guilty of stealing or killing any animals, the value of which belong to any member of this society in good standing." F. S. BELL, Secretary.

A Free Trip to Paris! The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE.—I have several good work, buggy and riding horses and mules for sale. J. L. LISA. 31-4

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MICHIGAN DRUG CO., Detroit, Mich.
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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between W. T. Patton, of Erath county, and J. F. Miller, of Callahan county, State of Texas, under the firm name of Miller & Patton was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of Sept. 1899, all debts due the co-partnership are to be received by and is the property of J. F. Miller, and all demands on the co-partnership are assumed by and paid to the said J. F. Miller. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 28th of Sept. A. D. 1899.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
The Stock Raisers Association of Coleman and adjoining counties hereby offer a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who are guilty of stealing or killing any stock belonging to any member or members of this association. To be paid when satisfactory proof is made to the executive committee of this association.
R. H. OVERMILL, Pres.
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