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Vol. 10.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY MAY 6, 1898.

No. 8

## Good Newspapers At a Very Low Price.

The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. 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 2 papers a week, or 100 papers a year, for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your 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 Agriculture. 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 NEWSPAPER

OF

THE GREAT WEST!

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

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**ST. LOUIS  
AND MEMPHIS**  
WITH DIRECT CONNECTIONS  
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**NORTH EAST  
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THE BEST ROUTE  
TO  
**CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE  
CINCINNATI  
& EASTERN CITIES**  
S. G. WARNER,  
Gen. Passenger Agent,  
Tyler, Tex.  
A. A. GILSON,  
Treas. Passenger Agt.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

## Don't Want to be Ape or Parrot.

We are often told by those who would lead the people that we should walk in the footsteps of our fathers. That is, if my father was a democrat I must also be a democrat. If he belonged to the Presbyterian church, that I should be a presbyterian. If he believed in witchcraft I must believe likewise, and support the theory that all witches and wizards should be hung or burned at the stake.

I have descended from the Norman race. My ancestors were pirates on the high seas and plundered the commerce of all Europe, and if all my ancestors down to myself had followed in the footsteps of our fathers I would be a pirate. But I don't want to be a pirate, because I believe that piracy is wrong, though I apprehend some of my ancestors had very little scruples about playing the pirate.

The theory that we should believe as our fathers did is a falacy too ridiculous for anything to observe but apes and parrots.

All progress is the result of men breaking away from old beliefs and conditions, and the denial of the right of others to think for us whether dead or alive.

When we think of the efforts which are made to impress upon the minds of children the idea that everybody who is dead was so much smarter than the living, the wonder is that we have made as much advancement as we have.

The fathers were as smart and as good as they could well be in their day and generation, but they believed and practiced many things which are not in agreement with either ethics nor reason. Progress, science and education has disproved so many of the opinions of our ancestors that we find that they believed and practiced very few things which are in agreement with the true philosophy. And it may be truly said that the great mass of mankind are a long ways from the truth on most questions now.

As for me I will not walk in the footsteps of the fathers in those things which reason and common sense teaches me they were in error. Age can never make error truth, nor varnish up a superstition until it will become a fact.—Social Economist.

If the People's Party is good enough to unite with other silver parties, why is it not good enough for silver men to join? Now let us be honest with ourselves, and reason without prejudice. When a great political party has been organized, embodying in its platform what we consider the vital issues, goes into the fight and casts over two million votes, and still has a national organization with fifteen hundred newspapers advocating their principles, what would be the rational thing for the silver forces to do? Would it be to organize three or four other silver parties, and divide the silver vote, or join the one great silver party that was already in the field? Would we not be stronger, more powerful united under one banner than under four?

A writer has divided mankind into two grand divisions, as follows: Those who earn a living without getting it, and those who get a living without earning it. It is needless to add that the former division constitutes the great majority of mankind.—Ex.

The first standing army of which there is any record was organized by King Saul, 1093 B. C. The army of Xerxes, in invading Greece, numbered 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horses, 480 B. C. The first standing army of modern times was maintained in France by Charles VII, 1445. Standing armies were first established in England by Charles I, 1638.—Sel.

## How to Catch Wolves.

A Guthrie correspondent of the Kansas City Star says on this subject:

The destruction of the wolves that infest the ranges of Western Oklahoma continues to be a subject of great interest to cattle men. The heavy reward of \$20 for each full-grown wolf scalp, offered last February by the Oklahoma Live Stock association, together with a \$3 bounty by Woodward county, has induced a number of persons to undertake the extermination of the wolves in this part of the territory. J. Vaness, a hunter from Stroud, Ok., came here this week to work for wolf bounties.

There is a wide difference of opinion among frontiersmen as to the best way to capture wolves. Some maintain that poison is the quickest and surest, while others say that traps are the only successful method. It is hardly to be denied that poisoned meat is now largely a failure. Twenty-five years ago it was an easy matter to poison wolves; strychnine was new to them and they were destroyed by hundreds. They have become experts in detecting it, however, and a she wolf can teach her whelps to discriminate between pure and poisoned meats. Some cattle men run down the wolves with packs of hounds, but this is laborious and costly.

Old hunters say that trapping is the reliable way to kill wolves. The remarkable sagacity of the animal makes even trapping a tax on the shrewdness and ingenuity of the trapper. The first thing necessary is to kill the odor of the iron, which is done by smoking the traps with cedar, by rubbing them with beeswax or by dipping them in blood. Wolf lures, such as asafoetida, anise oil or oil of petroleum are condemned, as their only effect is to make the wolves suspicious.

The trapper begins by tying to a wagon a large piece of beef, venison or antelope, which is dragged over the country where the traps are to be set. Wolves like to run in cow trails, and a spot where a number of trails cross is a good place to set traps. Some hunters put their traps where the wolves can walk into them, while others lure the wolves by baits. Traps should not be set in deeply worn parts of the paths, as the wolves travel on the higher parts. The necessary equipment for setting traps is, in addition to shovels, a couple of large blankets or sheets, a bucket of fresh blood, two or three rabbits, a beef liver, a pound of cotton or wool, and the paw of a wolf or coyote. An old trapper describes the actual setting of the traps as follows:

"As soon as the drag has passed over the chosen spot the first thing the trappers must do is to dip their boots and implements in the blood, then spread the blankets on the ground and proceed to put on these, first the sod, which is to be carefully removed, and afterwards, the loose earth as it is being dug out of the holes that are to hide the logs to which the traps are fastened. When the holes are ready, bury the logs and chains with great care, replacing the sod and leaving no loose soil visible and no trace whatever of any disturbance of the earth. Then in the trail dig the shallow holes that are to receive the traps, and be sure they are just deep enough to be level with the trail when there is a quarter of an inch of dirt put over the pan. As soon as each trap is set in place, lift the loose jaw until it is perpendicular and insert under the pan a piece of cotton wool large enough to prevent any dust or sand falling beneath it, as this would entirely hinder the springing of the trap. In handling the trap and the earth that covers it wear a pair of gloves dipped in blood. When all the traps are buried and properly concealed,

and the surplus earth on the blanket has been carried some twenty or thirty yards away, take one of the rabbits and use it as a brush to remove all traces of your feet or tools. Then scatter pieces of meat or rabbit over the traps. It is a good plan also, to use the foot of a wolf or a coyote to make a series of tracks over the traps, and finally when all this is done, to dip the tail of a beef in the blood and sprinkle the place. A setting of traps every two miles is usually considered enough, but the thicker the better.

"The dust over the pan should be a little more even than elsewhere, as wolves like to tread on a smooth place. A piece of white cotton or a tuft of white feathers, properly placed, often adds a good finish to the setting, as a wolf, attracted by the general scent of the blood, will at once see and minutely examine the white object. Dark, stormy, cold nights are the best for the wolf trapper."

The first move of the American Wire Trust, after getting possession of all the factories, was to post a 30 days notice of a reduction in wages of from 9 to 30 per cent.

The men who profess to be the leaders of the party to-day are not leading it. It cannot be led into the Democratic party. It cannot be led into the Republican party. It will not become an instrument to prop up the falling fortunes of either, to the end that a few men may be promoted to official position.

Fusion with other parties means loss of identity to us as a party; it means that we endorse much that we know or believe to be wrong, and, in so doing, strengthen one or the other of the old parties, and weaken our chances of success in obtaining that for which we, as a party, were organized; moreover, we know that with the elements now composing the two old parties, few, if any, of our demands will ever be secured.

The girls of the west are progressive, if not quite up to the formality and at the same time deceptive methods of their eastern sisters. A paper down the country says: The marriageable young ladies of a western town recently held a meeting and resolved: "That we will not marry anyone who is not a patron of his home newspaper, for it is only a strong evidence of a want of intelligence and he will probably prove too stingy to provide for his family, educate his children and encourage institutions of learning in the community."

Those who think the Cubans have not been inspired with patriotism and the hope of liberty should note their conduct at the massacre of their trusted leader, Antonio Maceo, in 1896. More than 1,500 Spaniards, who had been informed that Maceo would cross the trocha with only about forty men, ambushed him. Maceo was shot at the first firing and the brutal Spaniards tied the great leader to a horse's tail to be dragged back to their camp. About 400 Cuban soldiers were camped within hearing of the shooting and on arriving at the spot learned that Maceo had been killed. They were frantic to avenge his death and begged to be led against the Spanish guerrillas. Their officers consented and they not only put the enemy to rout but recovered the body of General Maceo and killed about two hundred of the Spanish soldiers. When Maximino Gomez burned the presents given him by Blanco and Pando last week and told the emissaries who brought them that if they returned again he would hang them, he proved himself the patriotic successor to Maceo the Cubans believed him to be when elected. Cuba should and will be free.—Nonconformist.

## Increased Pay In War.

The act recently passed by Congress provides that in time of war the pay of the enlisted men of the army shall be 20 per cent above the present pay. This increase applies also to the enlisted men of the volunteer army. The annexed table shows the pay in time of peace and war respectively and will be especially interesting at this time to the enlisted men of the volunteer army:

	Peace.	War.
Privates.....	\$13	\$15 60
Corporals.....	15	18 00
Sergeants.....	18	21 60
First Sergeants.....	25	30 00
Quartermaster sergeants.....	23	27 60
Sergeant majors.....	23	27 60

The Dallas News reporter at Wichita Falls says that station has shipped of the crop of 1897, 1885 cars of grain or about 120 trainloads. The elevator and mill company purchased in the local market 248,194 bushels of wheat and the Victor mill bought about 200,000 bushels. Altogether the mills there ground into flour 476,867 bushels of wheat. That would be about 1000 cars of flour shipped by the two mills. A fair estimate of the crop raised in the section tributary to Wichita Falls is stated to be three-quarters of a million bushels, realizing for the farmers over \$600,000 or the equivalent of about 25,000 bales of cotton at current prices. There were also shipped 600 cars of oats valued at \$150,000, or a total value for the grain crop of about \$750,000, equal in value to over 30,000 bales of cotton.

A Fort Worth reporter says the Santa Fe has issued an unusual and very unique order. It appears that many of their engineers have become strongly interested in spiritualism and that the belief is spreading rapidly, so at least it is stated. Several engineers claim that they have been warned by departed comrades to "go slow" at certain points and to look out for trouble at others, or to expect a wreck somewhere else. All this tended to bring about a disregard of orders causing great confusion. An order, therefore, was promulgated to the effect that the engineers must either give up their spiritualistic doctrines or their positions, and it remains now to be seen which they will adhere to, the job or the spirits.

The Federal government appropriates each year \$400,000 as a fund for use of the militia of the different States. Texas' portion of this amount has been from \$11,000 to 12,000 per annum. This is not allowed in cash, but in certain supplies for the volunteer guard and the Adjutant General's department.—Gazetteer.

If the government can seize a telegraph office in war time and administer it to the satisfaction and for the welfare of the people, why not do the same in time of peace? The greenback was all right in time of war. It carried us through the greatest war of modern times and was then attacked by men who would not have dared to whisper a word against it while booming cannon talked at the front. Corporations want control of the money and the means of transmitting intelligence and the private interests of men clash with their public duties, and when such men are sent as representatives their love of self overcomes love of country and they abandon a policy that was safe in war and turn over great privileges to corporations, of which themselves or their clients are the chief promoters.—Nonconformist.

The Denison Gazetteer says give Fitzhugh Lee authority to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba, and he would not have to ask for volunteers outside of the old ex confederate war veterans to accomplish its consummation inside of a month.

## Monthly Report of Clarendon Graded School.

The following is a list of the names of the pupils of Clarendon Graded School who have merited a place on the honor roll for the month ending April 22, 1898.

ROOM NUMBER ONE.

SECOND GRADE	Mittie Kendall
Fields White	Emma Rumans
Willie Jupp	Mary White
Marshal Cline	Kittie Jones
Edith Clower	Lelia Beary
Cecilia Garcia	Mattie Graves

THIRD GRADE

Marie Hoffer	Alfred Rosenfield
Pattie Morgan	John Hoffer
Willie Caldwell	Roy Stevens

ROOM NUMBER TWO.

FOURTH GRADE

Harwood Beville	Wesley Hall
Nettie Porter	Arthur Whittem
Sims Burton	Arlon Blackwell
Oscar Coulter	Emma Buntin
Walter Berger	Nellie McKillop
Drew Burton	Mamie McLean
Eric Clower	Ola Jacks
	Ethel Kendall

DONA SAYE, teacher.

ROOM NUMBER THREE.

SIXTH GRADE

Gerlie Rosenfield	Della Ward
Gracie Sibert	Fred Chamberlain
Fanny Hoffer	SEVENTH GRADE
Burlie Jacks	Benlah Jones
	Clifford Richards

ROOM NUMBER FOUR.

EIGHTH GRADE

Nellie Baker	Thomas Buntin
Dona Jupp	Price Baker
Willie Jones	TENTH GRADE
Temple Hoffer	Lizzie Stevens
Ada Graves	Flora McKillop
Walter Taylor	Josie Southern
	John Evans
	Willie McNelis

W. R. SILVEY, teacher.

Populists, as a party, denounce as false the theory that there can ever be intrinsic worth to money, and deny the necessity of any material for a money standard. They take this position because they believe that both the theory and the standard demand and turn money into a commodity, and destroy its money functions. Both old parties defend the intrinsic value theory and demand a standard, and, therefore, fusion or co-operation with them is impracticable.

**A Man's Life.**  
Man's life is full of crosses and temptations. He comes into the world without his consent and goes out of it against his will, and his trip between the two eternities is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contrariness is one of the important features of the trip. When he is little the grown girls kiss him and when he is grown the little girls kiss him. If he raises a large family, he is called Mustard, but if he raises a small check, he is a thief and a fraud and shunned like a Chinaman with the seven year itch. If he is poor, he is a bad manager, if he is rich he is dishonest; if he is in politics, its for pie; if he is out of politics, you can't tell where to place him, and is no good to his country; if he does an act of charity, it is for policy; if he won't give to charity, he is a stingy cuss, and lives only for himself; if he dies young, there was a great future ahead of him; if he lives to an old age, he missed his calling. He is introduced to the world by a doctor, and to the next world by the same process. Verily, the road is rocky, but man likes to travel it.—Reformer.

**May Ladies' Home Journal.**  
Among the notable features of the May Ladies' Home Journal are an illustrated article on Joseph Jefferson at home, "After Dinner Stories," "A Cabinet Member's Wife" gives further interesting glimpses of Washington social-official life, and another view "Inside of a Hundred Homes" is afforded. The second installment of Julia Magruder's novelette, "A Heaven-Kissing Hill," and "His Children" give an interesting variety of fiction. Robert J. Burdette's "My Kindergarten of Fifty Years" is the first of a series of three articles by this popular humorist. Edward W. Bok writes of the athletic woman and her attire, "Strawberries in Thirty Ways," "The Life of a Trained Nurse," "Vacation Days on a House-Boat," "Ten Weeks in Europe for \$200," "Comfort in Tent and Cabin," and "Summer Pleasures for Suburban Places," are special features. There are articles on woman's attire and various household topics. By The Curtis Publishing Company. One dollar per year; ten cents per copy.

# 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, May 6 1898.

**Washington Press For Sale,**  
Six column, does good work,  
Only \$50 takes it. This office.

The entire reform press will sympathize with W. E. Farmer of San Antonio in the loss by death of his oldest daughter, Ruth.

It must have been a mud turtle fleet Spain had at the Philippines, judging from the way they went to the bottom at the appearance of Uncle Sam's boats.

The people's party has done with fusion forever. It has raised the flag of true populism. It has shown to the world that it will submit to leadership only when that leadership moves in the right direction.

The correspondence on our inside pages between Gov. Culberson and Ex-Gov. Hogg indicate that his Corpulency is not so war hungry, after all. It's too bad that the Cubans will be so disappointed in not seeing the livers and lights of Spaniards pitchforked into the sea by this warrior for administration lawyer fees.

The Spanish newspapers dish out such rot as this, purporting to come from their correspondents in this country. "The states which were counted on to furnish the men for the war find themselves handicapped by threatened Indian uprisings. The regular army has been withdrawn and the savages have already taken to the warpath. In the states of Ohio, Illinois and Iowa the citizens have already been called out to protect their western frontiers from the raids of the wild men."

### Progress of War.

There is little of interest besides what is told in the dispatches on our inside pages.

The contemplated landing of armed forces in the Philippines and in Cuba will not be carried into effect until the government has received advices in regard to the exact situation in the far East and the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet which recently left St. Vincent.

The army administration, however, has not delayed preparations begun a week ago for sending an expedition to Cuba, and there has been no cessation of preliminary steps for starting the expedition of Manila.

At the moment the government hears that the Cape Verde fleet is at a point sufficiently remote from the island to preclude a possibility of its reaching Cuban waters, the transports will leave at once with troops.

Six transports are waiting at Tampa to move troops. It is claimed now that the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde has gone to Spain to unite with the fleet at Cadiz before doing any fighting.

It is announced in Thursday's late dispatches that the Spaniards have murdered the British consul at Porto Rico. Should this prove true, it will probably bring about new complications as England is not now in a frame of mind to sit idly by and allow her trusted representatives to be murdered without taking strong measures for the immediate punishment of the offenders.

### Mobeetic Destroyed Sunday Morning.

Mobeetic county seat of Wheeler county was almost totally destroyed by a cyclone Sunday morning at 2:10. Four were killed outright and three fatally and fifteen painfully injured. The county buildings were wrecked. Property loss \$35,000.

Killed—John Strocker, R. Wright, Mrs. Rufus Kitchen, baby Master-son.

Fatally injured.—Mrs. Exum, baby Palmer, Mrs. Anderson.

The town has a population of 200 and is 15 miles from Miami, the nearest railroad station.

It is said now the Santa Fe will begin running into Amarillo next Tuesday.

### Spain Still Spunky.

It is announced in a dispatch from Madrid that there is no idea of surrender there, either in ministerial circles or among the populace. On the contrary, it is added, the war is to be pursued with greater vigor.

It is even stated at Madrid by those who are responsible for the naval movements, that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on unequal terms and with a superior enemy, and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters. Continuing, the dispatch says: "Until an engagement is fought, no proposal for intervention will be listened to."

A Cadiz dispatch says that the second Spanish squadron, consisting of the war ships Pelayo, Alfonso XII and Vittoria and a number of smaller ships have nearly completed its preparation for active service. It is reported, however, that great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, owing to lack of money. The British engineers have refused to serve on board of them, owing, it is said, to the belief that they are liable to heavy punishment under the foreign enlistment act.

### Jews May Buy a Battle Ship.

A movement is on foot among some of the wealthy Jews of Ohio to purchase a war ship and present it to the government for the use against Spain. Harry Bernstein, of Cleveland received word that three well known Cincinnati Jews will be in Cleveland to discuss the matter.

"The Jews all over the world have reason to hate Spain," said Mr. Bernstein, "and while we are not a war-like people, we will gladly fight and give our wealth to see her punished."

### Two Kinds of Men.

The American Machinist of New York sends out a card which reads: Some men won't advertise when they are busy—think it will last forever.

Some men won't advertise when times are dull—think the crack of doom is just about to the city line.

There are others who advertise all the time.

The latter attract inquiries and orders, and in good times can pick what they want.

In dull times they get all there is going—the other fellow is out of business.

One is an optimist in prosperity, a pessimist in adversity, and a narrow-gauge weakling all the time.

The other is just a plain, common sense business man.

What kind are you?

On Saturday night Apr. 30 the Claude prohibition class held their first contest for the gold medal. After the opening song and invocation a stirring address was made by Bro. Younger followed by the program as published in the EAGLE of Apr. 23rd. The contestants had made thorough preparation and rendered their pieces in excellent style.

How to curtail the liquor traffic, by Mr. Gord Baker was the winning piece. The house was uncomfortably crowded, but the best of order prevailed and the recitations were listened to and appreciated by all. The dreadful evils of the liquor traffic were depicted in every piece. The solo, "The plea of the drunkard's child," by Mrs. Davis was very pathetic and received many compliments.

Dora Cox, who claims to be 15 years old, is under arrest at Watonga charged with stealing a horse. She offers to join the army if the sheriff will set her free.

What other country on earth could declare war before raising an army to prosecute such war without throwing itself open to crushing defeat?—Ft. Worth Register.

In square miles, Texas is exactly as big as Spain and Missouri combined.

The boys in the general offices of the Denver have made up a subscription and purchased in St. Louis a very handsome American flag which they will raise above the general office building at the corner of Fifth and Houston streets Thursday with appropriate ceremonies.—Ft. Worth Register.

### Hall County.

LAKEVIEW, May 3.—It is very dry here. If Panhandle rains would wet the ground every thing would be wet for we have had plenty of them all spring, but they don't seem to wet much. Everything seems to be quiet in this settlement.

The Twin Buttes school closed last Friday. Good attendance, good spelling and a good time generally. The Twin Buttes Sabbath school failed to come out of winter quarters last Sunday, the cause we know not. Several of the young people come out but the old folks failed to get there. Rev. Wheeler preached at Lakeview Sunday at 4 p. m., attendance good. Been some talk of the Methodist people organizing a Methodist class at Twin Buttes in the near future.

Mr. S. H. Boon has bought the R. M. Harrison section in the Lakeview settlement price \$500, so we have been informed.

We understand that Mr. Hurst from near Newlin who is an expert bronco rider will ride anything in the way of a bronco that the people will bring into Memphis April 30, at 2 p. m. He proposes to ride anything in all sorts of shapes. Every body is invited.

We noticed in your last issue that T. D. Shaw and a Miss Hudgins was married a few days past. We are glad you made mention of the marriage, for we have known Mr. Shaw from childhood but had lost trace of him. He has our best wishes through life.

Mr. Jackson of Memphis has leased the 44 section pasture south of Twin Buttes from Noel & Montgomery lease to run one year. Noel & Montgomery have moved their cattle from said pasture to their pasture in Collinsworth county.

The cattle business seems to be on the decline since the war is a settled fact.

Well, I guess the Wall street bankers are satisfied since war is declared, for the republicans and democrats will issue bonds and borrow money to run the war, instead of striking legal tender paper money. Paper money whipped the south and it would whip Spain if they would give it a chance.

Success to the INDUSTRIAL WEST NESTER.

### GILES GOSSIP.

GILES, Tex., May 2, 1898.—This section of Donley county is receiving its share of hail and rain today.

The farmers are all busy at the present time sowing millet.

Mr. E. R. Rice of Clarendon is doing the pumper's act in the absence of Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. T. H. Shelton has most completed his new residence and it is quite an addition to the city of Giles.

Mr. W. P. McKenzie who has been visiting his brother-in-law Mr. E. H. Watt left last week for Amarillo where he expects to go to work with the new road building from Amarillo.

Quite a crowd gathered at the residence of Mr. Thos. Shelton last Friday evening and tipped the light fantastic till the wee sma' hours of the morning. A most sumptuous supper was served at midnight and all present report a most enjoyable time.

Mr. J. B. Grogan has accepted a position on the Giles joint with E. H. Watt.

Mr. H. Bouchell, proprietor and sole owner of the Wild Cat, spent Sunday in the city looking after his interests. He will erect a new residence on Wild Cat in the near future.

J. W. Hoppes, Wm. Greenwood and W. H. Rodgers attended court at Memphis today.

Bro. Wallace and Bro. Hicks, of Memphis, delivered an able sermon on last Sabbath.

We wonder why Russell Loveless did not attend the ball at Giles Friday night.

Miss Ruth and Frances Greenwood were the guests of Miss McEntyre Sunday.

There will be a series of meetings held at Giles commencing Thursday, May 5th and ending the 2nd Lord's day in May. Bro. Dubbs, of Clarendon, officiating.

Quite a crowd of young folks gathered at the residence of Mrs. Willingham's Sunday night and spent a few hours very pleasantly singing church hymns.

A blacksmith shop will be erected in Giles in the near future.

We wonder if Beck enjoyed himself as much at the dance as he expected too. Uno.

## The Morgan Lumber Co.

THE LARGEST and BEST

# Stock of Lumber

IS TO BE FOUND AT

## MORGAN LUMBER YARD.

### Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Fence Posts,

Brick, Lime, Cement Coal, Etc.,

Acme Pressed Brick, Austin White Lime, Peerless Cement  
Plaster and Portland Cement on hand.

Car Load of Screen Doors and Windows. Just the Thing.

—CLARENDON, TEXAS.—

**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. R'y.  
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.

Notice in Equity by Master-in-Chancery.  
FRANCIS CLIFFORD and ROBERT GRIGG, Trustees, vs. THE CLARENDON LAND, INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.  
No. 260, In the District Court of Donley County.  
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, to be under the order of 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.

## H. D. RAMSEY,

Dealer in

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## HOGG AS A HIGH PRIVATE.

He Becomes Angry When an Effort Is Made to Enlist Him.

Austin, April 29.—It has developed that Col. J. S. Hogg was not as anxious to enlist in the war between the United States and Spain as a great many people thought. The truth of the matter is that something of a sensation has grown out of the proposed enlistment of the ex-governor. A few days ago there was a rumor current to the effect that Hogg had written the governor a letter tendering his services as a high private. The Tribune, Austin's afternoon paper, heard of it and delegated a man to interview the corpulent ex-governor in regard to the matter. He told the reporter there was nothing in it, that he wanted nothing in the paper about it and he would boycott the publication if anything was said. The colonel changed his mind later on, however; at any rate a letter from him to the present executive was made public in which he tendered his services as a high private to the governor. The contents of the letter were made public through the columns of the newspaper. Then it was that several companies of the volunteer guard became anxious to enlist Col. Hogg. Telegrams were sent to him inviting him to join different companies. Rumors were afloat that he was yearning to be recruited and that he was going to become a member of this company and that one. The thing culminated this way:

A telegram came to him from the Houston Light Guard soliciting his services and asking an immediate answer. He was not at home when the message was carried to his residence, but was later telephoned its contents, and he intimated that his services had been tendered another company.

Later Alber Scott, recruiting officer, and first sergeant of that crack organization, the Governor's Guard, called on Col. Hogg at his office. Several gentlemen were present. Mr. Scott informed Hogg he had seen a letter from him to Gov. Culbertson tendering his services as a high private in the war with Spain and that he had called to enlist or recruit him.

"What authority have you to enlist me?" inquired Hogg.

"I am the regular recruiting officer of the Governor's Guard," said Scott.

"Have you any authority from the governor of Texas to enlist me?" inquired Hogg.

"I have no special authority from the governor," said Scott, "but I have the authority as a regular recruiting officer of the Governor's Guard."

"I tendered my services to Governor Culbertson," replied Hogg, "and when you show me authority from him I will sign as a recruit."

"Very well, Governor," said Scott, "I supposed you were in earnest about wanting to enlist, and as we would like to have you, I called to get you to sign. If you do not care to do so, all right."

At this juncture, Col. Hogg noticed a newspaper man present and became very angry.

"I believe this is all buncumbe anyhow," he continued as he became red in the face. "It is a job to make sport of somebody. By gads, I do not propose to stand any foolishness."

The colonel then repeated that he had tendered his services to the governor only, and would not enlist except on authority of the executive. One word brought on another, and hot passages between the ex-governor and Sergeant Scott ensued, the former finally inviting the latter out of his office. The matter is the talk of the town tonight.

Col. Hogg has not so far enlisted.

### Hogg Not Going.

Gov. Hogg handed out the following:

"These little wheezing, flea-bitten fellows who are criticizing me for tendering my services as a private in this war to the governor, are the class of miscreants who expect to stay at home to rob the widows and orphans of the soldiers. As the governor cannot assign me to duty under the army regulations, I will also stay at home to assist other good citizens in putting these chaps in the pen when they commit such robberies, and will make no charge for my services in the work. Let them continue to criticize and howl; the soldiers may rest assured that such a set of wolves shall not fleece their helpless ones while they are off serving their country."

Capt. W. H. Owens, quartermaster Texas volunteer guards, is kept busy getting out camp supplies out of the capitol basement and removing them to Camp Mabry. These supplies embrace canteens, scabbards, blankets, meat cans and numerous other articles. About 700 tents were taken to the camp. The work of putting them up will be left to the different companies when they arrive. About 500 additional tents will be brought from the quartermaster's depot at Fort Sam Houston.

### Hogg Over Ago.

Col. Hogg cannot enlist, being over age. The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

Austin, Tex., April 30.—Hon. Jas. S. Hogg, Austin, Tex.: My dear sir—On the 23d instant you wrote me tendering your services as a private in the present war with Spain, and I answered on the 25th that it would re-

ceive due attention. On yesterday I received a letter from the secretary of war containing directions as to organizing the volunteer army of the United States, and among other things there is this direction: 'The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years over 45 or under 18.' As you are past 45 years of age you cannot enlist as a private under the call of the president and under these instructions of the secretary.

Very truly yours,

C. A. CULBERTSON, Governor.

### The American Justification.

"The war in Cuba must stop." This was the keynote of President McKinley's message to congress, and it is the justification of the action which the United States now proposes to itself. The question is exclusively one of humanity and political expediency. The amateur anthropologists who are seeking to define the attitudes of foreign powers by ticketing the Cuban question as a struggle between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races are missing the practical aspects of the whole problem, besides making themselves ridiculous. An intolerable nuisance in one's next door neighbor's garden is none the less or the more intolerable because the author of it belongs to a particular race. Were the Suezian power in Cuba British instead of Spanish and the situation otherwise the same, we may be sure that the attitude of the United States would be exactly what President McKinley has now declared it to be. For three years the people on the mainland have patiently held their hands while civil war has ravaged the island. They have been shocked by the most unparalleled horrors of the struggle; they have suffered serious loss in their commercial relations with the island and in the security of their nationals dwelling there. All this, of course, would be tolerated if there were a chance of peace being ultimately restored. The insurrection cannot be extinguished by the Spanish troops, and the Spanish troops cannot be expelled by the insurgents. The result is that the island has become a permanent battle-field. In one third of its area there is no law or order at all, another third is occupied by a large camp, and the remaining third is given up to every form of savage butchery and devastation. What precedent is there in modern history for such a condition of things being tolerated by a powerful neighboring state? The struggle in Armenia did not touch the material interests of this country, but we should most certainly have intervened there had our hands not been tied by the European concert. Crete is a nearer parallel to Cuba, but Europe intervened there, without the justification of the impotence of the Suezian. In 1877 Russia intervened against the Turks in Serbia, with much less excuse than the United States has for the intervention in Cuba. And in all these quasi parallels it must be remembered, the practical considerations were absent which, in the case of Cuba, render the justification for American intervention overwhelming. Cuba is a sort of Armenia in the American back yard.

What is occurring there not only shocks the moral sense of the American people, but it touches their pockets and their national security. Finally, there is no prospect of a change except through some external agency. In Serbia, Armenia and Crete the Turks were quite capable of establishing a Varsouvian peace if Europe had only chosen to shut her eyes to the methods employed. Spain, without any undue fastidiousness in the matter of Varsouvian methods, is not strong enough to apply them effectively. Hence the duty of the United States to take action is clear. The task of pacification devolves upon her by right, and it is a right of which she cannot divest herself.—London Graphic.

### 30,000 INSURGENTS THREATEN

Manila in the Philippines, Under Gen. Aguinaldo.

New York, April 29.—A dispatch to the World from Hong Kong says: The guns of America's Asiatic squadron will soon be thundering in the harbor of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. Commodore Dewey has orders from Washington to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. Gen. Aguinaldo, the president of the Philippine insurgents, sailed from Singapore where he had been in exile with the members of his cabinet. They chartered their own steamship. They will land at a convenient point on the island and the general will put himself at the head of an army of 30,000 well equipped insurgents now gathered and waiting for him.

Gen. Aguinaldo will lead this large force to attack Manila by land while the American warships bombard the city from the sea. The Spanish ships are awaiting the attack in Manila harbor, supposedly under the protection of the land fortifications.

Texas was one of only two states complimented with a request for a full regiment of cavalry. Somebody in the war department knows his business.—Post.

In Hamburg the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

## MILLIONS ON MILLIONS.

War is far the Most Costly Luxury in Which any Nation Can Indulge.

Here are some facts of a lively interest at this juncture of affairs. They show very clearly that war is the most costly luxury in which any nation can indulge. The state of the national debt forms a war thermometer which, by its rapid rise in times of strife and its steady, though slow, fall in times of peace, indicate very clearly the effect of warfare on national finances.

Thus, in the French war that began in 1792 England's debt increased to the extent of nearly \$1,500,000,000, and again during the Napoleonic wars about \$1,600,000,000. In the forty years of peace that followed it decreased \$455,000,000, but over \$200,000,000 was added during the Crimean war and Indian mutiny. The decrease during the comparative peace that Great Britain has enjoyed since that time is over \$750,000,000, and the debt now amounts to nearly \$3,285,000,000.

At the present time, says a writer in Tid Bits, every nation is not only arming its soldiers with the newest and most destructive weapons ever devised by man for the slaughter of his fellowman, at an annual expenditure of millions of pounds—Britain alone spending over \$200,000,000 per annum—but many have already stored up for immediate use in the event of war large sums of money, amounting in some cases to seven or eight millions of pounds sterling. Such sums as these, however, merely represent the expenditure necessary for the initial operations of an international campaign.

Even in times of peace the bare possibility of war adds a heavy item to the taxpayer's yearly bill. In France the annual cost per inhabitant is about \$4.25, while in Britain it is only 25 cents less. Strange to say the peaceful Hollander comes next with \$2.75; then the warlike German with \$2.50. In Denmark every man pays \$2.25; in Russia and Spain, \$2; in Austria, Italy and Belgium, \$1.75, and in Portugal, \$1.50; while the United States escapes with the comparatively small outlay of \$1 per annum for the maintenance of its army and navy.

As long as peace endures these sums just suffice to secure the necessary efficiency; when war breaks out they are wholly inadequate.

What a great war really costs may best gathered from a short review of the sums that have been spent in warfare during the last half century. The cost of the recent Greco-Turkish war cannot be accurately estimated yet, but even taking the shortness of the campaign into consideration, it must be nearly enough to ruin both the nations concerned.

By far the most costly struggle of recent times was the American civil war of 1861, when the outlay of the North amounted to \$4,800,000,000, and that of the South to \$2,300,000,000—a total expenditure of no less than \$7,100,000,000.

No European war within the last 50 years has incurred such an immense outlay as this, but the Franco-Prussian war cost, at the lowest estimate, \$2,500,000,000, while the Crimean campaign involved an expenditure of \$1,700,000,000, and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 over \$1,000,000,000.

These sums undoubtedly represent the cost of the greatest of the world's wars during the present century, but the \$330,000,000 spent by Austria and Prussia in 1866 and the \$300,000,000 which was the cost of the Italian war of 1859 are not inconsiderable items in the great bill of international butchery. Besides these, the Zulu and Afghan wars of 1879 cost about \$300,000,000; while \$230,000,000 is a small estimate for the various expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay and Cochin-China.

These sums thus accounted for is over \$13,000,000,000 and the numerous smaller struggles of the last twenty years easily bring up the total to something like the gigantic amount of \$15,000,000,000, a sum which, if divided, would allow about \$12.50 to every person on the globe, or rather more than \$3000 to every man, woman and child in London.

So much for the pecuniary aspect of war. But what about the cost in human lives?

In the American civil war, which again heads the black list, the Northern states lost about 280,000 men and the Southern states 520,000, a total loss to America of 800,000 lives.

The Russo-Turkish war was, in proportion to the money spent, still more about 10 to 15 per cent is colored. The demand in colors is mostly for browns, and, for this year, especially for the lighter shades of brown, and to some extent for green.

The leather industry is one of the most important in this city, no less than ten large manufacturing houses being located here. There manufacture colored calf, goat and buck, fine calf, chevreaux and patent leather, none of which, however, can surpass or even equal the American product. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no American manufacturers of upper leathers are represented in this locality.

By the wholesale dealers and boot and shoe manufacturers, American

leather is greatly preferred to that of any other make, especially the American colored calf, chrome calf and chrome chevreaux.

The terms on which dealers and shoe manufacturers buy leather from foreign houses are usually as follows: First class houses buy for cash with 3 per cent discount, other houses take three months' time and even then deduct 2 per cent, while still others take four or five months' time, and after two or three months give paper.

This is the situation to-day of the leather industry of this section, and the above facts may possibly have a stimulating effect on our manufacturers and exporters. It is certainly a pity to see an open market for our product neglected as it has been in the past.

### The South and Americanism.

That the salvation of the United States from the political evils now menacing its future lies in the South is not an entirely new idea, but it received a new emphasis and deserved prominence in a speech made by Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky before the Southern Society in this city on Washington's birthday. "The people of the South," said the Senator, "are essentially American. They trace their genealogy through three, four or five generations of American-born parents, and for that reason are under peculiar obligations to keep alive and to give strength and vigor to the spirit we inherited from our Revolutionary fathers, and upon the dominating influence of which depends the continued existence of our system of constitutional government."

There is truth in this utterance that the people of the East and West will do well to consider. Aside from its participation in the rebellion, it is to be remembered that no section of the country has produced so many statesmen, publicists and orators who have brought glory and honor to the American name as that section lying south of Mason and Dixon's line. Here came the Huguenots, the best blood of France, and here the brave hardy and liberty-loving people who settled the mountain lands and river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky—people whose descendants have remained close to the same soil to this day. For it must be remembered, also, that the Southern people, as a whole represent what may be called the purest type of Americanism as it existed when the republic was founded.

The great streams of foreign immigration that have been flowing this way from all quarters of the globe during the last 50 years and more have scarcely touched the South. It is in this section more than anywhere else that the spirit of genuine patriotism such as that which found utterance in Patrick Henry and Henry Clay can be found today in its most untainted and unadulterated form. And in this spirit and by its presence and power the South will yet prove the strength and the hope of the republic.—Leslie's Weekly.

### Prisoners of War.

A Key West special says: "All the thirty-five passengers on the captured steamer Panama will be held as prisoners of war. They left New York with the intention of belligerency, one of them being on the way to join the Spanish army. The United States marshal will turn them over to the army authorities who will lodge them in Fort Taylor. The dispatch boat Dolphin encountered a volunteer prize and sent one of her men with her to port. She was the fishing schooner Lolla, bound for Havana and her skipper when warned away, asked to be seized as, if Spaniards caught him, they would impress him into service."

### That \$50,000,000.

Washington, April 29.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee submitted to the house a report in which he said:

"Upon the authority of a joint resolution about \$35,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 appropriated for the national defense had already practically been used, although payments have as yet been made for only part of this sum, and the liabilities for the remainder of the appropriation will have been insured within two weeks."

"The examination of the condition of the treasury will make it apparent no time should be lost in providing ample ways and means of carrying to a successful conclusion the war in which we are now engaged."

### Governors to the Front.

Frankfort, Ky., April 29.—It is reported that Gov. Bradley wants to go at the head of the Kentucky troops to the front.

Nashville, Tenn., April 27.—Gov. Taylor has sent a telegram to President McKinley tendering his services to command the Tennessee volunteers. The governor says in his telegram:

"I tender my services to command the Tennessee volunteers. I have called them to leave their wives and mothers, and I feel it my duty to lead them on the field. Please give me your decision at the earliest convenience."

Gov. Atkins, of Georgia, has already expressed his wish to lead the Gopher State volunteers.

## WILL PROBABLY COMMAND.

Gen. Brooks is Expected to Lead the Army of Invasion.

A special from Washington to the St. Louis Republic says:

When the army is re-organized on its new basis the president will have the appointment of about six major generals and 20 brigadier generals. There is a general scramble for these desirable places, and the president is having considerable difficulty in making the selections.

It is said to be the purpose of the president to distribute these appointments equitably so far as possible among the different sections of the country.

Among the number accredited to south is General J. B. Gordon of Georgia, who is the ranking surviving general of the Confederate army, and who is now commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans. It is as good as settled that General Fitzhugh Lee will be made a major general of volunteers, and it is probable that General Joseph Wheeler, the famous cavalry leader of the Confederacy and now a member of Congress from Alabama, will receive a commission as major general in the volunteer establishment.

General Wheeler has expressed his willingness to accept a commission as low as that of colonel, provided he is allowed to lead a cavalry charge against the Spaniards in Cuba.

Unless present plans are changed the army of invasion will be commanded by Major General John R. Brooke, who has been placed in command of the only army corps yet created. The increase of the army probably will result in the promotion of Generals Copinger, Wade and Shafter, now commanding divisions in the regular establishment, to the ranks of major generals of volunteers.

### Government Fools the Bill.

Little Rock, Ark., April 29.—Gov. Jones has received information from the war department that the national government will defray the expenses of transportation and subsistence of volunteer troops during the interval between enlistment and muster.

### For Teddy Roosevelt.

El Paso, April 29.—Ex-United States Court Clerk George Curry, of Tularosa, N. M., was notified here by Adjutant Gen. Hersey, of New Mexico, to furnish him fifty picked men and become first lieutenant in the New Mexico cavalry to be sent to Teddy Roosevelt. Lieut. Curry has secured his men in this city and they leave for New Orleans.

### The Oregon and Marietta.

Montevideo, Uruguay, May 1, via Galveston.—It is announced here in a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that the United States gunboat Marietta as well as the United States battleship Oregon has arrived at that port. It is also added that they will resume their voyage north, accompanied by the United States dynamite cruiser Nictheeroy, recently purchased from Brazil by the government of the United States.

### Until May 21st.

Washington, April 29.—The president by proclamation has allowed the Spanish vessels in United States waters till May 21 inclusive, for loading and departing and Spanish ships met at sea shall be permitted to continue their voyage if loaded before that time in the United States.

The Spanish vessels bound for the United States which sailed prior to April 21 are exempt from capture and allowed to discharge their cargo.

This is a necessity formality in order to set in motion the neutrality laws in many countries and to stop claims for damages on the part of neutrals for vessels detained and turned back at blockades without due notice. The instructions which were sent to all the United States legations abroad directed the attention to the fact that war existed since April 21, when the Spanish government broke off diplomatic relations in order to avoid accepting the ultimatum at the hands of Minister Woodford. Responses have already begun to flow in. The first among all the neutrals to take cognizance of the situation and existence of a state of war are the British colonies.

### Kaiser for America.

London, May 1.—The Vienna correspondent of the Sunday Spaker tells a tall story to the effect that Emperor William left Dresden last Saturday after a disagreement with Emperor Francis Joseph, arising from a heated discussion had in the afternoon relative to the Spanish-American war, in which the Austrian emperor vainly tried to convince the kaiser that it was his duty and interest to assume, if not unfriendly attitude toward the United States, a more friendly neutrality toward Spain. Emperor William reiterated that Germany's interest pointed to a policy of strict neutrality and the retention of the good will of the mighty republic.

Emperor Francis Joseph was much hurt by the kaiser's heated impulsive language and plainly showed his displeasure at the banquet given in the evening. The situation grew so unpleasant that Emperor William took his departure before the close of the banquet.

## GENERAL ORDERS TO MOBILIZE.

The Adjutant General Notifies All Company Commanders.

The adjutant general has issued the following orders:

General Order No. 181.

1. In infantry companies, the maximum number of officers and men, as per recent changes made by the war department, is as follows: Maximum 84, minimum 80; 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 12 corporals, 1 musician, 1 artificer, 1 wagoner and 59 privates maximum, or 55 privates minimum.

2. The mustering-in officer of the United States army will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years over 45 and under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor, and company commanders will govern themselves accordingly.

3. Regimental bands will be made up from members of the various companies who can form a band.

General Order No. 182.

1. Company commanders of organizations called out by General Order No. 180, of even date, from this office, will immediately assemble their company, and hold it in readiness for mobilization at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas.

2. Transportation of the company from point of assembly to Austin will be paid by the United States government. The company commander will give to ticket agent voucher in triplicate for said transportation over the railroads to be traveled. The railroad will notify the company commander of the hour and date of embarkation of the company.

3. The cost for subsistence for the company and other expenses in the equipment of the company absolutely necessary from the time of assembly to its arrival at Camp Mabry will be refunded by the war department. For this purpose vouchers in triplicate will be made out and certified to by the company commander for all purchases of subsistence (see form in rule No. 8, State Regulations) and, if paid in cash, receipt taken in triplicate, with itemized bill of such purchases. Each member of the company will be provided with two days' cooked rations, not to be used except in case of necessity until arrival at Camp Mabry.

4. Company commanders will have each member of the company provide himself with 1 blanket, 2 suits of underclothing, 6 pair socks, 1 extra pair of shoes (broad toes and easy fitting), 1 comb and brush, tooth brush, cake of soap, 2 towels and 2 flannel over shirts (blue, if possible). The above named articles in companies having no blanket bags or knapsacks will be carried in the blanket worn over the left shoulder, to the right side. The manner of forming the blanket roll is as follows: Distribute the articles evenly along the longest edge of the blanket when spread out, roll tightly and secure the roll at intervals with cord or twine; bring the ends of the roll together, forming a yoke, and tie with cord.

5. Each company officer will be allowed one hand satchel as baggage. Each company will be allowed one large trunk or box of baggage, box is preferable, as it can be thrown away when not required.

6. All government property—arms, accoutrements, and articles of uniform and clothing—old and new, for which company commanders are responsible, will be brought by the company to Camp Mabry.

7. Such companies as have not yet been equipped will be furnished with arms and uniforms after their arrival at Camp Mabry.

Where companies are not supplied with haversacks, they can have one additional box for cooked rations.

### English Press Comments.

London, May 3.—The Morning Post says: "The United States must decide quickly about the Philippines. If they leave half done the task they have begun the consequences may be most serious. If they are not prepared to govern the islands themselves they must decide their successor so as to prevent them falling into anarchy."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The Philippines, no less than Cuba, should be thrown open to the light of toleration and civilization. It will be time to discuss the proposals of the many claimants to do the work when the United States have been heard from on the subject."

The Standard says:

"Whatever preponderance of strength Commodore Dewey enjoyed, he could not have accomplished the work without that mixture of dash and tactical resource which constitute military genius. For the vanquished we have only a feeling of commiseration. They evinced qualities that deserved success. Spain's best course is to submit to the inevitable and to purchase back the Philippines by formally renouncing her title to exercise rule in the Antilles."

The Daily News says:

"A defeat so crushing and disastrous may well make Spanish statesmen ask themselves whether it is worth while to risk further misfortunes without hope of a satisfactory result. If only for the sake of the queen regent and her son the government should agree with the adversary quickly."

## INDUSTRIAL WEST.

W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

### CLARENDON, - - TEXAS.

#### TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

Denison G. A. R. will observe Decoration day, May 30.

Mrs. J. S. Downs, a Texas pioneer, aged 82, died at Dallas.

Wife Murderer Burt has been re-sentenced to hang May 27.

Greenville Knights of Pythias will attend the Waco carnival.

Miss Alma Evans will be Sherman's queen at the Waco carnival.

Four companies of the Texas volunteers will be home guards.

Sam Deuch was drowned near Denton by the overturning of a boat.

Mr. Lane has withdrawn from the congressional race in the tenth district.

The graves of the Confederate dead were decorated in Dallas on the 26th.

Forty ton cotton seed oil mill will be erected at Abilene, to cost \$32,500.

Wolves are preying on cattle in the timbered section of Navarro county.

Charley Little was convicted of murder in the first degree at Greenville and death penalty assessed.

One thousand and fifty head of stock cattle were shipped from Corsicana to the Territory grazing grounds.

Sherman school children by nickel contributions will purchase United States flags to decorate the buildings.

Secretary Alger of the war department has directed that the rendezvous for the Texas troops be changed from Houston to Austin.

Harry Burnington, a Cleburne boy, was seriously stabbed by a fellow schoolmate while they were playing at "killing Spaniards."

On Little river, ten miles from Texarkana, Hiram Thompson was shot and killed during a difficulty over a business transaction.

The secretary of war has appointed Second Lieut. Alfred W. Drew as mustering officer for the state of Texas with headquarters at Houston.

Ex-captain of the rangers, William Scott, is in jail in Monterey, Mexico. His brother, Cliff Scott, is a citizen of Dallas; Judge E. M. Bower, of Dallas, is his brother-in-law.

The governor has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of Lewis King, colored, alias Lewis Blue, charged with murdering his wife in Shelby county, April 26.

**Oil Developments.**

A Morgan, Texas, special says: The oil investigation is progressing nicely. Leases on 30,000 acres of land have been secured. Col. R. P. Lowe, of Weatherford, is doing good service in promoting this new enterprise.

Capt. C. S. Majors, a California miner, is here investigating the recent gold findings on the ranch of S. J. Wilm, a prominent ranchman of this county.

**Mexican War Veterans.**

Columbus, Texas, April 27.—To the Veterans of the Mexican War of 1846 to 1848—Comrades: Time is drawing near when we may be permitted to clasp hands once more. The time and place is May 20, 1898, at Temple, Texas. We want a large attendance, as there will be some important business to transact. We want a ladies' contingent, and would request the members to bring their wives or daughters and organize a ladies' department. Let them organize and elect their officers, and form an association of wives and daughters of the veterans, and we want every man to sign a memorial to congress, placing our wives on equal footing with the widows of the wars. Any communications will be answered by the secretary, and we want every comrade that expects to attend to notify the secretary at Columbus, so he can notify the mayor of Temple, so they will know how many will be expected.

Veterans will please bring their certificates, so they may be recognized as Mexican-war veterans.

All railroads will carry the veterans to and from the meeting at one fare.

A. J. NAVE,  
Secretary Mex. Vet. Association.

**Approved Shelley's Commission.**

The following letter, given out for publication, is self-explanatory:

Executive Office, Austin, May 2.—The commission of Henry E. Shelley as superintendent of the Confederate Home is signed and approved. Because there may be some doubt of the authority of the governor in the premises, charged, however, by the constitution with the general execution of the laws and thus being responsible directly as well as indirectly through the appointment of the board for the proper management of the home, my earnest protest is entered against the appointment. Probably no good will be accomplished by stating my reasons fully, but in a general way it may be said that in my judgment the appointment is unwise and unfortunate and considering all the circumstances attending it, which for the good of the institution should not be stated, is unbecoming and unseemly.

C. A. CULBERSON, Governor.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Interesting Notes as to Enrollment and Other Items.

The total enrollment of the University of Texas up to the present date is 797, distributed as follows:

Academic students, 401; law students, 138; students in medicine, 195; students in pharmacy, 44; students of nursing, 19. Of the total number there are 100 young women.

At the main University at Austin some statistics have been collected, relating to the geographical sections of the state represented in the university: One hundred different counties are represented, besides seven states and one foreign country. Travis county leads off with 172 students; Bell follows with 28; Bexar, 21; Dallas, 15; McLennan, 11; Williamson, 11; Lamar, 11; Johnson, 10; Ellis, 9; El Paso, 9; Smith, 8; Tarrant, 8; Bosque, 8; Fannin, 8; Galveston, 6; Fayette, 6; Colorado, 6; Milam, 5; DeWitt, 5; Robertson, 5. The remaining counties have less than five students and are almost equally distributed throughout the state, the northern part being probably the best represented. Of the 539 students at the main university in Austin, 220 students pay their own expenses. Of these 53 have inherited their property, while 179 have earned the money they are spending on their education. There are 80 students either wholly or in part supporting themselves while pursuing their university course.

The young men's and young women's Christian association have collected the following statistics regarding the church affiliation of the students:

There are 130 who have no church preference; 94 belong to the Methodist and 27 prefer the Methodist church; 71 are Baptists, while 21 prefer that church to others; 66 belong to the Presbyterian churches, and 19 have a preference for one of these churches; 41 are Episcopalians, and 8 prefer the Episcopal church; 29 belong to the Christian church and 5 prefer that denomination; 4 belong to the Jewish church, and three have a preference for that church; 7 are Catholics and 1 prefers the Catholic church; there is 1 Congregationalist, 5 Lutherans, 2 prefers the Universalist church, and 1 prefers the Christian Science church.

The average age of the freshman class is 19 years. As to the occupation of the parents of the students, a very large majority are farmers. Sons and daughters of merchants, editors, clergymen, bankers, stockmen, capitalists, lawyers, and members of nearly every profession and trade constitute the minority.

**Wants Big Damages.**

Rev. Dr. S. A. Hayden, editor of the Texas Baptist and Herald, has filed in the fourteenth district court a big damage suit against J. B. Cranfill, editor and proprietor of the Texas Baptist Standard and the Missionary Messenger, and leading Baptists who sided with Dr. Cranfill in the general convention at its San Antonio meeting. The following defendants are residents of Dallas, though there are a score or more of others scattered over the state: J. C. Gambrell, J. M. Robertson, Dudley G. Wooten, Geo. W. Truett, A. M. Prather, J. W. Stephens, H. C. Gleiss, W. E. Wayne, C. C. Slaughter, T. J. Waine, J. B. Riddle.

In his petition to the court Dr. Hayden sets forth that he has heretofore enjoyed the esteem and respect of the public, and has by devoted and consecrated work helped to found and build up the solid institutions of the Baptist church in the state; in the meantime building up at great labor and expense the Texas Baptist Standard and Herald, which property would now net an annual profit to plaintiff of \$5000, but for the molestation and hindrances of defendants. Plaintiff avers that he advocated certain reforms in the methods, plans, policies and disbursements by the board of directors of the Baptist general convention. That defendants aligned themselves with the board and through the Texas Baptist Standard and Herald, which property would now net an annual profit to plaintiff of \$5000, but for the molestation and hindrances of defendants. Plaintiff avers that he advocated certain reforms in the methods, plans, policies and disbursements by the board of directors of the Baptist general convention. That defendants aligned themselves with the board and through the Texas Baptist Standard and Herald, which property would now net an annual profit to plaintiff of \$5000, but for the molestation and hindrances of defendants. Plaintiff avers that he advocated certain reforms in the methods, plans, policies and disbursements by the board of directors of the Baptist general convention. That defendants aligned themselves with the board and through the Texas Baptist Standard and Herald, which property would now net an annual profit to plaintiff of \$5000, but for the molestation and hindrances of defendants.

The latter number also represent the total loss during the Crimean war, while the Italian war of 1859 and the Austrian war of 1866 each resulted in the slaughter of 44,000 men. Forty thousand lives were sacrificed in the Zulu and Afghan campaigns, while the various expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay and Cochinchina cost about 70,000 men.

This number brings the total up to about 2,200,000 men, and the other wars of less importance increase it to the appalling number of 2,500,000 human lives offered up to the god of war, at an average cost of \$6000 within the last fifty years.—St. Louis Republic.

**Fine flow of artesian water** has been struck at Gatesville.

Col. Stillwell H. Russell of Dallas lectured on Odd Fellowship to the Pauls Valley, I. T., lodge.

T. M. Latham shot and killed G. H. Shaw in a street duel at Quanah. They quarreled over the pasturing of some cattle.

A cyclone struck Mobetie, Saturday night and completely demolished the town. Four were killed and quite a number wounded.

## CHANCE FOR TEXAS TANNERIES.

Consul Schumann Calls Attention to Demand for American Leather.

Dallas News: In Texas, a state where such great quantities of the raw material for leather are produced, the wonder has often been expressed that more tanneries are not in operation. Were they established a profitable field is ready for them in Germany, and Galveston, with her deep water and regular lines to German points, furnishes the means of cheap transportation. Consul Walter Schumann, at Mainz, in a communication to the state department, calls attention to the great demand for American leather there, saying:

In my report dated January 6, 1898, I mentioned that American dressed leather was finding its way into German markets. Since then I have investigated the matter more thoroughly, and find that American dressed leather is greatly preferred by the local shoe and boot manufacturers to the German article, or, in fact, to that of any other country. It is the fault of our American leather manufacturers and dealers if they do not succeed in gaining a permanent foothold and become formidable competitors in the German markets, provided, of course, that the present import duty on leather remains unchanged.

So far, however, our American leather manufacturers and dealers in general (of course, there are a few exceptions) have not given their export business to this country the proper attention and seem to regard Europe merely as a good dumping ground in times of overproductions at home. One of the largest houses of this district told me that they had actually gone to the expense of sending a representative to the United States in order to induce our manufacturers to send their goods to this country. If the initiative has to be taken by the customers themselves, it shows a lack of interest on the part of our manufacturers and dealers.

In order to promote American interests in Germany, I would suggest that a number of our manufacturers whose interests do not clash, and who manufacture the various kinds of leather required in the German markets, combine to establish a general agency in this locality, which is the center of the German leather industry, and consign full lines of their goods in bond to this city, as a convenient point for distribution, so that orders can be filled promptly. I have the assurance of local dealers that a large and profitable business can be done. One of the local houses has expressed its willingness to enter into negotiations looking toward the establishment of such a general agency on a large scale, with headquarters in this city and agents throughout the country.

So much for the leather industry in general. The following particulars may prove of interest of some of our manufacturers:

The class, finish and quality of upper leather principally used by shoe manufacturers in this district, are: Calf, brown and black, glazed and chagrin; patent leather (kid); chevreau, horse leather, colored calf, colored buckskin and colored goat.

In calf, the good medium qualities are the most desirable at 70 to 90 marks (\$16 66 to \$21.42) per dozen; in goat, at 40 to 55 marks (\$9.52 to \$13.09) per dozen, and in buckskin, at 30 to 40 marks (\$7 14 to \$9.52) per dozen.

Besides the leather manufactured here, the following countries supply most of the upper leather used in Germany.

France: Chevreau, calf and colored lining sheepskin.

United States: Colored calf, chrome calf and Chrome chevreau.

Italy: Lining sheepskin.

Of the total amount of leather used destructively, no fewer than 225,000 men being slain, while the Franco-Prussian war involved the loss of 60,000 men to the victors and over 150,000 to the vanquished.

The latter number also represent the total loss during the Crimean war, while the Italian war of 1859 and the Austrian war of 1866 each resulted in the slaughter of 44,000 men. Forty thousand lives were sacrificed in the Zulu and Afghan campaigns, while the various expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay and Cochinchina cost about 70,000 men.

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## THE NEW SKUNK INDUSTRY.

Great Demand for the Skins by the Leading Furriers.

All persons who have any practical acquaintance with the business of farming skunks are requested to communicate with the Department of Agriculture, says the New York Journal. That institution has been beset lately with appeals for information on the subject and its scientific experts lack satisfactory data on which to base replies. They have tried to get facts from several concerns now engaged in this interesting occupation, but there seems to be a lot of mystery about it. Those who are in it find it so profitable, apparently, that they do not want to offer any inducement or help to possible competition. What they know they prefer to keep to themselves.

Nevertheless, the skunk farming industry is a growing industry in this country. The demand for pelts is far greater than the supply, and prices are correspondingly good. The latest quotations for skunk skins make them worth 80 cents apiece wholesale, for "black, prime, cased." This is for the first quality, the fur being all black, and the skin cured by turning it inside out and drying it on a board. White skins are worth 16 cents, "full striped" (a white stripe running clear down the back), 25 cents and "half striped," 45 cents.

Skunk skins are one of the biggest items in the fur market. They go under the attractive name of "Alaska sable." It is not believed that there are any skunks in Alaska, the latitude being too high for them, but a good many thousand of the pelts are taken in the British possessions, passing through the hands of the Hudson Bay company. A vast number of ladies' muffs are made of this kind of fur, which is frequently packed off for that of the big, long haired Abyssinian monkey. Furriers have special methods for getting rid of the peculiar effluvium, but sometimes in a warm room a muff or boa of Alaska sable "develops" unpleasantly.

Eighty cents apiece may not seem a very high wholesale price for the best skunk skins, but the profit in the farming business referred to lies mainly in the fact that it involves no expenses worth mentioning. The most barren land is suitable for the purpose, fenced in, and the animals may be fed on offal. There are quite a number of actual skunk farms in operation. One of these is run by a fur company near Ithaca, N. Y. Another was started not long ago by some butchers in New Jersey, who bought a big patch of rocky and otherwise worthless land, inclosed it and stocked it with a few healthy skunks, leaving them to do the rest.

That is one of the best beauties of skunk farming—it requires almost no attention. The company of butchers feed its stock with refuse from the abattoir, which costs them nothing. The little animals are by no means hard to manage, being as tame as kittens. In fact, the Mephitic Americana is remarkable for its lack of fear of men. This may be due in part to its confidence in its own weapon, but it will never use this except under great provocation. In other words, it must be badly frightened or actually hurt. It seeks the neighborhood of human habitations. The little spotted skunks are often kept as pets by miners in the far west, the undesirable glands being cut off.

Valuable uses are found nowadays for the most noxious things. Some of the most precious medicines are deadly poisons. So it is not surprising to learn that the peculiar secretion of the skunk is a remedy for asthma. A story is told by the naturalist A. N. Silliman of an asthmatic clergyman who procured the glands of a skunk and kept them corked in a smelling bottle, to be applied to his nose when symptoms of his complaint made themselves manifest. He believed he had discovered a specific for his distressing malady, but on one occasion he uncorked the bottle in the pulpit and drove the congregation out of the church. Of course, in a case of this sort, it is a question of individual choice between the remedy and the disease. The purpose of the secretion in nature seems to be to attract the sexes.

## Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic



**MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS**

**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.**

**St. JAMES HOTEL,**  
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

The ONLY Hotel in the city having in connection a **FIRST CLASS**  
**Dining Room and Lunch Counter.**

Meals 25 Cents. Open Day and Night.  
278 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX.  
NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT. **W. B. COOK, Mgr.**

**AUSTIN NOTES.**

**Department Receipts.**

The secretary of state deposited in the state treasury the sum of \$35,552.03, the receipts of that department for the month of April. Most of this money came from corporation franchise taxes, which were due April 30. While this sum shows the largest receipts of any previous month in the history of the department, yet the actual receipts for the month of April were something over \$50,000. Owing to the rush to pay the franchise taxes previous to the 30th ultimo, it has been impossible for the office to issue receipts promptly, and a large number of remittances are yet unrecipited for. The actual receipts of the department for the month of April were almost equal to a year's receipts heretofore. This is the result of the new law raising the franchise taxes of both domestic and foreign corporations.

All corporations whose franchise tax is due on or before April 30 who have not settled the same should do so at once, as the delinquent list will be published May 30, after which time a penalty of \$5 per month or fractional part of a month will be required in addition to the full amount of tax. Should the tax and penalty not be paid inside of six months after such publication, the charter of the delinquent corporation will be irredeemably forfeited.

Limestone county has redeemed \$3000 of bonds held by the school fund.

The department of education has notified the county treasurers and the treasurers of the school funds of the cities and towns that \$170,000 could be distributed as the April payment out of the available school fund received by the state treasurer. This will be an apportionment of 30 cents per capita.

The state treasurer reports receipts from land sales and leases during the month of April as follows: School lands, lease, \$21,005.42; school lands, interest, \$7,373.37; school lands, principal, \$20,012.34; university lands, lease, \$2,230.40; university land, interest, \$14.80; university lands, principal, \$4; asylum lands, interest, \$67.12; asylum lands, principal, \$4; sale of public domain, \$399. Total, \$53,106.47.

**Adjt. Gen. A. P. Wozencraft.**

Capt. A. P. Wozencraft, the newly appointed adjutant general of Texas, was born in Dallas county, Arkansas, thirty-nine years ago. His father was a native of Alabama and a college professor for many years in that state. His health failing, he abandoned teaching and became a planter in Arkansas. His son grew up on a farm, was educated in the private schools and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Arkansas and hung out his shingle in his native town. About sixteen years ago he came to Dallas and became a leading member of the bar of Dallas. Eight years ago he was elected city attorney

of Dallas and has held the office continuously ever since. Last week he tendered his resignation, but the council refused to accept it. Capt. Wozencraft is a thorough military man and was for years captain of the Dallas artillery company when that organization had a national reputation. When war with Spain became a recognized fact Capt. Wozencraft tendered his services to the governor and asked for a commission. He was greatly disappointed when it was decided that Texas would not be asked to furnish a regiment of artillery. Capt. Wozencraft is the political and personal friend of Gov. Culberson and when Gen. Mabry accepted a colonelcy the governor at once tendered the Dallas man the office of adjutant general. The new adjutant general is a widower. He married the daughter of ex-Congressman Ben. Wilson of West Virginia. She died a few years ago.

A cavalry troop was organized at LaGrange, members coming from Fayette, Colorado, Lee, Lavaca and Bastrop counties. The troop was named in honor of Jonathan Lane.

St. James Hotel, Dallas

W. VON ROSENBERG,  
[For forty years in business in Austin.]  
**LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.**

Box 844, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Land business in all its branches, and any business connected with the Departments of the State Government attended to.

JOHN DOWELL,  
**Attorney at Law,**

105 W. 9th St., Austin, Texas.

Practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Attend to any business in State Departments. Business solicited.

**MORPHINE** Opium, Cocaine, Whiskey habits cured at home. Remedy \$5. Cures Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobaccos, the tobacco cure. L. Pat. 1892. G. WILSON CHEMICAL CO. Dallas, Texas.

ORGANIZERS wanted everywhere to write story, accident and life benefits. Finest plan in the world. Top contracts given, especially to state managers. Address AMERICAN BENEVOLENT LEGION, Cockrell Building, Dallas, Texas.

**FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY,**  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 6, 1896.

Dear Sirs:—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the Kitchen Queen Baking Powder, purchased in the market. It belongs to the most healthful and efficient class of baking powders manufactured.

Those baking powders are best which—

- (1) Keep best.
- (2) Give off most regularly the largest amount of leavening gas.
- (3) Leave less residual matter in the bread, and this of the most healthful kind.

I have carefully compared the "KIT. CHEN QUEEN" with the leading baking powders on the market. None surpass it on any of these points and it is superior to many.

I take pleasure in saying, by way of encouragement to Texas manufacturers and for the benefit of the consuming public that the Kitchen Queen Baking Powder is as near an ideal baking powder as has ever come to my notice. Respectfully,

IRA CARLETON CHASE, A. B.,  
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,  
Science and Medical Departments, Fort Worth University.

# VICTORY!

## NAVAL VICTORY OFF MANILA.

The American Squadron Destroys the Entire Spanish Fleet.

### DEWEY FORCED AN ENTRANCE

To Manila Bay, and the Battle Raged With Fury for Four Hours.

London, May 1.—Dispatches received from Madrid state that serious fighting has occurred off Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Reliable details cannot be had until Commodore Dewey's squadron is able to communicate with Hongkong.

There is, however, a suspicious frankness about the Spanish dispatches that savors of a desire to break unpleasant news to the Spaniards. It is not unlikely that Commodore Dewey may be able to renew the attack.

Midnight.—The second section of the Madrid dispatch, reporting the engagement off Manila bay, has just been received here. It shows that there was "serious fighting off Cavite."

Admiral Bermejo, according to the dispatch, has wired congratulations to the Spanish navy on the behavior of the warships against a superior force.

While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intense interesting question as to whether the American squadron has suffered material damage.

All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and refit.

Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco, as the entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes.

Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor.

According to private advices received from Madrid, the United States cruisers Olympia, Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor.

No dispatches give details as to the vessels actually engaged on either side. It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay. It should be the west side.

Probabilities point to a second engagement having occurred through the Spaniards trying to prevent the landing of the American wounded.

### Went Down With Their Ships.

London, May 2.—Special dispatches from Madrid says:

The Spaniards fought splendidly,

sailors refused to leave burning and sinking ships. The captain of the Reina Christina went down with his vessel.

### From the Philippine Governor.

Madrid, May 1.—The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor of the Philippines to the minister of war, Lieut. Gen. Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the port announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daylight the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forces. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant ships on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Marie Christiana is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up. "There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarzo, commanding the Marie Christiana, was among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent."

### Report Confirmed.

Washington, May 2.—The latest official advices state that the reports received last night are confirmed, and that Dewey is now bombarding Manila and landing marines and blue jackets. The insurgents are driving the Spaniards back. Commodore Dewey lost no ships, but a great many men.

Madrid, May 2.—The Spanish cabinet has declared martial law. It also agreed to fit out a large number of privateers to destroy American commerce.

### NOT VICTORY, BUT ANNIHILATION

More than a Half a Dozen Spanish Vessels Sunk.

London, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, in describing the engagement at Manila, says:

"The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Montgomery entered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller and safer Bocachia channel. The forts of Carregido island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seemed to have inflicted no serious injury. The American squadron continued and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before the Cavite. Here they commenced shelling the forts and the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montejó, a few days before went to Subig bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force, had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts. This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms and it did not suffice.

"Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Ulla was sunk, the Castilla and Mindanao were set on fire and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek emptying into Baker bay, where, presumably, the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered."

### The Daily Mail, in an editorial on the engagement at Manila, says:

"It was, in Nelson's words, 'not victory, but annihilation,' and it proved Commodore Dewey a worthy disciple of the heroic Farragut. It is characteristic of the American race to be generous to the weak, and, as the president is averse to useless bloodshed, he will doubtless meet Spain, whose honor is now saved, in a generous spirit."

Through advices from the German minister at Manila the Spanish loss of life is placed at 400, while but few Americans were injured.

### To Take all Spain's Islands.

Washington, May 3.—The government has decided that from now on it will pursue plans for a general conquest in which the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico will be seized to guarantee indemnity to be demanded of Spain at the end of the war. The Canary Islands, off Africa, the island of Minorca in the Mediterranean and Porto Rico, on the island of Trinidad will be also seized.

Great Britain on good authority is said to have given her approval of this plan of procedure. This means that Dewey will be allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of the Philippine islands.

Frank Marshall, assistant engineer on the flagship Olympia, under Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila, is a Waco boy.

### Texas Volunteer Appointments.

Gov. Culberson has made the following appointments:

First regiment Texas infantry—Colonel, W. H. Mabry, T. V. G.; lieutenant colonel, W. H. Stacy, T. V. G.; senior major, C. G. Dwyer, lieutenant third United States infantry; junior major, Thomas Scurry, formerly T. V. G.

Second regiment, Texas infantry—Colonel, L. M. Oppenheimer, T. V. G.; lieutenant colonel, J. A. Styron, T. V. G.; senior major, B. B. Buck, lieutenant sixteenth United States infantry; junior major, A. Stuart, T. V. G.

Third regiment, Texas infantry—Colonel, R. H. Smith, T. V. G.; lieutenant colonel, B. S. Wettermark, T. V. G.; senior major, A. W. Drew, lieutenant twelfth United States infantry; junior major, W. A. Taylor, T. V. G.

First regiment, Texas cavalry—Colonel, J. R. Waties, T. V. G.; lieutenant colonel, Luther R. Hare, captain seventh United States cavalry; major, J. A. Hullen, T. V. G.; major, Edwin S. Easley, Galveston; major, E. A. Pearson, T. V. G.

Cols. Oppenheimer and Waties served in the confederate army.

The officers from the regular army appointed are all native Texans and graduates of West Point. Hare is from Sherman, Dwyer from Brenham, Buck from Hillsboro and Drew from Houston, where there families now reside. Hare belonged to Custer's famous regiment and was in the battle in which that general was killed. Easley is also a West Pointer, though not a graduate.

All the regimental field officers did not volunteer, which accounts for the non-assignment of some and other deserving ones have necessarily been omitted because there are twice as many of such officers of infantry under state laws than in the federal service, and also because some attention was paid to distribution over the state.

The governor also announces that in the companies, both infantry and cavalry which have been accepted, all of them having enlisted unconditionally, he would appoint the present company officers unless the good of the service imperatively demanded a different course.

He also said that Capt. A. P. Wozencraft, of Dallas, would be appointed adjutant general in the place of Gen. Mabry, appointed colonel of the first regiment.

### The War Spirit in Texas.

Austin, April 29.—The Texas volunteer guards are showing their real patriotism in a magnificent manner in this time of need. Of the many replies received so far from the captains of companies the only ones who have offered their services upon condition that they be kept in tact or not sent out of the state are the Tom Campbell guards of Milano, Emmet Rifles of Houston, Washington guards of Galveston, Brownwood rifles of Houston and the Robert rifles of Hearne. These five companies will have their guns and uniforms taken from them.

Austin: Col. M. S. Swain, commanding the Sixth regiment, Texas volunteer guard, has received telegrams from the captains of his companies composing his regiment tendering their services and expressing their wish to go to the front.

Galveston: The Washington guards has held a meeting and decided to go without any conditions. About thirty new men have enlisted. They are ready to go wherever they are called.

Waco: The enlistments for cavalry and infantry service have reached 300 and men are still coming forward signing rolls of new companies of infantry and troops of cavalry.

San Antonio: The old guard of the Belknap rifles of San Antonio will go to the front in the war with Spain as a cavalry troop 100 strong.

Denison: E. L. Sowers, colored, has been authorized to enlist a company of colored troops.

Capt. Ed. Hammond is re-organizing the Stanley rangers, a cavalry troop, and bringing it up to the full standard of 100 men. All the military companies here are drilling nightly.

Capt. Jackson Ellis of the Indian police is organizing a mounted Indian troop recruited from Indians along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway.

Austin: Adj. Gen. Mabry has as yet received no word from the Seely rifles of Galveston and the Jeff Davis rifles of Jasper as to whether they will volunteer their service.

McKinney: One hundred young men have organized a company and are ready for marching orders.

### Dewey's Instructions.

Washington, May 3.—It is stated by high authority that Commodore Dewey's instructions were of a general character, simply directing him to reduce the Spanish fortifications of the island and take possession. To this end he would be permitted under his instructions to exercise his judgment as to whether bombardment of the city of Manila itself was necessary and to do whatever the situation required in the limits of civilized warfare.

Four thousand troops rendezvoused at Austin will enable the city to see something of the war at any rate.

A negro company organized at Hillsboro. The people also want to organize a cavalry company.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### HOUSE.

The war revenue measure being under consideration, Mr. Dingley led the discussion in favor of the bill prepared by the majority.

The bill, he said, was distinctly a war measure. It was essential that we should stand as a unit, shoulder to shoulder, as it was only through such united action that the hostilities could be abbreviated and brought to an end at the earliest possible moment. War was now much more costly than formerly. This war demand upon our resources, he said, comes just as the country was emerging from a long period of deficiencies of revenues and was just beginning to see the light. Mr. Dingley then proceeded with his argument, pointing out the condition of the treasury, the extraordinary demands upon it for war purposes, and the necessity not only of providing additional revenue which would be raised by the bill, but authorizing the secretary of treasury to borrow money on the credit of the government. He followed closely the lines of the report which he drew to accompany the bill.

He emphasized the necessity of united action in support of the measure in order not only to impress Spain but the countries of Europe with the profound conviction that the American congress and people stood shoulder to shoulder without regard to party in a determination to prosecute to a successful termination the war we had undertaken. With great impressiveness Mr. Dingley said that unless all signs failed, the war would not be a three months affair, nor a six months affair, but the more preparations we made, both for offense and defense, the shorter it would be.

When he reached the question of a bond issue he was besieged with questions by Mr. McMillin, Mr. Sayers and other democrats, and there was some discussion of the probable cost of the war. Mr. Sayers ventured an estimate of \$300,000,000 per annum, which Mr. Dingley rejected, calling attention to the fact that the civil war cost \$1,100,000,000 per annum. Mr. Sayers, while avowing his willingness to vote every dollar necessary to prosecute the war, contended that there was no necessity for authorizing in this bill the raising of \$700,000,000, when congress would meet again in December. A plethora treasury in time of war, he argued, would invite endless schemes of speculators until it was gone.

Mr. Dingley pointed out that the authorization for \$500,000,000 of bonds was simply an authorization. If not needed, all the bonds would not be issued.

Mr. Dingley briefly discussed the proposition which the minority would advance for an income tax as a substitute for the bond proposition. The supreme court had decided the tax unconstitutional, and yet it was proposed in place of an authorization to borrow money to re-enact a measure which had already been decided against the government.

"It seems so preposterous to such an emergency," said Mr. Dingley, "that I can hardly believe such a proposition is to be seriously presented."

The proposition to coin the silver seigniorage he criticized as one of the absurdities of finance which was never heard of beyond the borders of the United States. Seigniorage was the profit from coinage. We are not now coining silver. Mr. Dingley was given a hearty round of applause when he concluded.

Mr. Bailey, leader of the minority, followed Mr. Dingley with the opening argument on his side. He said that his side realized as much as the other the necessity of raising revenue to carry on the war, and they stood willing to co-operate in placing at the disposal of the government every material aid for the prosecution of the war to a successful and speedy termination. There would be no difference of opinion that the government should be abundantly provided with revenue. But, said he, the minority would not be either led or driven into the support of measures which commended themselves neither to their conscience nor judgment. They reserved the right to oppose the measures by which the majority proposed to provide the war funds.

Mr. Bailey spoke with a trace of bitterness of the treatment the minority had received at the hands of the majority. The chairman of the ways and means committee had said that the pending bill followed closely the system of war taxation which obtained at the close of the civil war. That system, Mr. Bailey said, had been followed in respect to those taxes which fell most heavily upon the producing and consuming classes.

Beer, tobacco and other articles were taxed, but in one respect he thought, utterly indefensible, the system in vogue of the civil war had been discarded. The tax on bank capital and bank deposits was omitted.—At one-half of one per cent such a tax would produce \$10,000,000. If there was one species of property above all others that ought to be the subject of extraordinary taxation it was bank deposits, the only form of property owned by one class which was used by another. There were in the banks of the United States \$1,700,000,000 of deposits.

Proceeding with his criticism of this

and other features of the bill, Mr. Bailey declared that, imperfect as it was, his side of the house would take it if the other side would accept their proposition for an income tax, which would provide an additional increase of \$100,000,000. (Democratic applause).

He thought the estimate of Mr. Sayers of \$25,000,000 a month for war expenses a reasonable one.

Mr. Bailey contended for the proposition to coin \$48,000,000 of the seigniorage and to that he thought an issue of \$58,000,000 legal tender notes could be added with propriety. The greenback circulation could be extended that far without danger. The gentleman from Maine (Dingley) advocated the placing of a bonded debt upon this country of \$600,000,000. Whenever the country's credit ought to be pledged he would be willing to do this, but there was not in his opinion any necessity for mortgaging that credit at this time.

"We propose," said Mr. Bailey, "to tax the rich man now rather than to mortgage the energies of the poor man for coming generations." (Applause on democratic side.)

Discussing the question of the supreme court's decision on the income tax decision, he declared that no question was ever settled until it was settled rightly.

Mr. Bailey then entered upon an extended argument upon the constitutionality of an income tax, combating the theory that it was a direct tax prohibited by the constitution. Mr. Bailey said the income tax provision which the minority had drawn, and which would be offered by Mr. McMillin, had been drawn to meet that portion of the court's decision, which was unanimous in exempting federal, state, county and municipal bonds. Mr. Bailey declared that the income tax was the most just tax ever conceived.

"If I were rich and prosperous," concluded Mr. Bailey, "I would contribute my part to my country in time of stress because I would not want it said in the history of the times that the poor gave more of their blood than the rich was willing to give of their treasures." (Applause.)

The house has passed the war revenue bill with only the amendments agreed on by the republican members of the ways and means committee added. Many amendments were offered to the bond feature of the bill, ranging from appropriation for the substitution of an income tax provision to an authorization for an issue of \$150,000,000 greenbacks, but all were voted down. The vote was, yeas 181, nays 131.

The following bills were passed by the senate:

To amend an act granting to the Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway company a right of way through the Indian Territory.

To enable the officers, warrant officers, petty officers and marines of the United States navy who may distinguish themselves in action to receive medals of honor, rosettes and ribbons.

In reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder, affording additional advantages to honorably discharged soldiers.

To amend the navigation laws relating to the licensiniff the officers of steam vessels.

To place on the retired list of the army as sergeants four survivors of the Franklin arctic expedition.

The senate has agreed to the conference of the naval appropriation bill. The measure as perfected carries a little more than \$57,000,000.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of John B. Moore to be assistant secretary of state, and from all accounts he is a valuable find for this administration. He has lately been professor of international law at Columbia college, New York, and is said to be one of the best posted men on international law in the country. He is a democrat and served as assistant secretary of state under Bayard in Cleveland's first cabinet and was retained by Blaine in Harrison's cabinet.

The Volunteer Bill.

The house committee on military affairs reported favorably an amendment to the volunteer bill providing for an increase of 13,000 men with special qualifications to the volunteer force instead of the 3000 provided in the volunteer bill as enacted. This change amends the last provision of section 6, and authorizes the secretary of war to organize companies, troops, battalions and regiments possessing special qualifications from the nation at large, not exceeding 16,000. This increase will allow 800 to be used for the cowboy organizations and the remainder will furnish a chance to arm battalions of engineers and enlistment of several thousand yellow fever immunees.

Lee as an Adviser.

Washington, April 30.—It is not the intention of the administration to send Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joe Wheeler, who will be made major generals, to the front or to give them leading commands, as it was supposed they would have. Lee's services will be especially valuable in Washington in advisory capacity to the secretary of the navy.

### PURITAN SPY EXECUTED.

The First Military Execution of the War Off Key West.

Key West, May 1.—News has just reached here that Jose Yglesias was shot and killed on board the monitor Puritan last evening for treason.

Yglesias was a Spaniard who had been in the navy so long (seven years) that his loyalty was considered assured. He was one of the most active members of the crew of the Puritan, and bearing an occasional eccentricity, he did his work faithfully.

Until the reduction of the forts at Matanzas by Admiral Sampson his conduct was above suspicion, but his family lived at Matanzas and the bombardment made him moody and sullen. He brooded over the danger he fancied his family was in, and on Wednesday evening he stole to one of the magazines and was trying to saw the lock off the door when he was seen by one of the crew, who at once gave the alarm.

Yglesias was caught at his work. He had with him some cotton waste and rockets and sullenly admitted that he intended to set fire to the waste and take his chances on escaping by jumping overboard before the explosion.

He was placed in irons and tried by a drumhead court martial Friday. There could be no doubt of his guilt on his own admission, and he was promptly condemned to death. One day was given him to prepare for death, and at sunset last night he was led out to die. A file of marines executed the sentence of the court. When the volley was fired he fell riddled with bullets. Death was instantaneous.

United States Filled With Spies

A New York Herald's Montreal special says: It is now an ascertained fact that Spain has arranged for the extensive use of spies. The Spanish minister while at Washington had a large number of secret service men at all of the seaports of the United States. Within the last few days these have been largely reinforced, many Americans and Canadians having been taken into the service, and reports from these men will be made to trusted agents of the Spanish government in Canada and Mexico who will sit down the matter and communicate the really valuable information to the Madrid government.

### Matanzas Bombaraded.

Key West, April 27.—The New York, Puritan and Cincinnati bombarded the forts at Matanzas this afternoon. The engagement began at 12:45 and closed at 1:15. There was no casualty on the American side. It is known that great damage was done to Matanzas, and it is believed there was loss of life.

Key West, April 28.—The United States monitor Terror captured the big Spanish steamer Guido bound from Corunna, Spain, for Havana. It is estimated that she is with her cargo, consisting of provisions and money for the Spanish soldiers, worth \$400,000. The money is locked up in the safe and the exact amount can not be ascertained at present.

### Another Capture.

Another prize was captured off Cuba. The Nashville takes in the Spanish ship Argonauta. The Argonauta had on board Col. Corujo, of the third Spanish cavalry, his first lieutenant, sargeon major, seven other lieutenants and ten privates and non-commissioned officers. All were held as prisoners of war.

### Concentrating.

Tampa, Fla., May 3.—Eleven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and ten light batteries of artillery are now concentrated at Tampa and Port Tampa, making a force of about 7000 men. All troops recently ordered here from Mobile, New Orleans and Chickamauga have arrived. Recruiting offices were opened in Tampa today for enlisting Cubans for Gomez' army.

### Weyler Ready to Return.

London, May 3.—A special from Madrid says Weyler declares himself ready to return to Cuba and undertake the leadership of aggressive warfare against the United States and head an army of invasion.

### One Cent Per Mile.

Chicago, May 2.—The rate to be made for the transportation of troops during the war with Spain will be 1 cent per mile. The roads had decided that it would be double that. They received information from Washington that the government officials did not think they should be called on to pay that, and that it would therefore not pay more than 1 cent per mile, which was the rate made for such traffic between 1861 and 1865. The roads were given to understand that the government was desirous that they should make the rate of their own free will, but that in any event it would not pay over 1 cent. There is no doubt the rate will be made.

### Second Lieutenant Alfred W. Drew.

Twelfth Infantry, has been relieved as mustering officer and appointed quartermaster and commissary to purchase supplies for Texas. First Lieutenant Steven H. Elliot, Fifth cavalry, appointed mustering officer.

**Good Blood!**

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain. Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

**To Hasten Recovery.**

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

**Write to our Doctors.**

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

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

### TORPEDO BOATS.

#### What Life On One of Them Is Like—Other Interesting Facts.

Fat men are not wanted aboard torpedo boats, nor men who tower head and shoulders above the average crowd. Space is so valuable on one of these little marine sprinters that he cook sleeps in the pantry and the men have to go ashore to salate their officers. The torpedo boat consists of an engine out of all proportion to the craft it drives, a powerful propeller, three or four Whitehead torpedoes and a hull, covered with a turtle back, just wide enough to carry essentials and long enough to get the greatest speed possible from the engine and propeller. The hull is of steel only three-eighths of an inch thick, and it is pushed through the water at the rate of 30 to 37 miles an hour—the speed of an express train.

The torpedo flotilla in the war fleet in gulf waters is a little fleet of itself, commanded by Lieutenant Commander W. W. Kimball. It consists of the Foote, Lieutenant W. L. Rogers commanding, Ensign R. H. Jackson; the Cushing, Lieutenant A. G. Leavelle, commanding, Ensign F. P. Baldwin; the Ericsson, Lieutenant R. N. Usher commanding; Passed Assistant Engineer O. K. Koester, Ensign L. A. Bostwick; the Winslow, Lieutenant J. B. Bernaden commanding, Ensign W. Bagley; the Porter, Lieutenant J. C. Fremont commanding, Assistant Surgeon M. S. Elliott (for the flotilla), Ensign I. V. Gillis; the Dupont, Lieutenant S. S. Wood commanding, Ensign F. H. Clarke, Jr.

There are six torpedo boats, any one of which is capable of sending to the bottom the strongest, staunchest, largest ship in the fleet, and any one of which will curl up like hot paper if the gunner of a six-pounder draws a bead on it and sends a few armor-piercing six-pound shells into it. The men who serve on these little marine porcupines with their explosive quills, are not paid extra money, as their class in some of the foreign navies are rewarded for the extra-hazardous duty, but there is an eager rivalry to draw a billet on a torpedo boat. The space restrictions, nature of duty and character of the boat make it impossible to maintain on a torpedo boat the rigid discipline of a battleship or cruiser, both as regards uniforms and the thousand and one details incident to the detail routine of a large warship.

Torpedo boat crews are made up of picket men, especially selected as to physique and character. Their uniform is not white and natty, but consists of a knit watch cap and a suit of blue Dungaree. The men, at a short distance, look like high-priced machinists in a first-class railroad shop, for mechanics and machinists wear jumpers and overalls made of blue Dungaree. But the men aboard a torpedo boat are active as cats, alert and enthusiastic, and from their hearts believe a torpedo boat on which they sail, is the greatest war vessel afloat.

Torpedo boats are divided into three classes. The third class now is considered obsolete. They were small enough to be carried aboard a ship, for they were 30-tonners. The second class boats were about 65 tons. They were intended for harbor service only, and were not seagoing. The first class boats are seagoing crafts, but are intended to operate from a base, for the coal and water storage capacity is limited. This precludes a torpedo boat from cruising more than 75 to 80 miles from its base of supplies.

First class boats vary in tonnage from 115 to 175 tons, in length from 140 to 190 feet and in draught from five to eight feet. They are perfectly seaworthy and can ride out the heaviest gales. But there is no sleep aboard a torpedo boat in the rough weather, for it pitches, rolls and prances around to a degree which gives every man under the closed hatches an acute attack of insomnia. The armament consists of three to four 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes and three or four one pounder rapid firing guns. In addition there is a revolver and two or three rifles for each of the 22 to 30 men, the rifles supplied with sword bayonets to repel boarders.

The Cushing is one of the best known of the torpedo boats in the navy. It has the longest cruising record, and is known all the way from Galveston to Bath, Me. Its engines, 1,820 horse power, can drive it 23 knots (a knot is one and one-sixth miles) an hour. To do this its twin screws, each 4 feet 2 inches in diameter, with a pitch of 8 feet 4 inches must make 450 revolutions a minute. Each of its engines have five cylinders, increasing in diameter from 11 1/2 inches for the high pressure cylinder to 22 1/2 inches for the low pressure cylinder, with a stroke of 15 inches. Each of the two water tube boilers has 950 tubes. Steam is used at a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch (100 pounds is a good pressure on an ordinary boiler) and the boilers develop 1810 horse power.—Key West Correspondence in St. Louis Republic.

There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men.

The Danes were the first to abolish slavery in their West Indian possessions.

### Klondike Gazoot.

The first copy of the Klondike Gazoot, published semi-occasionally at Dawson City, has arrived in this city, and is full of interesting matter concerning the new gold fields. The Gazoot is running on the lines of the Arizona Kicker, and, like that celebrated periodical, is full of snap and ginger.

On the Gazoot's first page is a bit of impressionist art; supposed to represent a business section of Chilcot Avenue. The picture is weird and wonderful to behold, and unlike anything ever published.

Editorially the Gazoot is very independent and inclined to gold bug theories. It is a strictly mugwump paper and announces that it will support whatever party is in power, and any body who is a candidate or likely to be one.

Not to be outdone by some of its New York contemporaries, it has straded a free ice fund, the ice to be used in the local morgue. The brightest thing in the paper is the market report, part of which is appended:

"Dawson City, Aug. 2.—Brisk trading was done in the early morning, gold being plentiful and food produce scarce. Pigs are lively. There is nothing fresh about salt pork.

"In poultry goods, old malleable hens brought \$20 each, and wire spring chickens \$20 per pound.

"Butter and cheese were very strong, and eggs scarce, as the hens had 'laid off' for some time. There were several settlements in coffee, lard was firm and opium a drug on the market. In vegetables all eyes were on potatoes, and yet cabbages got ahead.

"The whisky deals were full of spirit and pipes were laid for some tobacco transactions; in fact, some dealers seemed to have tobacco to burn.

"Oil ran smoothly, tallow was firm, petroleum was light, but everybody seemed well supplied with gas.

"Skins were numerous, and some traders went away with raw hides."—New York Journal.

### Bread of Nations.

It is a curious and interesting study to compare the various materials which serve the different nations of the world as a basis of their bread. In this country, where good bread, made from spring and fall wheat flour, is within reach of all, rarely a thought is given to the fact that, after all, the inhabitants of only a small portion of the earth's surface enjoy such food. In the remotest part of Sweden the poor make and bake their rye bread twice a year and store the loaves away so that eventually they are as hard as bricks. Further north still bread is made from barley and oats. In Lapland oats, with the inner bark of the pine, are used. The two together, well ground and mixed, are made into large flat cakes, cooked in a pan over a fire. In dreary Kamtschatka pine of birch bark by itself, well macerated, pounded and baked, frequently constitutes the whole of the native bread food. The Icelanders scrape the "Ice-land moss" off the rocks and grinds it into flour, which serves both for bread and puddings. In some parts of Siberia, China and other eastern countries a fairly palatable bread is made from buckwheat. In parts of Italy chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for making bread. Durra, a variety of the millet, is much used in the countries of India, Egypt, Arabia and Asia Minor for making bread. Rice bread is the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and a large portion of the inhabitants of India.

In Persia the bread is made from rice flour and milk; it is called "lawaash." The Persian oven is built in the ground, about the size of a barrel. The sides are smooth masonry work. The fire is built at the bottom and kept burning until the walls or sides of the oven are thoroughly heated. Enough dough to form a sheet about one foot wide and about two feet long is thrown on the bench and rolled until about as thin as sole leather, then it is taken up and tossed and rolled from one arm to the other and flung on the board and slapped on the side of the oven. It takes only a few minutes to bake, and when baked it is spread out to cool. This bread is cheap (1 cent a sheet); it is sweet and nourishing. A specimen of the "hunger bread" from Armenia is made of clover seed, flax or linseed meal, mixed with edible grass. In the Molucca islands the starch pith of the sago palm furnishes a white, floury meal. This is made into flat, oblong loaves, which are baked in curious little ovens, each being divided into oblong cells to receive the loaves. Bread is also made of roots in some parts of Africa and South America. It is made from manioc tubers. These roots are a deadly poison if eaten in raw state, but make good food if properly prepared. To prepare it for bread the roots are soaked for several days in water, thus washing out the poison; the fibers are picked out, dried and ground into flour. This is mixed with milk, if obtainable; if not, water is used. The dough is formed into little round loaves and baked in hot ashes or dried in the sun.—The Sanitary Record.

St. James Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

### TRAVEL A PLEASURE THEN.

#### Reminiscences of the Days of River Steamboating.

"Few people appreciate the fact that between 1850 and 1860 an enormous traffic was carried on by steamboat on the Missouri river between St. Louis and Kansas City, said W. B. Bernard, of Westport, the other day. "It will probably surprise you when I tell you that there were fifty-two packets regularly plying between St. Louis and Kansas City and some even as far north as Council Bluffs. This does not include the transients which, during the summer months, went sometimes as far as the Yellowstone.

"Those were great days then," continued Mr. Bernard, as he heaved a sigh, as if he regretted that they were gone forever. "Nowadays people traveling think it is a great hardship if they do not make the trip between here and St. Louis in twelve hours, but in those days it was different. Travel was truly a pleasure, and time was no particular object. The packets I speak of were veritable floating palaces, as far as the passengers' comfort was concerned. Their capacity averaged from 300 to 400 passengers, and each had a band of musicians aboard. On summer nights the passengers would dance, and you can imagine that such a pleasure under the conditions would be entrancing. The packets were not as large as those used on the Mississippi, but they were just as fine.

"How much freight could be carried on an average boat?" was asked.

"I should judge that 400 tons would be an average load. You see, at that time Westport was the outfitting point of the entire southwestern country, even as far down as Chihuahua, Mexico, and there was a great deal of freight billed through from the east by way of St. Louis. Along the river there were quite a number of live, busy little towns, which were notable landing points for hemp, tobacco, and the like, which are new either gone out of existence or are mere villages. For instance, there is Rocheport, which is nothing but a memory; Sibley, of no importance whatever, and Parkville and Weston are of the same sort. Glasgow, Booneville, Waverly and Lexington were prominent river points."

"What was the passenger fare charged between here and St. Louis, Mr. Bernard?"

"From \$10 to \$12 one way. Not so very much, when taken into consideration that on the down trip three days were taken and the passengers were fed upon a fare that would cost at least \$2.50 a day at any St. Louis hotel. Coming back, it took four days. The service on these packets was most excellent. A small army of trained servants waited upon the tables which were furnished with the finest linen and service. The quality of the cooking was proverbially good. In this day of rapid living I doubt that such excellent mode of pleasant travel would be appreciated. Travel then meant pleasure, whereas today the object is largely to make the fastest time."

"What has become of all those boats?" inquired the reporter.

"I really don't know. Probably gone the way of all other things perishable. I see by the papers that they are mining for the whisky supposed to be in the hull of the old Arabia, which went down near Parkville. That disposes of one. Then there is the Twilight, which went down near Napoleon. Perhaps the most serious and shocking fate which befell a Missouri river packet was that of the Saluda, which blew up at Lexington in the spring of 1860. The river was rising rapidly, and west of Lexington there is a bend in the river, and after several ineffectual attempts to round it the boat fell back and put on a full head of steam, only to be blown up, completely destroying it and killing 200 Mormons, who were on their way to Independence. The safe, perfect intact, was blown to the crest of the hill, 250 feet away."—Kansas City Times.

### Insurgents Wish Temporary Protection

New York, May 3.—A copyrighted cablegram from Singapore to the World says:

Gen. Aguinaldo's policy, after Philippines have been captured, embraces the independence of the islands and the internal affairs to be controlled under European and American advisers. The insurgents desire American protection, temporarily at least, on the same lines as proposed after Cuban campaign.

The scheme includes free trade to the world, safeguards enacted against an influx of Chinese aliens, a complete reformation in the corrupt judiciary under experienced European officials, the entire freedom of the press and public utterance, a general religious toleration, the abolition and expulsion of religious fraternities, the church being represented by secular priesthood; provision for facilities to exploit resources, the building of railways, the removal of the restrictions on enterprises and the investment of capital.

"Aguinaldo could undertake the maintenance of public order.

The Spaniards have committed horrible massacres of the defenseless population. Cebu City was almost entirely destroyed.

### CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

#### President Crespo Killed in Battle While Forcing His Adversary.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 30.—Gen. Joaquin Crespo, formerly president of Venezuela, met his death as cabled on April 16, when endeavoring to compel Hernandez to engage in battle near the town of Ospino on the boundaries of the state of Seamora. He rushed to the head of his troops and received a bullet in his chest. The general died a few minutes afterwards. His troops maintained their positions.

The body of Gen. Crespo was carried to Barquisimeto, whence it will be brought to Caracas. His command has been taken by Gen. Battala, governor of the federal district. With the exception of that district in Seamora, all the country is quiet.

The death of Gen. Crespo throws much power into the hands of the president.

#### Chilton Succeeds Walthall.

Washington, May 3.—The democratic steering committee of the senate has decided upon Senator Chilton as the successor of Senator Walthall as a member of the senate finance committee.

#### News for the Boys.

Washington, May 3.—Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, reported and the house passed the urgency deficiency bill appropriating about \$36,000,000 for war expenses. It is explained that the volunteers would be paid from the time of enrollment and their expenses from their homes to place of enrollment borne by the government.

#### Texas War Notes.

Denton furnished 104 volunteers.

Sixty-seven men enlisted at Tyler.

Twenty-nine Bartlett boys enlisted.

Ross rifles of Eastland are 100 strong.

Dallas cavalry company is now 130 strong.

Fifty-six men go from St. Jo, Montague county.

One hundred and twenty men go from McKinney.

Garity rifles at Corsicana recruited up to 125 men.

Twenty-five Itasca boys join the Hillsboro company.

A rifle and drum corps has been organized at Texarkana.

Greenville rifles and light guards, both furnished 100 men each.

A squad of twenty from Bridgeport enlisted with Decatur rifles.

Fifteen men left Sulphur Springs to enlist in a Greenville company.

Odd Fellows of Denison and Sherman organize a company of volunteers.

Joe Wheeler camp, U. C. V., of Bells, Grayson county, tendered their services to the governor, seventy-five strong.

A Hill camp, U. C. V., at Texarkana adopted resolutions strongly commending the course of President McKinley and offering their services to the government.

#### Salaries of Army Officers.

Since the beginning of the war, and volunteers have been recruiting, a great many inquiries have been made concerning the salaries paid to the different officers. The highest position in the army is that of major general, with the exception of lieutenant general, which is voted by congress, as was done in the cases of Grant, Sherman, Sherman and Schofield.

Following is a list of officers and their salaries as now paid by the government:

Major general, \$7500; brigadier general, \$5500; colonel, \$3500; lieutenant colonel, \$3000; major, \$2500; captain, mounted, \$2000; captain, not mounted, \$1800; first lieutenant, mounted, \$1600; first lieutenant, not mounted, \$1500; second lieutenant, mounted, \$1500; second lieutenant, not mounted, \$1400.

The maximum pay of colonels is limited to \$4500 and of lieutenant colonels to \$4000. For each period of five years' service an additional 10 per cent is added to the different salaries.

If the militia officers go out as volunteers whether they will receive the same salary as regulars is a question which has been often asked. When soldiers are accepted by the government they are treated the same as regulars and receive the same allowances and salaries.—Post.

Character is power, it makes friends; creates friends; draws patronage and support; and opens a sure and easy way to wealth, honor and happiness.—J. Hawes.

There is a limit to the work that can be got out of a human body, or a human brain, and he is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fitted.—Gladstone.

When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you, till it seems as if you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the place and time that the tide'll turn.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The ropes of a first class man-of-war cost about \$15,000.

### Alligators Wanted.

Now that the Florida alligator has largely been killed off, the people of that state are very sorry they have done it. They are writing, nowadays, to the Fish Commission, and asking that the raising of alligators may be experimented upon, so as to refill the swamps and streams from which the great lizard has nearly disappeared.

Alligator raising ought to be profitable, certainly from the account given by the Boston Transcript. It says:

There is a market for baby alligators, some being sold alive, while others are stuffed for the northern market. From 8,000 to 10,000 of them are disposed of to tourists in Florida annually. They are collected by hunters, who get from \$20 to \$25 a hundred for them. A full-grown specimen, living, is worth from \$12 to \$25, according to size. The hide of a large one is worth \$7. The skin of the feet with claws attached, is made into pocket books and hand satchels. The leather has the great advantage of being absolutely water proof. The teeth, of an excellent ivory, are carved into trinkets. Glands in the lower jaw, yield an inferior quality of musk, which is used as a basis for certain perfumes, and the oil from the fat is supposed to possess medicinal value. Thus it will be seen that the alligator is a commercial reptile of the first importance.

Among the commercial reptiles are also to be included the boa constrictor and python, which contribute their skins for making the most fashionable pocket books and other articles of dainty use. Beautiful leathers are furnished likewise by the hideous iguanas and the chameleon, and even the dreaded Gila monster, a lizard of the deserts of the southwest, has obtained commercial importance within the last few years. Its leather is quite a fad nowadays. The animal is a foot and a half long, and looks as if it were made of salmon colored beads.

#### Terms Used in the Army and Navy.

Just now, when everybody is interested in the movements of the army and navy, the average reader is not unlikely to become confused with the multiplicity of terms and titles employed in the newspapers. He may make the mistake, for instance, of thinking that a captain in the infantry is a bigger man than a naval lieutenant. He may be interested to know that there are two kinds of squadrons, one of which runs on land and one which travels on the water; that a regiment of artillery consists of twelve batteries of six guns each, and that a regiment of cavalry is composed of twelve troops, two or more of which form a squadron. The relative rank of the officers of the army and navy and the divisions in the formation of these two branches of the service are as follows:

**Army**—General, or commander in chief, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant.

**Navy**—Admiral, vice admiral, rear admiral, commodore, captain, commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant, master, ensign.

#### DIVISION OF THE ARMY.

Squad—A subdivision of a company, commanded by sergeant or corporal.

Platoon—Half of a company, commanded by a lieutenant.

Company—Not more than 100 men, commanded by a captain.

Battalion—Four companies, commanded by a major.

Regiment—Three battalions, commanded by a colonel.

Brigade—Two or more regiments, commanded by a brigadier general.

Division—Two or more divisions, commanded by a lieutenant general.

#### DIVISION OF THE NAVY.

Squadron—A detachment of a fleet employed on any particular service.

Flotilla—A fleet of small vessels.

Fleet—A large number of war vessels under one commander.

In view of the probable fact that much of the present war news will come from the sea, the terms used in naval affairs are of particularly novel interest to an inland people.

#### Aphorisms.

Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle.

Conduct is three-fourth of life.—Matthew Arnold.

What has been done can be done again.—Disraeli.

No one can disgrace us but ourselves.—J. G. Holland.

Our only greatness is that we aspire.—Jean Ingelow.

Self-respect is the cornerstone of all virtue.—John Herschel.

Success in most things is in knowing how long it takes to succeed.—Montesquieu.

Our greatness and glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.—Bulwer.

I find nothing so singular in life as this, that everything opposing appears to lose its substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne.

### SENTIMENT IN WAR.

#### It is an Inspiration that Has Its Quick Influence.

Sentiment is not without its uses in war times. The fact that the first gun of the war with Spain was fired by a southern man commanding a gunboat bearing a southern name has had an electrical effect throughout that section.

It is not remarkable that Spain, who is constantly at war with rebellious colonists and always has on hand an insurrection or two, should believe that the southern states of this country, having once risen in revolution, should be ready to rise again at the slightest provocation. No less an authority than the Spanish ambassador at Vienna, Count Hoyos, in a recent interview, assured the Austrians that "if the United States attempted to interfere in the Philippines the Spaniards would incite a rebellion in the southern states of America."

Sectionalism no longer exists in this nation. Every intelligent American knows that fact, but it will require a national war to impress it upon the minds of outsiders. In this emergency the south is not only prepared to furnish its full proportion of men and munitions, but it will also welcome the opportunity to prove that the animosities of civil warfare have been wiped out by the blessings of national union. It seems peculiarly fitting that Commander Washburn Maynard of Knoxville, Tenn., and his gunboat Naahville should lead in the fight for Cuban independence.—Chicago Times Herald.

#### JAYVILLE JOURNALISM.

"Git me my slippers, Marthy,  
I'm through with all my chores;  
Git at ver knittin', Marthy,  
An' put th' cat out doors.  
Close up th' windy shettlers,  
An' poke th' log ablaze,  
I'll read th' Weekly Bugle  
An' see what's new these days.

"The Bugle says here, Marthy,  
That Squire Wiggins' cow  
Hez swallowed of a turnip,  
An' choked itse'f somehow;  
Th' Perkinses is hevin'  
Tarnation cats to play—  
Th' Bugle says as twines  
Is visitin' their way.

"The Bugle says here, Marthy,  
That Lijah Smithers' barn  
Is ha'nted now by speerits—  
Ain't that a awful yarn?  
An' Lemuel Quiggin's heifer  
Is locked up in the pound,  
An' Lem' hisself uncarin'  
Is galvantin' round.

"An' here it says Doc Squiggles  
Hez sold his furniture,  
Hn' gone up to th' city  
To take the Keeley cure,  
Hn' Liza Bell McFadden,  
A widdier jist a year,  
Is goin' to marry Muggins,  
Th' travelin' auctioneer!

"Bill Perkins' daughter, Myrtle,  
Hez got th' scarlet rash;  
An' Jeddiah Jimpson  
Is raisin' a moustache!  
The sawin' circle wimmen  
Hez had another spat;  
An' Obediah Wiggins  
Hez lost his Thomas cat!

"Josiah Tibbets' daughter  
Is tendin' singin' school;  
Bill Duff is to be married—  
He allus was a fool!  
An' here—tarnation crickets!  
That settles it; I'm done—  
Th' Bugle hez discovered  
That's black spots on th' sun!

"B'gosh, all hemlock! Marthy,  
Th' Bugle's cuttin' capers,  
An' follerin' in the footsteps  
Of them 'ere city papers.  
Ain't nothin' in it lately  
But jist sensation 'lism—  
Th' Bugle's gone an' done it!  
It's yaller journalism!"

—Hobart.

Texas State Horticultural society will meet at College Station July 13 in annual session.

Z. R. Fewell of Bonham was thrown from his buggy in a runaway and is in a critical condition.

At Rayner, Stonewall county, an order for a county seat election has been made and a hot fight is now on.

Mrs. Lottie Pruitt, indicted for complicity in the murder of her husband at Fort Worth, was released from custody on habeas corpus proceedings.

The soil of Cuba is so fertile that in some districts four crops a year is raised.

Gray horses live longest, roan horses nearly as long. Cream-colored horses are deficient in staying power, especially in summer. Bays, on an average, are the best.

#### Even Mexico Condemns Spain.

Corpus Christi, Tex., April 30.—A lodge of the Mexican rite of Masonry, by name Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon No. 7, situated in the City of Mexico, is scattering a printed circular throughout Mexico and the United States calling upon all Mexicans to inaugurate popular demonstrations and make representations to President Diaz urging that he immediately recognize the independence of the Cubans. The circular condemns Spanish rule in Cuba.

**TIME TABLE.**  
Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

**NORTH BOUND.**  
No. 2, Mail and Express—  
Arrives 9:35 p. m. Leaves 9:55 p. m.  
Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—  
Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 8:45 a. m.

**SOUTH BOUND.**  
No. 1, Mail and Express—  
Arrives 8:25 a. m. Leaves 8:45 a. m.  
Local, No. 13, daily except Sunday—  
Arrives 1:35 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. D. Dubba, pastor. Society of Christian Endeavor every Friday night. Sunday school 10 a. m.  
St. John the Baptist (Episcopal). 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.  
Presbyterians—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. 281, meets every Thursday evening in their hall over the Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made welcome. J. W. LACONIA, N. G.  
W. T. W. Sec'y.  
ERASMO STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 145 I. O. O. F. meets 1st Tuesday night in each month. G. C. HARTMAN C. P.  
JOHN EIMS, 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. DEVLIN, Sec.

**Business Locals.**  
Nice croquet sets at Ramsey's.  
When you want wire go to Anderson's.  
Anti rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.  
For the finest Mocha and Java coffee go to Anderson.  
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.  
See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.  
Nothing finer for supper than some of Anderson's excellent chipped beef.  
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.  
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, pleurant recreation for town or country. Buy you a set at Ramsey's.  
Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylor's.  
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.  
**Millet Seed.**  
The Morgan Lumber Co. has a lot of nice clean millet seed for sale.  
T. J. Richards and wife, W. Q. J. J. M. A. and D. E. Richards and Miss Mary Jenkins, of Clarendon, were in Childress Tuesday and Wednesday enroute for Paducah.—Childress Budget.

Most of the time of the Randall county Dist. Court was taken up with the trial of Sheriff Britain of Swisher county, charged with the murder of Bob Stewart at Talla a month or so ago. The case had been moved to Randall county for trial. Monday the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the many friends of the accused are much pleased thereat.—Wash Republic.  
Blank notes, iron-clad, only 50 cents per 100. This office.

**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.**  
Choice barrel lard at Anderson's.  
Commissioner's court meets Monday.  
See the Mountain Waif Thursday night.  
J. W. Clower spent Wednesday in Claude.  
Tom Richards and family have moved to Paducah.  
Mrs. Donahue sold a lot to J. D. Jefferies this week.  
Too busy in the office this week to gather many locals.  
E. and Hugh Bain, of Silverton, were in town this week.

Mr. Jerry Cavanaugh, of Claude, was in town the first of the week.  
Mr. Jno. Scott, of Goodnight, was in town last Saturday.  
A fine baby boy at Joe Eldridge's yesterday was reported by Dr. Morris.

Mr. Edmunds has made up a singing class and will give first lesson Monday night.  
Dave Joice and family, Mrs. Wiley and Cora White left Wednesday for Arizona.  
Wayne Boyd is all smiles over the arrival of a little bright-eyed daughter at his home Sunday.

Services at the Episcopal church Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.  
Sam Collins returned to Clarendon last Friday night. He has not decided whether he will remain or not.  
Switch engine No. 5 has been sent to Fort Worth for an overhauling and No. 22 takes her place in the yard.

Mr. H. Evans, of Goodnight, spent a few days with his brother, Rev. Geo. Evans, the first of the week.  
Temperature down to the frost point last night, but a breeze all night prevented frost and no damage is reported.  
H. C. Barrett moved to the Swanson place two miles from town Monday. His boys will do some farming this year.

Our cylinder press arrived too late to get in place for this issue, but will be placed as soon as this week's paper is off.  
We had considerable rain this week and while it fell slow, soaked in the ground and is the very thing for vegetation, it has not filled up the water holes and lakes.  
Charles Shackleford and family arrived here from the Territory Saturday night with the intention of making Clarendon their home. Mrs. Shackleford is a sister of Mrs. Marshall and Miss Porter.

The Baptist revival has been going on since last Saturday with Rev. L. Tomme, pastor, alone doing the preaching, but the results have been even greater than the week before. The attendance has been fair, though not large. Up to yesterday there had been 16 conversions, 5 baptisms and several awaiting baptism. The church has been strengthened very much, in addition to the new converts.  
The Clarendon Dramatic club will give an entertainment at the court house next Thursday night entitled "The Mountain Waif," the proceeds of which will be given for the improvement of school house and grounds. This play is a Border drama and is represented as taking place in the Sierra Nevada mountains. We haven't space to give a synopsis, but it is a fine play and the boys have fitted themselves for presenting it in a catchy manner, and expect to make a success of it later on the road. Go see it. You will be well entertained, and the object for which it will be given is a worthy one. Tickets for sale at Collins'.

T. J. Tedlock went to Wichita this week to fire the switch engine at that place.  
Frank Page received a barrel of fish this week from the U. S. Fish commission. Another consignment will be received this fall and in a few years the waters of Donley will be well stocked with the best varieties of the finny tribe.

**For Sale.**  
A side saddle, very little used. Apply to G. C. Stephen at the bridge yard.  
"I would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for its weight in gold," writes D. J. Jones, of Holland, Va. "My wife was troubled with a cough for nearly two years. I tried various patent remedies, besides numerous prescriptions from physicians, all of which did no good. I was at last persuaded to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which promptly relieved the cough. The second bottle effected a complete cure." The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by J. D. Stocking.

**North Donley.**  
We had a fine rain the night of April 30. All good people are smiling today.  
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith and Mrs. Geo. Owens and family, from McClelland, were visiting plains friends on Sunday.

Bro. Baker, on account of ill health, could not fill his appointment Sunday. Bro. B. B. Ray took him to his home on Whitefish.  
Elder G. T. Hamlin preached on Sunday to the Whitesfishers.  
Madam Elbon, desiring to become better acquainted with the school children, put in a week visiting the several families in the school district. School commenced May second.

Corn in some localities is nearly ready for the farmer to plow. Oats are in fine condition. Grass is peeping up all over the beautiful prairie. Cattle and horses are beginning to look fine.  
We are jubilant to hear of the capture of so many Spanish ships. You town folks don't know the advantage you have in hearing daily the results of the war.

The Misses Sallie and Jennie Ray and several young gentlemen were visiting at Mr. J. H. Harris' on Sunday. Of course uncle Mac was there.  
Miss Katie Schaffer is prolonging her visit at Waco. Mr. A. Schaffer is getting so much better he uses only one crutch now.  
Miss Ella Harris has been visiting Mrs. Lawrence on McClelland.

Mrs. Geo. Rainey, of Mobeetie is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. J. Rawlings.  
The young people had a singing at Mr. B. B. Ray's Sunday night.  
HEEL FLY.

**To Democrats.**  
To the Democratic executive committee, Donley county, Texas:  
You are hereby called to meet at the court house in Clarendon on Saturday the 14th day of May, 1898, at 2 o'clock for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before you.  
J. S. MORRIS, Chairman.  
Committee:—J. B. McClelland, W. H. Garrison, F. R. McCracken, G. W. Washington, W. T. White, John J. Simpson.

Have you paid your subscription for '97 or renewed for '98?

L. F. Farley conducts a large mercantile business at Liberty Hill, Ga. He says: "One application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me of a severe pain in my back. I think it O. K." For lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, swellings, sprains, bruises, burns and scalds no other liniment can approach Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is intended especially for these diseases and is famous for its cures. For sale by J. D. Stocking.

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Riding and walking plows  
Wagons, Steel Ranges and Stoves.  
McMullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpaulins and Wagon Covers.

My line of latest Pattern Shirt-waists is complete and invites your inspection at  
MORRIS ROSENFIELD.  
**Baptist Board Meeting.**  
The executive board of the Paloduro Baptist Association will meet at Memphis Saturday May 23 at 10 o'clock, a. m. All members are urged to be present. At the last meeting a motion prevailed to invite all the Baptist preachers of the upper panhandle, especially, to be present at the Memphis meeting, and it is hoped they will attend and confer upon the work in this part of the state.  
W. P. BLAKE, Sec.

Do not fail to take home a pound of chipped beef. Anderson will chip it while you wait.  
Mr. John Peterson, of Patonville, La., was very agreeably surprised not long ago. For eighteen months he had been troubled with dysentery and had tried three of the best doctors in New Orleans, besides half a dozen or more patent medicines, but received very little relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, having been recommended to him, he gave it a trial and to his great surprise, three doses of that remedy effected a permanent cure. Mr. Wm. McNamara, a well known merchant of the same place, is well acquainted with Mr. Peterson and attests to the truth of this statement. This remedy is for sale by J. D. Stocking.

The New Time is for war. It says the war is the best thing that has yet happened for the reform movement. Read the May number. The cartoons are superb. Let us forward your subscription of one dollar for a year. Our clubbing rate for The New Time and this paper is \$1.60.

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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.  
For the following events reduced round trip rates will be announced in due time:  
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-10th.  
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. GLISSON, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.  
S. G. WARNER, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Tyler, Texas.

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Riding and walking plows  
Wagons, Steel Ranges and Stoves.  
McMullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpaulins and Wagon Covers.

**ROBT. SAWYER,**  
Dealer In  
**LUMBER.**  
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc.  
Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.  
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**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 Flue work, Tin Work and Repairing.  
Clarendon, Texas.

**MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.**  
Miss M. F. Miller's new building  
West of the Postoffice, Clarendon, Tex.,  
Is the place to go for dressmaking and millinery. Latest Styles in Millinery Goods.  
Call and See Them.

**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, Texas.

**CLARENDON MEAT MARKET,**  
White & Troup,  
Proprietors,  
Beef, Veal and Mutton, Always Fresh, Fat and Jucy.  
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