

GRAHAM LEADER.

J. W. GRAVES, Editor.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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South Bend.

No, we are still in the race with both feet (and you know how much that is,) but the LEADER man did not publish our last letter to the dear people, so we have since been on the stump and will remain on same till the Spaniards get within rifle shot, then we will get behind it.

A good rain fell here first of the week. It was welcome, because it was needed.

Mrs. Parker and son West, are visiting in Jack county this week. Bro. Wynne preached here Sunday.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the convalescence of Mrs. W. M. Goode who has been confined to her bed for several weeks with lagrippe.

The school will close here in this month. Lee Thornton has some sick children this week.

THE LEADER will please say that if they are going to fight they will please not call on us till we can get consent of our wife and our mind. This is just a joke—we have neither of the above.

The development of a literary prodigy in our midst is the latest. The Pleasant Hill people says it is found in the person of Neal Hyden.

Will Goode is both a public and private speaker across the river. Mrs. Holcomb has been sick this week.

Wills Copeland and others made some cattle deals last week. A very profitable prayer meeting was held at R. G. Fickling's last Sunday evening.

The strangest thing we ever saw occurred last Sunday in this community—Elbert Keeter and Ed McCluskey went to church a-foot. GEE A. GEE.

Farmer Cleanings.

Neighbor, you say you are hard up and don't know the cause! Go stand before a looking glass and you will see the party at fault, if you do not form an exception to the rule. Just think for a minute and see if you can't recall enough money foolishly spent to have made you comparatively easy. Just reflect and see if you haven't lost days and months trying to save the government when you could have been putting in your time more profitably saving yourself and family. Honest injun, now isn't this so?

J. A. Holt, one of Lacy's progressive farmers, was here last Saturday.

The candidates are a little like mice, they go wherever they can find the most cheese.

"Uncle" Wesley White of Lacy was in our town Monday purchasing material for to paint Hawkins Chapel.

C. F. Newman and family and H. H. Stephens and bride of Lacy were here in attendance at church Sunday.

Eld. W. P. Harmonson was here at his regular appointment Sunday.

Eld. Britton of Weatherford, preached to a large congregation at the 11 o'clock service. A nice rain fell Sunday night and Monday.

HAVE YOU ANY CASH?

This is a pertinent question, but we want to show you that it is to your interest to have it.

\$3.50 will get you a set of six Cultivator Plows, or if you

Like Economy,

have the old ones pointed. **\$1.50** will do it.

We told you the first of the year that we would give more work for the same money than elsewhere in Young county, and its a go.

Tell your neighbor about these prices and save him money too.

Respectfully,
R. L. HENEGAR.

Shop one door East of Brick Stable.

Mr. Seefield, one of Archer county's most enterprising young farmers, was here Sunday at church.

Quite a number of our young people were water bound Sunday night.

"Uncle" Jack Mankins and wife were here Sunday.

"Pat" Crozier of Graham, was here circulating among the voters and talking insurance Monday.

Mr. Turner, Mrs. Fairley's father, spent the night here Sunday.

Prof. Fairley contemplates moving soon.

E. G. Hoffman and bride of Brushy were here trading Wednesday.

A Mother's Love.

There is a beautiful old legend that at creation's dawn an angel came down to earth seeking something to take back to heaven. It returned with a bouquet of flowers, a baby's smile, and a mother's love. When it reached the pearly gates of paradise again, the flowers had withered, the baby's smile had vanished, but the mother's love was found to be as pure and eternal as the waters that flowed by the heavenly throne; and all the angels exclaimed, "There is nothing on earth pure enough for heaven but a mother's love. What a sublime thought and holy moral this old legend teaches to mortal creatures. We would recommend the memorizing of such beautiful thoughts so beautifully clothed in language, for as a man thinketh, so is he. Out of thoughts come the issues of life. Keep the mind full of beautiful pictures, and there will be no room for licentious ones. Wick- edness cannot find a home in the heart when it is full of mother love. It is during forgetful hours, when parental love is pushed aside, that evil deeds are done.

It is said that Texas has two counties—Fort Bend and Brazoria—that contain more sugar land than all of the Hawaiian Islands.

Of Unusual Service in Emergencies.

heart weakness and distressing disorders generally, Parker's Ginger Tonic gives more gratifying results than any other medicine. R. J. Van Buren, Albany, N. Y., writes: "I have found Parker's Ginger Tonic of so much benefit that I have used over a hundred bottles of it. Debility with distressing pains gave me great trouble for a long time and I could find no permanent relief until I began to use the Tonic. My wife also suffered with disorders that gave her great distress, and would have been gone before now only for your Tonic, for nothing else would help her. It is the best preparation I have seen in my whole 50 years."

Don't Neglect Your Hair.
Neglect your hair and you lose it. Parker's Hair Balsam renews the growth and color.

A Letter from a Texas Seeker for Gold.

Charles Collins, a sixteen year old lad of Fort Worth, who recently left that city for the Klondyke country, writes back to his friends of his trip. He saw 10,000 people at Tacoma, he says, preparing for the trip to Alaska, and as \$10 per head is a license imposed by the British Government for the privilege of mining in the Klondyke, the snags of \$100,000 will be realized off of this one consignment of Klondikers. Feb. 28, the collection of this British license was \$3,000 the smallest amount collected in one day for over two months. The English Government also forbids anyone entering Klondyke with less than a year's provisions. Collins writes that he saw at Victoria an English man-of-war and three torpedo boats and also visited the capitol building and the British museum. He arrived at Vancouver March 1, and spent four days buying the necessary outfit for a two-years' stay, which cost \$245. March 7, he sailed for Dyea on the steamer City of Seattle, arriving at Dyea on the 13th inst. Many deaths have occurred at Dyea, but Collins reports that most of them were due to carelessness. He says it is estimated that over 500,000 people will go into Alaska the present summer, and that the gold brought out of that country will exceed one and a half billion dollars.

The Yellow Fever in Cuba.

In view of the fact that probably the yellow fever will appear in Cuba before long, and perhaps threaten all our Southern seaports and that this paper goes to every editorial office in North America north of Mexico, I think it proper to republish the following:

Many years ago the Hon. Casey Young, member of Congress from Memphis, Tenn., told me that he and many others escaped from yellow fever, which had been prevailing to a terrible extent in Memphis, by simply wearing powdered sulphur in their shoes. In one instance he had a large number of gentlemen in his offices and advised them in regard to this matter and every man who acted upon his advice escaped the fever, while others who did not, had it.

When the grip was attacking almost every family in Boston a few years ago, I sent an officer to the Byam match factory, who reported that out of the large number of persons employed there not one had been attacked by the grip. I distinctly remember reading some years ago that all persons working in the Italian sulphur mines escaped the malaria that prevailed all about them. I remember, also, in a book written by an eminent German physician, translated into English, his assertion that persons observing the ordinary rules of health, and wearing sulphur constantly in their shoes, were completely protected from cholera.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

Small Feet vs. Small Waists.

Probably the most interesting woman in Cosmopolitan Washington society to-day is pretty Mrs. Wu, wife of the new Chinese minister. To curious American lookers-on she is even more interesting than her predecessor, Mrs. Yang Yu because she is of higher birth and rank and because she has the tiniest pair of bound feet that were ever seen in Washington. But in spite of her bondage to this unlovely custom Mrs. Wu is a very intelligent and progressive woman.

Certain of Mrs. Wu's ideas were set forth to a representative of the World a day or two ago by her husband, the minister. The Wus are greatly shocked at the American corset and the restriction of the figure it accomplishes. Speaking for his wife, Minister Wu said:

"Why do the American women lace themselves with corsets? I am surprised that so enlightened a nation, with its independence of thought and action, should cling so long to what is simply a following of a precedent.

"Of course you will reply that Chinese women still bind their feet. But it is different with us in the East. We are a conservative people, bound by long ages of custom, though I am happy to say that there is to-day on foot a wide-spread movement for the abolishment of the custom of deforming the feet of our women. Personally I am opposed to the practice and believe that the day is not far off when it will be discontinued altogether. Yet, when I was a boy the very suggestion of such a change would have been treason."

Again, speaking for his wife, Mr. Wu said:

"I often see elegantly dressed ladies with great birds on their heads, covering almost the entire hat. And this in addition to plumes of every variety. Do they not know that these are largely obtained through the torture of the songster? It is the same with certain furs, such as Persian lamb's wool, for instance. Hundreds of animals are yearly slaughtered in cold blood for the purpose of securing the skin of the unborn kid, and all for the mere gratification of vanity. This is a strange sort of humanity."

Cheatham's Chill Tonic is peculiarly adapted to persons in feeble health and invalids. It assists digestion and is a perfect strengthener and appetizer. Satisfaction or money refunded. Put up in both taster and blitter styles. 50-cent size.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Chief Cause.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention THE GRAHAM LEADER and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., P. O. Box 589, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

The Leader.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. W. GRAVES.

GRAHAM, TEXAS.

GENERAL NEWS.

A fire in Tokio, Japan, rendered 11,000 people homeless.

Two Choctaws will be shot in the next 30 days at Alikchie, I. T.

Revolutions have broken out in both Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Several towns on the Kentucky side have been flooded by the Ohio river.

The reorganized Mormon church shows a remarkable growth for 1897.

The senate refused to vote the appropriation to deepen Mobile harbor.

Count Ito of Japan says he favors an Anglo-Japanese alliance in China.

W. J. Bryan addressed the Bimetallic League of the Ohio Valley at Indianapolis.

A frost has probably killed the strawberry crop and most of the fruit in Tennessee.

It is believed that the entire tobacco crop of Kentucky has been killed by the frosts and snows.

The Cuban junta announces that if independence is fully acknowledged armistice may be arranged.

Rev. Mr. Roberts, pastor of the First Christian church at South McAlester, I. T., has resigned.

Quesada says the government of Cuba is well established and has already collected \$400,000 in taxes.

While on the stage at Charleston, W. Va., Margaret Mather collapsed and died without recovering consciousness.

A dispatch from Rome says that the United States has bought three torpedo boats from Italy, and that Spain could not get the Garibaldi.

The steamer Alabama has arrived at San Francisco from Sidney, New South Wales, and brought 44 bars of gold, valued at \$327,375, from Auckland, and \$2,000,000 in sovereigns from Sidney. Her passenger list was very large, there being 107 cabin passengers.

Cotton mill strikers at Saco, Maine, have returned to work.

Several Americans in a mission in China were murdered recently.

W. J. Bryan has donated an essay prize to the Ohio State University.

A coal famine is feared at Leba, Ill., because of the miners' strike.

Washington has been notified that the rivers of China will be opened for steamers.

The available cash balance in the United States treasury was \$224,309,153 Saturday.

George Gould gave \$15,000 to the Omaha Exposition. This makes the total subscriptions \$142,500.

Queen Victoria has presented President Foure of France with an oil-painting portrait of herself.

Governor Brady of Alaska has gone to Washington to interview the President regarding laws for Alaska.

A Choctaw Indian murderer in jail at Antlers, I. T., committed suicide rather than be tried in the United States Court.

News comes from Melbourne, Victoria, which says the estimated wheat yield for that country this year will be 10,000,000 bushels.

The total output of coal for the United States in 1897 amounted to 198,250,000 short tons, an increase over 1896 of 6,270,000.

Japan will offer no opposition to England's occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei. The two countries came to an understanding before the lease was asked.

War is raging in the Island of Luzon. Attacks have been made upon the Spanish quarters at Subig and Apait, the rebels capturing large quantities of ammunition.

Sixty-nine bodies have been recovered from the snow avalanche which swept the Dyes trail to the Klondike; many more bodies yet lie buried under tons of snow.

Mrs. Catherine Snyder, Ind., granddaughter of Robert Morris, will receive \$1,000,000 from the government, being the sum with interest loaned the government during the Revolution.

Rev. M. L. Johnson, pastor of the Nashville (Ill.) Presbyterian Church, has resigned to open a hotel in Michigan, declaring that there is more money in the hotel business than in the ministry.

GEN. HARDEMAN IS DEAD.

The Hero of Many Hard Fought Battles Passes Away.

Gen. Wm. P. Hardeman, Superintendent of the Confederate Home is dead.

The hero of many hard fought battles of three wars, after battling with the grim reaper for several days, surrendered at 3:40 o'clock a. m. Friday in Austin, at the Confederate home, of which he had been superintendent the past three years, having been appointed to this position by Gov. Culbertson shortly after his inauguration.

The cause of Gen. Hardeman's death was acute Bright's disease. He was in his 83d year, but notwithstanding his advanced age he was conscious up to within a few hours of his death.

He became a very sick man about three weeks ago, and notwithstanding that the best of medical attention was given him he grew worse, slowly sinking each day until a few days ago, when the attending physician gave up all hopes of saving his life.

All day Thursday his life hung on a thread, but the hero of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and the charge on McRae's battery fought the foe till the very last.

At the bedside of the dying veteran were three soldiers of his command, Capt. Dennis Corwin, quartermaster of the Confederate home; Capt. Jack Kirk and D. Frank Rainey. Gen. Hardeman conversed with them a few hours before his death, saying that he knew that his death was near at hand.

Gen. Hardeman leaves a wife, two sons, Tom H. Hardeman, of Smithville, Texas, and Will Hardeman, of Austin; three daughters and twenty grandchildren. His death is universally deplored.

Gen. Hardeman was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, Nov. 4, 1816, and his family has been distinguished in the early history of the southern states. His grandfather, Thomas Hardeman, was a member of the first constitutional convention of Tennessee.

His father, Thomas J. Hardeman, served with marked distinction as a member of the republic of Texas. He was the author of the resolution of the Texas congress which gave the name of "Austin" to the capital of the state. The Hardemans were of Welsh origin.

When but 19 years old Gen. Hardeman accompanied his uncle, Bailey Hardeman, who had come to Texas in 1835, just at the time when the colonists were preparing for unequal war with Mexico, to Lavaca river and procured an 18-pounder cannon. The force consisted of seventy five men, which marched on to San Antonio and compelled Gen. Cos to surrender.

This was Hardeman's first experience in warfare. He served all through the war, being in many battles.

When the civil war broke out he joined the command destined for New Mexico and Arizona with a full company of young men and became senior captain of the regiment commanded by Col. Riley. At the battle of Val Verde he was promoted for distinguished gallantry on the field and became the major of the regiment. The charge on McRae's battery made by the Confederates at Val Verde is one of the most remarkable in the annals of war. In this battle Hardeman was wounded.

Gen. Hardeman distinguished himself at the battle of Mansfield, where he routed the federal army. In that battle nearly every company officer of Hardeman's regiment was killed or wounded.

When peace was restored Hardeman went to Mexico, where he was employed to survey lands in Durango. He returned home in 1866 and engaged in cattle speculation to restore his fortunes, but this resulted unfortunately. He entered the army in 1861 wealthy, at the close of the war he found himself poor.

He was appointed by Gov. Coke to be public weigher of Galveston. By Gov. Roberts he was appointed inspector of railroads, and by Gov. Ross he was appointed superintendent of public buildings and grounds. He served in that capacity until the election of Gov. Culbertson, when he was appointed superintendent of the Confederate home.

The funeral of Gen. Hardeman took place from St. David's church. He was buried under the auspices of the Knights Templar.

Two gentlemen are prominently mentioned as successors to Gen. Hardeman as superintendent of the home. They are Gen. H. E. Shelley of Austin and Rufus King of Bell county. Gen. Shelley is president of the board.

The following is taken from Daniel's Personnel of the Texas State Government:

"Gen. Hardeman is 6 feet high. His hair, once a dark auburn, is now

almost white. His lean form, never inclined to corpulence, aided to give him great powers of endurance. His eyes are blue and expressive, sparkling with kindness when he greets an old friend or comrade or glowing with subdued anger when he witnesses oppression of wanton wrong. No man will make greater sacrifice for a friend than Gen. Hardeman, and none are more ready than he to forgive a wrong. Tender in his sympathies, his regard for others, which in camp impelled him to visit the hospital instead of the social board, made him kind and forbearing to a vanquished enemy. This was illustrated at Pleasant Hill. Hardeman was ordered to the extreme right. He rode up to the skirmish line, dismounted and knelt by a wounded Irishman who lay in a fallen top of a pine tree and questioned him as to the enemy's reinforcements and the disposition of his army. He had been shot through the lungs and could only answer, 'Wather, wather; give me wather.' It was hot day and no water near except on the ground held by the federals, and Hardeman knelt by the the fallen Irishman, and taking of his own canteen, held it to him as he murmured: "Poor fellow, poor fellow. The bravest are the gentlest."

His death was announced to his old ranger comrades by special order No. 4:

Headquarters Texas Ranger Battalion, Austin, Texas, April 8.—Comrades: Once again are we called upon to announce the death of a heroic, honored and beloved member of the battalion, by whose demise one of the grandest characters and noblest men that ever lived in Texas passes from earth into history.

Gen. William P. Hardeman, superintendent of the Confederate home, died at the institution at 4 o'clock this morning, surrounded by the loved and grief-stricken of his own immediate family, and loving comrades and friends.

Gen. Hardeman had arrived at the ripe old age of 82 years and more, and now, after life's fitful fever, he sleeps well. Inseparably linked with the history of the times that tried men's souls, in the early days of Texas, when the war whoop and scalping knife of murdering Indians that infested and envied our thin settlements were familiar to the eye and ear of the Texans, are the valiant services of Capt. William P. Hardeman, and no less brilliant for deeds of daring and manly courage was the part he gallantly bore as a tried and true commander in the confederate army during the war between the states, from 1861 to 1865. Ranger comrades, and those who followed his lead during the war, will drop tears of sympathy when they read the announcement of his death, and faint would strew his grave with wreaths of immortelles, as marks of their veneration and love, in every one of whose hearts is echoed the sentiment:

Here sleeps the brave, who sank to rest,
By all his comrades loved and blessed.

In the past few short months, Comrades Bee, Ford, Ross, Dalymple and Hardeman have been summoned and answered the last roll call on earth. Let us who survive them cherish their memories and perpetuate the grand history with which their names are so inseparably woven. By command,
JOE G. BOORZ,
Major commanding T. R. R.
Official:
WILL LAMBERT, Adjutant.

Texas School Fund Land.

In response to inquiries from Mr. Carlisle, the land commissioner says in a written communication that there has been surveyed for the permanent school fund of Texas approximately 38,000,000 acres, and that there was under lease about 10,834,929 acres up to the 31st of March. The revenue from leases in 1897 amounted to \$283,960.11. However, continues the commissioner, "You are referred to the state treasurer for more correct information as to the income annually." In March there was leased 524,763 acres.

Another Railroad for Sweetwater.

Sweetwater, April 9.—The Rock Island, Sweetwater and Southwestern is the name of a new railway company being organized to construct a railway from Graham, Texas, via Anson, Sweetwater and Sterling to Sherwood, thence south through Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards and Kinney counties to Spofford junction. In consideration that the headquarters of this road be located permanently at Sweetwater this city has guaranteed \$30,000 bonus. Anson has also guaranteed \$30,000 bonus. Twenty teams have left here to work on the Jacksboro extension.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

Lee county is to build a new court house at Giddings.

Work on the fortifications for Bolivar point has begun.

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

The companies at Sherman have elected delegates to the state convention at Waco May 11.

The jury in the Burt insanity case was discharged; two believed the murderer crazy, ten did not.

Sweetwater's city council is considering the building of an adequate water works system.

The Southwestern telephone company is about to connect Sweetwater and Roby by its wires.

Rev. Abe Mulkey's revival at Temple resulted in 200 additions. He is now doing service at Corsicana.

Two Victoria county merchants settled a difficulty with pistols; one is dead and the other mortally wounded.

The A. and M. directors have again failed to elect a successor to Gen. Euse. Marby led with three votes, the others being scattered among thirteen candidates.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of Hermann of Texas will meet at Fort Worth May 3, 4 and 5, and it is estimated that fully 1000 delegates will be in attendance.

William King, living near Pottsboro, Grayson county, has filed suit against the Houston and Texas Central railway for \$1000 for putting him off its train. He offered to pay 3 cents a mile, the conductor charged him 4 cents per mile, he refused to pay and was ejected.

Permission has been granted by the Military Affairs Committee for the erection of a Catholic chapel at West Point.

A sailor on the British Resolution was sentenced to six days' imprisonment for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day.

The lease of Wei-Hai-Wei to Great Britain has been agreed to by China, and the English will take possession as soon as the Japanese war indemnity has been paid.

Mrs. C. E. Albright of Fort Scott has had a Kansas City physician arrested for using her photograph on a patent medicine pamphlet.

Have You Been Sick?

Perhaps you have had the grippe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever; or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping cough.

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood.

If your bowels are not just right, Ayer's Pills will make them so. Send for our book on Diet in Constipation.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely and receive a prompt reply without cost.

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

MORPHINE

Opium, Cocaine, Whiskey habituated at home. Remedy for Cures Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobacco, the tobacco cure, I. Pat. 1862. G. WILSON CHEMICAL CO., Dallas, Texas.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

St. JAMES HOTEL,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

This Hotel has been refitted throughout and now has in connection a First-Class Restaurant and Lunch Counter.

Meals at All Hours. Open Day and Night.

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

W. B. COOK, Mgr.

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 16 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.

SPRING OUTPUT IN KLONDIKE.

An Estimate of the Millions of Treasure There—Cheery Sunshine.

JOAQUIN MILLER IN ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

Klondike Mines, Feb. 17.—How will she cut up? What will be the spring catch? How will she wash? Such are the expressions of the miners as they gather about the table in this cabin over pipes and tea. All of which means, of course, an eager query as to what this or that man thinks will be the amount of gold taken out of or from the Klondike gold mines in the spring for the outside world. And if men here are so eager to know at this early date what we probably have in sight in gold dust when we wash up in May, the waiting world without maybe also wants to know all it can on the subject. I have had estimates all the way from \$10,000,000 up to \$30,000,000. These two figures make the minimum and maximum that I have heard from thoughtful men. There are some, in fact plenty, wild guesses from wild men, or rather from excited men, who have seen dumps that are full with gold for a dozen or more miles up and down the creek; but they are not to be counted as of the thoughtful and conservative men, whose opinions we consider. For my own part, I have made no estimate and shall make no guess. I will try, however, and dig down to the bedrock, and if you care to be with me for a little time we will see what can be found on the solid bottom. You may remember that last year Mr. Oglesby, the Dominion explorer and surveyor of this country, was asked by a bonanza miner to make an estimate of what still remained in his claim; taking the result of a fraction already washed out as a basis of calculation for the gold still remaining in the ground as yet untouched. Mr. Oglesby in his official report of 1897 is very conservative and accurate. He is now minister of the interior in the Dominion of Canada. I have followed his reports carefully since coming into this country in my quest for gold, frozen facts and have found him as accurate as a problem in Euclid. There need be but little, if any, guess work in taking his calculations as a basis, not only for this one claim, but for the whole creek as far as opened. For this one claim, while it has not only kept up, but increased, its yield is not richer than others. It is hardly up to the average, although the claims no the Klondike are perhaps the most uniform in their yield that have ever been worked. Each claim seems to have a streak of yellow dust running through it from one end to the other. Sometimes the streak goes through and on down the creek. But it is always there, and there is a deal more gold in a claim with a zigzag pay streak than a claim with straight lines of yellow streak.

It seems to be about the only difference between the claims on the Klondike, although many a man has had sudden turns and windings of fortune that have given up despair. And, having parted from property in his despair, now proclaims the creek spotted. The claims, as before stated, are most singularly uniform. My home on the banks of the creek here and my intimacy with the miners, some of whom I have known for half a lifetime, give me the right to say this.

True, there is a difference between the creeks in richness—Bonanza and Eldorado, for instance; but one claim in Eldorado, with a gradual falling off somewhere above the forties, with the traditional exception to prove the rule. Bonanza is the same from the eighties below up to the forties above. Things stand about where they did when Mr. Oglesby made his estimate, except that the work and pay streaks now reach further up the creeks, and also reach much further down the creeks. He left off his observations and surveying of claims in the sixties, but the work and the same uniform pay now extend away down to the eighties and early nineties, so we must estimate on a more extended basis to be safely within bounds, let us say down to eighty. Oglesby estimated from the gold taken out that the gold in the ground was far above two millions, and let us take just half that, and yet the claims have increased, rather than diminished, in prospect; but let us cut off more than half of Oglesby's estimate right on the start and see what we will have left. There are eighty claims that are being worked below the discovery claim, to say nothing of many rich bench or hillside claims and some famous gulch claims, notably Shookim Gulch, said to be the

richest place in the world. Well, this string of eighty claims, after cutting off one half, still gives eighty millions. Now, what proportion of these claims are being worked and will be worked out by May? Fully one-fourth; many men say one-half. But put it at one-fourth, and you have ten millions on Lower Bonanza, after all these reductions and omissions in the spring wash-ups. Now take the first forty claims in Upper Bonanza in the same way, and you have five millions there, after making like reductions in the spring wash-ups. Then take Eldorado and dispose of her first fifty claims under the same treatment, and you have considerably more than five millions. And Eldorado thinks she is at least one-third more favored in her dower of gold. But to be even more than conservative and to make it all in round millions, let us throw away many millions once more and put her wash-ups in the spring at only five millions. This makes twenty millions for Bonanza and Eldorado, with Hunker, Bear, Gold Bottom, Dominion, Sulphur and so on, to hear from.

I have not been up and down Hunker creek much of late, but Mr. Canovan, who made the trip up from Circle City with me, and who is now surveying the mining claims of Hunker, always stops with us when this way, and he assures us that Hunker is a marvel of richness and that heaps and heaps of gold will be coming out of Hunker in the spring. Mr. Canovan has a good chance to know, as he is naturally in the confidence of the men who are having their claims surveyed by him. Bear Creek, too, is going to astonish you in the spring. This is the dark horse. The gold is almost bright, in big chunks and is very deep in the earth. The creek empties into the Klondike between Bonanza and Hunker, same side, but is out of the line of travel and stampede, and the miners there have thus far had their desire in keeping things quiet.

But let us put Hunker and Bear Creek and Gold Bottom and all others down for five millions and you have twenty-five millions on the very lowest calculations. At the same time the wash-up may be much more, and it may be less, but this is the nearest I can come to it by figures. You will not find it all coming from Dawson on the first boat, nor the second, nor the third. Some noisy miners, who by chance have made fortunes by good luck rather than good sense and who may truly be called lucky miners, will rush headlong out on the first boat and will be quite ready to tell how rich they are. But the same thoughtful minds who have made their fortunes by the closest attention to business, made it as nearly by deliberate calculation and forethought as a merchant makes his money, is shy of notice. He will come along quietly and slow and will not be heard of if he can help it. He has his plans for the future as well as any merchant, banker and so on, and it will be a great bother and make him suffer a lot of impertinence to be known as a lucky miner. He has not really been lucky, he has just been a quiet, deliberate, thoughtful man and there will be a deal more guessing to come near telling what each man than there is now to reckon the probable wash up in May next.

I reckon that the big trading companies here will handle most of the gold dust, whether ten millions or thirty or whatever the amount may be, and it is not probable that it will all be hazarded on any first, second or third boat, but will get to tide water gradually, and as the managers think the best way to get the troublesome stuff to the mint. There is some talk about Japanese pirates on the Behring sea, but no real fear.

Did you ever count up what a million in gold will weigh? Did you ever think what you would do if you were on the Klondike and should suddenly strike one hundred thousand dollars in dust, and the Dominion was wanting to get about 20 per cent out of it? What would you do? Take it out on your back, put it in all your pockets, hide it in an old boot? You would swim the river with it, most likely you would and hide it there in a pirate's cave, as in a little book, and be glad to get rid of it? I once read Poe's tale about some buried gold of pirates. In this story about three millions of money was carried a long distance and buried out of sight by father and son in a single night. But I did not know how much a million of gold weighed when I read that story, nor did Poe think of it when he wrote it. For it would have taken a half a dozen pack mules to have moved it a single mile, and it would have taken a week. Gold is a very bothersome sort of stuff to carry. Dust has been in much demand here this winter, as there has been and still is, much buying and selling. Still, for all demand, gold dust is in the way

here in more cabins than one. Now, I am not saying that men have gold to throw at birds here, but I do know of some good men here who have so much gold dust that they would feel greatly relieved to get rid of it safely—get it to the mint or somewhere near home, nor are you to leap at the conclusion that I say there will be ten, twenty, thirty or any millions taken out, I have only given the figures of Minister Oglesby and some additional facts about the number of claims. But let us drop this heavy load of gold and take up trouble, trouble. A lot of trouble is on hand at Hunker Creek over the lines between claims.

It came about curiously. Hunker is a very bushy creek. The banks and bottoms are a dense growth of low brush, nigger-heads and high marsh grasses. But the gravel bed of the creek was a pleasant pathway, and here men passed up and down, and when they staked their claims they simply staked off about 500 feet each on the bed of the creek and then climbed up on the banks on either side and blazed and marked their names, the date and purpose, then went to Dawson and reported. But Hunker Creek, especially the bed of the pleasant little stream, is a very corkscrew of crookedness. A man could walk a hundred yards and step off his 500 in the bed of the stream and be not so very far off from the place he started. The dense brush hanging from the banks forbade the miner to get his claim staked and get back to Dawson to see or care that he measured his claim almost in a circle.

But now when claims are panning out \$40 to the pan and are selling away up in the tens of thousands and every foot is precious, the surveyors are called in and are kept very busy. They have to do all their work in snowshoes. Think of being stuck in snow to your waist! The price of surveying is \$50 a claim. I am sorry to state that everything so far surveyed has fallen short many feet. In one case the worst mistake in staking a claim the surveyors have found is short more than a third.

There will be lots of lawsuits when the Judge gets here. The harvest for attorneys will be rich ones, for the fees are enormous. But it is well to remind the young American aspirants for forensic glory and Klondike gold that they must battle with the Dominion laws here. You must be a Canadian lawyer before practicing law in Canada. An American sheepskin will not go. He must wear the Canadian lawyer's gown. But away with mines, miners, mining, gold contentions, quibbles, cares of all sort. The sun is out. The sunlight is not nearly so warm hearted and kindly as the California sunlight, but it is sure enough sunlight, and we are glad, glad to the heart of us all. It came in with the storm and such a storm! The wind came tearing up the Yukon nearly a week ago and blew a gale so terrific night and day that you could hardly get from one house to the other in Dawson. No houses were unroofed and you think it was not much of a blizzard or cyclone if we did not have at least a few houses unroofed. You forget the roofs of Klondike houses are about three feet of solid ice and dirt. It were easier for the wind to tear out the bottom logs than to trifle with a Dawson roof.

Strangely enough this terrific wind blew in the sunshine and warm weather, for it is nearly warm here now, at least seems so to us. All night and this morning the mercury stands resting at zero and we have the door open to get fresh air as we sit at our table at work. This warm weather wind blew straight in from the north right up out of the Arctic Circle, right past the north pole, perhaps. What a land of contradictions! The rivers freeze first on the bottom instead of on the top or on the surface, as in other lands. Then the Yukon is shut up at the mouth first and is last to break up there in the spring, unlike all other well-regulated rivers. And now comes this other contradiction right in the teeth of all outside precedent. I have noted that the south winds are cold winds, the coldest that ever man confronted. And now we have this terrific north wind and find that whether from the north pole or from whatever land or sea, it is the warmest wind we have yet had. This morning the cheery little chick-a-dee birds are making the tree tops ring with their chatter, chatter and their sweet song of spring, and they are as busy as bees flying and fluttering in and out about the spruce tops. There is something almost pathetic in their wild joy at this first pleasant morning in so many bleak months. Why, if they sing thus at a little piece of sunlight (6x9), they should see a California spring day. Our three little brown-bellied Douglas squirrels are also out to-day and in our cache for food. We are

glad to give them whatever they want if they will only ask for it. But they prefer to steal. Kreling found one in the sugar barrel just now, and the guilty little squirrel scampered out as if all the mounted police of the Dominion were after him, leaving a trail of white sugar on the floor of the cache as he ran. Kreling, who never swears but only affirms, affirmed a great deal. And now the great big black nights are behind us. I want to put it on record right here, they are terrible, terrible in their deathly silence and monotonous black and white. That great moon, so white and cold and persistent and all the time going round and round right over head, is simply maddening.

I shall not forget my horror of its whiteness and its vast and its natural expanse. I can now understand the hideous meaning of lunacy and the root of madness—and the birds. These few little chick-dees have not come a day too soon. True, we have months of snow and cold weather before us still, but this gleam of sunlight right in our window today tells us at least that there is a sun somewhere and that we are likely to see more of it before we die. We have to cut a notch in the edge of the table where the sunlight lay this morning and we will now see the sunlight broaden and broaden, or at least note that the days grow longer and longer until soon we shall have a whole day sunlight instead of the everlasting moon. Moon for morning, moon for noon, and moon for night, a mournful, cold and doleful monotony of moon, nor did the sun light come a bit too soon, either. Look here, I told you that I had looked in the faces of a few men here whose eyes gave back but dim ray of light or reason. I told you that I had seen some few men here who would leave the Klondike mental wrecks. The strain has been too heavy and too long for some of these men, already worried when they got here, beside there seems to me to be something stupefied or paralyzing to the mind here. The poor Indians are dull, they have helped less far-off look in their eyes and seem piteously sad. They have two insane men at the barracks at Dawson, an old man took his own life at the mouth of the Klondike lately, and the mounted police are now in search for a prominent Canadian, who has been lost sight of, and I know there is more than one man who is not quite right in his head wandering about. Surely the sun did not come a day too soon.

The latest news from down the Yukon is cheering. Mr. Edward D. Long, whom I knew at Circle City, has this hour called at the cabin. He is fresh from American Creek, where he has claims, and leaves for his home in Tacoma, Wash., to-morrow, but not to sell his mines, as he returns in the spring. He located them before the late stampede. He reports that a claim that sold for \$2,000 before the recent discoveries is now held at \$15,000, and other claims have gone up in proportion. He says that \$300 per day per man is the best pay yet found, yet he believes that somewhere on the tributary of the American is the hidden mine of such marvelous richness, for which so many have been eagerly searching. Dome Creek, heading against the source of Forty-Mile River, is the richest creek yet found. The area is almost unlimited. This creek is nearly 20 miles long, all taken. Dome Creek empties into the American Creek 16 miles from its mouth.

Placer Mines in the Indian Territory. J. Meyers, of Paoli, I. T., writes to the State Free Employment bureau that a veritable Klondike has been discovered in that vicinity. In his letter he says: "There is no doubt whatever that the gold exists everywhere on the surface for miles about. Moreover, investigation reveals the peculiar gravel formation found in the rich placer fields of California. I desire the services of some practical placer miner to help me in the prospecting and examination of this country for the gold deposits. At present a man can make fair wages with nothing but a rocker and pan. I have a few men at work now, but what is needed is a practical investigation by some experienced man, who could locate the most profitable points for mining. "This gold-bearing stratum extends for miles and miles, and I have no doubt about the richness of the territory anywhere in this particular region." I believe that further investigation will reveal a veritable Klondike right here in the Indian Territory."

Mr. Meyers is at present prospecting through the country, and what he has discovered thus far seems to warrant him in the belief that another rich placer field has been discovered, which may soon attract the attention of the prospectors who have not yet gone to Alaska.—St. Louis Republic.

UNDER TONS OF SNOW.

Many Bodies Will Lie Until Next Summer.

Seattle, Wash., April 12.—Later details received here from Alaska increase the horrors of the avalanche on the Chilkoot Pass instead of lessening them. Sixty-nine bodies have been thus far recovered and the names of 150 missing have been reached as unaccounted for. It is hardly possible that some of these had succeeded in crossing the pass before the avalanche occurred. A conservative estimate is that between seventy-five and one hundred persons were killed.

A fact that lends horror to the fearful tragedy is that it may never be known with any degree of accuracy just how many lives were sacrificed, who they were or where they came from. Many a poor fellow lies buried where no human aid can reach him and his remains must rest until the summer rains melt the tons of snow under which he lies buried. Upon the crowded trail no record was kept of the living mass of humanity braving hardships and facing death itself in the mad rush for gold. In the procession that daily passed were people from all parts of the world unknown to one another.

The work of rescue has continued night and day ever since last Sunday, being gradually more systematized and meeting with better results. Thus far work had been confined to the outskirts of the slide in the hope of rescuing those who are injured but not yet dead. The main body of the avalanche, which is estimated to be fifty feet deep and 150 yards long, has not yet been touched.

If there are any bodies underneath they cannot be rescued in time to save life. Four men were taken out alive after they had been buried for fifteen hours. In many instances the bodies of the dead are not bruised in the slightest and appear as natural as in life, indicating that they were suffocated in the snow.

As soon as recovered the bodies are carried to Sheep Camp, where an improvised morgue has been constructed. Some have been removed for interment or for shipment to relatives in the states. The work of rescue has been orderly and systematic. Public committees were appointed to take charge of the dead. All that can be done to relieve the horror of the situation has been done.

The accident was one that could not be foreseen. Although it is stated that some warning of the impending disaster was given by the native Indian packers, who are said to have deserted the trail when the heavy snow storm of Saturday and Sunday set in. They remained away from work in fear of the avalanche.

A FATAL DUEL.

In Which Postmaster Goff Loses His Life—The Cause.

Goliad, Texas, April 11.—One of the most deplorable tragedies that ever happened in this county for many years was enacted at the town of Fannin the other day, in which B. Goff, a prominent merchant of that place lost his life, and Ed. Pitts is very seriously, if not fatally injured. The circumstances leading up to the deplorable affair are: Ed Pitts, a young man living at Fannin, had been for some time paying his respects to one of Goff's daughters, to which Goff objected, and affairs assumed such an attitude that Goff forbid Pitts coming to his house. Pitts called at Goff's house last night to see the young lady and Goff ordered him off the place, upon which hot words ensued between them, and Goff kicked Pitts off his front steps. Pitts went off, remarking at the same time that he would settle the matter with him next Monday.

Pitts went to Goff's store, which is also the postoffice, and called for some stamps, stamped a letter and mailed it, and got his mail, then turned to Goff and said to him he was ready to settle the difficulties, to which Goff replied: "You can get it mighty quick," and the fighting with pistols immediately commenced and some eight or ten shots fired, only one from each of the pistols taking effect, the one striking Goff, going through the heart, killing him instantly, and the one striking Pitts, passing through his liver, and very little hope is entertained of his recovery. Goff was a man about 50 years old and has been doing business in this country for fifteen or twenty years. He leaves a widow and six children, most of them grown.

Gov. Culberson has appointed Judge A. W. McIver, of Caldwell, Burleson county, a member of the board of managers of the Confederate Home, vice John H. Traylor resigned, who was recently elected mayor of Dallas.

The Leader.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. W. GRAVES,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

Entered at the postoffice at Graham, Texas,
as second class mail matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy one year, \$1.00.
" " six months, .50.

Why not send Senator Tillman with his pitch-fork to settle with Spain and clean the "bull-fighting Spaniards" out of Cuba.

There are now 986,613 names on the pension roll and the further we get from the war the larger the roll grows. Big increase expected this year.

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

Gray, Brown and White are three colors represented in the United States supreme court.

For that tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

If our northern friends ever had any real doubts about the loyalty of the south, they should now dispel them. The governor of North Carolina has wired the President that he can call on him, if necessary for 240,000 soldiers. Grand old Texas can see that number, and go to 60,000 better, and they are fighters.

Young County Camp Ex-Conferates, No. 127.

Comrades: You are requested to meet at the Court House in Graham on Saturday, April 16th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Important business. A full attendance requested.
O. E. FINLAY,
Captain.

A Friend's Suggestion.
"I have long been troubled with eczema. I was almost ready to give up in despair when a friend suggested Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gladly thank my friend for his suggestion, for I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and today I am in better health than for years."
S. A. Collin, Dover, Ark.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. R. Akin & Co.

The evidence in the case proves Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors and all eruptions.

Notice to Fishermen.
The attention of all citizens is respectfully invited to the following fish law passed by the late regular session of the Legislature.

H. B. No. 696, Chapter 153, Article I, Page 219, of the General laws of 1897, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That if any person shall at any time during the year, take, catch, ensnare or entrap any fish, except minnows for bait, by means of nets, traps, poison or dynamite, or in any other manner than with the ordinary hook and line or trot line, in any of the fresh waters, lakes and streams of this state, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, provided that minnows for bait shall not be taken by poison or dynamite.

This law applies to Young county and is applicable at all seasons.
Respectfully,
JNO. C. KAY,
County Attorney.

Warlike News.

President McKinley has submitted to Congress a lengthy message on the Cuban crisis. He reviews the whole history of the Island and of their struggles for liberty, and describes the present devastated condition of Cuba.

He recommends intervention on the part of this government to put a stop to the war in Cuba and asks Congress for the right to use the army and navy for that purpose.

On yesterday it was learned by telephone that Congress passed the Senate resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, but that it did not meet the approval of the president.

The citizens here have made arrangements to get regular bulletins and further news is anxiously awaited.

The Spanish minister has been withdrawn from Washington and there is now but little doubt that hostilities will soon begin.

Later.

Dallas, Friday 10 A. M.—Only three days until war begins.

Washington City expects to see the bloodiest conflict ever witnessed.

Spain's Minister preparing to leave.

Warships loading up and army moving at every point.

Spain will not bend the knee to the United States.

Intervention by the United States means war.

Even Blarney Gibbs has entered into the combine against Crane. He is for Wynne or Sayers as against Crane, for the reason that he is a candidate for governor and does not want to meet Crane in the field. What populist county committees and conventions that have met have endorsed Gibbs for governor and J. Farley, friend of bill shaw, for railroad commissioner. This is the programme. Gibbs wants the democrats of North Texas to support Wynne for governor, with the hope that Sayers will be nominated, that he can beat Sayers. Gibbs, like all his tribe, has a great fear of Crane.—Van Alstyne News.

It would be a grateful sight to behold the American people once more acting for themselves independently and uninfluenced by the money power. If the indications are not at fault, that glad sight is about witnessed. The Cuban situation is getting, or at least threatens to get beyond the control of the shylocks who would not hesitate to cover this country with infamy of the deepest dye, if it would only put a few more dollars in their pockets. McKinley seems to be loth to meet the demands of the American people that this country bring about the independence of Cuba, by peaceful means if possible, by forcible intervention if necessary. But the people are not to be balked by the halting policy of the president. They are now bringing a pressure to bear through their congressmen. These congressmen are beginning to realize too that the desires of their constituents must be met in this matter, or they will have to remain at home next time. They realize that while it is a good thing to be on the right side of the administration and have an occasional piece of pie to hand out to henchmen, it is a much better thing to be sure of their own soft seats at the national capitol. It is this phase of the case and this alone that gives hope to the insurgents in Cuba.—Wichita Herald.

Your friends may smile
But that tired feeling
Means danger. It
Indicates impoverished
And impure blood.
This condition may
Lead to serious illness.
It should be promptly
Overcome by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies and
Enriches the blood,
Strengthens the nerves,
Tones the stomach,
Creates an appetite,
And builds up,
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.
Be sure to get
Only Hood's.

Hunt's Cure

Cures all skin diseases in all its various forms. No internal treatment necessary. Failing, money returned to purchaser. Sold by D. R. Akin & Co.

Change of Life Passed With Safety.

I write to state my experience with G. F. P. (Gerstle's Female Panacea). The best physicians of our community examined me and said I would have to let nature take its course. I was persuaded by one of your traveling men to try six bottles of G. F. P. for change of life, and can cheerfully say that it has relieved me entirely, and I am now in perfect health, feeling better than in a number of years. This is, beyond doubt, the finest female preparation on earth, and I can highly recommend it to all suffering from the afflictions peculiar to women. I believe it to be a God-send to the suffering class of humanity. I can safely say it will do all that is claimed for it and has no equal.

MRS. W. A. CHARLES.

White Home, Tenn.

For sale by The Graham Drug Co. and Akin's Drug Stores.

The republican politicians of Pennsylvania have given up the job of "pacifying" John Wannamaker.

Weakness and Nervousness.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for weakness of the spine and nervousness, and in a short time it had done me a great deal of good. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly. I have never been troubled as much with weakness since taking Hood's." MARY E. LEWIS, E. University Ave., Guthrie, Okla.
Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

HOW TO LOOK GOOD.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alternative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at D. R. Akin & Co's Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old remedy, Brown's Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. For sale by All Dealers.

ESTRAYS.

REPORTED by A. C. Casey, Com'r Proc. No. 4, and left with Chas. Moss, one gray horse, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, branded NB on left shoulder. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Proc. No. 1, and left with W. B. Thedford, one bay mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded S, (badly blotched) on left shoulder. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Proc. No. 1, and left with J. W. Shannon, one black mare mule, 5 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, no brand. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Proc. No. 1, and left with Tom Birdwell, one sorrel horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, branded 4 on left thigh. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by H. L. Leberman, Com'r Proc. No. 3, one brown mare 7 years old, branded F on left shoulder and O on left thigh. This 18, 1898.

CHAS. GAY,
C. C. C. Y. C. T.

AN ENTERPRISING DRUGGIST.

There are few men more wide-awake and enterprising than D. R. Akin & Co., who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and \$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

An earthquake shock visited San Francisco recently, doing much damage to buildings. No body was killed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Impure blood is responsible directly and indirectly for many other diseases. Purify the blood at once with Dr. Simmon's Sarsaparilla. Fifty cents and 60 doses.

Rheumatism Cured and the Crutches Thrown Away.

I have been afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism for two years so that I had to go on crutches, and my feet were broken out in sores. I took three bottles of S. J. S. (St. Joseph's Sarsaparilla) and am now enjoying good health, and feel grateful to you for sending such a great preparation to our country. Taylorsville, Miss. J. D. MOSELY.

This greatest and best of all Blood Purifiers is for sale by the Graham Drug Co. and D. R. Akin.

THE KLONDIKE

Is Now Open in Graham.

And you will have little trouble in finding it if you will only watch the direction of the crowd who are after

Guttering, Well Tubeing,
Galvanized Flues, Tanks,

And Any Kind of Tinware.

Repair Work Promptly Attended to.

Old Court House Building, West Side Square.

BERT FARMER.

ORNAMENTAL

CLOTH-COVERED CASKETS.

Also, Metallic Caskets for Shipping Purposes.

Coffins and Caskets in Snow-White, Rose-wood, Mahogany, San Domingo Ash, French Burl, Walnut, Oak, and XVI Century Finishes.

All Styles, All Prices, All Sizes, at the Furniture, Crockery & Undertaking House

OF
W. S. McJIMSEY,
Graham, Texas.

E. B. Norman, President. W. D. Craig, Cashier.
R. F. Arnold First Vice President. J. N. Norman, Ass't. Cashier.
J. B. Norris, Second Vice President. 4418.

The Beckham National Bank.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, 25,000.

PRICE BROS.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Saddles &  Harness.

We Carry a Full and Complete Stock.
FINE HAND WORK A SPECIALTY.
All Repairing Done Promptly at Low Prices.

D. M. HOWARD,

Of Mineral Wells, Texas, Carries the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Millinery, Etc.

In This Section of the County.

I will sell you goods as cheap as any house in North west Texas. Will buy Cotton and Wheat. Give me a call, I will treat you right.

D. M. HOWARD.

THE LEADER.

Published Weekly by J. W. Graves.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the following candidates, subject to the Democratic Primaries:

For Representative of 104th District.
T. H. C. PEERY.

For District Judge 30th District.
A. H. CARRIGAN.
P. M. STINE.

For Tax Assessor.
G. H. CROZIER.
J. C. CASBURN.
PRESTON BROOKS.
S. H. JAMES.
W. P. BECKHAM.

For County Attorney.
J. E. SIMPSON.
JOS. H. AYNESWORTH.

For County Judge.
O. E. FINLAY.

For Sheriff.
H. C. WILLIAMS.

For District and County Clerk.
CHAS. GAY.
JOE FORD.

For County Treasurer.
J. A. DIXON.

Call on J. E. Morrison & Co. for the latest in Belts.

The latest news from the railroad is that work would commence on the Fort Worth and North-western next Monday.

We have the finest line of Millinery Goods in the city. Call and see our stock.

S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.

About fifteen wagons and teams passed through Graham Wednesday, from the west, going to Jacksboro to work on the Rock Island road.

Just received, new line Dress Skirts at J. E. Morrison & Co's.

Mrs. J. R. Rainey, the recent guest of Mrs. S. R. Crawford, has returned to Waco.

Our Spring Trade has exceeded our expectations. We have had to duplicate a large portion of our orders, but we intend to keep our stock right up to its usual standard.

S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.

Wm. Howard and J. H. Cochran, two of our carpenters, have gone to Jacksboro to help build up the town. Mr. Howard took his family.

Soda Fount For Sale.

For sale or trade, a good Soda Fount, Fixtures and Extracts—goes at a bargain.

W. L. TIDWELL,
Graham, Texas.

E. H. Wade left Tuesday morning for Eastern Texas on business.

Big Stock Parasols and Umbrellas just opened.

S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.

Chro-no-than-a-tol-etron.

The Wonder of the Age! The Great Time and Death Annihilator!

The Past brought to the Present by the latest invention, The Chro-no-than-a-tol-etron!

This play will be given at the Court House in Graham, Friday night, April 22nd, 1898, by home talent, for the benefit of the M. E. Church.

The best \$1.00 Sailors on the market. See them at

S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.

Rev. F. Moore of Weatherford, will hold services at the Episcopal Church next Sunday.

Ladies, for a nice pair of Kid Gloves cheap see

J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

A German Colony.

The Ochs Bros. of Iowa, who have been corresponding with R. F. Arnold of this place, with a view to locating a colony of Pennsylvania German in Young county, arrived on the 12th and in company with Judge Arnold left on the 13th to select a location for the colony. They want about forty thousand acres of land, as near in a body as can be had. They hope to bring to this county two hundred and fifty German families. We hope they will succeed in finding a suitable location. Germans as a class, are intelligent, honest and industrious, and make desirable citizens: as is evidenced by those now living among us. Such a colony would be quite an acquisition to Young county, and should have proper encouragement.

CLOTHING.

J. E. Morrison & Co. have just received the largest line of men's any boys' clothing ever brought to Graham. For elegant styles and low prices call on them.

Lee Rickman has been quite sick for some days, but is now improving.

Mrs. W. T. Blakley, who has been quite sick for some time, is improving.

Ladies' Wrappers.

Nice and cheap at
J. E. MORRISON & Co.

Only a few more of those Drummers Sample Slippers left. Bargains every one. Buy what you want of them before the supply is exhausted.

S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.

Jim Carlton left Thursday with his grading outfit for Jacksboro to work on the Rock Island road.

Robert Fowler has returned to Graham.

Drummers' Samples.

Shoes and Slippers for every man, woman and child in Young county. The prices will please you.
J. E. MORRISON & Co.
Graham and Eliasville.

Dr. Salmon of Breckinridge, was in Graham Thursday.

From what we hear and what they say, it seems that J. E. Morrison & Co. carry the blue ribbon when it comes to Dress Goods, as well as in other lines.

When You Want

Fresh and cheap Groceries, go to A. R. McDonald & Co. They keep everything usually kept in in a First Class Grocery House.

We have just received a fresh stock of Fancy and Plain Pickles, Canned Goods, Fancy Candies, &c. As to prices, we defy competition.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Big Land Deal Pending—30,000 Acres Involved.

We understand that the big coal land deal is progressing satisfactorily. Most of the deeds are in and the abstracts are prepared. Only a few days will be necessary to finish the work and forward the abstracts for examination.

Hunting Prohibited.

All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or range over my west and south pastures, as the law will be enforced against all trespass against the same.

W. M. GOODE,
South Bend, Texas, April 12.

John Dunn of Denton, a colored mind reader, came into town Wednesday evening on the stage. He claims that he can find any lost article and can read the future.

He says we will have war with Spain and in the first fight Spain will whip the United States, but that we will get the best of Spain, and that the war will not last more than a month or six weeks. We understand that Newt Boozer sent for Dunn to tell him where a lot of gold was buried somewhere out west.

Country Hams, 10 Cents.

J. E. MORRISON & Co.

Two Italians have been perambulating our streets this week with a monkey, a bagpipe and some other musical instrument, gathering in the nickels and quarters. People do like to be humbugged.

Real beauties in Shirt Waists at 50 per cent under value at
J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

Mrs. J. H. Stewart has bought the Millinery goods of the Graham Mercantile Co. and has moved her Millinery and Dress Making to that store.

Millinery and Dress Making.

Mrs. J. H. Stewart announces to the public that she has opened a Millinery and Dress Making establishment in the Crawford house, near Masonic Hall, and requests the ladies to call and see her goods.

County Court

Convened last Monday, Judge O. E. Finlay presiding. Monday was consumed with probate business. Tuesday morning the criminal docket was taken up.

State vs. W. J. Treue, charged with violation of local option law, was tried, resulting in a verdict of guilty, with 20 days in jail and \$30 fine. A new trial was granted in this case.

State vs. Jacob Slitler sr., violation of local option; two cases. First case guilty with 20 days and \$30 fine; second case not guilty.

Wednesday morning two cases against R. W. Ratliff, violation of local option law. First case verdict guilty with 20 days in jail and \$75 fine. The other case was dismissed. The case of Charlie Short, same offense, was tried, verdict not guilty.

Thursday morning the case of Dr. I. Price of Eliasville, charged with illegally practicing medicine, was tried; verdict guilty and fined \$50. Appealed.

The Court expected to try W. J. Treue again Thursday, but owing to the absence of J. C. Stewart, an important witness for the defence, the case was continued until next Wednesday. The Judge fined Mr. Stewart \$25 and ordered the sheriff to arrest him and put him under a \$500 bond for his appearance next Wednesday.

The cases against J. C. Stewart were continued at request of defendant on account of sickness in his family.

Ladies.

For a special bargain in Kid Gloves see
J. E. MORRISON & Co.

Rev. O. B. Caldwell and J. E. Morrison returned this week from Fort Worth, where they attended the Presbytery.

Geo. H. McLaren closed his school at Salem yesterday.

Dish Washers.

Rubber Gloves, all sizes.
J. E. MORRISON & Co.

J. E. Simpson is back in Graham, ready to attend to law business, having closed his school in Lower Tonk.

Walter Price is sick.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Smith, Oculist and Aurist, treats Eye, Ear and Throat. Weatherford, Texas.

A Shoe Horn given away with every pair of Slippers at
J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

J. E. Morrison & Co. defy competition in prices and invite criticism as to styles.

For Sale,

Fresh Jersey Cow.
GEO. COMPTON,
Belknap, Texas.

Men's and Boys' Hats.

Our prices are far below any other house in Graham. To get our prices is to convince you.

J. E. MORRISON & Co.,
Graham and Eliasville.

The following persons have paid their subscriptions to THE LEADER since our last publication:

M. Meadors, J. H. Cochran, Wm. Howard, W. H. Cochran, Mrs. E. M. Cornelius, Arthur Posen, R. Lindsey, D. C. Brooks.

Clothing, Hats and Shoes,

Cheap at
J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

C. H. Dewey had another stroke of paralysis Tuesday evening. He was conveyed to Mrs. Lawrence's, his boarding house, and is now speechless and unable to move hand or foot and is not expected to live. This is the second stroke Mr. Dewey has had in the last two years, and his physicians think his recovery is very doubtful.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. Dewey is dying.

Cabbage,

Potatoes,

And Saur Krout.

J. E. MORRISON & Co.

Want Your Wheat.

I will pay Weatherford prices for Wheat. L. B. KIDWELL,
Mineral Wells, Texas.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD FRESH GROCERIES

At Rock Bottom Prices for Cash,

GO TO FORD BROS.

They will sell you Groceries lower than ever sold in Graham. Try them and you will be convinced.

M. H. CHISM,

Dentist and Photographer,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

West Side Public Square, First Door South of Shumaker & Timmons.

WILSON BROS.,

Dealers in

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent

Medicines, Paints, Oils Toilet Articles and School SUPPLIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.

Farmer, Texas.

We carry a complete line of everything usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Our prices are the lowest. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MILLINERY!

The Millinery Department of
J. E. MORRISON & CO.

Is attracting much attention since the boxes of
Hats, Flowers, Laces, Ribbons, etc.

have been opened, and while everything is so beautiful and stylish, the prices are

Remarkably Cheap.

Miss Vaughan is always pleased to have her friends call and see her line, and very cordially invites all from town and country to visit her when it suits their pleasure.

OUR NAVY IN A NUTSHELL.

The Strength, Speed and Number of United States Battleships.

The United States is the fifth naval power in the world. The navies of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy rank ahead in the order named. Germany and the United States are about tied.

Our present effective fighting force consists of four battleships of the first class, one battleship of the second class, two armored cruisers, eighteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch boat, one transport and eight torpedo boats.

The Iowa weighs nearly 12,000 tons, and as twenty tons is the average load of a freight car and twelve cars is a good load for a locomotive engine, it would take fifty locomotives to haul the great steel structure.

The powder used is brown and in chunks the size of a caramel. A charge for the biggest guns weighs 500 pounds and is hoisted to the breech by a derrick, the powder being sewed up in burlap bags.

Armor plates are tested by firing steel projectiles weighing from 100 to 1500 pounds at them from guns charged with 500 pounds of powder and at a distance of about a city block.

Our battleships have a speed of from 15 to 17 knots an hour. Cruisers make 10 to 24 knots, while the monitors can travel only 5 to 7 knots.

The biggest guns in the navy are forty-nine feet long, big enough for a man to crawl into; four feet in diameter at their largest part and weigh 135,500 pounds or thereabouts.

There are six rear admirals in active service. The offices of vice admiral and admiral are unfilled, so there is no head of the navy excepting Secretary Long.

Barnacles form on the hull of a ship impeding its speed. A six months cruise will decrease the speed of a ship 15 per cent, and it must go into dry dock.

Sixty-one merchant vessels belong to the auxiliary navy. These ships are subsidized and by contract must be given to the United States on demand.

Some of the guns in the navy can fire a shot twelve miles further than a man can see, for the guns are aimed and sighted by machinery.

The amount expended by the navy department in 1897 was \$34,561,546. This is a larger sum than has been expended in any year since 1866.

In a battle the woodwork and all articles of wood are either stowed below or thrown overboard, lest the men be injured by splinters.

The origin of the navy department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers.

The fastest vessels in the navy are the torpedo boats Porter and Dupont, each of which can travel 27.5 knots an hour.

Battleships cost from \$600,000 to \$3,000,000. A good torpedo boat costs over \$100,000.

Battleships are for the heavy work; cruisers are commerce destroyers; monitors are useful only for coast defense.

The Indiana could lie outside Sandy Hook and throw 1200-pound shots into New York at the rate of four a minute.

Those artists who show smoke in their pictures of naval battles are wholly wrong. Smokeless powder is used.

All of the cruisers are named in honor of cities, and the battleships, except the Kearsarge, in honor of states.

The "frog" ration was abolished in 1863, and since then the crew has been forbidden to drink while on duty.

Marines are the police on board ship. Originally they were employed to prevent mutiny among the sailors.

The guns of a battleship can carry from six to twelve miles, hurling a shot weighing half a ton.

Only 60 per cent of the enlisted men are Americans, and a smaller percentage yet are native born.

Projectiles thrown by naval guns are shaped much as the bullets shot by the ordinary rifle.

A big battleship has on board an electric plant capable of lighting a town of 5000 inhabitants.

The boilers of the Iowa have a heating surface of eight acres and hold thirty tons of water.

Great Britain has 294 torpedoes and torpedo boat destroyers; Uncle Sam has only eight.

Five hundred and twenty-six men and forty officers are required to man the cruiser New York.

Battleships are covered with armor of nickel steel from five to seven inches thick.

We have four armored battleships—the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas.

A submarine boat to be known as the Plunger is now under construction.

At present the total enlisted force of the naval militia is 3870 officers and men.

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of either corn pith or cocoa husks.

It costs \$500 every time one of the big guns on board a ship is fired.

The Brooklyn and the New York are our armored cruisers.

Sailors are paid from \$9.50 to \$12.50 per month and board.

An act of congress in 1872 abolished flogging in the navy.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.

Five battleships are now under construction.

We have the only ram—the Katahdid.

The oldest iron vessel is the Michigan, built in 1844.

The ships are painted white.—Chicago paper.

Figuring on War Revenues.

Washington, April 12.—The members of the ways and means committee of the house are busily engaged with the treasury officials in the work preliminary to the drafting of a war revenue measure to be introduced in congress immediately upon the opening of hostilities with Spain. An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, and a large increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, has been practically agreed upon. Bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages and other papers of this class, patent medicines, and nostrums, in all probability, also will be added to the list.

A rough estimate of the receipts to be derived from these sources is that the increase on these articles alone will approximate, if not exceed, \$100,000,000 a year. Beer, it is thought, will produce an increase of \$35,000,000; manufactured tobacco, an increase of \$33,000,000, or more, and commercial paper and patent medicines, \$32,000,000.

Another source of revenue, which it is said, is almost certain to be available, is transactions in railroad and other listed stocks. It is believed that the returns from this source will be large. In all the figuring so far, the remaining industries and the professions which were taxed for strictly war revenues during the rebellion, have been left out of the account. An increase of from 2 to 3 cents on letter postage and a tax on gas and electric light have been suggested to the department, but these items have not yet been considered. The increase of 1 cent an ounce on letter postage probably would augment the receipts by \$30,000,000 a year.

A bill providing for a temporary loan of \$100,000,000 and a permanent loan of from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 at 3 per cent, payable in coin, has been prepared by the ways and means committee, and will be introduced in case of war. The whole question of the finances of the government in view of probable hostilities, is being carefully considered by the treasury officials, so that a definite and well thought out plan of operation may be at the disposal of congress in case of need.

Ed. Cornwell, has been elected to fill the office of chief of police of the city of Dallas, and will assume the duties at once.

There is said to be 300 or more persons in London earning a living as "pavement artists," that is, by drawing pictures on the pavement and collecting pennies from the crowd that gath- ing about them.

James B. Drury, who has been in the cotton business in St. Louis for years and who has traveled over the South, speaks very cheerfully of the condition of the cotton planter and his prospects.

"The planters," said he to a Republic reporter, "are in better condition with cotton at 5 cents a pound than they were when cotton sold for 10 cents a pound. Cotton planters as a class are extravagant. If they make plenty of money they live high. In the old times they bought all of their supplies. They never thought of raising hogs or chickens or anything of that sort. I have seen a planter have plenty of cows running out and would not have milk for his coffee or for his children to drink. He would use condensed milk. Then they never thought of making a garden or raising chick-



CHEMISTS and PHYSICIANS

Recommend "KITCHEN QUEEN"

For its high leavening power and entire healthfulness, and FANCY PASTRY COOKS For the even texture, snowy whiteness and flaky consistency of its products.

EFFECT OF WAR ON COTTON.

Merchants Want Planters to Put in a Short Crop.

The prospect of war has caused a movement to be inaugurated among cotton merchants, now that cotton planting time has arrived, to try to induce planters not to put in as much cotton as last year. Circulars calling attention to the condition of the cotton market, and the prospects for the coming year, have been sent to planters throughout the south.

With the over supply remaining from last year, should a large cotton crop be made this year, it is predicted that cotton may drop as low as 3 cents a pound. This, it is claimed, would hardly pay for raising it.

It is suggested that as an experiment every planter put in three-fourths as much cotton as he did last year. It is argued that as much would be netted to the planter for the three-fourths crop as for a full crop. The planter would therefore be ahead the cost of planting, cropping and shipping the extra fourth crop. In addition, he could grow corn and potatoes in the ground which would otherwise be used for the cotton. Should the price of corn or potatoes be good he would make money. Should war be declared the price of both corn and potatoes would go up, it is claimed.

The plan was tried some months ago in some parts of the south on a larger scale, but it did not prove a success. Planters put in large corn crop. A large corn crop was made in the north, and the price of corn went down to such figures that the cotton planters lost money. The memory of this may have a depressing effect on the present effort of the merchants. The present plan is not on the same lines as the previous one. Cotton, it is maintained, is the crop on which the south must depend. It is not profitable, however, it is claimed, to grow more than there is a market for.

The plan suggested has been tried to some extent in the south with much success. The idea is to make it universal. Where it has been adopted the condition of the planters has been greatly improved, notwithstanding the low price of cotton. Formerly planters depended altogether on cotton, and purchased all of their supplies. When the price of cotton went down many of the planters were not able to buy meat and breadstuffs from the north. Then they found themselves in the position of having to do without these commodities or to raise them.

If the year be a bad one in cotton, and they are not able to buy flour, they fall back on corn bread. They thus are assured of plenty of potatoes, corn bread and pork. Each planter also keeps a few cows which supply milk and butter and beef to a limited extent. The principal drawback in regard to meat is the difficulty of curing it on account of the mild climate. They are learning how to overcome this obstacle, however. The most intelligent of them, it is stated, manage to save their meat in the mildest winter. They watch an opportunity when a cold snap occurs and kill their hogs or beef, as the case may be. They cut up the meat and leave it 'cured' overnight to allow the animal heat to leave it. The most danger of meat spoiling is before the animal heat leaves it. If the meat can be chilled sufficiently to cause the animal heat to leave it, there is little danger of its spoiling. One night of moderately low temperature will save a hog or beef.

Another industry which necessity has introduced among some of the planters, it is stated, is the raising of fowl and garden stuff. The cotton planter who is up to the times is, therefore, in a very comfortable position. With his supplies assured he has in cotton crop to defray his other expenses, which need not be large if he be prudent.

James B. Drury, who has been in the cotton business in St. Louis for years and who has traveled over the South, speaks very cheerfully of the condition of the cotton planter and his prospects. "The planters," said he to a Republic reporter, "are in better condition with cotton at 5 cents a pound than they were when cotton sold for 10 cents a pound. Cotton planters as a class are extravagant. If they make plenty of money they live high. In the old times they bought all of their supplies. They never thought of raising hogs or chickens or anything of that sort. I have seen a planter have plenty of cows running out and would not have milk for his coffee or for his children to drink. He would use condensed milk. Then they never thought of making a garden or raising chick-

ens or other fowl. Everything was shipped from the north.

"I remember twenty years ago you would see steamboats leaving St. Louis for the South loaded with 1700 to 2000 barrels of pork. Now very little pork is shipped, because the South raises its own pork. The change has been going on gradually for the last ten years since the price of cotton began to fall." —St. Louis Republic.

Society Women as Nurses.

Washington, April 10.—Within the past few days, while the war fever has been rising higher every hour, there has been a perceptible determination on the part of society matrons and maids to volunteer their services as nurses in the event of war. Should it happen, as is rumored will be the case, that the two magnificent hotels at Fort Monroe will, in the event of war, be seized as hospitals, the ardor of these volunteer nurses will be increased. Nothing will then keep them in Washington.

The wife of an ex-cabinet officer, now in Washington, has declared her intention of becoming an army nurse. The two daughters of "Bob" Evans have signified their intention of volunteering as nurses.

Representative Wheeler of Alabama, who almost at the first rumor of war, went to the president and volunteered in case of war, sees his martial and patriotic shown forth again in his three pretty daughters, each of whom asserts that she will only be too glad to go as nurse to the wounded soldiers and sailors.

In the case of Commander Robley D. Evans, history has within the past week repeated itself. It will remember that a few days ago the young son of Commander Evans was a member of the class graduated ahead of time at the Annapolis Academy, and immediately assigned to duty on the battleship Massachusetts. Commander Evans was, during the late war, graduated ahead of time and at once sent into active service.

April 6 a Portentous Day.

First trouble with the Redcoats in Boston—April 6, 1775.

George Washington elected President—April 6, 1789.

First session of the United States Congress—April 6, 1789.

Blackhawk War declared—April 6, 1831.

Cherokee War declared—April 6, 1836.

Mexican War declared—April 6, 1846.

War against the Apaches declared—April 6, 1849.

Seminole War declared—April 6, 1856.

Battle of Pittsburg Landing—April 6, 1862.

McKinley's Cuban message withheld—April 6, 1898.

Torpedo Crew at Galveston.

Galveston, April 12.—Lieut. Harrie Burgess, company C, engineer battalion, U. S. A., have reached Galveston from Willets Point, N. Y., to assume charge of the torpedo work under Lieut. Riche, corps of engineers, commanding officer at this point. Corporal Lonsing and six men of the same company have arrived here, and the work of mining the harbor will be inaugurated at once. All the necessary material is at hand, including an immense supply of cable.

Battery G, heavy artillery at Fort Point, has had one week's hard training with the big guns and mortars at Fort Point, and handles the monster engines of warfare like old-timers.

ENGAGED.

He always said, if war should come,
He'd not delay a minute,
But drop his pen and seize a gun,
And bravely venture in it.
That no one his ability
Or loyalty should doubt,
He always sat with firearms
Laid carefully about.

But now, though talk of war is rife,
His martial mood is dead,
His longing for the battle field
Entirely has fled.

For, while his country's call is just,
As thrilling to his mind,
The arms that lie about him now
Are of a peaceful kind.

—Wallace D. Vincent in Truth

A Handsome Rocking Chair Free.

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

JUDGE J. B. RECTOR DEAD.

Expired at His Home in Austin Saturday.

Hon. John B. Rector, judge of the federal district court of the northern district of Texas, died at his home in Austin Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Judge Rector had been in such feeble health that for more than two years he had not been able to hold court, and it was necessary to send judges from other districts to clear up his docket.

Federal judges are appointed for life or during good behavior, and there is no provision for removing them on account of ill health. Judge Rector did not resign, and recently congress passed an act appointing E. R. Meeks, of Fort Worth, to succeed him. But there is considerable opposition to Meeks and his appointment has not been confirmed.

Hon. John B. Rector was born in Jackson county, Alabama, Nov. 24, 1837. His parents were L. L. and Agnes (Black) Rector, the former born in Tennessee in 1799, and the latter born in Georgia in 1812. His father was a prosperous merchant of Bedford county, Tennessee, and of Jackson county, Alabama. In 1847 he removed to Texas, settling in Bastrop county, where he followed the occupation of planter. The family were first called upon to mourn the loss of the wife and mother, who died in 1852, aged forty years. The husband died in 1888, at the age of 90 years.

John B. Rector, the subject of this sketch, is the second of the surviving children. His early life was spent in his native county and in Texas. He was carefully reared and liberally educated, attending Yale college, Connecticut, graduating at that institution in the class of 1859. On completing his studies he returned to Texas and studied law under Judge Royal T. Wheeler, chief justice of the supreme court of Texas. In the latter part of 1860 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office himself at Austin, where he practiced his profession for about a year, meeting with very encouraging success. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company D, Terry's cavalry rangers, and served in that rank during the entire war, being under the various commands of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, Bragg and Joseph E. Johnston.

At the close of the war he returned to Bastrop, Bastrop county, Texas, and formed a copartnership under the firm name of McGinnis & Rector. Shortly afterward he was elected district attorney, serving in that capacity until the latter part of 1867, when, on the expiration of his term, he returned to the practice of law in Bastrop. He continued there until the latter part of February, 1871, at which time he was appointed by Gov. E. J. Davis judge of the thirty-first judicial district of Texas, comprising the counties of Robertson, Leon and Freestone. He served in this position for a little more than five years, when, in 1876, he returned to the practice of his profession in Austin. He was there when he was appointed by the United States senate United States judge for the northern district of Texas to succeed Judge A. P. McCormick, resigned.

Mr. Charles Haskell, living on Cole avenue, Dallas, says he has a four-legged chicken at his house, which gave promise of reaching a robust maturity until the other chickens got it in for it on account of its peculiarities and pecked it to death.

The chicken had two legs where the ordinary chicken wears its legs and two legs growing out of its back so that when it got weary of standing and walking on one pair of legs it could execute a handspring and walk on the other pair a while, only its head was screwed on for walking with its back up, and when it was on its extra legs it had to twist its head, which gave it the painful appearance of having a crick in its neck. Mr. Haskell has the feathered quadruped in alcohol.

A Valuable Discovery.

How often have parents been forced to sit by and see a little one grow weaker every day from chills or fever, because the little stomach could not retain the disagreeable doses prepared by the family physician. Many a child has gone to the grave because there was not some check for the malarious poison that the child could take and retain. Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic fills the bill, and because of its great merit as a tonic and chill killer, it has in a very short time become one of the most popular medicines manufactured. It should have a place in every home. The children grow fat on it, and chills are not known in those families which use it. And its just as good for adults as for children.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Reviews the Cuban Situation and Spain's Attitude.

SPAIN'S MENACE TO AMERICA.

Recommends Intervention and Leaves Everything With Congress.

The following is a synopsis of the president's message to congress sent in last Monday:

The opening part of the message is devoted to a terse review of the whole Cuban insurrection. It is shown that it directly concerns the people of the United States, their interests in the island and on the high seas. The patience of our people, what they have done and what they have foreborne to do, is pointed out.

The president then recites specific acts, showing the origin and spread of anarchy in the island. He refers, in detail, to the devastation of fertile plantations. He points out the starvation of an innocent and inoffensive people as a result of this anarchy, which the Spanish government has never been able to quell. This theme of existing anarchy runs through all the message—anarchy, that is "the whole history of the Cuban war," as the president himself terms it. It is against this anarchy that the forces of the United States are to be promptly used if the Spanish government at the final hour does not grant the concessions absolutely necessary to remove and destroy it. The president points out the justification for interference by the United States. In his opinion, plainly and explicitly expressed, this interference should take the form of forcible intervention, so that the anarchy and lawlessness now existing shall have an immediate end.

There are two counts in the indictment drawn by the president, both due to Spain's complete failure to maintain law and order.

The first count is the menace to the commerce of the world and particularly to that part which is supported by the United States and controlled by its flag.

The president gives specific instances of the depreciation of American commerce with the West Indies, since the actual overthrow of civil government in Cuba was accomplished by the creation of a government which has its foundation in anarchy. But it is in the second count that the president describes to the people the United States the terrible results of this lawlessness under Spanish rule. Here he deals with the destruction of the Maine.

In plain, forcible language the president declares that the blowing up of the battleship in Havana harbor was the direct result of the Spanish, the Cuban or any other government claiming to administer laws in the island of Cuba, to suppress the condition of anarchy existing there. Then there is set forth this noteworthy fact:

"The Spanish government has not, since the day the Maine was destroyed, either through its diplomatic representative in Washington or through the American representative in Madrid, disavowed the responsibility for that destruction."

The president points out as evidence of the discourtesy of Spain the failure of the government to establish the innocence of its agents in connection with the loss of so many lives on the ship of a friendly nation within the jurisdiction of its own alleged government. As for Spain's protest against being held responsible for the loss of the battleship, the president treats that as a simple diplomatic protestation having no tangible evidence to support it.

The sole declaration in the protest of Spain at all worthy of consideration, in the president's opinion, is the assumption that the cause of the explosion was internal, but he insists that the Spanish government has not presented a single fact to justify this theory.

The message does not contain a single encouraging word for the so-called government of the republic of Cuba. He says that he does not know that the people of Cuba are in full accord with the so-called republic. That is a matter, he thinks, for them to settle for themselves, without reference to the United States or to interference by the United States. The president most vigorously sets forth his position as not

intending that a declaration of war shall imply a war of conquest. This, he declares, according to our code of morals, would be a crime. There is no desire on the part of the American people to profit by the misfortune of Spain.

The president's treatment of the annexation proposition is not encouraging to its promoters. The United States, he declares, does not desire to acquire territory. Its intervention is inspired by its desire, as a civilized government, to check the barbarities that have characterized the anarchistic war now reigning in Cuba.

The civilized code of war has been disregarded, the president says, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions can not but fill this government of the American people with the greatest apprehension. The message furnishes no definite conclusion as to the next step to be taken. It merely suggests that the facts which the president sets forth justify immediate action by congress.

The message itself bears evidence that the president has purposely refrained from making direct and specific recommendation.

As to precedents the message says:

"Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to congress December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of France, out of the disputes in relation to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish-America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide."

"It thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy."

"In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

"It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand, there is in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic under another executive is rallying its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion."

"Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence in such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States' motives of selfish interest in view of the claim on our part of the territory of Texas and the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond dispute the ability of the people of the country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government consisted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long es-

tablished policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

The message concludes by saying:

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by the present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition that can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which gives us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the securing of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

"And in the name of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens. The issue is now with congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action."

Without debate the message was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Congressional Opinion of Message.

Washington, April 11.—Representative Catchings of Mississippi, among other things, said: "The message, in my opinion, means war. I wish it were otherwise. The question has exhausted diplomacy."

Mr. Cooper (dem.) of Texas.—The president requires that congress abdicate its constitutional war-declaring function and turn the whole matter over to the president. This should not be done. The plea for armed intervention I do not think sound or tenable. Under international law and custom armed intervention and revolution are on all fours. Our duty is to recognize the independence of the Cubans. As a peace measure in the interest of traders and Spanish bondholders the message is par excellence. Stocks and bonds will go up to-morrow.

Mr. Hartman (silver rep.) of Montana.—The message has repeated to congress much that we already know and nothing that we did not know. It means further delay and is in harmony with the former acts and future of the administration. Having succeeded by "masterly inactivity" in doing nothing to help the situation, but much to complicate it, he now bravely surrenders the question to congress with no recommendation of action.

Mr. Cummings of New York.—It invites the American eagle to leave the country and give place to the buzzard.

Mr. Simpson (pop.) of Kansas.—The message is a reflection of a man, weak and vacillating. It says the insurgents have maintained themselves against Spain for three years and in the next breath says there is no government to recognize. The message will go down to history as one that puts this great republic in a most humiliating attitude, that of having lost all our manhood and love for liberty.

Mr. Richardson (dem.) of Tennessee.—The message is a dispassionate statement of our case. I am not in favor of giving him any more power than the constitution gives him. He does not need it and should not ask it. His message will be disappointing to the country and will not take place in history like those of Jackson, from whom he quotes liberally.

Representative Dingley of Maine declined to discuss the message further than to say he considered it an able presentation of the case.

Representative Sayers of Texas, ranking democrat member of the house appropriations committee.—The message of the president, is disappointing in its conclusions. Congress, in my opinion, should not give him unlimited power for a neutral intervention and appropriate money to feed the starving Cubans not knowing whether independence will result, or the retention of Spanish sovereignty.

Representative Cannon of Illinois,

chairman of the appropriation committee—It is a strong, well-delivered message. The responsibility is now with congress. I have no hesitancy in saying that steps will be vigorously taken as will relieve the United States as well as the island of Cuba from the embarrassments which have heretofore existed.

GEN. LEE LEAVES CUBA.

A Gun is Leveled at the Fern as She Steamed Away.

New York, April 11.—A dispatch from Key West to the Tribune says: Consul General Lee has gone north in answer to a summons from Washington to appear before the senate committee. He has been gathering further information in regard to the Maine incident since the court of inquiry left Havana, and may be able to throw new light on the subject.

One point of information is definite: Gen. Lee believes the letter of January last, attributed to Gen. Weyler, in which Weyler speaks boastfully of having prepared Havana harbor so that Yankee ships could be destroyed, is genuine. Whether he has seen the original is not known, but his opinion such a letter was written by Weyler is clear. Since the Maine disaster is expected to be a feature of the general Cuban case instead of a mere incident, the consul general's presence in Washington may be useful in supplementing with later details the information gathered by the court of inquiry. Gen. Lee's personal opinion was indicated when the Fern was leaving Havana harbor Saturday night, and he pledged those on board with him with a silent toast to the memory of the officers and men of the Maine, "blown up by a Spanish mine."

His was the first eye to catch sight of a cannon on a Spanish gunboat which was leveled directly at the Fern and kept aimed for several minutes. If meant for a jest, it was an ill-time jest indeed.

The number of persons who lined the water's edge on either the city or the Cabanas side did not exceed a few hundred. Nevertheless their hoots and whistles and calls of "Fuera! Fuera!" which is Spanish for "Get out," could not be construed as indicating a very healthy sentiment towards Americans. General Lee's only comment was to call the attention of his voyage companions to the Spanish flag flying over Moro Castle and to tell them that when they returned they would see another flag floating there.

Captain General Blanco's refusal to see General Lee when the latter called at the palace on Saturday to say goodbye was an ostentatious affront. Blanco was transacting business and seeing various persons, but sent word begging to be excused on the ground of illness. Secretary General Congosto was openly insulting. In the harbor, when the vessels Evelyn and Olivette went out loaded with Americans, there were evidences of ill-feeling, which was stronger when the coast survey steamer Bache followed in their wake; but the crowning exhibition was when the Fern with General Lee and his party left. The cat calls and hoots and whistles did not come alone from the populace lining the shore; they also came from the Spanish gunboats and from the soldiers at La Fuera port at the Cabanas.

Gomez Has a Word.

New York, April 11.—The following is an extract from a letter written to Consul Baker, United States representative at Santiago de Cuba, by Maximo Gomez, and will be presented to President McKinley, says the Herald:

"One year ago we received a proposal from Spain to agree to an armistice. We refused then, as we must refuse now. The rainy season will soon be at hand and Spain's troops would like an armistice until it is over.

"We shall throw away no advantage. On the other hand, I am anxious that hostilities shall cease, but it must be for all time. If Spain agrees to evacuate Cuba, taking her flag with her, I am willing to agree to an armistice until October 1, when all Cubans shall come into their own.

"Please tell President McKinley this for me. Tell him, too, that I am writing this at the direction of the Cuban provisional government, with which they might treat directly should they so desire."

Native Chinamen are dissatisfied with Russian aggression.

NEITHER POPE NOR PRELATE

Should Be Permitted to Interfere in This Case.

INTERVENTION IS DEMANDED.

Senator Quay Rouses the Senate with His Speech for Intervention.

Washington, April 12.—In the senate yesterday every available seat both on the floor and the galleries were occupied when the gavel fell. Scarcely had the senate been called to order when Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, precipitated the Cuban question by presenting some petitions and making startling comments upon them. He took the strongest ground for immediate and impetuous action.

"The people of the United States, in my judgment," said he, "are pretty nearly unanimous that the time for the negotiations upon the Cuban question is past; the present is a case for neither pope, prelate nor presbyter. They believe that further negotiations mean further time for the further concentration of the Spanish naval forces and for general Spanish preparations for war. They know that a Spanish torpedo flotilla is en route for our shores, whose mission is hostile, whose only intention can be to destroy our vessels as the Maine was destroyed, and slay our sailors as the sailors of the Maine were slain. They know that on yesterday two Spanish war vessels sailed westward and will be with us in ten days. They believe that bloodshed will be averted or diminished by prompt action by the government, not by declaring war, but by making war in self defense before Spain can secure further naval or military advantage, and perhaps, without reason, the delay is largely sought or urged by those interested in Spanish success or those who would market the national honor and make merchandise of the blood and bones of the dead of the Maine; that intervention should be armed, immediate and impetuous; that not merely a stable, but a republican form of government should be given the Cubans; that the Spaniards should get out of Cuba. They should stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once. For these purposes they believe the army and navy of the United States should be utilized until Cuba is free and the Maine is avenged. Believing that the president, in with the ultimate purposes of the people, I have pleasure in assuring the traitor leagues of Philadelphia that I will comply with their request."

Necessity of Intervention.

Paris, April 10.—It is officially announced here that the visit of ambassadors at Washington to President McKinley was primarily in order to give the president opportunity of notifying Europe of the necessity for the intervention of the United States in Cuba.

Madrid, April 10.—The visit of the foreign ambassadors to Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, resulted in a meeting of the cabinet, at which a decision was reached to grant an armistice to the insurgents of Cuba.

Madrid, April 10.—United States Minister Woodford has been officially informed that the Spanish government cabled a message to the pope that in view of his urgent request, fortified by a visit from the representatives in Madrid of the great powers, the Spanish government has telegraphed to Gen. Blanco in Cuba instructing him to issue an armistice proclamation, the duration of which will be decided later.

Later, Gen. Woodford paid a visit to Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs. The general opinion is that these events settle the first stage of the Spanish-American difficulty and insure peace.

The ministers upon being questioned by the reporters refused to give any information regarding the negotiations, but it is said they are based on an armistice and the withdrawal of the American squadron from the vicinity of Cuba and the Philippines. If the war is not concluded immediately, the United States is to withdraw all moral and material support from the insurgents.

The Epoca says: "While America asked for an armistice, Spain refused; but to the voice of Europe and the pope even Spain without dishonor can accept the armistice proposed."

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.
One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kinds of kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder, in both men and women, regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months treatment, and we will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. HALL, Sale Mfr., P. O. Box 218, Waco. Sold by the Graham Drug Co.

READ THIS.
Weatherford, April 8, 1896.—We the undersigned have used Hall's great discovery for kidney and bladder trouble and cheerfully recommend it.
E. M. Woodward, N. B. Johnson, W. C. McFall, H. S. White, J. C. McConnell.

Don't Save Their Seed.

There is something wrong with the agricultural situation when the same farmers, year after year, depend on the seed stores for field peas, sorghum and other seeds for planting. One Dallas seed house has sold to farmers more than 800 bushels of field peas for this season, and supplied last year many of the same farmers with the same seeds. Why don't they save their own seeds? is the question; and "don't have time" is the answer. These farmers must pick 4 cent cotton at the time when dollar a bushel peas should be gathered, and at seed time they must pay two dollars a bushel for planting purposes, or 150 pounds of seed cotton for one bushel of seed peas.—Farm & Ranch.

Any Person
Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of San Antonio, Texas, whom you should address. Write to-day.

"Mamma," said a certain little man, "when you go to town buy me a whistle and let it be a religious whistle, so that I can play with it on Sunday!"

The Pacific and United States Express Companies.

Operate more miles of Railway and have a greater number of offices than any other company in the world. Their money order system is the safest and most convenient for sending money. Orders are sold payable everywhere. The Pacific Express Co. operates exclusively the Texas Pacific and Ft. Worth and Denver Ry; have offices at every station on these roads and at Mineral Wells. The only direct line to Ft. Worth and Dallas. The only line delivering between these points and Mineral Wells same day of starting. Office open at Mineral Wells night and day. Goods ordered by this company are not delayed at Mineral Wells, but are forwarded immediately by stage to Graham and intermediate and surroundings. Address C. H. BOWEN, Agent Pacific Exp. Co., Mineral Wells, Texas.

To the Top of the Ladder.

Men and women succeed because they take pains to succeed. Industry and patience are almost genuine, and successful people are often more distinguished for resolution and perseverance than for unusual gifts. They make determination and unity of purpose supply the place of ability. Success is the reward of those who "spurn delights and live laborious days." We learn to do things by doing them. One of the great secrets of success is "pegging away." No disappointment must discourage, and a run back must often be allowed in order to take a longer leap forward. No opposition must be taken to heart. Our enemies often help us more than our friends. Besides, a head-wind is better than no wind. Who ever got anywhere in a dead calm?

A fatal mistake is to imagine that success is some stroke of luck. This world is run with far too tight a rein for luck to interfere. Fortune sells her wares; she never gives them. In some form or other, we pay for her favors or we go away empty.—Selected.

Rich, Red and Pure Blood can be had by using Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. Only 50 cents per bottle and 50 full doses for an adult.

Perhaps you have noticed one thing. It is; that though Gen. Crane has served the people of Texas as a public servant in several capacities as county attorney, as a legislator, as lieutenant governor and as attorney general, nobody has been able to say one thing against him as a public servant or as a private citizen. Neither have any of his opponents or their followers been able to attack his campaign speeches yet. He is a plain 18-carat democrat.

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

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla effectively aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs of both sexes. Its action is quick and lasting. Fifty cents and 50 doses.

It is not forty years since Laird the great British iron shipbuilder said that the United States could not within 100 years build an iron ship within 40 per cent. of what British iron and workmen could construct it for—now the United States is selling steel and iron to Great Britain, Japan is coming to the United States for her iron ships of war, and American steel rails are underselling those of Great Britain in every market of Europe and the South Americas.—San Antonio Light.

HUNT'S LIGHTNING OIL
Cures Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Cramp Colic, Diarrhoea, Cuts, Headache, Rheumatism. Good for man and beast. Painless, money refunded.
For sale by D. R. Akin & Co.

An Uncertain Disease.
There is no disease more uncertain in its nature than dyspepsia. Physicians say that the symptoms of no two cases agree. It is therefore most difficult to make a correct diagnosis. No matter under what disguise dyspepsia attacks you, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it. Invaluable in all diseases of the stomach, blood and nerves. For sale by All Dealers.

WHY

Why isn't a wealthy actor a fixed star?
Why can't a man save time by stopping his watch?
Why shouldn't a sleepy man be of a retiring disposition?
Why are not more sermons equally as deep as they are long?
Why does the average young lad pine for a spruce young man?
Why don't chattering teeth usurp the functions of the tongue?
Why should the wearer of a stove pipe hat take cold in his head?
Why does a sin look twice as big to a man before he commits it as it does after?
Why is it that the man who drinks 5-cent whiskey and smokes 3-for-5 cigars never swears off?

Successful Physicians.
To our readers we wish to recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas, as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases. They guarantee to cure where others fail. They never employ traveling doctors. If in need of medical help, you should certainly write them for their expert opinion which you will receive by return mail, free of charge.

Three Months of Constipation Cured.

I have used and sold St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and find it superior to any other. I sold it to Dr. Isbell, Red Apple, Ala., who prescribed it to one of his patients who had not had a move on his bowels for three months except by injection. In three days after commencing the use of the Regulator his bowels became regular and areso to-day. Dr. Isbell says he would not be without it in his practice. A. CRUTCHFIELD, Sand Mountain, Ala.

This famous Liver Medicine may be found at The Graham Drug Co. and Akin's Drug Stores.

The Lamp Burns Yet.

When the prodigal son gets tired of the husks dished out to him by the populist party and comes back to his father's house and democracy's door, we don't think he should be kept out by a rigid "test." Of course we can't afford to kill a fatted calf every time they come back, but we can at least give them shelter when they see the error of their way and return home. Instead of bolting and barring the door we should keep a light burning in the window that they may know we are ready to give and forget.—Ex.

THEIR--- SUCCESS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successes have become a household word. Why? The answer is simple. They are men with the courage of their convictions. Originators, not imitators. Their methods like themselves, are in harmony with the people and the times. New and up to date. Among the legions of mislead experts and legitimate specialists they stand to-day with clear hands in the front rank of respectable professionalists as acknowledged originators of the new and now widely adopted method of treating chronic and complicated diseases. Their reputation rests not on the cheap, transient platform of purchased testimony, but on a complete course of treatment and ultimate cure by the "Hathaway method," unvarnished, and at prices within the reach of all. They are regular graduates in medicine from some of the best medical colleges in the world, and hold licenses to practice from different Boards of Health. They conduct their business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what they can fulfill, and do not adopt the many fakes and fraudulent methods that many doctors and so-called specialists in offering free prescriptions, cheap medicines and C. O. D. fakes in order to obtain a few dollars from their unfortunate victims.

If a sufferer from any wasting disease, disordered blood, nervous collapse, or loss of mental vigor, kidney or urinary difficulty, hydrocele, piles, piles, varicocele, rupture, unnatural discharges, stricture, rheumatism, catarrh, female weakness or any disease peculiar to your sex, it will pay you to investigate this original Hathaway method. The secret of the great treatment is yours for the mere asking. Why hesitate? Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Mail treatment given by sending for symptoms blank. No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh. Free, 64 page booklet, by writing us and mentioning this paper. FREE: \$30.00 in GOLD Bicycle, Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or a Scholarship in Draughton's Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn., or a college or literary school in the U. S. can be secured by doing a little work at home for the Youth's Advocate, an illustrated semi-monthly journal. It is elevating in character, moral in tone, and especially interesting and profitable to young people, but read with interest and profit by people of all ages. Stories and other interesting matter well illustrated. Sample copies sent free. Agents wanted. Address Youth's Advocate Pub. Co., Nashville, Tenn. [Mention this paper.]

Young People
The best medicine known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied and effective powers, as to make the greatest Blood Purifier and Kidney Corrector and the Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints. And is the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used. If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic is the best Family Medicine ever made, and is far superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger, and other Tonics. Any dealer in drugs can supply you—50c. and \$1 size. None genuine without signature of Blacox & Co., Chemists, Long Island City, N. Y.

The Mammoth Jack, Dennis O'Brien.

WILL make the present season at my farm, 3.1-2 miles S. W. of Graham, on Breckinridge road, and will serve mares at \$8.00 by the insurance, or when a person breeds three mares or more at \$7.00 each, payable when the fact is ascertained, mare traded or removed from the county. In all cases the colts stands good for service. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility should any occur. DENNIS O'BRIEN is a beautiful Iron Gray, 5 years old, 15 hands high, was raised by Harrison Norton of Stephens county, and is a well bred animal. Call and see him. CHAS. N. BROWN.

The Thoroughbred Trotting Horse,



STOCK MARKET, 23740.

Will make the present season at my Ranch, five miles north of Graham on the Farmer road, and will serve mares at \$20.00 by the insurance, payable when the fact is ascertained, mare traded or removed from the county. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility should any occur. In all cases the colt stands good for service. Pasturage furnished free to mares from a distance.

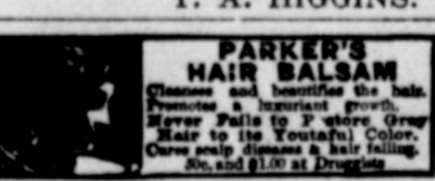
Description and Pedigree.

STOCK MARKET is a beautiful dark bay, seven years old, over 16 hands high, and weighs about 1200 lbs. He is registered stock, as the following certificate will show:

AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER.
This is to certify that STOCK MARKET has been duly registered as standard under Rule 6, in Volume XIII of the American Trotting Register, and the pedigree can there be traced in the following form:
23740, Stock Market, (6) b h folded 1891; by Empire Wilkes, 3798; dam Lady Larabie, by Mambrino Howard 3656; g d Fanny Clay (dam of Barney Clay, 2:28, and Sudie D., 1 yr., 2:35 3-4) by American Clay, 34, etc., (see Lady Laralie).
Given under my hand and seal, at Chicago, Ill., this 2nd day of August, 1893.
J. H. STEINER, Registrar.
For further particulars call on or address
D. H. FRENCH,
Graham, Texas.

The Well-Bred Jack, PRINCE ALBERT.

Will make the present season at my stable, 5 miles N. W. of Graham and will serve mares at \$7.00 to insure, payable when the fact is ascertained, mare traded or removed from the county. Care taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility should any occur. In all cases the colt stands good for service. PRINCE ALBERT is a beautiful dark brown, 14 1-2 hands high, 10 years old. He was sired by old Prince Albert; he by an imported Jack; dam, Black Bess; her sire imported. T. A. HIGGINS.



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The Celebrated Arabian Jack, White Swan.

Will make the present season at B. G. Woods, on the Brown McJilton place, nine miles south of Graham, from April 1st to July 1st, and will serve mares at \$8.00 by the insurance, payable when the fact is ascertained, mare traded or removed from the county. In all cases the colt stands good for the service. Pasturage furnished to mares from a distance. Call and see him. R. J. JOHNSON.

W. J. Farley, BARBER,
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