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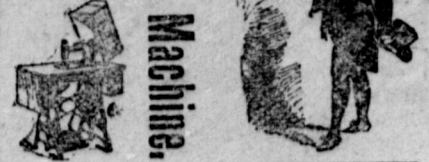
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Vol. 9.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

No. 50

100 Envelopes 40c.
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Good Newspapers
At a Very Low Price.

The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of 8 pages. There are no personal advertisements in the paper, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer the Semi-Weekly News and Industrial West at the low clubbing price of \$1.50 cash. He gives you 3 papers a week, or 100 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand in your subscription at once.

Our New Clubbing Offer.
By renewing within the next thirty days we will send you the INDUSTRIAL WEST and Texas Stock and Farm Journal, one year for \$1.50; two papers for the price of one. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is a big weekly and is the leading Texas exponent of diversified agriculture. Improved Stock and Cattle Farming. Sample copies can be seen at our office.

It is a delight to read The New Time. This magazine is waging splendid warfare against plutocracy and is entitled to the hearty support of the people. Forward us \$1 and we will send in your subscription. Better yet, send \$1.65 and receive The New Time and the INDUSTRIAL WEST for one year.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui
has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.

Irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops bleeding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer until she is unable to walk? Relief within reach! Wine of Cardui only costs \$1.00 per bottle, your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special attention, address giving symptoms, the Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. C. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui for relief of the womb and it entirely cured her."

WAR talk is rife.

THERE are a few old bachelors and old maids in Clarendon who say corns are much better forecasters of weather than ground hogs.

No official report of the Maine examination has been made yet, but "interviews" and the action of Uncle Sam's war department conclusively point to Spanish design in the ship's destruction.

THE Kansas City Star says, "Tepka partisans who two months ago favored the reduction of the police force, because it would deprive a few pops of their jobs, now are buying revolvers to protect themselves against footpads."

ALLEN of Neb., wanted a belligerency clause voted on in a bill before the senate a few days ago, and nearly every democrat voted against. So their late, loud pretensions in behalf of struggling Cuba were but the veriest hypocrisy.

ONE thing more than anything else, perhaps, that would contribute wealth to Texas would be the establishment of cotton mills. An eastern manufacturer recently said: "The saving of freight on the cotton to the east would be a large profit in itself. We will suppose, for instance, a mill using 10,000 bales a year in New England. The freight on the cotton used and the goods west would be in the neighborhood of \$60,000 a year, 10 per cent of the capital invested."

The Democratic Test.

The state democratic committee met in Dallas Tuesday and set Saturday, July 2, as the date for holding primary elections throughout the state and the democratic precinct chairman is constituted presiding officer for his voting box.

The following pledge shall be necessary to admit one to vote in democratic primaries or convention in addition to being a qualified voter under the state law:

"1. Are you a Democrat, and will you vote for the Democratic nominees at the ensuing election?"

"2. Did you vote for the opposition to either the national ticket nominated at Chicago or the State ticket nominated at Fort Worth at the general election held in November, 1896?"

"An affirmative answer to the first question and a negative answer to the second question will be necessary to qualify the proposed voter in the ensuing primaries.

The state convention will be held at Galveston Aug. 2.

Official Stationery Theft.

The theft of 6 million envelopes from the rooms of the republican congressional committee is a Washington incident. Detectives arrested James Varser and Robert Mills, who have been charged with the theft.

The envelopes stolen are of the kind used by Congress for the free mailing of speeches and documents and are valued at \$1,000 a million. Varser was janitor of the Globe building during the campaign and says that the envelopes were given him.

Barney Gibbs says of the democratic test for entering that party:

"If a man has to swear that he believes everything in any party platform he must have an elastic swearing apparatus or a very elastic thinking machine. This fight over the test reminds me of the time when McCoy asked Squire Beard to swear a witness. The squire said, 'Colonel, that witness has been duly sworn.' 'Swear him again, your honor, and then he will tell a d-n lie.'"

Congressman Cummings, of New York has asked congress to appropriate \$100,000 to erect a monument to the Maine's lost.

Then Let Us Have It.

The following is said to have been published in the London Times in 1896:

"If that mischievous financial policy which had its origin in the North American republic during the late war in that country should become indurated down to a fixture then that government will furnish its money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its trade and its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilized governments of the world. The brains and the wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarchy on this globe."

Miss Willard Dead.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died on the 18th at the Hotel Empire, New York.

Miss Willard had been seriously ill for about three weeks, but her death was not expected. She had been ill for several years from anemia, and on several occasions had been given up to die, but had rallied, owing to her excellent constitution. About five weeks ago she took the grip, which affected the intestines and the nervous system.

She was born in Churchville, near Rochester N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She was of the ninth generation in descent from Maj. Simon Willard, a Puritan from Kent, in England. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Elijah Willard, fought in the revolution and was for forty years pastor at Dublin, N. H. Her father, Josiah F. Willard, and mother, Mary Thompson Hill, were born in Caledonia County, Vermont, in 1805.

Miss Willard's early life was passed almost wholly out of doors, her fondness for riding, fishing, reading, sketching and climbing trees being unusual, and her wise mother permitting the pursuits which laid the foundation for lifelong health of body and mind. At 14 she first attended school.

In 1867 she went to Milwaukee College for Women, founded by Catherine Beecher, and in 1859 was graduated from what is now the Woman's College of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. She began teaching in 1861, and rose to be dean of the college and professor of esthetics in her alma mater. This was in 1870-74. Meanwhile she was preceptress at Lima, N. Y. (Genesee Wesleyan Seminary), in 1866-67, and traveled and studied languages and history of the fine arts in Europe, and the East from 1868 to 1870, going north to Helsingfors, east to Damascus and south to Nubia.

She wrote, in 1883, "Nineteen Beautiful Years," a story of her only sister's life. It has been published in England, translated into French and Danish, and a new edition, with preface by John G. Whittier, was brought out by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association in Chicago. "How to Win," prefaced by Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, was published in 1886; "Woman in the Pulpit," introduction by Rev. Dr. Talmage and Revs. Joseph Parker and Joseph Cook; "Woman and Temperance," with an introduction by Miss Mary A. Lathbury; Hints and Helps in Temperance Work," are among her books, and in 1887 was published "Glimpses of Fifty Years," her autobiography, written by request of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she has been President since 1879.

Miss Willard early became the leader of the new movement of the modern temperance reform when it had reached the period of second thought—that is, of organization and systematic work, and for 20 years she has traveled almost constantly in its interest and visited every town in the United States having 10,000 inhabitants and most of those having 5000.

Attorney General Crane of this State has ruled that hereafter all bonds issued by counties in this state must, before approval by him, read: "Payable in the lawful money of the United States," instead of "payable in gold," as has been the custom.

No Fusion.

A Washington Star reporter recently interviewed L. C. Bateman on the subject of fusion. Mr. Bateman said:

"The situation, so far as the populists are concerned, is rapidly clearing. The fusion tactics of the last two years can never be repeated. No political party in this country was ever before disgraced as ours has been by its leaders. They have fused with everything in sight that would bring them an office.

"Chairman Butler, however, has proven himself to be the Benedict Arnold of the century. Every move he has made since he was made chairman of the national committee has been made to advance his own personal interest. His treachery has been of the most unblushing kind. He wants to be re-elected to the United States Senate, and knows he cannot be without the aid of the democrats in North Carolina. The news now reaches us that he and Jones are about to issue a joint manifesto advising complete fusion in the approaching congressional elections. Jones is the man who introduced Senate bill No. 2642, to issue \$500,000,000 worth of gold bonds to retire the greenbacks with. A nice man for populists to fuse with, isn't he?"

"Butler's course is run. A majority of the populist national committee are already against him, and he will shortly be deposed from the chairmanship. In order to make assurance doubly sure, we shall wait until most of the states have held their gubernatorial conventions. In these conventions new national committee men will be chosen to take the places of all fusion members. This method of electing members of the national committee was adopted at the St. Louis convention. Wherever the genuine populists are in the lead they will pull down every fusionist and elect a new man who is a middle-of-the-roader. We know exactly how we stand, and by the first week in June we shall have four-fifths of the national committee ready for aggressive action. Butler will be made to walk the plank without a moment's hesitation."

Being asked if Butler would be re-elected to the senate, he said:

"No. The rank and file of our party are bitter enough to crucify him. Never was a man so thoroughly hated and despised as he is. Even the democrats have rejected him in North Carolina, and now there are none so mean as to do him honor."

"Yes, I was the man who presented Butler's name to our national committee as chairman. He was elected by only three majority after more than a dozen votes had been taken. It is the only political act of my life of which I am heartily ashamed. But, thank God, we will soon pull him down from that position which he has disgraced."

The recent meeting of the reorganization committee in St. Louis was unanimous for independent action and an early national convention for our party. No more fusion for them. This feeling is reechoed by the rank and file all over the country. The committee did not deem it wise to call a national convention at that time, but left the date to be fixed by the rank and file of the party.

"A referendum vote is now being taken to see whether the convention shall be held July 4 of this year, May, 1, 1899, or February, 1900. There is little doubt that July 4 of this year will be fixed upon. Nineteen-tenths of the party will vote for that date, according to the present indications. This is so eminently fair a method of deciding the matter that even the fusionists concede the point. It is the first time in the history of the country that the Swiss principle of the referendum has been intro-

H. D. RAMSEY,

Dealer in
DRUGS,
Toilet Articles,
Stationery,
and
SCHOOL BOOKS.

Have you tried **The New BLACKSMITH SHOP OF LOVE BROS?**
They are prepared to do any kind of work on short notice and Guarantee Every Job strictly first-class. Try their Shoeing.

CLARENDON Livery Stable, MOORE & TERRY, Pros.
Best Equipped Stable in the Panhandle.
First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed sold cheap. Drummers Accommodated.

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

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

duced into the management of a political party. Bosses are powerless under this method. The rank and file decide the matter for themselves.

"Bryan is a back number, and the procession has left him far behind. It is doubtful if even the democrats again nominate him. They certainly will not do so unless he becomes the abject tool of Wall street. Then they would nominate him simply as a decoy duck. That he would be perfectly willing to play his part is more than evident. He is the biggest political fake of the century."

Switzerland To Buy Railways.

The referendum has resulted in popular approval of the proposed state purchase of the railroads of Switzerland at a cost of about 200 million dollars. The vote was 384,146 in favor, to 177,130 against. The referendum approves the bill passed in October by the national council by a vote of 98 to 29. According to recent official returns there are 2,304 miles of railroad open for traffic in Switzerland, on the five principal lines. The government is projecting a loan for the purchase.

Dogs as Baggage.

Owing to the large number of dogs now going to the Pacific coast for use in Alaska, most of the Western railroads have issued orders that after February 20 dogs may be carried as excess baggage, each dog to be listed at fifty pounds, no matter what its weight may be. This makes the baggage rate to the coast about \$3.60 per dog.

The government has made a contract to have the Maine raised where-by the wrecking companies are to receive \$850 a day. One hundred thousand dollars will be paid when the Maine wreck is delivered to the government.

Come See West Texas.

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

This will be the best time of the year to see Western Texas and you ought to take advantage of the opportunity.

See nearest Ticket Agent for further information, or address E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, T. & P. Ry., Dallas, Texas.

"Big Jim—Our Jim—Jim Steve Hogg, has recently purchased \$20,000 worth of choice real estate in Austin, and plunked down the cash in full for it. Wonder if that is part of the proceeds of his compensation for securing that compromise with the state for the Southern Pacific Railway."—Southern Mercury.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE
TO **ST. LOUIS AND MEMPHIS**
WITH DIRECT CONNECTIONS FOR POINTS NORTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST
THE BEST ROUTE TO **CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI & EASTERN CITIES**
S. G. WARNER,
GENL. PASSENGER AGENT,
Tylor, Tex.
A. A. GLISSON,
TRAV. PASSENGER AGT.,
Fl. Worth, Tex.

Short-Sighted.
He—It is strange how frequently inventors fail to realize the importance of their own work. She—What is the particular instance? He—Why, here is a statement that the inventor of the hair pin intended it to be used simply in dressing the hair—Puck.

A Good Judge.
Bill—Is Gill a good judge of cigars?
Bill—I think he must be. He had two last night and he gave me one. He must have kept the best one.—
Yonkers Statesman.

Men, Read This.
The following fable from the Japanese is a neat hit at woman's capacity for overdoing pretty much everything that she undertakes: Once upon a time a man discovered the fountain of youth. Thanks to its magic, he returned young, strong and hearty to the land from which but a short time before he had departed an old and feeble man. The first person he met after his return was an old woman, and he told her about the fountain. The woman knew a good thing when she heard of it, and she at once set off to seek rejuvenation upon her own account. The next day when the man again repaired to the fountain he found by its side a few days' old babe. It was the woman. She had overdone it.

Why the Blind Do Not Smoke.
A peculiarity about blind people is that there is seldom one of them who smokes. Soldiers and sailors accustomed to smoking, and who have lost their sight in action, continue to smoke for a short time but soon give up the habit. They say it gives them no pleasure when they cannot see the smoke, and some have said that they cannot taste the smoke unless they see it.

A VIGOROUS BATTLE.
From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.
The following is a straightforward statement of facts by a veteran of the late war. No comrade will need further proof than their friend's own words, as here given.
Squire John Castor, of Newport, Ind., is the narrator, and an honest, respected citizen he is too. He said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism in all my joints, ever since I went to the war. It was brought on by my exposure there. It came on me gradually, and kept getting worse until I was unable to do any work. I tried several physicians, but they did me no good. They said my trouble was rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart, and that there was no cure for it. Nevertheless I had lived and fought the disease for thirty years, and did not intend to die, simply because they said



I Want to Swear to That.
I must, so I hunted up some remedies for myself, and finally happened on Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I asked some of my neighbors about the medicine, for it had been used by several persons in the community, and they recommended it very highly. I procured a box. The pills helped me right away, and I continued taking them. I commenced taking them last fall, and finished taking the sixth box a few months ago. I am not bothered with the rheumatism now—the medicine has cured me. I can most certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills are not only good for rheumatism, but are valuable for any disease that arises from impoverished, or bad blood. They do not act on the bowels.

Political.
Miss East End—They tell me you naughty Chicago men always take advantage of the tunnel when you ride through it. Mr. Bluster—Yes; I generally do. Miss East End—And do you really kiss girls you don't know? Mr. Bluster—Kiss girls? I don't kiss any girls. I pass plugged quarters on the conductor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Industrial West.

W. P. BLAKE, Publisher.
CLARENDON, - - - TEXAS.
TEXAS NEWS ITEMS.

The commissioners' court at Beaumont recently issued \$11,000 of Jefferson county bridge bonds, due and payable forty years from date, for \$1000 each.

The store building and stock of goods of J. A. Clopton, a leading merchant of Dayton, Liberty county, burned the other night. Loss about \$6000, partly covered by insurance.

W. J. Foster of Weatherford, Parker county, died a few days ago from an overdose of morphine. He was 66 years of age. His remains were shipped to Marlin, Falls county, for interment, his former residence.

The following charters were filed with the secretary of state at Austin a few days ago. The Houston Bowling club of Houston; no capital stock. The Planters' Gin and Oil company of Sherman; capital stock \$50,000.

Robbers broke into the Gate City clothing store in Texarkana several nights ago and robbed it of \$200 worth of clothing. Entrance to the building was effected through the rear window, which was broken open. No clew.

The residence of Warren Jones, in the eastern portion of Yoakum, De Witt county, was burned down recently. Part of the household goods were saved. About \$500 insurance was carried on the house. Loss about \$1000.

William Stoune was arraigned in court at Waco several mornings ago. He was arrested on a warrant issued at Dallas, the charge being embezzlement of \$9.28 while acting as a clerk in the postoffice at Kashonog, Mo. His bond was placed at \$1000, and, as he could not give bail, he was committed.

The city council of Waco recently advertised for bids for the construction of a hospital exclusively for colored patients, and donated a tract of land on a bluff overlooking the Brazos river. The special committee opened the bids the other day, and awarded the contract to Blount & Monroe, at \$777.

The dwelling of W. W. Parker, near the college in Milford, Ellis county, burned the other night, with a large amount of household goods, clothing, etc., and \$30.50 in cash. The fire caught from a brick flue, where the cap had fallen or burned out of the pipe. Loss estimated at \$3000; no insurance.

A fire occurred at Polmanako's fruit and confection store in Houston several mornings ago, and badly damaged the stock and considerably damaged the building. Damage to the store amounted to about \$400 and to stock and fixtures about \$2000. The buildings was insured for \$5000 and the stock and fixtures for \$9500.

The reports of the poor farm of Ellis county are as follows: The farm has under cultivation 70 acres of cotton, 160 acres of corn, 54 acres of oats, 20 acres of alfalfa. There are 60 head of hogs to furnish meat. The working force is divided, 33 on the roads and 10 on the farm. There are 7 white men, 35 negro men and 6 negro women on the list.

In the Live Oak neighborhood, near Bronham, Washington county, the other day Arthur, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weise, while playing around in the kitchen, ran against a pot of boiling water, which tilted over and fell on him. All of one side of his body was frightfully scalded. He may recover, but is in a very bad condition.

Sam Williams, a negro laborer employed at the Texarkana ice factory, fell from the loft of the company's engine room to a floor, a distance of fifteen feet, and was instantly killed several days ago. Williams had ascended the place for the purpose of splicing the night. After falling asleep he rolled to the edge of an opening in the floor and fell through.

Within the last few weeks a large and well furnished wagon yard has been completed in Eastland, Eastland county; a store building 25x60 feet has been erected and filled with a nice stock of groceries; another store building has been enlarged, new awnings have been put up, etc.; a large force of men are grading the streets and the magnificent brick courthouse is nearing completion, and there are signs of new life and prosperity on all sides.

The postoffice at Richland, Navarro county, was burglarized a few nights ago, the safe blown open and \$50 in money and stamps stolen. There is no clew to the thieves, though the officers believe they are still in that section.

The Port Bolivar Channel and Dock company of Galveston, capital \$100,000, was recently chartered at Austin. Purpose, to establish and operate a transfer across Bolivar channel, in Galveston bay, to do a general terminal and transfer business; to build and own wharves, docks, etc.

Enoch Strickland and S. A. Query were arrested in McKinney, Collin county, the other day on a charge of robbing the midnight south-bound Houston and Texas Central freight train. Some freight cars loaded with baled hay and corn were broken open at the depot.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

Most Revolting Crime Ever Committed in South Carolina.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—A special from Columbia, S. C., says: The most revolting crime ever perpetrated by white men in South Carolina was committed at Lake City, William county, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his family were burned out of their home, the postmaster and a babe in arms killed and his wife and three daughters shot and maimed for life. Baker was appointed postmaster three months ago.

Lake City is a town of 500 inhabitants and the negro population in the vicinity is large. There was a protest at Baker's appointment, but not very vigorous.

Last Tuesday night a body of men who kept concealed behind the building in the neighborhood riddled the building with bullets. They shot high and no one was hurt, but it was supposed to convey a warning. It was a short time before that Senators Tillman and McLauren and Congressman Holmes had asked the postmaster general to remove Baker because of his color, and the request had been refused.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a torch was applied to the postoffice and Baker's house. Just within the line of light were over 100 white men armed with pistols and shotguns. By the time the fire aroused the sleeping family, consisting of the postmaster, his wife, four daughters, and a son and an infant at the breast, the crowd began firing into the building. A hundred bullet holes were made through the thin boarding and many found marks in the people within. Baker was the first to the door, but fell dead within the threshold, being shot in several places. The mother had the baby in her arms and had reached the door over her husband's body when a bullet crashed through its skull and it fell to the floor. She was shot in several places. Two of the girls had their arms broken in the shoulder and will probably lose them. Another of the girls is believed to be fatally wounded. The boy is shot.

Plans Are Completed.
Washington, Feb. 23.—The plans of the wrecking expedition for the relief of the Maine were completed yesterday, after long conferences between Secretary Long and the representatives of the Merritt & Chapman company of New York and the Boston Towboat company. The companies had expected to begin work in Havana harbor in about a week, but at the last moment Secretary Long insisted that a provision should be made for sending forward at once at least one large wrecking boat, with divers and equipment. This was agreed to, and a dispatch was sent to the captain of the sea wrecker, Right Arm, now stationed at Key West, to suspend his private work there and proceed at once to Havana. At the same time a dispatch was sent to the New York officers of the company to send two of the most experienced divers by train to Key West, where they will go to Havana and join the divers and wreckers on the Right Arm.

Almost Died From Fright.
Hattiesburg, Miss., Feb. 23.—Lem Shows was executed here yesterday afternoon for the murder of Harriet Murray. His neck was broken by the drop, and he was pronounced dead in twelve minutes. When the sheriff announced to him that his time had come, the condemned appeared to be almost dead from fright. A deputy sheriff was on each side, and helped him to his feet and led him to the gallows. At the scaffold he was helpless as a child, and had to be supported while the noose was adjusted.

Collection of Ammunition.
New York, Feb. 23.—The first of the expected projectiles from the Carpenter steel works arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday. There were about 2000 of them for the six, eight and ten-inch guns of the cruisers and battleships. A number of torpedo heads from New England manufacturers are expected by to-morrow. "The collection of ammunition," said an ordnance officer, "does not mean that we expect immediate war. These supplies were ordered some months ago."

Mardi Gras Festivities.
Mobile, Ala., Feb. 23.—Mardi Gras was celebrated here yesterday by five mystic parades and by public concerts. The day parades were those Emperor Felix, on his rolling throne and with mounted escort and preceded by his grims, who caricatured the police, and the comic cowboys, who showed the folly of last summer's panic, and the Knights of Revelry, who turned out six floats, illustrating facts and fancies.

Trouble Expected.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 23.—Three steamers, the Danube, the Thistle and Tees, have returned from Skaguay, each with a few Dawsonites on board. Passengers from Skaguay bring news of a blockade of the Dyea trail by miners and packers, who resisted the demand of a detachment of United States troops to go over the trail before them. It was feared at Dyea that trouble would arise over the affair.

Anti-Trust Decision.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the case of William Grice and others, under indictment in Texas for violating the anti-trust law of that state, the United States supreme court held that the federal circuit court had erred in granting a writ of habeas corpus when no proper exigency arose for such interference, and therefore reversed the decision, remanding the prisoners to the custody of the state officials. The court did not enter upon the merits of the anti-trust law. Grice and others, engaged as agents for the Standard Oil company, were indicted in McLennan county, Texas, on the charge of conspiracy against the anti-trust law, and he appealed to the federal circuit court for a writ of habeas corpus before his trial. In deciding the case, Justice Peckham said that while the circuit court had jurisdiction in cases such as this, nevertheless "circuits courts ought not to exercise that jurisdiction by the discharge of a prisoner unless in cases of peculiar urgency; that instead of discharging them they should leave prisoners to be dealt with by the courts of the states, and that after a final determination of the case by the state court, the federal courts will then leave the petitioner to his remedy by writ of error from this court."

The court proceeds to say that the jurisdiction is an exceedingly delicate one for the federal courts, and should not be encouraged unless in most exceptional cases. After reviewing the case at some length the justice adds: "This whole case is clearly nothing but an attempt to obtain the interference of a court of the United States when no extraordinary or peculiar circumstances exist in favor of such interference. Upon the facts we think that no sufficient case was made out for the exercise of jurisdiction. We come to this decision irrespective of the question of the validity of the state statute, and without passing upon the same or expressing any opinion in regard thereto."

He adds that if Grice's appeal had been after conviction, a different question would have been presented, but that under the circumstances no other course than that taken was possible, and hence the merits of the state law can not be entered upon.

Directions were given, therefore, for the setting aside of the habeas corpus, and the order discharging the prisoners, and to enter an order remanding the prisoners to the custody of the state officials.

The effect of the decision is to require the completion of action by the state courts before the intervention of the federal courts.

RELEIF IN CUBA.
Supplies are Apportioned According to Necessities.

New York, Feb. 23.—A letter has just been received by the Cuban relief committee from the chairman of the committee selected by Consul General Lee at Havana for the purpose of assisting in the distribution of relief sent by the United States. The committee states that the American supplies are apportioned according to the necessities among local committees composed of trustworthy and competent individuals. These committees establish bureaus where the sufferers enroll and the committees make personal investigation of the cases. Each deserving person receives a tag with a number as a means of identification at the distribution of clothes and food, which occurs once a week.

It is announced that Gen. Lee is availing himself of the expediency services of the Red Cross sent to Havana by the department of state, and he is gradually turning over to Miss Barton the matter of distribution throughout the island.

There are said to be thousands of children in the streets or gathered in wretched dens, or so-called hospitals, in all states of suffering than can develop from hunger, malaria and exposure. I shall attempt no description. We have seen the worst of the great gatherings and jointly with Gen. Lee have decided that a hospital shall be opened at once. We have examined buildings for this purpose and decided upon one. I will see Gen. Blanco in order to secure his aid to make up what is needed by the multitude.

Held by England.
London, Feb. 23.—In view of the great importance attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Yan-Tse region in Chinese possession, the Chinese government has formally intimated that there can be no question of the territory in the valley or region of the Yan-Tse being mortgaged, leased or ceded to any power. The post of maritime customs, in the future as in the past, shall be held by the British, so long as the British at the Chinese ports continue to exceed that of any other power.

Not in Philadelphia.
Diggs.—"Something occurred in police circles yesterday that caused genuine surprise."
Biggs.—"What was it?"
Diggs.—"A detective started out on a clew in the morning and at noon arrested a man."
Biggs.—"Pshaw! That's nothing; they usually arrest four or five in that length of time."
Diggs.—"But this man, strange as it may appear, was the real criminal."
Chicago News.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

A Young Lady at Waco Outraged by a Negro.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 23.—In that neighborhood and on the county farm there was much excitement Monday in consequence of the absence from the pauper quarters of Lizzie Teck, a demented girl, who has been a public charge from her early childhood. The girl is strongly inclined to wander off. She slips away at every opportunity.

The farm is divided, part of it for the misdemeanor convicts and part for the helpless, aged, invalid and idiotic people, and Lizzie Teck is a pauper of the latter class. An opportunity occurred Monday afternoon and she made for the brush, disappearing on the bank of a brook which is her favorite resort when she escapes the control of the superintendent.

A short time after her disappearance a searching party went into the chaparral which skirts the stream and not finding Lizzie at her usual haunt the search was extended. Late in the afternoon a trusty and a pauper white boy discovered the girl in the forest in company with a negro man, who fled when he heard the voices of the explorers. Lizzie was led back to the quarters and it was ascertained that she had been criminally assaulted.

Superintendent Shepherd put Sheriff Baker in possession of the facts and Deputy Sheriff Williamson was detailed to work on the case. He spent the night on the county farm and this morning he took the trail. After carefully going over the ground he arrested a colored man who resides near the farm. An affidavit was made before Justice Davis charging him with committing criminal assault on Lizzie Teck, the idiotic girl.

The defendant was hurried to jail fast as possible, as the people in the neighborhood of the farm were highly excited. The prisoner was vehement in protestations of his innocence, declaring that he was not near the county farm Monday, but was at work in another direction.

M'GREGOR CHURCH AFFAIR.
The Trial Before Judge Surratt Has Not Ended Yet.

McGregor, Tex., Feb. 23.—The trial before Judge Surratt at Waco yesterday of the church dispute, did not end. Much latitude is allowed in giving testimony, the complications growing as the case progresses. All the questions arising since the politics upheld by Alexander Campbell were announced and adopted Judge Surratt is called upon to decide. Nearly the entire membership of the divided congregation is present in the courtroom. Judge Homan of Dallas, a lawyer particularly well versed in the theology of the Christian church, is taking a strong hand in the litigation. The faction which opposes church societies, instrumental music and other modern concessions in worship holds that everything not expressly recommended or commanded by Christ and his disciples is forbidden. Instrumental music comes under the ban, according to the advocates of the stern and rigid adherence to past customs, and the church organ was a very grave offense in the opinion of that faction. The other side wants instrumental music along with the song worship and the brightening influence of the Christian Endeavor society. One side has the other locked and barred out, and the side locked out prays that Judge Surratt order the door opened for their admission. Judge Surratt wears a puzzled look as he listens to the evidence and arguments. It is a non-jury case and must in the end be decided by the judge one way or the other.

Had Misfortunes.
Denison, Tex., Feb. 23.—The party that started for the Klondike yesterday afternoon had some misfortune before getting off. J. S. Knauer, when he went to board the train, canvassed all his pockets, but in the depths of none of them could he find his ticket to Kansas City. He hunted everywhere about his wearing apparel and personal effects, and failing to find it, was compelled to purchase another. E. C. Royce had worse luck. As he was about to board the train he was summoned to appear as a witness in the federal court at Muscogee, I. T.

New Rail Road.
Gainesville, Tex., Feb. 23.—Judge L. M. Lindsay returned Monday from New York and other eastern cities. The object of his trip abroad was in the interest of the Gainesville and McAlester railroad. To a reporter Judge Lindsay refused to say anything further than that while he had met and overcome difficulties, and was still meeting others, he was very hopeful of ultimate success.

New Church.
Denison, Tex., Feb. 23.—Judge J. M. Franklin and Dr. C. C. Yeizer came down from Colbert, I. T., yesterday afternoon, to see about plans for the Presbyterian church to be erected there at an early day. Judge Franklin said: "Our progress has been rather slow recently, but as soon as we get our plans and can make arrangements for the erection of the building, it will be put up. We expect to have it ready for occupancy by summer."

As Told by Mark Twain.
"Benjamin Franklin was always proud of telling how he entered Philadelphia for the first time with nothing in the world but two shillings in his pocket and four rolls of bread under his arm. But really, when you come to examine it critically, it was nothing. Anybody could have done it."

Accepted.
Cholly—Would you like to own a little donkey, Miss Geraldine? Miss Geraldine—Oh, Cholly, this is so unexpected. Yes!—Philadelphia Call.

In a Good Cause.
Amazed Mother—"What does this mean, miss? The idea of allowing a young man to hug and kiss you that way?" Sweet Girl—"Oh, it's all right, ma. Mr. Nicefellow gives me a penny a hug, and it's all to be applied towards raising the mortgage on our church."

Very Painful

Could Not Move without Great Suffering—Hood's Cured.
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TABOR'S STAR RISING.

THE EX-CROESUS IS IN LUCK ONCE MORE.

Until He Put Away His First Wife the Sun of Fortune Shone as If for Him Alone—After Divorce Came Ruin and Disaster in Every Form.



AS the touch of a lucky man's gold changed for the better the luck of the man who twenty years ago was the best advertised millionaire on this continent, but who later was reduced to poverty and actual want? Will it be only a matter of a short time when Senator H. A. W. Tabor, who once was considered the Croesus of Colorado, will be on his feet again? These are the questions every one is asking in Denver. A quarter of a century ago everything Tabor touched turned to gold. The most visionary schemes in which he invested brought back wealth seemingly without limit. At one time his income was more than \$100,000 a week. Hardly a year before he had been running a small store in Leadville, and Mrs. Tabor's laundry work added much to the family income. Yet, even at that time his liberality was extensive considering his limited means. No "busted" miner ever appealed for credit in vain. The number of men who received "grub stakes" from Tabor would fill a small city directory, yet the groceryman never did business in a businesslike manner. He asked for no written agreements, and trusted solely to the honesty of his fellow men. This trait he has not yet outgrown, though it cost him several fortunes. When "grub staked" a miner he asked very little about the future, and many times the recipient of his bounty failed to remember the old man when the vein of glittering ore was struck.

But all were not the same. Several did divide with the storekeeper, and it was in this way that the great flood-gates of wealth were pried open. When the gold did begin to flow it was simply a deluge. The Little Pittsburg and dozens of other mines each contributed to the immense income. Tabor bought prospects by the dozen in seemingly barren ground, and invariably veins of mineral were uncovered within a few feet. Would-be swindlers sold him "salted" mines, and before a week's work had been done on them the mineral taken out was richer than the specimens which had been salted. So general did this deluge of wealth become that "Tabor's luck" was an expression on every one's tongue.

Tabor was always surrounded by a horde of leeches, who laid snares for his money at every turn. So firmly did the old fellow believe in his luck that he encouraged his poker playing propensities, and went up against many "cold decks," with the result of dropping a few thousand dollars a night. But for a time his income kept coming faster than his wildest extravaganzas.

Then came the turning point in Tabor's career. The turn was not sudden. The momentum of the great rush of gold could not be suddenly checked. It slowed down when family matters turned and Tabor secured a divorce from his wife, who had stood beside him in Leadville and through poverty. Mrs. Tabor No. 2 was a more brilliant woman in every respect, it was admitted, but the Fates refused to endorse the change. Tabor got into maelstrom of brilliant life, and it was too much for him. Accustomed to limited social surroundings of a tough mining camp, where his wife was probably the only respected woman, the whirl of swift society was too much for the old man, and he fell. His inexhaustible supply of money taught him that with gold



H. A. W. TABOR.

anything could be bought. Everything and everybody had a price, and he had enough to pay the bill.

His great wealth faded away in a few months. The hand of his Creator was meting out earthly punishment to the man who had put away the wife whom he had promised before God to love and cherish until death did them part. Tabor was not afraid of hard work, and he offered to go to work with pick and drill and earn a living. He tramped over the hills in search of work and found a promising country in Boulder County, near the new mining camp of Ward. He located on the ground and opened up some mineral, but had no funds to work it. In despair he returned to Denver. The sky was indeed dark to him. Only one glimmer of light shone and at it he grasped. He went to Colorado Springs and called on Stratton, the millionaire owner of the Independence Mine, Cripple Creek. Tabor had never before met the new Croesus. It had been rumored, however, that Stratton's money was "lucky" everybody backed or every enterprise promoted on his money be-

came a winning proposition just as in Tabor's early days. To him the old man went. He wanted to borrow money.

"Mr. Stratton," he began, "I am Mr. Tabor. I have heard that you were generous in helping out deserving people who had any prospect of getting even with the world. I have up here in Bowlder county a claim on which I have good ore, but it will require money to work it. I have hardly enough to buy grub for myself, wife and two little ones, who are now living in a cold and cheerless cabin near the mine. Will you loan me \$30,000 for a few months and take my note for this amount?" The old man's eyes were filled with tears. He could not beg, yet here was a man who could help him to a sufficient income to end his days beyond the gnawings of hunger and want. Would he grant the request? Millionaire Stratton sat for a few minutes lost in thought. Finally he answered: "Mr. Tabor, I have at present such drains upon my income that I cannot help you. I am sorry, but it is impossible."

Tabor said no more. He returned to Ward and told his wife of the disappointing result of the trip. Together they agreed to fight fate as they had done in the past. Next morning Tabor went to the mine and worked hard with pick and drill, but his efforts were too slow. It needed machinery and modern methods. The gold was there, but hand work was not the way to get it. Yet he worked on.

Several days after his visit to Stratton Tabor was obliged to visit Denver. Some small matters had called



MRS. TABOR.

him from his work. Having finished these, he walked up to the Brown Hotel and looked into the lobby to see the faces of any of his old time friends who might be there. Hardly had he stepped inside the door before a white haired man walked up to him. It was Stratton, who had been informed that Tabor was likely to come to the hotel that evening. In fact, it is suspected that the Cripple Creek millionaire's agents had something to do with Tabor's call to Denver. Stratton approached Tabor with outstretched hands.

"Mr. Tabor," he began, "I am glad to see you! In fact, I wanted to talk with you about a little matter which we discussed last week. I find that I can very readily let you have the \$30,000 which you asked for, and I want to say right here that I admire you for what you have done for the State of Colorado and the city of Denver. I made every dollar I have in this state and I would feel mighty small if I could not help out a man who was individually responsible for much of the greatness of this commonwealth. I have here just thirty \$1,000 bills. You may have them just as long as you please. If you ever get so much money that you can spare them without trouble you may pay them back, but until that time they are yours. I don't want a note and I don't want any promises. I sincerely wish that they will be the means of turning your luck and that you will become as wealthy as of old."

Mr. Tabor took the money and stammered something about notes or trust deeds or something, but could say nothing intelligently. He fingered the bills and a new feeling pulsed through his veins. He was convinced that "Lucky Tabor" was once more among men.

The change came in a few weeks. Tabor went back to Ward and told his wife of his good luck, and they agreed to live in poverty until their mine could drag them out. The money was deposited in bank and checked out only for mining purposes. Tabor earned his food as before, and sometimes it was quite slim. Only last week he walked the four miles over the mountains to the little store at Ward for some food. He bought three cans of corn and three cans of tomatoes, which were wrapped up in brown paper and carried home. Tabor fingered the nickels and dimes over nervously as he paid for the goods, and plainly showed that his private finances were nearing the end. Yet he would touch not one cent of the mine money.

A few days later the announcement was made that Tabor had been nominated by President McKinley to be postmaster of Denver. Several weeks ago Postmaster Jordan died suddenly and Mrs. Jordan was permitted to take the office for the unexpired term. Nobody expected for a moment that former Senator Tabor's name would be mentioned for the place. The plum was considered the prize for which hundreds of influential politicians were striving. When the announcement was made that Tabor had been nominated there were few persons in the state who did not feel glad.

Digamists in Hungary are compelled to submit to a queer punishment. The man who has been foolish enough to marry two wives is obliged by law to live with both of them, in the same house.

IN OLD ENGLAND.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Evil Effects of the Race of the Crowding Together in Cities—Some Interesting Figures from Statesman's Year Book.

According to the Statesman's Year Book for 1897, the number of papers in receipt of relief in 1892 was 551,375, at an expenditure of £10,814,916. The number receiving relief in 1896, only four years later, was 1,025,364, at an expenditure of £11,910,324. In addition to this, a large majority of the children of England, instead of being reared in the open country, under the dome of heaven, are being huddled in crowded towns under a pall of heavy smoke, among the soot begrimed walls of narrow courts and alleys paved with cinders, without a blade of grass or a green leaf to be seen. The foul air and crowding in ill-ventilated houses must be affecting the physique and stamina of the race, and the day will soon come, if it has not yet come, when England, in defending her national existence, will no longer be able to rely upon a great rural population of the type of those yeomen who drew the long bow at Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt, or of those farmers' sons and village lads who in their solid squares hurled back the pride of France in our last great struggle at Waterloo.

An Englishman can not appreciate the intensely depressing effect of the manufacturing districts upon the Canadian tourist. Accustomed as we are to the clear, pure atmosphere and bright blue skies of our native land, the Black country of England seems unnatural and uncanny, reminds one of the infernal regions and arouses a sad sympathy for the poor human beings who have to live under such conditions.

I was at the depot of an English regular regiment this summer. There were about 200 men drawn up, and I walked up and down the line to examine them closely. I found I could easily look over their helmets, and that

ment might defy the influence of such a life for a quarter or for half a century. Experience, even natural probability, declared that the grandchildren of the occupant of these dens must be sickly, poor, stunted wretches, whom no school teaching, however excellent, could save from physical decrepitude."

Character in the Hair.

It is a pretty hard thing to conceal one's true character nowadays. A new fad is hair reading, and this is said to "give us away" in an unpleasantly accurate manner. The new science is not fully developed yet, but its devotees have already discovered many interesting facts and the constantly searching for more, says an exchange. Fine hair is said to denote gentle birth, and the amount of care the hair shows will determine the mode of life. It is also claimed that the closer the ends of the hair cling together, that is, naturally, without artificial force, the greater is the intellectuality the owner possesses. A tendency to curly denotes inherent grace and a poetic nature. Straight hair is the sign of a firm, positive and practical disposition. Such bad qualities as treachery and jealousy are generally found in people with black, lustreless hair. The lighter the hair the more sensitive and "touchy" the owner generally is. Brown hair must be a very desirable thing to possess, for the hair readers say it is 31-ways found on people having in a high degree common sense, good judgment and reason. Red hair is a sign of honesty and also of cleverness. Nothing whatever is said about freaks of temper as an accompaniment to red hair. It may therefore be safe to conclude that another popular idea has been dissolved by the searchlight of science and investigation.

Short and to the Point.

The shortest sermon on record was preached by an aged clergyman in Australia, who had been engaged to preach a charity sermon for some orphan children. On rising to deliver his discourse, he found his falling strength would not enable him to proceed as he had intended; so, turning to the audience and stretching his feeble arm over

DEATH OF JOHN FYFE.

Popular Scottish Professor with a Great, Kind Heart.

The death is announced of Dr. John Fyfe, emeritus professor of moral philosophy in Aberdeen university. Dr. Fyfe retired three years ago, after having been connected with the university for forty years during eighteen of which he occupied a professional chair. The Aberdeen Free Press says: "He was never known as anything but 'Johnny,' and that title was never used in any but an affectionate sense. His philosophy was neither abstruse nor mystic and his lectures were pre-eminently clear and easy of apprehension. Kant he was wont to claim, as a Scot, both in thought and in name, and in the systematic regularity of his own bachelor life he may have consciously imitated some of the ways of the little man of Konigsberg. He loved to relieve the tedium of argument by an opposite story, or a satirical parody of his opponents' doctrines. Some of his stories became milestones along the session; by long repetition the date of 'Blany (beaver) and the dam-dyke' could be predicted as accurately as that of a solar eclipse. How he did love to hear the wild applause that greeted every repetition of 'dam-dyke!' It was, however, as the genial, kind-hearted gentleman that he won the respect and love of his students. Few gave their vote in so unostentatious a fashion. The poor student had cause to thank him for his kindness. Some morning toward the close of the year one would rise to find a note on his breakfast table with a £5 note or the amount of the class fees enclosed. Something like these were the words that 'Johnny' had written, careful to avoid wounding his student's susceptibilities in the smallest degree: 'I am an old-fashioned foye, and I haven't got accustomed to the new-fashioned Christmas-card. I enclose an old-fashioned card, and never mind sending me one in return, and don't acknowledge this note.' Every year the prize-list was doubled from 'Johnny's' own pocket; no one who in any way did meritoriously in the final examination was neg-

his friends he made anxious inquiry, and if he thought any old student was lonely in his lodgings in a distant town he would dispatch to him a big, bulky letter, which was as good as a conversation with him.

Proverbs Against Women.

A proverb is defined by the learned Dr. Ray as "an instructive sentence or comment and pithy saying in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance, and therefore adopted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished authority," says the Philadelphia Press. A large majority of proverbs are of a satirical character and are leveled against women. We find, curiously enough, that the severest reflections upon the feminine sex emanate from those Nations which have the reputation of being particularly gallant, notably the Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Widows are invariably made the butt of ridicule, wives are dismissed with scant courtesy, and maidens are treated by proverb makers as though they were worthy of constant suspicion only.

"A spaniel, a woman and a walnut tree—The more they're beaten the better still they'll be."

"He that marries a widow and three children marries four thieves."

"He that loseth his wife and a farthing hath a great loss of his farthing."

"A dead wife is the best goods in a man's house."

"Wedding and wintering lame both man and beast."

"It is good to marry late or never."

Provisional.

The Syracuse Post prints a story containing an excellent hint, which fathers and mothers who have babies to name may well consider. A girl baby was brought to a clergyman of Syracuse to be baptized. He asked the name of the baby. "Dinah M.," the father responded. "But what does the M stand for?" asked the minister. "Well, I don't know yet; it depends upon how she turns out." "How she turns out? Why, I do not understand you," said the minister. "Oh, if she

NOVELTY IN WARSHIPS.

MORIZ STOEHR'S INVENTION.

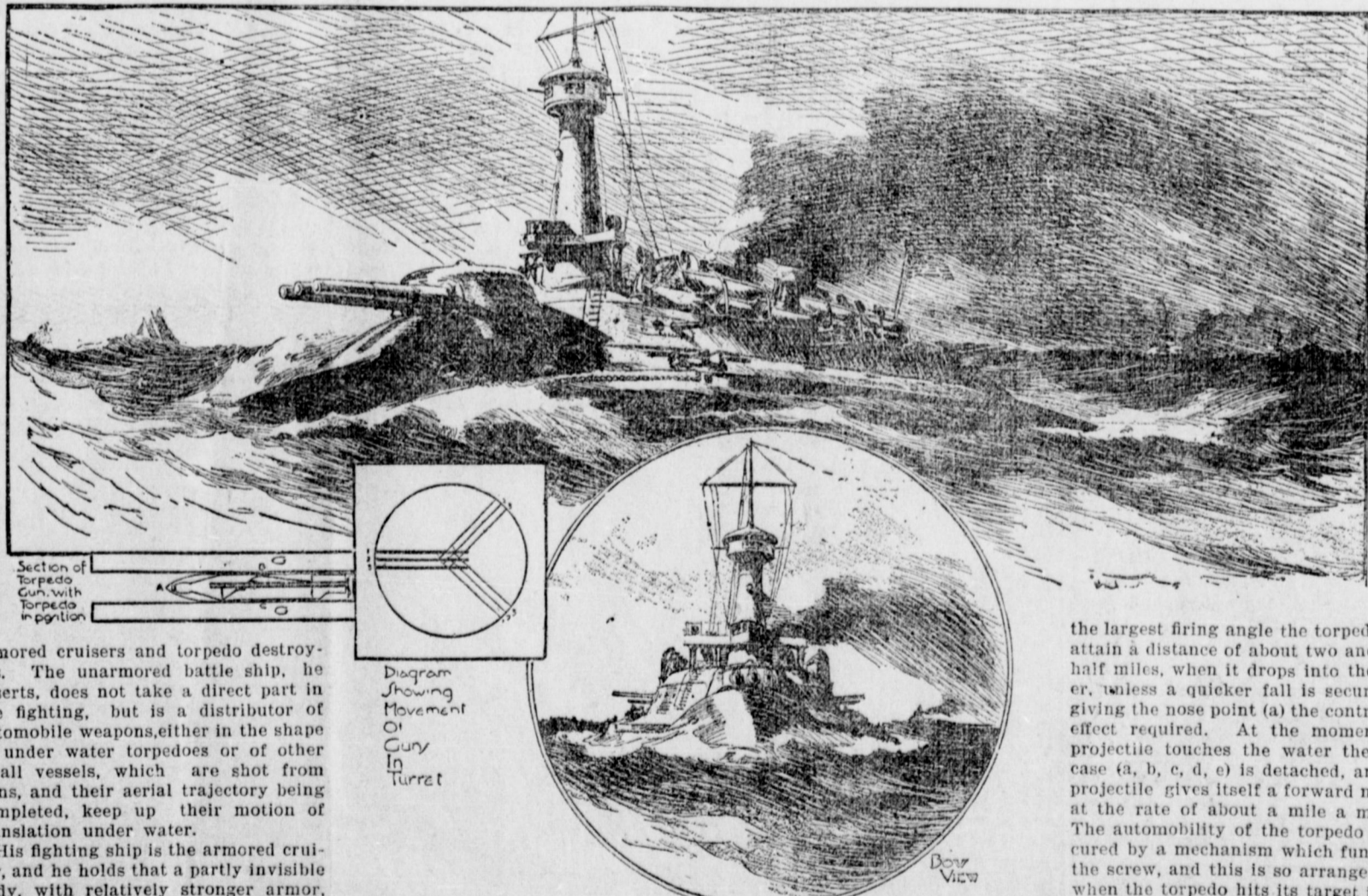
If the claims submitted to the navy department by Mr. Moriz Stoehr, an Austrian inventor, are justified, many important, perhaps revolutionary, changes will have to be made in sea construction. Pictures showing the longitudinal and cross sections of his proposed new armored cruiser are printed this morning, and when the oddness of the conception has worn off it must be confessed that the value of the design as a fighting machine seems on the surface of things to be considerable. The inventor's theories, however, clash very much with accepted notions, and it will be difficult to convince experts that his conclusions are just. For fighting purposes he divides his fleet into three types, battle ships,

possess, and that the best defense is the power of attack. The torpedo destroyer, which, by the way, is submarine in principle, is, he holds, one of the most formidable sea weapons, and its only requirements are invisibility, seaworthiness, high speed and "agility," or great manoeuvring power. Such, generally described, are the types of ships. He finds the solution of the gun problem in pieces of very large caliber, which, through a secret mechanism, are maintained at any required range, both in train and elevation, independently of the motions of the sea and ship. The armored turret has, as shown by the pictures, an extensive latitude of motion, especially in the horizontal plane, and all the pieces,

central point, and this will certainly enhance the precision of fire, as the disturbances due to smoke shrouding the muzzles of the deviations which unavoidably result at the moment of firing an individual gun from nervousness or excitement are largely excluded. Apparatus located in the firing station reveals at each moment the firing angle necessary, the angle of deviation from the horizon and the distance of the enemy.

By another mechanism, attached to each gun, any desired angle can be obtained, either for distant or for bomb or mortar firing, and this apparatus is so made that the gun can be fired only when the axis of the gun forms the exact angle with the horizon necessary

together with a number of rapid fire medium and small calibered rifles and machine guns. Battle ships are of exactly similar design to the cruisers, but—here is a revelation in battleships—they carry no armor. Their weapons consist only of two large torpedo guns and a half dozen rapid fire pieces. The torpedo destroyer, or chaser, is a submarine boat about seventy feet in length. It is circular in cross section, is propelled by six screws, and has very great speed. Its crew will be four men. The torpedo gun is about twenty inches in caliber, and the torpedo is loaded much upon the usual principle. In the sketch G is the tube of the cannon and P the chamber where the powder gases are developed. At



VIEWS OF STOEHR'S BATTLESHIP.

placed in bomb proofs, can be fired without the slightest danger of water entering through gun embrasures. The entire armament can be fired from a

to make the projectile reach the target. The armament of the armored cruiser consists of three guns carried in each turret, fore and aft, centrally disposed,

the largest firing angle the torpedo will attain a distance of about two and one-half miles, when it drops into the water, unless a quicker fall is secured by giving the nose point (a) the controlling effect required. At the moment the projectile touches the water the steel case (a, b, c, d, e) is detached, and the projectile gives itself a forward motion at the rate of about a mile a minute. The automobility of the torpedo is secured by a mechanism which functions when the torpedo hits its target its apparatus (marked from 5 to 12) reverses quickly and gives a return motion of such velocity that the weapon is clear of the target before the delayed action of its fuse is in operation.—From the Chicago Sunday Chronicle.

they were slight, short lads, almost all in their teens. They looked like a lot of schoolboys. I suppose they will be kept at the depot until they are old enough to join the regiment and old good food, regular habits and physical exercise will improve and strengthen their constitutions. I could not help thinking that the prophesy of the historian Froide, written a dozen years ago, was being rapidly fulfilled. Speaking of the crowding into manufacturing towns, he said:

"The native vigor of our tempera-

a group of the orphans, he addressed his congregation in these words: "Whence shall we buy bread that these may eat?" The sermon was short, but to the point, and the words went to the hearts of the people, and resulted in a large collection.

Rapid Transit.

Stantzapolatskayatis is the name of a station of the new Siberian railway. By the time the guard has finished calling it the train is in the next town.—Pick-Me-Up.

lected. In this connection, too, a pleasant habit of his falls to be recorded. The first few prizemen received from him a copy of the examination paper, with the words inscribed upon it: "In memoriam—malorum praeatorum" (in memory of ills that are gone). On the last day of his last session, when he had probably a faint premonition that he would never speak to a class again, with the tears streaming down his cheeks and his head only half turned from the class to hide them, he joined in the "Auld Lang Syne." After all

turns out nice and sweet and handy about the house, like her mother, I shall call her Dinah May. But if she has a fiery temper and a bombshell disposition like mine, I shall call her Dinah Night."

Club of Colored Britishers.

Colored Britons have formed a club in London. They come from Demerara, Trinidad, the gold coast, and Sierra Leone, and most of them are medical or law students.

U. S. BATTLE SHIP MAINE DESTROYED.

MYSTERIOUS AND TERRIFIC EXPLOSION SINKS THE SHIP.

Nearly Three Hundred Lives Were Lost and One of the Finest War Vessels in the World Destroyed.

Havana, Feb. 12.—At 9:45 o'clock yesterday evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States cruiser Maine in Havana harbor. Many are killed or wounded. All the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII are as yet unaccounted for. The cause of the explosion is not apparent. The wounded soldiers and sailors of the Maine are unable to explain it. It is believed the cruiser is totally destroyed.

The explosion shook the whole city. The windows were broken in all the houses.

A correspondent says he has conversed with several of the wounded sailors and understands from them that the explosion took place while they were asleep, so that they can give no particulars as to the cause.

The wildest consternation prevails in Havana. The wharves are crowded with thousands of people.

It is believed the explosion occurred in a small powder magazine.

At 10:45 o'clock what remains of the Maine is still burning.

was blown up by a floating torpedo, and that he has communicated his impressions to Washington, asking at the same time that the navy department should send naval engineers and mechanics to investigate the explosion.

The plant line steamer Olivette did not leave Havana until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and she did not reach here until shortly before 10 o'clock.

No one not in uniform was allowed to go on board. The correspondent saw Purser Denison of the Olivette, who gave the following brief account:

The explosion is an absolute mystery to every one. It occurred in the forward magazine, which is just forward of amidship and below the water line.

The coal bunkers are outside, but separated by two feet of space. According to custom, the magazine was inspected at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the temperature found to be 59.

The magazine was locked and the keys given to Capt. Sigsbee. The men went to their hammocks in the forward part of the ship soon after 9 o'clock.

Schwartz, H. Tackle, Marine F. Thompson, R. Hutchins, Marine McDermott, J. Herbert, slightly; A. Ham, P. J. Foley, Geo. Fox, M. Flynn, Wm. McNair, Chas. Galpin, Joseph Lutz, M. Lanahan, Joseph Kane, Carl Christian, A. Johnson, John S. Load, J. Panck, O. Anderson, C. Lohman, Calvin Cook, Henry Williams, W. E. Richards, Mickelson.

The authentic figures as given of casualties are 104 saved and 251 dead.

It was a sad scene at the dock last night as stretchers were carried to the waiting ambulances, by artillerymen and the sufferers tenderly placed on seats for conveyance to the marine hospital. The brave fellows bore their suffering admirably and some limped through the lane of eager faces with their arms in slings, heads bound and blood-stained bandages on legs or trunks.

The crowd had been yelling as only Cubans and excited negroes can yell, but a great hush fell on the assemblage as the head of the procession filed from the dock house at the sight of the actually wounded, heading those of the sound.

A MYSTERY YET.

Divers Have Not Investigated the Maine Explosion.

Havana, Feb. 12.—The night of the disaster to the Maine a light wind from the southwest was blowing, and her head pointed in a southeasterly direction. She was moored in about twelve meters of water forward, and drew about thirteen meters aft. The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII was about 200 meters from the American battleship.

A correspondent was in the cable office sending a message when the explosion occurred. He saw from the window of that office a great column of fire shooting upward, and he hurried to the wharf and to the quarters of Admiral Manterola. By that time the flames extended over the whole ship and in a few minutes the main deck.

The explosion so disoriented and twisted the battleship that her remains now appear like a pile of wreckage. All the upper deck's structure, turrets and gun are in a heap, and one boiler has been blown out of its place and at 2 o'clock Wednesday was still smoking on deck.

The foremast and bow of the Maine have collapsed, and now only the end of her mainmast remains above water.

The boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII have picked up a quantity of wreckage, including boats and a flag, and yesterday ten more bodies were found in the harbor and taken to the morgue. It is impossible to identify them.

Capt. Sigsbee went on board the Alfonso XIII Wednesday, and thanked the commander, Capt. Manuel Elias, for the services the Spanish sailors had rendered upon the occasion of the great disaster. Contrary to the reports current here, the divers have not yet made any investigation of the wreck, and the general opinion expressed in Spanish quarters is that the explosion occurred inside the Maine.

THE STEAMER VIZCAYA.

The Spanish Cruiser Arrives at the New York Harbor.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya is in New York waters. She dropped her big anchor five miles south of Sandy Hook lightship at 5:30 p. m., after a thirteen days' voyage from the Canary Islands. When her officers and men learned the startling news of the disaster of the American battleship Maine in Havana harbor and the downfall of Former Minister de Lome, they broke into a

Each boat is to have on board, while on watch, four marines and one non-commissioned officer of marines, a roundsman and four policemen of the metropolis force. While on duty the boats will patrol the waters carefully in the vicinity of the Vizcaya and no boat or person will be allowed to approach the visiting Spaniard without the sanction of the commanding officer of that vessel.

At night it is intended to keep the Vizcaya brilliantly illuminated with electric lights and watch boats will also be well lighted, so that there can be no possible means of approaching the vessel without detection.

Sigsbee Visits Blanco.

Havana, Feb. 19.—The Mangrove sailed yesterday evening for Key West with Edward Mattson, B. R. Wilbur, Daniel Cronin, John Coffee, J. H. Blower, Alfred Hernes, James Rowe, Charles Pilcher and William McGuinness.

Admiral Manterola refused to allow the divers sent here by American newspapers to make an investigation near the wreck, at least until Capt. Sigsbee shall have finished his official investigation.

Capt. Sigsbee and Gen. Lee visited Capt. Gen. Blanco yesterday morning, and had a conference, at which it was decided that the newspaper divers should not be allowed to go inside the wreck, though any diver appointed by Capt. Sigsbee is to have full liberty of movement. The government has wired to Washington, requesting permission for Spanish official divers to examine the wreck outside and inside.

At 8 o'clock yesterday evening 135 bodies had been recovered. Among those identified, whose names have not been already called, are those of Carlton Jencks, Flynn (Michael or Patrick), Francis Phillips, Noble T. Mudd, Thomas J. Jones, Francis J. McNiece, Barry (John P. or Lewis L.), Charles Curran, Patrick Hughes, William Donoghuey, Frank Sutton, Daniel Price, Henry Gross, Charles F. Just, J. D. Boyle, William J. Horn, Joseph Scully, James T. League, Trubie Finch, Thomas J. Harley, Walter Sellers, Charles Francke and Fisher (Frank or A. J.).

Alfred J. Holland died at the military hospital yesterday. There remains at the San Ambrosio William Mattison, Francis D. Cahill, Frederick S. Hober and James W. Allen, still in a serious condition, but better than they were; George Koebler, John Hefron and Jeremiah Shea are somewhat improved. Dr. Mass does not despair of saving them all.

Havana still mourns with the American people. Since the funeral ceremonies of Thursday the city has removed the outward signs of grief, but the work of succoring the living and caring for the dead proceeds tenderly and unrelentingly. Every care is shown the survivors.

Capt. Gen. Blanco and the officials continue to cooperate with Capt. Sigsbee and Consul General Lee. The messages received from Spain and the United States, showing that the action of the Havana authorities is appreciated, gives satisfaction to the officers, who are making further efforts to ameliorate the condition of the survivors.

There is sincere regret that circumstances make it impossible to meet the wishes of friends who desire that the remains of their loved ones shall be sent home for burial, but in cases where the officers of the Maine deem it practicable, the necessary facilities will be afforded.

Statements from Madrid and Washington, published here, to the effect that many people in the United States

CAPTAIN CHAS. D. SIGSBEE.

The Commander of the Maine a Level Headed Officer.

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who was in command of the United States war vessel, Maine, that met so disastrous an end in the Havana harbor, is one of the most popular officers of the navy. His record since he was graduated from Annapolis in 1863 is fine. He is by no means a stranger to the smell of powder and he knows what a ship looks like when it is in action. He served in Mobile Bay, was an active participant in the work of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1865, and helped in the attacks and in the final assault upon Fort Fisher. Captain Sigsbee knows how to handle a ship when she needs handling, and when quick action and prompt decision are necessary. This he learned as a boy in the days when the "old line" officers were the flower and pride of the navy, and before the engineers, who now, in their quiet way, are carrying all before them, came to the front with modern invention and machinery.

Not long ago the Maine, with Sigsbee in command, found herself bearing down on an excursion boat in the East River. Ahead was the excursion boat, full of human beings. On either side was a barge. The only clear way showed a pier. The old commander ordered his engines reversed, and to the amazement of the beholders he steered straight for the pier and ran into it amuck. The pier was badly torn up, the Maine's nose was bruised, but several hundred human lives were saved. The excursion boat ran clear, but ten loaded freight cars, that were standing on the pier, went to the bottom of the river. There is no doubt as to Captain Sigsbee's relative valuation of human life and property. About \$4,000 in property was destroyed, but 1,000 lives were saved. That was not a bad ten minutes' work for a man whose business it is to kill.

HAVE YOU SEEN HIM?

Frank Murphy, the Missing Boy From St. Louis.

There is a boy (and there are strong reasons for believing he is somewhere in Texas) who is badly wanted in St. Louis. Frank Murphy, aged 13 last October, disappeared from home, 7012 Marquette avenue, St. Louis, Mo., September 5, telling his playmates that he was going to Texas to become a cowboy. This boy is slim built, has dark hair and dark brown eyes, slight scar on lower right eyelid, one front tooth slightly broken, has freckles about nose, and when he left home wore a blue coat, blue waist, brown knee-pants, black shoes and black stockings and a blue cap. The boy, by this time, has undoubtedly changed his dress, and may have changed some in general appearance. A bright and active lad, well educated and well informed for his years. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the boy will confer a favor by detaining him and sending the information to M. A. Murphy, 224 Walnut street, St. Louis. The boy's mother is very ill. If Frank Murphy should read this, he is urged to send home for money, and to get there as quickly as possible.

Special Railway Rates.

Tyler, Tex., Feb. 19.—The Cotton Belt has announced the following special rates:

To St. Louis, account Interstate Merchants' association March 6 and April 2, rate of one and one-fifth fares, on the certificate plan.

For the following events reduced round trip rates will be announced in due time:

To Baltimore, Md., for the General Conference of the M. E. church, south, May 6.

To Norfolk, Va., for the American Baptist Educational society May 5; Southern Baptist convention, May 6, and Woman's Baptist Missionary union, May 6.

To Washington, D. C., for the annual meeting of the National Educational association, July 7.

To Nashville, Tenn., for the International United Society of Christian Endeavor, July 5.

To Atlanta, Ga., for ex-Confederate Veterans' Union, July 21.

To Columbus, S. C., for the General Conference of the (colored) M. E. church, May 3.

Assaulted by Robbers.

Texarkana, Ark., Feb. 19.—Word reaches here that a farmer near New Boston, in this county, named Steelman was assaulted by two men who knocked him insensible and robbed him of \$60. After denuding him of part of his clothing, they left him for dead. After lying on the ground for ten hours or more, he was discovered and taken to his home. Sheriff Tyson made five arrests. All the suspects are in jail, being held to await the result of Steelman's injuries which are said to be most serious.

Boilers Exploded.

Nansimo, B. C., Feb. 19.—A special from Juneau, Alaska, dated February 12, confirms the news of the loss of the steamer Clara Nevada. The cause of the disaster was doubtless the explosion of her boilers. Of the fifty people on board none are believed to have been saved. The wreck was discovered by Customs Inspector Marquam, at Juneau, who ordered the Rustler to the scene in Lynn Canal, where a burning vessel had been seen.

ORIGIN OF THE PEWS.

NORMAN NOBLES RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRST ONES.

Pews Became the Fashion—Assumed Proportions of Such Extravagance and Luxury That the Only Thing Lacking Seemed to Be a Bed.

So far as is known, pews were first placed in English churches by the Norman nobles, but it is certain that for many generations these private boxes for worshippers were neither numerous nor, indeed, allowed to any but persons of the highest rank, says the New York Observer. Formerly the people sat on rude three-legged stools placed irregularly around the room; the next step was to wooden benches, without any back. Even to the close of the Plantagenet period Christians of all degrees with few exceptions were content to be placed on an even footing (or sitting) in the house of God. In Mirk's "Instructions for Parish Priests" he makes no mention of pews, and enjoins the laity when in church to remain on their knees and abstain from leaning against pillars and walls; but the "Book of Nature," by Russell, "sum lyme wythe Duke Umfrev of Gloucester," a work like the "Instructions," which was published in the first half of the fifteenth century, directs the chamberlain of a great man to take due care for the arrangements of his patron's pew.

Prince or prelate if he be or any other potentate, Ere he enter into church, be it early or late, Perceive all things for his pew that it be made preparate;

Both cushion, carpet and curtain, beads and book, forget not that.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century pews had become comparatively common, for in 1611 the following curious entry is found in St. Margaret's church accounts: "Item, paid to Goodwyfe Wells, for salt to destroy the fleas in the churchwarden's pew, 6d." The seventeenth century, which witnessed so many changes in ecclesiastical matters, saw pews come into such vogue that a modish person would as soon have gone to church without his proper garniture of point lace as to have sat through a service on the old fashioned stool or even more modern bench. At Chalderton, England, is a pew six feet high, with glass windows in the door to enable the occupants to see the preacher and other windows in the side to afford a view of the congregation. At Merstham and Mickelham, in Surrey, were pews raised some feet above the level of the damp floor, comfortably fitted and supplied with a freplace and table, by no means an unusual arrangement for people of "quality." Such, no doubt, were the pews which caused Bishop Corbin of Norwich to exclaim: "Stately pews are now become tabernacles, with curtains and rings and divans of luxury; there wants nothing but beds and pillows to hear the word of God on. We have casements and locks and keys and cushions, and for these we love the church. I will not guess what is done with them who sit, stand, or lie asleep at prayers, communion, etc., but this I dare say, they are either to hide some vice or to proclaim one; to hide disorder or to proclaim pride."

In Little Benjamin church, Norfolk, a pew was erected by a shepherd in the nave to afford accommodation for strangers and wedding parties. It bears at the southwest corner a skeleton carved in wood (a cheerful and suggestive ornamentation), with this inscription: For couples joined in wedlock; and my friend! That stranger is; this seat I did intend.

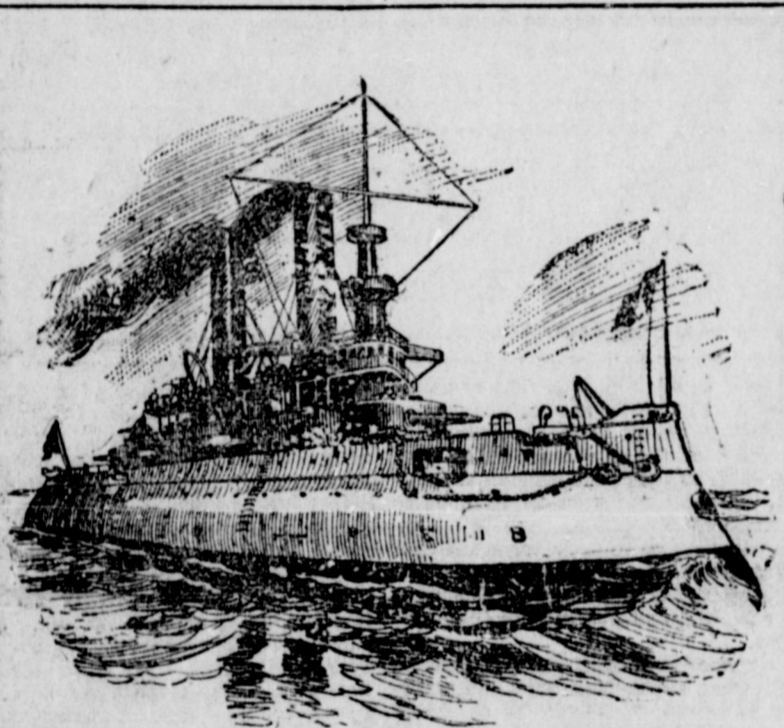
But, built at the cost and charge of Stephen Crisbee, All you that do this place pass by, As you are now even so was I, Remember death, for you must dye, And as I am soe shall you bee, Anno Domini 1640.

In the reign of Queen Anne Sir Christopher Wren remonstrated against the "stately pew," but vainly, the sentiments of the rich and lordly occupants were too strongly dominant. The pews of many churches of that and a somewhat later date were so high as to hide those within—perhaps, as Bishop Corbin explained, to enable the occupants to take a comfortable nap when the sermon was too long or prosy. It might have been a device of the puritans, as it was said, to avoid being seen by the officers, who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was pronounced. The services at that time were very much protracted, often occupying two or three hours, and Swift's pithy allusion was doubtless pertinent:

A bedstead of the native wood, Compact of timber, many a load, Such as our ancestors did use, Was metamorphosed into pews, Which still their ancient nature keep By lodging folk disposed to sleep.

With the reign of Charles I the various reasons for heightening the sides of the pews disappeared, and from the civil war they gradually declined to their present height. In one of the elegant Presbyterian churches of a Western city a number of the large, square pews, ranged along the walls on either side, were handsomely furnished with easy chairs and tables, giving a very sumptuous appearance, but this occasioned so much unfavorable comment that this disposition of the space was changed. The pews of the churches in the old colonial days certainly were of the severest description; their high, straight backs and narrow seats were not calculated to afford attraction to "lodging folk disposed to sleep."

A wagging tongue often spoils a lot of nice, sweet silence.



UNITED STATES BATTLE SHIP MAINE.

Capt. Sigsbee and the other officers have been saved. It is estimated that over 100 of the crew were killed, but it is impossible as yet to give exact details.

Admiral Manterola has ordered that boats of all kinds should go to the assistance of the Maine and her wounded. The Havana firemen are giving aid, tending carefully to the wounded as they are brought on shore. It is a terrible sight. Gen. Solano and the other generals have been ordered by Capt. Blanco to take steps to help the Maine's crew in every way possible. The correspondent has been near the Maine in one of the boats of the cruiser Alfonso XIII and seen others of the wounded who corroborate the statement of those first interviewed that they were already asleep when the explosion occurred.

Capt. Sigsbee says the explosion occurred in the bow of the vessel. He received a wound in the head. Orders were given to the other officers to save themselves as best they could. The latter, who were literally thrown from their bunks in their night clothing, gave the necessary orders with great self-possession and bravery.

At 12:30 the Maine continued burning. The first theory was that there had been a preliminary explosion in the Santa Barbara (magazine) with powder or dynamite below the water.

Admiral Manterola believes that the first explosion was of a grenade shell that was hurled over the navy yard.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The secretary of the navy received the following telegram from Capt. Sigsbee:

Maine blown up in Havana harbor at 9:40 and destroyed. Many wounded and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man of war and Ward line steamer. Send lighthouse tenders from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one had any clothes other than those on him. Public opinion should be suspended until further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of Blasco, now with me and express sympathy. SIGSBEE.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 17.—A correspondent has been assured in reliable quarters that Capt. Sigsbee is under the impression that the warship Maine

The explosion occurred at 9:40, and hence the awful and overwhelming loss of life. No one can yet give a connected account.

About ten men who were in the forward part of the ship were saved, and of these several had their hammocks swung on the lower deck. The explosion split the big ship in two, and threw these and one marine, who was sleeping on the superstructure, forty feet in the air and into the water.

In the magazine were twenty-five tons of coarse powder, used for charging the big guns, there being no dynamite, detonating powder nor torpedo heads, and nothing in fact that could be exploded by concussion. In the main magazine at the high explosives were stored, and this magazine did not explode. There are no electric wires connecting with or near the magazine. It is not believed that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo underneath, as, if this were the case, the hole would have been torn in the bottom and the ship would not have been riven to atoms, as was the case. The after part of the ship sank in three minutes, and the officers and survivors of the crew escaped half clothed. Pieces of the wreckage flew a distance of 500 yards. One large piece of cement struck the quarterdeck of the City of Washington, of the Ward line, anchored ahead of the Maine.

Following is a list of the officers and men who arrived on the Olivette, furnished by Mr. Joseph Mann, of Providence, R. I. Mr. Mann was assisted in the list by the lieutenants on board, principally by Jungen, and the list may be depended upon as official:

Officers—Lieuts. John Hook, C. W. Jungen, J. J. Blanding.

Naval cadets—A. Bronson, Boyd, Washington, Crenshaw, Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bowers, Assistant Engineer Morris, Pay Clerk McCarthy, Carpenter Helms, Gunner J. H. Hill, Boatswain Larkin, Lieutenant of Marines Catlin, Sergeant Meehan, Mess Attendants John Turpie, Harris, Kushida, F. Awol, Wardroom Cook Toppin, Gunner's Mate Williams, ter Larsen, L. Moriniere, A. Hallberg, G. David, F. Rush, Wm. Gartren, Peggy, the captain's pug dog, Lieut. George P. Blow, C. P. Melville, Reden, Dan Durckin, McCann.

The wounded: A. J. Dressler, Charles Bergman, Wm. H. Thompson, George



CHARLES D. SIGSBEE.

wild uproar of talk. For a couple of minutes all discipline on the great ship seemed to vanish to the winds. Men rushed below to tell their comrades in the lower decks.

Early this morning the Vizcaya will come up to the anchorage selected for her in the upper bay.

Rear Admiral Bunce has given final instructions to Lieut. John A. Dougherty, who will have charge of the patrol tug, six in number, to guard the Spanish cruiser during her stay in this vicinity.

believe the explosion was accidental, coincide with the opinion held by the Spanish officials, and the excitement which followed the disaster has subsided into quiet waiting.

The National Wallpaper company building was burned at Pittsburg recently.

Mrs. Cora McBride of Hox-bar, I. T., was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed recently.

The Oklahoma state fair directors met at Guthrie the other day.

Coughs

that kill are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."—J. A. GRAY, Trar. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Is put up in half size bottles
at half price . . . 50 cents

We hate to see a man with whiskers loaf in a barber shop.

Headache Quickly Cured.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fails, 25c. No man ever dyed his whiskers without being caught at it.

I believe my prompt use of Pico's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

A man who leads a fast life is often slow in paying his debts.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The world is full of yellow people to read the yellow newspapers.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

Reform is used for almost as many purposes now-a-days as electricity.

For some time the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway company has been experimenting with crude oil for kindling fires in locomotives, in place of using cord wood, and the results obtained have been so satisfactory that it will hereafter be used on the whole line. During the month of November, 1897, at the company's shops, which are located at Washington, Ind., and Chillicothe, Ohio, 1,228 fires were started with crude oil at a cost of \$17.32, or 1.41 cents per fire. To have started the same number of fires with wood the cost would have been \$306.00, or 24.96 cents per fire. This represents a saving of \$288.68, and is very satisfactory.

A wife abuses a man by exaggerating the thrift and smartness of a bum.

No-To-Bac For Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. Bt. All druggists.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who went into his closet to pray?

Eczema All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S. S. S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.



S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) cures Eczema, Scrofula, Cancer, Rheumatism, or any other blood trouble. It is a real blood remedy and always cures even after all else fails.

A Real Blood Remedy.

Take a blood remedy for a blood disease; a tonic won't cure it.

Our books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

IN A BUNCH. Bunch all the worst pains in a lump like this:
RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO.
USE ST. JACOBS OIL IT WILL CURE THEM ALL, SEPARATELY, SURELY, QUICKLY.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO BLACK LEG

Is prevented by "vaccination." Mortality in U. S. A. during 12 years reduced to one-third of one per cent. Thousands of birds successfully vaccinated.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO.,
42 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Beware of imitations, none genuine without our trade mark.



Church Affairs.

Waco, Tex., Feb. 22.—A suit is in progress before Judge Marshall Surratt in which ecclesiastical questions and church polity are being discussed.

The suit is styled the First Christian church of McGregor vs. R. M. Peace et al. It is a division in the congregation in which one side contends for strict rules under the original discipline which forbids the admission to membership of persons baptized by ministers not ordained by the Christian church, and also opposes church societies and other innovations.

The other side advocates instrumental music in song services, the organization of missionary work, the use of Sunday school literature, the Christian Endeavor and Ladies' Aid societies, sacioning the modern methods which, in these days, obtain largely with most of the religious congregations of the country.

The plaintiffs claim that the Christian church of McGregor is an incorporated body, with C. B. Hall, T. J. Moffit and W. T. Glasgow as trustees, and that the practices they sanction, which the others oppose, constitute some of the most salient and strongest elements adopted by the original founders of the McGregor congregation, and that the defendants are in rebellion against the true doctrines and have set up a church government and have expelled the plaintiffs.

The courtroom was crowded all day with the members of the opposing factions, many ladies being present as witnesses and spectators. In the petition of plaintiffs the following statement occurs:

"The plaintiffs allege that the foregoing doctrines and practices so re-nounced by the defendants constitute and compose some of the most salient and strongest elements adopted by the original founders of the Christian church of McGregor, and those represented by plaintiffs have from the time of their adoption observed them; that defendants and those represented by them have not and do not now adhere to said doctrines and practices but rebel against them, and on or about the 12th day of September, 1897, deserted abandoned, and separated from those represented by plaintiff s and with force and arms unlawfully barred the door of such said church house by lock and chain against a preacher of the Christian church who espoused and preached the doctrines of the true Christian faith, and against those represented by plaintiffs and with session of said lots and church house, and after ejecting those represented by plaintiff, converted the lots and church house to their own use, and use of those represented by defendants, and refuse to surrender the use, occupation and possession of the property to those represented by plaintiffs."

OIL FIELD NOTES.

More Wells to be Sunk and Derricks to be Put Up.

Coriscana, Tex., Feb. 22.—There is an eastern tendency in oil developments and the interest in far-out territory increasing. Mr. William Tatum a leading business man of this city, has a sixty-acre tract of land east of the Dr. Mills tract, which he will begin development work on in a short time with a confidence that he will strike oil on it. Mr. Tatum is one of the many who believes that there is a big oil field in this vicinity, which will only be discovered by future development work, and the expenditure of considerable money. "The oil deposit," said he to a correspondent yesterday, "is not defined by straight lines; there are inlets and outlets just as on a lake, and if a dry hole is drilled that is no reason to be discouraged. There may be a dry hole on a kind of peninsula within twenty feet of oil." The Consumers' petroleum Oil company have located three new wells on their leases near the cotton seed oil mill and will begin drilling as soon as derricks can be erected and the rigs placed in position. Mr. J. S. Cullinan and Mr. E. G. Wright of the Pipe Line company left for Galveston yesterday to look after a shipment of oil well machinery expected in that port. This machinery is stock for an establishment to be located here in connection with the Pipe Line company's business.

Fire at McKinley.

McKinley, Tex., Feb. 22.—At 2 yesterday morning fire broke out in a residence of Mrs. M. E. Jenkins', in North McKinley, occupied by Dr. J. T. Taylor. The flames spread to an adjoining house, also the property of Mrs. Jenkins, occupied by A. J. Thompson, a merchant. The two dwellings and the entire household furniture of Dr. Taylor were entirely destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at about \$3000. Insurance on one house \$600, and insurance on household goods of Dr. Taylor \$500.

For Klondike.

Coriscana, Tex., Feb. 22.—George Crenshaw of Bell county was in the city yesterday morning, having come in on the Cotton Belt train from Waco, en route for the Klondike gold fields. He will go from here to Seattle, where he has engaged passage on a vessel that leaves for Alaska on the 18th of March. He will outfit at Seattle and go by ship to St. Michaels, thence up the Yukon, not wishing to undergo the hardships of the mountain pass routes.

A GREAT TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

Canadian Loan Companies Getting Money on Mortgages That Had Been Written Off.

Probably in the history of the continent there never was such a tide of prosperity enjoyed by any country as the Dominion of Canada is being favored with. That portion of Canada known as Western Canada is attracting thousands of people, who are seeking homes on the arable lands of that new but rapidly developing country. Possessed of exceptionally good railroad privileges, the best school system in the world, churches in every small settlement, while in the towns and cities all denominations are represented, and with markets in close proximity to the grain fields, most of the requirements for a comfortable existence are met. The development that is now taking place in the mining districts gives an impulse to agriculture, and good prices, with good crops, bring about a state of affairs that the crowded districts, more populous centers, are taking advantage of. The Associated Press dispatches a few days since had the following telegram:

Toronto, Feb. 4.—(Special).—Loan companies that made advances on Manitoba property years ago report that the returns from the west during the past three months have exceeded expectations. One company has taken from Manitoba over \$20,000 interest, and discharged mortgages, many of which had been written off a year ago. Directors of leading loan companies are taking a greater interest in business of their institutions, and are inquiring into many properties on which advances have been made.

The climate in the western provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Assinibolia and Saskatchewan is excellent, there being no healthier anywhere. The Canadian government is now offering special inducements for the encouragement of settlers, and they have their agents at work throughout the United States for the purpose of giving information and distributing literature. Among those going to Canada are many ex-Canadians, who have failed to make as good a living as they expected in the United States.

Our idea of self-control is to pay a dry goods bill without swearing.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever. Cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 50c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

So long as he is able to digest what he eats, a man is never willing to admit that he eats too much.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS. We are asserting in the courts our right to the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is "the kind you have always bought," and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1907. SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D. Good at Arithmetic.

Lady (in employment office)—"As there is only my husband and myself in the family, I think you ought to be willing to come for less than you ask. There are only two persons to cook for." Domestic—"But, mum, when I'm wid you there 'ud be three."

He Was a Terror.

Customer—"I want a good watch dog. Is this one savage?" Dealer—"Is he savage? Why, he actually chews holes in his own pants."

Misnamed.

Benson—I see somebody says it would be impossible to break the bank at Monte Carlo. Adams—Then why do they call it a bank?

Every man who has not experienced either a burglar or a baby in the house, claims that he is a light sleeper.

Customs Cases Decided.

The general appraisers of goods passing through the Custom House have made several decisions lately which, until passed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, will hold good. But while there is stability in that quarter, no system failing in strength can be properly sustained without the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a genial tonic and remedy for malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

There is as much gossip about the navy at present as there is about a gay married man.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

You would be terribly sore if you knew whom your best friend regards as his best friend.

Crescent Hotel, Eureka Springs, Ark. Opens March 1st. In heart of Ozark Mountains, climate mild and bracing, scenery wild and beautiful. Unequaled medicinal waters. Excursion rates, through sleepers, via Frisco Line. Address Manager Crescent, Eureka Springs, or Geo. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

Don't believe that curling irons are responsible for all the curly hair.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A policeman always has an excuse ready.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts.

Some women do nothing but write letters.

THE TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF AN AMERICAN MEDICO-CHEMIST, AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO HUMANITY. AT LAST A CURE FOR CATARRH, LA GRIPE, CONSUMPTION, AND LUNG TROUBLES THAT CURES.

FREE TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

Three Bottles Upon Written Application.

THOSE WHO USE THEM GET WELL.

THOSE WHO USE THEM GET WELL.



EDITOR'S NOTE.—All readers of this paper, anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor's New Discoveries, as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, pamphlets, etc., by sending full address to Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, Slocum Building, New York City.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

Foremost among the world's greatest Medico-Chemists stands Dr. Slocum, of New York City. His efforts, which for years had been directed toward the discovery of a positive cure for consumption, were finally successful, and already his "new scientific system of treatment" has, by its timely use, permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases.

He has demonstrated the dreaded disease to be curable beyond a doubt, in any climate.

Indisputable facts prove that the Doctor's New Discoveries are an absolute cure for Consumption and all bronchial, throat, lung and chest troubles; la grippe, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections; scrofula, rheumatism, general decline and weakness.

loss of flesh, and all wasting conditions; and to better demonstrate its wonderful merits, he will send Three Free Bottles (The Dr. Slocum New Scientific System of Medicine) with full instructions, to all readers of this paper who send for them.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, Manufacturing Chemist, Slocum Building, New York, giving name, postoffice and express address.

There is no charge for medicine or correspondence-advise. Knowing, as we do, of the undoubted efficacy of the Dr. Slocum New System of Medicine, we urge every sufferer to take advantage of this most liberal proposition.

Please tell the Doctor, when writing, that you read this generous offer in this paper and greatly oblige.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

IS THIS SQUARE?

You are constipated. We tell you what Cascarets will do. You buy a dollar's worth—two 50c boxes, two months' treatment, and if they don't do what we say they will

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
CURE CONSTIPATION.

The world's most meritorious laxative. So nice to eat, so gentle of action, never gripe, always effective. Sold entirely on merit.

NO-TO-BAC Held and guaranteed to cure Tobacco Habit by all druggists.

Sample Free Your greatest enemy is dirt. Will you allow us to tell you more about our remedy? We should like to, and on application, send a sample free—to prove our case. For brass, bicycle enamel, silver, wood work, kitchen ware, rust on nickel and metal parts of farm implements it has no equal. Full size box, 50c. **CHALENT NOVELTY CO.,** P. O. Box 665, Chicago, Ill.

RODS For tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or discovered. M. D. POWELL, Box 87, Washington, Conn.

ALABAMA TO THE FRONT.
Mrs. J. B. Eilmore

Anniston, Ala., writes: "I have been using Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine in my family 19 years. It has cured me and many others of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I think there is quite a difference in the strength of it, and 'Zellin's' and 'Black Draught.' Dr. M. A. S. L. M. being much stronger."

Pregnancy. During the period of pregnancy the mental state and physical condition of the mother inevitably determine the importance and essential qualities of her offspring. If she is physically well-developed and healthy, pregnancy will bring no burden or suffering; childbirth will be easy and comparatively painless, and her offspring inherit robust health and a happy disposition. But there are very few women who are not sick and diseased in some way, and who suffer from various sympathetic disturbances during pregnancy. The morning sickness, nausea and vomiting and other faculties and essential qualities of her offspring. If she is physically well-developed and healthy, pregnancy will bring no burden or suffering; childbirth will be easy and comparatively painless, and her offspring inherit robust health and a happy disposition. But there are very few women who are not sick and diseased in some way, and who suffer from various sympathetic disturbances during pregnancy. The morning sickness, nausea and vomiting and other faculties and essential qualities of her offspring. If she is physically well-developed and healthy, pregnancy will bring no burden or suffering; childbirth will be easy and comparatively painless, and her offspring inherit robust health and a happy disposition.

E. J. Powell
Jenifer, Ala., writes: "For Indigestion and Biliousness I used Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine 25 years. It cured M. J. Clark of Cramps in Stomach, and did more for Mrs. M. L. Black in well-advanced Life than the doctors had done in four years. I think it is far Superior to 'Black Draught' or 'Zellin's Rogator'."

Melanoholy. Where there exists nervous disturbance of the sexual organs, there is frequently great pain felt during menstruation; ovarian irritation and a so-called "irritable" or sensitive uterus, giving rise to manifold nervous and hysterical symptoms. The sufferer is agitated above trifles and worried by the fear that everything will go wrong. The condition is a serious one as it may end in persistent hypochondria, followed by insanity.

Quick relief may be obtained by stimulating the digestive organs with Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine and Dr. Slocum's Squaw Vine Wine will regulate the menstrual function by toning up the tissues of the uterus.

PENSIONS Get your Pension Double Quick
Write CAPT. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, 1425 New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR CATARRH
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Subscription price, \$1 per annum in advance.

Mailed at the Post Office at Clarendon, Tex., as Second-class Matter.

Clarendon, Texas, Feb. 26 1898.

TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

NORTH BOUND.

No. 2, Mail and Express—

Arrives 9:45 p. m. Leaves 9:55 p. m.

Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—

Arrives 10:30 a. m. Leaves 3:43 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1, Mail and Express—

Arrives 6:35 a. m. Leaves 6:45 a. m.

Local, No. 13, daily except Sunday—

Arrives 8:10 p. m. Leaves 7:15 p. m.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

Baptist, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.

and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. L. Tomme pastor. Sunday

school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday

night. Sunbeams 4 p. m. every Sunday.

M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J.

M. Shuman pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Jun-

ior Epworth League at 8 p. m. Epworth League

at 4 p. m. every Sunday.

M. E., every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and

7:30 p. m.—Rev. George Evans pastor. Sun-

day school 10 a. m. Junior Epworth League

4 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday

night. Epworth League every Monday night.

Christian, 1st—Elder E. E. Dubbs, pastor.

Society of Christian Endeavor every Friday

night. Sunday school 10 a. m.

St. John the Baptist (Episcopal). Rev. Taylor

Douglas pastor. Services 1st, 2nd and 4th sun-

days at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. and Lay services

3rd Sunday, 11 a. m. Sunday School 10 a. m.

Presbyterian—3rd Sunday, Rev. J. W. Smith

pastor. Sunday school 4 p. m.

Catholic, 3rd—Rev. J. A. Lenert, priest in

charge.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 281, meets

every Thursday evening in their hall over the

Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made

welcome. J. S. LUGGINS, N. G.

W. T. JONES, Sec'y.

Evening Star Encampment No. 143 I. O. O. F.

meets 1st Tuesday night in each month.

G. C. HARTMAN, C. P.

JOHN SIMS, scribe.

A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700,

meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over

the Bank of Clarendon. GEO. MORGAN, W. M.

A. M. BEVILLE, Sec.

Business locals ten cents per line

first insertion, five cents for subse-

quent, and all notices run and are

charged for until ordered out. Job

work cash on delivery, other bills on

first of month.

Business Locals.

Anti rusting tinware at H. W.

Taylor's.

Cypress fence pickets and posts at

Morgan Lumber Co's.

For the finest Maple Syrup, ship-

ped direct from Vermont, go to An-

derson's.

Nicest Jewelry in town at Ram-

sey's. Every piece warranted as

represented.

Barrett strives to please his cus-

tomers both in shaving and hair-cut-

ting.

Morgan Lumber Co. handle coal.

Get quotations for your winter sup-

ply.

Have you seen the dressing cases,

mirrors and albums at Stocking's

store. Call in and price them.

When you buy jewelry know what

you are getting. Ramsey warrants

every article he sells.

Barrett, the barber, keeps his raz-

ors keen and nerves steady and can

give you a shave that is a pleasure.

When you want to build a nice

up-to-date house, see the modern

plans and specifications at the Mor-

gan Lumber Co. office. They have

a variety of houses costing from

\$700 to \$2000.

Do not fail to take a pound or two

of that rich cheese that Anderson

keeps. To the most fastidious he

can supply your wants, Swiss Cheese

and full Cream American, also Lim-

burger, rich and ripe.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See the Magestic steel range at

H. W. Taylor's.

Old Style Buckwheat flour, the

pure stuff, at Anderson's.

The rail road company is storing

their years supply of ice at this place.

Mr. G. C. Stephens and Dan

Sibert are talking of building resi-

dences at once.

The pay car, a week late on ac-

count of the general office fire at Ft.

Worth, came in last night.

Oliver Love has been in his shop

most of this week, but is not able to

walk on his crippled foot yet.

A Mr. Morris, wife and child, of

Memphis, have been visiting Mr. and

Mrs. D. J. Calvery this week.

Engineer Summerville and Alf

Hawkins will bring the 29 out of the

Fort Worth shops in a few days.

When you want a stove go to An-

derson's and see his goods. Every

stove guaranteed to give satisfaction

or no sale.

H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.

Car of nice bran for sale by the

Morgan Lumber Co.

See the saddles and harness that

H. W. Taylor is making.

Mr. S. H. Vaughan, of Goodnight

spent yesterday in town.

Mrs. Mari Coyne went to Wichita

Falls on a visit last Sunday.

Miss Ella Browder returned home

from Memphis Thursday night.

Mrs. G. W. Hard, who has been in

Fort Worth for a month, returned

home Saturday night.

Yesterday was almost a summer

day and the cows were tormented to

a considerable extent by the heel fly.

John Smith has gone back to fir-

ing on the road and Walter Hall will

fire the 24 with A. B. Ewing en-

gineer.

Ernest Dixon who has been brak-

ing on the passenger run north from

Clarendon the past two years will,

after March 1st, run between here

and Fort Worth.

Some prowling thief relieved Frank

Kendall of some wearing apparel

and a gun while Frank was away

from home recently.

Mr. James Kilfoil sold his place

near Lelia yesterday to Walter Dyer

for \$1000 and his stock, crop, im-

plements, etc., for another \$1000.

Mr. Kilfoil will move to Fort Worth.

Miss Porter left this week for St.

Louis, where she will remain until

the 15th purchasing her spring and

summer stock of millinery. During

her absence, Mrs. Marshall will at-

tend to her store in the afternoon.

Rev. Geo. Evans and wife spent

the most of this week at Vernon.

Mrs. Evans was employed as sten-

ographer in reporting the Brown-Mon-

gomery case which was on trial there

some three days.

Evangelist Newman lectured at the

Baptist church Monday night to a

fair audience. The tenor of his talk

was to encourage people to put forth

all their energies in being useful to

themselves and humanity.

The only transfer filed for record

this week is one of Geo. Antrobus to

E. F. Ross lot 4, block 105, consid-

eration \$280. Other sales reported

are Dan Sibert, the place where he

now lives, to C. J. Stoner for \$500,

and Mr. Sibert also sold the place

where Mr. Stoner has been living to

Mr. Cheshire for \$750.

Several orthodox church members

felt a little mortified last week at

having their names connected with a

party where the chief enjoyment

was music and dancing. The fact is

they attended a valentine party,

and if there was any dancing it was

after the larger number had gone

home and who had nothing, whatever,

to do with a dance.

We failed to get the copy of the

county financial statement in time

for publication this week. While we

mention this subject we will say for

the benefit of the tax payers that we

refused this year to make a "pool"

with the other paper for this work,

as has been the custom heretofore,

inaugurated prior to our coming to

the town. We supposed that separate

bids would meet the approval of the

court, as some of the county of-

ficials seemed to think the county

was being "held up" by the former

system; in fact, one of them stated

that the county was being "robbed."

We proposed to do this work this

year for \$72. Heretofore \$150 had

been paid. We understand the other

paper refused to bid. The court

passed an act allowing each \$60 for

its publication. This looks on the

face like asking us to do the work

\$12 less than its worth in order that

the other paper might get \$60 out

of it and a cost of \$43 more to the

tax-payers. Two of the commis-

sioners in explanation say the two papers

are of different political parties and

no partiality should be shown. If

this is the case it should also be ap-

plied to printed stationery and other

work. And it should have applied

to county physician. For this were

only two applicants. They were of

different political beliefs. One re-

ceived the contract, the other was

knocked out.

One light spring wagon for sale or

trade. G. A. LATIMER.

Rev. L. Tomme will preach to-

morrow at the Baptist church on the

subject of "Everything For The

Best."

R. A. Saunders, brother of Fred

Saunders, from Perry, Ill., arrived

here last Sunday and will make this

his home.

A difficulty between Bob Hempt-

hill and Pete Belew over a patent

right trade, in which a buggy and

team is involved, promises to be

aired in the Claude courts. Belew

charges Bob with theft of the buggy

and team which was traded the form-

er for the patent right.

Geo. McNeillis was busy Thursday

making a strawberry bed of a barrel.

It was bored full of holes and it was

to be filled with soil and the plants

to be set in and hang from the holes

around the barrel. If it proves a

success it will no doubt be quite an

ornament.

We have for sale a nice bunch of

1 and 2 year old steers.

MORGAN LUMBER CO.

Morrison Arrest A Canard.

Panhandle Herald.

The capture of Morrison at Clarks-

ville, Ga., as reported in the Herald

last week proved to be a canard, but

nevertheless our officers went as far

as Topeka, Kansas, before they were

aware of the wild goose chase on

which they had started.

The Chief of Police of Topeka, in

whose hands the capture of Morrison

was placed is responsible for all these

wild rumors, and just after one of

them you may expect a big expense

bill to be presented to the commis-

sioners court, which have heretofore

been paid without a word, until the

expense bill in case has already

reached the sum of \$639, and no

sign of Morrison, nor has there been

since that dark and dismal night on

which he was released from the Tope-

ka jail.

Who is this man Steel? What

great and noble work has he accom-

plished that Carson county should be

made to pay tribute to his genius? As

a criminal catcher he is a total

failure, but as a worker for what

money is in sight he is eminently

successful. In writing our sheriff

he does not want anyone else put on

the case, as he says they would be

in his way. No doubt of it