





# "IT MEANS WAR."

## The Explosion Which Did the Work Came from Outside.

Evidence Shows that the Magazine of the Maine Did not Blow Up.

Havana, Feb. 28.—The situation, which may be changed at any moment by fresh discoveries, may be summed up, when this dispatch is sent substantially as follows:

The divers having discovered cases of brown hexagonal powder for the ten-inch guns, unexploded, and believing, also, that others unexploded will be found in the ten inch magazine on the starboard side forward, the conviction grows that this magazine did not blow up. If this be so, and many have insisted from the first that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from the outside on the port bow.

As previously wired, the main portion of the wreck as seen from above and not from below was blown to starboard.

The highest American officials here are confident that General Blanco and other Spanish officials had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of the construction or execution of a plot to blow up the Maine, if such a plot existed, but they believe the junior Spanish officers who, from the nature of things, are more conversant with modern explosives than their elders and superiors, were at the bottom of the disaster, if there were any outside agency. It is pointed out that it would not be impossible to plant a mine of wet and dry gun cotton near where a friendly ship was destined to anchor, such a mine communicating with an electric battery on shore. It is regarded as an interesting point that the Maine, at the first firing her stay in the harbor, put at a particular spot where she was at the time of the catastrophe and it is said, though not officially verified, that the Maine was the first foreign war vessel moored to the spr buoy since the troubles in Cuba grew acute.

All stories as to the lax discipline on the Maine are without a shadow of truth. On the contrary, Capt. Sigsbee was complained of by some for the frigidity of his rule. Moreover, the Maine has been in commission for years and never had a serious accident until anchored in this harbor.

In reply to a question put by this correspondent to a high American official as what the outcome would be if the disaster was due to outside agencies, the official in question said: "Sir, the American people could not be restrained. It means war. Still, I doubt, whether it would be necessary to show that Admiral Sicard could anchor the battleships of the squadron outside of the harbor to prevent the ingress of the food supply, without which the city could not exist a fortnight. Cuba is a waste of ashes and desolation. Even the hotels and cafes in Havana live from hand to mouth on supplies brought from the United States. If Admiral Sicard commanded the surrender of Havana, giving twenty-four hours for the removal of the women and children, surrender would follow. The forts are old structures and could be demolished by a six-pounder. Such new guns as have been mounted are short of ammunition and have never been tried. If Gen. Blanco should decline to surrender, the Spanish merchants here, who represent eight-tenths of the property and pay 75 per cent taxes, would compel him to accede to Admiral Sicard's terms. As for the volunteers, the men are for the most part the employes of these merchants, and the volunteer officers are largely their sons or their junior partners.

"It is well to look these things in the face. At the same time it is well for the Americans to restrain themselves until there is positive proof of an outside agency of the explosion. We can afford to wait a little longer. We could not wait if it had only proved that the Maine disaster was the result of a dastardly plot. Spanish officers from the old country hold to the unaccountable belief that their arms would overcome us, but the Cuban merchants have no such delusion and they would control the situation. Hence I believe that no shot from a big American gun will be necessary."

General Lee has advised Americans not necessarily detained here, to leave at once. Many families will sail by the Olivette tomorrow. There is an indication that those of the grounds realize the possibility of trouble arising soon, and their inability to protect women and children if an outbreak occurs. The divers have been continu-

ously at work, but the results of their labors, so far as these would throw light upon the cause of the explosion, are kept strictly private.

Havana, Feb. 27.—The bodies of the missing officers, Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, have not been recovered. The divers reached the former's room, but it was found that his body was not there. Thus far the sharks have given no trouble, but the vultures have not left scarcely anything but the skeletons of three men who were entangled in the debris very near the surface of the water. The bodies were not noticed by any one until the foul birds had completed their ghastly work. From the hand of one Chaplan Chadwick removed a deeply chased gold ring for purposes of identification.

NEW DEMAND INDEMNITY.

Of Twenty-five Million—If Spain Refuses War Will Follow.

New York, February 28.—The Herald says: "President McKinley does not consider the Maine question beyond a diplomatic settlement. Acceding to the extreme theory of the catastrophe, a most vigorous demand for a complete reparation in the form of indemnity, apology and the execution of the guilty persons will be made. The amount of the indemnity mentioned by administration officials Thursday was \$10,000,000. The last figure talked about now is \$25,000,000, even without positive evidence as to the exact character of the outside explosion, Spain will be held responsible."

General Lee Threatened.

Key West, Fla., February 28.—A rumor is current in Havana that United States Consul General Lee has been threatened with assassination, but he is not alarmed.

The Inquiry Court at Key West.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 27.—The lighthouse tender Mangrove, bearing the members of the court of inquiry, has arrived from Havana, and the court resumed its session in the United States district court room in the federal building. It will probably return to Havana on Wednesday.

The most important witness to be examined here is Lieut. Blandin, the officer of the deck when the explosion on the Maine occurred.

Rear Admiral Sicard has had frequent conferences with Capt. Sampson and other members of the court of inquiry at the hotel. He said tonight: "I think they ought to get away on Wednesday. As yet there is nothing that can be said about their work."

In reply to a question as to the rumored removal of the warships to Cuba, Admiral Sicard said: "The fleet is not moving and I know nothing about its going to Cuba."

He was asked if anything had happened to justify the statement that the situation was more serious now than it had been recently. He replied: "They know at Washington about that. Just how strained our relations are with Spain I am unable to say."

SPANISH STRONGHOLDS.

Captain Crowninshield Has Been Quietly Inspecting Them.

Washington, February 28.—A most important event is the receipt of a telegram from Captain A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, announcing his departure from Key West on his way to Washington. He has been absent from the department three weeks, and his whereabouts have not been made known. His position is one of the utmost importance in the event of war. The receipt of Captain Crowninshield's telegram, simultaneously with the arrival of the Montgomery, created the impression that he had been making a circuit of Cuba under instructions from the department to ascertain the location of the Spanish seacoast defense and plan an attack in case of hostilities.

Captain Crowninshield was formerly commander of the battleship Maine, and has a high reputation as an efficient officer. That he has been engaged on a mission for the department is not denied. The impression that has been given at the navy department to those who made inquiries in the past three weeks as to his whereabouts was that he had been on a vacation with his son. His destination, it was said, was the Maine woods. As a matter of fact, he had been quietly absorbing information of Spain's defenses in Cuba.

About forty tons of letters pass daily through the general postoffice, London.

## THE TEST.

Chairman Blake Has a Word.

Chairman Blake, of Mexia, gives out the following:

"Hon. Wm. A. Braniff, democratic county chairman of Fannin county, Bonham, Tex.: Dear Sir—Yours of February 23 received requesting an official opinion and expression in regard to the 'test' resolution adopted by the state executive committee at its meeting held February 22.

"You ask whether said resolution is mandatory and binding upon the county committees of the state and if said 'test' must be adopted by the party in each county in order to be recognized as regular under democratic usage at the coming state convention. I answer that the action of the state committee upon this matter can only operate as a recommendation, not as a command. It is an expression of said committee as to the rule and policy which should be adopted and pursued by the party in holding primaries, and is advisory not mandatory. The right of local self-government is one of the well established doctrines of democracy and has always been recognized and sustained by democratic state conventions where the question has been presented.

"In giving this opinion I desire to say that while I did not approve, and vigorously opposed the adoption of said 'test' resolution by the executive committee as unwise, yet I, as state chairman, accept same as an official expression of party policy and it becomes my duty as a good democrat to request compliance therewith by the various county committees of the state."

Hon. Mann Trice Speaks.

Hon. Mann Trice, candidate for attorney-general, was asked what he had to say about the test adopted by the democratic committee and said:

"I endorse the action of the state democratic executive committee in excluding from participation in the democratic primaries all those who voted against the democratic ticket in the last general election. If we propose to maintain democratic principles I see no other method to pursue than to exclude from party councils all persons not in sympathy with the party. I do not care to see the enemies of democracy write a platform for the democratic party. Let them write the platform and name the ticket for the party to which they belong. It has been suggested that 60,000 voters left the democratic party in 1894 and that the test should have been so framed as to give these people an opportunity to return. Well, if they left the party it was because of the 'straddle goldbug platform,' written by George Clark and the leaders of the single gold standard. When these people saw this crowd (open enemies of democracy) dominating the party they left it, but when they see that the democratic party is in earnest and determined not to be dominated by this element they will, in my judgment, return to the party of the people and battle for the principles of true democracy and good government as set forth in the Chicago platform. Whether they do this or not I contend that the enemies of the Chicago platform and the settled policies of our state government should not write the democratic platform or nominate the ticket. In so far as the recommendations affect candidates for the attorney-general, I hope to see them complied with."

State Politics.

The chairman of the Sayers committee of McLennan county says the Dallas test is very satisfactory.

The Grayson county executive committee has adopted the Blake test as a substitute for the one adopted at Dallas.

It is said at Dallas that there is a plan on foot to organize a resistance to the test adopted at the Democratic Committee meeting.

The Dallas county executive committee adopted one test for the county primaries and the Standard test for State officials primaries.

At Cleburne on last Monday night, February 28, five pistol shots rang out in the hall of the court house, and when the first excitement had subsided G. A. Stinson was found lying on the floor with a fracture of the skull and a flesh wound in his arm. Dr. Jack Menifoe of Rio Vista, in that county, was arrested for the shooting and gave bond.

Small pox claimed another victim at Columbus, Monday, the second death from the dread disease. The schools were closed.

## LEITER'S WHEAT.

It Would Make a Pile Three Times as Big as the Masonic Temple in Chicago.

Joseph Leiter, who has secured control of the wheat market, has in his possession the food supply of many millions of people. Maybe Mr. Leiter doesn't know it, but if he should divert his 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to foreign channels bread would double, possibly quadruple, in price in Chicago, and the temptation to make short-weight loaves would be offered every baker. Every man who owned a bushel of wheat would be tempted to buy corn to grind and mix with his wheat flour, and the chances are the consumer would be so anxious to procure bread that he would wink at the adulteration even if he knew of it.

Fifteen millions of bushels of wheat! The mere words do not convey the immensity or importance of Mr. Leiter's speculative venture. Never before has one man, or any combination of speculators, held such an enormous amount of the bread grain in control. Seventy millions of people are directly and vitally interested in this gigantic venture. It would be difficult to say what this young Napoleon of the wheat pit would do with his purchase if he hadn't a nation of hungry mouths back of him. He and his descendants for twenty generations couldn't consume it. There are not enough mills in Chicago to grind the grain into flour in ten years, nor bakers who could mix, mold and bake it into crisp loaves in another ten years.

Fifteen millions bushels of wheat! A bulk nearly three times that of the Masonic temple—the highest and largest building of its class in the world. In that gigantic pile, towering twenty-four stories and covering one-fourth of a block of the most valuable real estate in Chicago, there are 5,762,294 cubic feet of space—so say the architects. But Mr. Leiter's little pile of wheat would dwarf that structure if placed beside it, reaching almost three times higher, with the same ground dimensions, occupying 15,600,000 cubic feet.

The highest authority says there are 7000 grains to the pound. Therefore, as Mr. Leiter owns 15,000,000 bushels, each weighing sixty pounds, the total weight of his possessions would require a counterbalance of 900,000,000 pounds—a total that would keep a family of five persons counting steadily for two years at the rate of 200 per minute without intermission to check off the weight, and the total number of grains of wheat in this huge purchase is only 63,000,000,000,000. This sum is sufficiently large to perplex even astronomers, who measure distances of stars by the millions of miles—but trillions—never! The star gazer guesses after he passes the ninth row of ciphers in his computations.

Let us suppose that Mr. Leiter wanted to move his wheat to some other point, and determine approximately how many cars he would need if he shipped it all by rail. He holds 900,000,000 pounds, or 450,000 tons. The average capacity of freight cars is 40,000 pounds, or twenty tons. Therefore, 22,500 cars would be needed to transport this bulk of grain. The average length for the coupling apparatus is thirty-six feet, or 152 1-2 miles long. This is to say, if Mr. Leiter chooses to ship all his grain in one train, he will have a string of cars reaching almost from Chicago to the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill.

But if Mr. Leiter doesn't want to ship his property, but chooses to grind it up and put it on the market he can sit down with a pencil and paper and figure that as four and one-half bushels of wheat will make a 200 pound barrel of flour, he can place 333,333,333 loaves of bread within the reach of the hungry. At 5 cents a loaf Mr. Leiter could obtain \$16,666,666.65 for his property. As his brokers have claimed that he purchased his wheat at an average of 70 cents per bushel, his profits as a baker would be a hundred thousand or so over \$6,000,000.

Just suppose that Mr. Leiter were philanthropic and that he would be willing to feed the hungry with his hoard. Vital statistics say that one and one-half pounds of wheat bread is the bare existence diet. With his millions of loaves Mr. Leiter could give three meals each day for one day to nearly 100,000,000 of hungry folk, and still keep something for himself. The 200,000 persons who starved to death in India last year could have been kept alive for weeks by the judicious distribution of bread made from this big accumulation that represents Mr. Leiter's speculation. If Cuba had this

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Is just as good for Adults as for Children. Paria Medicine Co., Galatia, Ill., Nov. 16, 1893. Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours Truly, ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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

This Hotel has been refitted throughout and now has in connection a First-Class Restaurant and Lunch Counter. Meals at All Hours. Open Day and Night. 278 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX. NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT. J. W. COUCH, Mgr.

wheat 500,000 persons could have been sustained for more than six months, and President McKinley would not, perhaps, have asked a popular subscription to relieve suffering in that war-distressed island. Mr. Leiter's hoard would have kept alive these victims of Spanish barbarity for more than three weeks, if given three meals per day.

Every 100 pounds of this great store of wheat when ground, would provide forty-two pounds of the finest grade flour, eighteen pounds second grade, nine pounds biscuit flour, and the tailings, middlings, bran and other remnants, save five pounds allowed for loss by evaporation, is turned to account.

It may be that Mr. Leiter is not aware of the fact, but he has in his control the food mainstay of the nation. The nutritive value of good wheat bread is not fully recognized by most persons who are fond of the "heel" of a crisp loaf. Mr. Leiter's pile of wheat contains more of the brain, muscle and bone-forming food than a dozen train loads of equal length bearing beef, pork, eggs, milk, butter, potatoes, cabbage and fruit. Three-fourths of Mr. Leiter's wheat is starch and sugar, and almost one-fifth is albumen—a quantity equal to the albumen in beef or eggs.

Without knowing it, the youthful speculator has cornered the brain and muscle food of the world. People who are in a position to know say that wheat is worth more than money in some places. If Mr. Leiter wants to be generous he could give his tips in orders on his warehouseman for a bushel; could carry some of the grain loose in his pocket to hand out to street beggars; could carry a small bag to drop in the contribution box on Sunday—and be more generous than in distributing the cash.

But Mr. Leiter doesn't seem to be weary of his load, nor does he show any present intention of distributing his accumulated grain in charity. He's not worrying about the cars to ship his property, neither is he speculating on how many biscuits his wheat would make if ground into flour. His wheat is stored in elevators and bonds practically off his hands. Therefore Mr. Leiter is not interested in information which shows what might be done with his own particular Klondike.—Houston Post.

Hannis Taylor thinks we should pass the belligerency resolution and if Spain then opens hostilities she will lose caste with other nations; whereas, should we forego the fight, we would arouse passion against us.

Cuban Items. Captain O'Brien has landed another filibustering expedition on Cuban soil.

There is not enough left in Cuba to form the basis of a reciprocity trade treaty.

The navy department wants 1500 men to man the Columbia and Minneapolis.

It is said that Health Officer Burner's family left Cuba on advice of Gen. Lee.

Russell Sage talks warlike and says he and other rich men stand ready to buy bonds.

A naval official is said to have been investigating the fortifications along the coast of Cuba.

It is rumored that Gen. Lee has been threatened with assassination, but he pays no heed to it.

Weyler denies that he took any of the archives from Havana or that he mined the harbor.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt says the navy department is prepared for any emergency.

The Cuban junta says that Weyler bought tons of dynamite, with which he laid mines in the harbor of Havana.

Secretary Sherman denies having any information, but throws out a hint that indemnity will settle the matter.

The British press, while admitting the gravity of the situation as regards Spain, compliments America on its forbearance.

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SEE—A boy's Printing Unit will be sent to every boy who sends a new subscription with one for a half year's subscription to a State Democrat. A better outfit for your subscription and \$1. Address State Democrat, Austin, Texas.



DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 11, 1893. We have examined carefully and critically the 'Kitchen Queen' Baking Powder submitted, and with pleasure we report that they have proven very satisfactory in every particular. We find that it contains nothing injurious, but on the contrary, we think it one of the most healthful baking powders ever put to use. It is also possessive of the highest degree, and good keeping qualities. We use it in our homes and find that your goods compared in open market are the same as those submitted to us. Respectfully, R. F. McLAUGHLIN, M. D. 117 Cass, N. E.



## STATE CAPITAL NEWS.

The Wagner Palace Car company has paid the comptroller \$442 60 same being an ad valorem tax for 1897 on the rolling stock of this corporation in use in Texas.

### Awarded the Contract.

The board of regents of the state university has awarded the contract for building the east wing of the university to D. Mahoney of Waxahachie. The regents decline to make public the figures, at least for the present.

### Insurance Companies.

The following insurance companies filed their annual statements, paid tax and have been granted permission to do business in Texas during the current year:

Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass., occupation tax \$247.60, office fees \$22, agents' certificates \$106; total, \$375 60.

Union Assurance company of England, occupation tax \$59 56, office fees \$22, agents' certificates \$2; total, \$83 56.

### Improving the Capitol Building.

Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds Mobley, out of his very limited appropriations, is having some work done on the capitol grounds, including the graveling and rolling of the driveway around the big building, the ceiling in the senate chamber is being repaired and repainted, the blinds of the windows in the different departments are being put in order, for the first time since the completion of the building.

### Bonds.

Childress county has redeemed \$5000 of its funding bonds, Floyd county \$1000 of its jail bonds and Randall county \$1000 of its jail bonds. These bonds were all held by the school fund.

The attorney-general has approved a \$92,000 issue of Hill county refunding courthouse and jail bonds.

The state board of education purchased for the school fund a \$11,000 issue of Jefferson county bridge bonds.

### A Mandamus Suit.

The mandamus case of Pickle vs. comptroller, decided in the supreme court here, is of material importance. Charles E. Pickle, former stenographer of the court of civil appeals here, through counsel sought to compel the comptroller to issue him a warrant for salary he claimed was due him. The act providing the courts of civil appeal with stenographers fixes their salaries at \$1200 payable monthly.

The last Legislature appropriated only \$600, or \$50 per month, half of what the statutes fix it at, and he wants the comptroller to issue warrant for this \$600 due him.

The court in refusing the mandamus holds that the purpose of the statute was to fix the salary, but not to appropriate money to pay it, and quotes the constitution as follows:

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of specific appropriations made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money be made for a longer term than two years."

Chief Justice Gaines in delivering the opinion closed as follows:

"We do not hold that the relator is not entitled to balance due upon his salary as claimed by him. We merely hold that there has been no appropriation for the payment of the balance, and that the comptroller is not authorized to draw his warrant therefor."

### Charters.

The following railroad corporations have filed their charters with the secretary of state: The Denton, Decatur and Western railway company of Decatur. Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators: E. E. Carswell, J. W. Simmons, E. H. Baumgartner and others. The object of this corporation is to build, equip and operate a line of standard gauge railroad from Denton, Denton county, via Decatur, Wise county, to Bridgeport, Wise county, a distance of thirty-five miles, more or less.

The Gulf and Brazos Valley railway company of Peck City, Parker county. Capital stock, 100,000. Incorporators: W. A. Squires, T. F. Berner, F. E. Squires and others. The purpose of this company is to build, maintain and operate a standard gauge railroad from a connection with the Texas and Pacific and the Gulf and Brazos Valley railroads at Peck City to a connection with the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas railway at its bridge across Red river, in Montague county, Texas, through the counties of Parker, Palo Pinto, Jack, Clay and Montague, a distance of about one hundred miles.

## Shot and Cremated.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—A special from Lake City, S. C., to the Evening Post says:

Postmaster Baker, a negro, and his child, were shot to death and their bodies cremated. It is said that a mob numbering several hundred surrounded Baker's house, where the postoffice is kept, set fire to the building and opened fire with guns upon it. Baker was killed and his wife, two daughters and one son were seriously wounded. The woman had a baby in her arms, and she says that the ball went through her hand, passed through the baby, killing it, and it fell from her arms. The house was set on fire and the occupants who were able ran out, but the cremated-bodies of Baker and the child were found in the ruins of the building.

All the wounded are maimed for life. The two girls may lose their arms. All the mail matter was totally destroyed. There is no clue to the composition of the mob.

## LATE TEXAS NEWS

A heavy hail storm did damage in Fort Bend county.

A Santa Fe fireman was killed by the train near Navasota.

One new case and two suspicious cases of smallpox are reported at Columbus.

Harvy Golden, of fame in labor circles, and ex street commissioner of Dallas is dead.

Receiver Dupree has applied for permission to repair the electric light plant to Houston.

Three-fourths of the business houses of DeKalb were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$50,000.

Ex-Gov. Hogg, with a party of eastern capitalists and railroad magnates, is touring in Mexico.

Rev. Father O'Connor, a noted Catholic orator from St. Louis, has opened a week's mission at Texarkana.

The Parker County Teachers' institute has unanimously endorsed Prof. R. B. Cousins for president of the agricultural and mechanical college at Bryan.

Near Texarkana Mrs. Sarah Scott was burned to death by her clothing igniting while doing some work about the hearthstone. In her fright she rushed to the cradle when her infant was lying and also burned to death.

A mass meeting of citizens assembled at Eagle Pass and passed resolutions protesting against the appointment of Ferguson as collector of that district, because of his non-residence in the district, and because his appointment would interfere with the pleasant international relations existing there.

Since early last summer four men have been steadily at work in a shaft near Blowout, Blanco county, digging for gold. They have struck a small vein which is rather rich and which they have followed for some distance without any better results. On account of the smallness of the shaft no more men are employed. Parties from Kerrville and San Antonio are furnishing money to do the work with.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

### Texas Plans.

Some Texas appointments sent to the senate are as follows:

For marshal of the Eastern district of Texas, John Grant.

For collector at El Paso, Moses Dillon.

For collector at Corpus Christi, James J. Haynes.

For collector of internal revenue, Webster Flanagan.

For postmaster at Dallas, William M. O'Leary.

For postmaster at El Paso, Robert F. Campbell.

For postmaster at San Antonio, C. G. Clifford.

For inspector of steam vessels the tenth district, John A. Cotter.

Dr. W. H. Claggett, president of the board of trustees of the proposed Presbyterian university of Texas, the site for which has not yet been selected, who is in the east in the interest of the university, has received a subscription of \$10,000 for the institution. The donor's name is withheld.

The postmaster general has offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who burned the postoffice at Lake City, S. C., on Monday night, and a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the person who murdered the postmaster at the same time. Gen. Gary has issued an order to discontinue the office at Lake City from this time.

## CONDITION OF OUR ROADS.

Sixth Annual Report of the Texas Railroad Commission.

The Texas railroad commission's sixth annual report has been handed to the Governor and will shortly appear in pamphlet form.

It contains a great deal of statistical matter relative to the commission's work during the past year, giving the numerous tariffs promulgated as well as a history of the many hearings had besides showing that more than 2000 letters, most of which required considerable investigation, were written in answer to questions submitted.

With reference to railroad construction under the provisions of the stock and bond law of 1893, the report states that applications have been made by twenty-four railroads to issue stock and bonds since its enactment, the projected mileage covered by such applications amounting in the aggregate to 713.27 miles, the value of which when constructed will approximate \$13,537,895. So far 302 of the projected miles of new road have been built and some \$4,000,000 expended thereon. In addition the Texas Midland has constructed 108.35 miles; the Texarkana and Fort Smith 70.39; and the Denison, Pacific and Suburban 8.59 miles, which did not come within the provisions of said law. Thus during the last four years, notwithstanding the prevailing business depression nearly 500 miles of new road were built in the state. The interest burden on this new mileage is only about one-third as great as that borne by the old lines, while in the projected mileage it is but half as great.

Speaking of the effect of the stock and bond law, the report says:

"Doubtless the law has prevented the construction of some speculative mileage, that is to say lines built for the ostensible purpose of developing the country, but really for the profits formerly inherent in the promotion of such schemes or for the purpose of forcing existing lines to purchase undesirable property in self-defense with a consequent increase in bonded indebtedness, out of all proportion to the value of the property either to the company or the public.

"Notwithstanding the depression of the times and the obvious effect of the law to discourage speculative building it appears from the interstate commerce commission report that it is a significant fact that the states of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—all Southern states—are included in the list showing any considerable railway construction."

"It is a further significant fact as to our general condition that although 30,457 miles of railway in the United States were in the hands of receivers on June 30, 1896, no important Texas line was in that condition except the Fort Worth and Denver City, the receivership of which has terminated since that date."

In that connection the report gives quotations from several engineering, mining and railroad journals of high authority that have made it a point to study the Texas stock and bond laws and reached the conclusion that they could hardly be improved upon and that the attitude of the state towards the railroads is economically and politically correct.

On the subject of appropriations the report has the following to say:

### MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

With the exception of two years the commission has never used the entire appropriation made by the Legislature for postage, stationery, books, express charges and telegraphing, but it is now apparent that with an appropriation for the purposes stated of only \$500 per year, although it has purchased no books that were not absolutely needed in the transaction of the business of the office and has expended the minimum for the other items named, an unavoidable deficiency must occur for the year ending February 28, 1898, of about \$500. For the purposes named not less than \$1000 should be appropriated for each year, as asked for by the commission.

### VALUATIONS OF RAILROADS.

The report says:

"In our fourth and fifth annual reports we presented tables of our valuation of about fifty railroads in Texas by counties. During the past year copies of these tables have been in considerable demand by assessors both of counties and cities, which has been supplied in part by sending them copies of our printed reports and in part by making blue print copies of the original manuscript tables on file in this office. It is believed that these tables have had much influence in equalizing assessments."

### MAPS AND CHARTS.

"Mention was made in our last report of five maps of this character which had been prepared by the commission, viz.: Sabine Pass and vicinity; terminals and port of Galveston; terminals at Houston; Galveston bay and vicinity; and Velasco and vicinity. During the past year in response to requests for the same from legislators, tariff men, ship brokers, commercial bureaus and others, more than 300 blue print copies of these maps were made in the office and supplied."

### EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The report reviews the circum-

stances that prevented the making of an express tariff in 1893 and of fixing freight rates, the report tells of the law passed in 1897 requiring express companies to keep general offices in the state and to furnish such information relative to their business as the commission required, and says:

By the date this law became effective we had been notified by the American, Pacific, the United States and the Wells-Fargo Express companies of the establishment by them of general offices in the state, at the places stated in their reports hereinafter referred to. In further pursuance of this law the commission prepared a form of report and by an order dated September 4, 1897, required each express company doing business in Texas to make report to it within thirty days thereafter, of its property indebtedness and business for the year ending June 30, 1897. It was found to be necessary to extend the time for filing these reports, and the additional time granted was also availed of to secure additional and explanatory information not provided for in the forms first prepared. The Pacific and Wells-Fargo companies rendered answers to quite all the questions asked but the American and United States express companies each declined to answer several questions necessary to determine their profits on business done in Texas, and the attention of the Attorney General was cited to their refusal, and his action requested as far as the facts and the law would warrant.

On April 20, 1897, the commission formally assumed jurisdiction over the rates, classification, rules and regulations applying on freight transported by express companies in Texas and directed that no changes therein be made unless by order or authority of this commission, and on May 10, 1897, express companies doing business in Texas were required by our order to furnish us with copies of contracts then in force between carriers and express companies, and also with copies of all tariff sheets then in force.

On August 2, 1897, the American, the Pacific and the Wells-Fargo Express companies obtained from the federal judge of the Fifth Circuit United States Court an injunction restraining this commission from putting into force and effect express tariff No. 1A, and a little later the commission and its individual members were subpoenaed to appear before the United States court for the Western district of Texas on the first Monday in February, 1898, and to show why the injunction should not be perpetuated.

While under this temporary injunction the commission, on December 18, 1897, gave notice of a hearing to be held on January 4, 1898, for again considering the matter of express rates in Texas. This meeting was held and consumed quite a week, resulting in the cancellation of express tariff No. 1A and the promulgation on January 12 of express tariff No. 1B to become effective February 14, 1898. Express tariff No. 1B also supercedes and cancels all express rates in force between points in Texas, except such special rates now in force as are lower than the rates prescribed in said tariff.

The suits by the express companies against this commission in the Federal Court have been dismissed and as before stated the rates made by this commission which are estimated to be 25 per cent lower as a rule than the old rates, go into effect without further opposition.

### THE RAILROAD COMPROMISE.

The report reviews at length the circumstances of the compromise with the railroad companies prosecuted by the attorney general recently, with the facts of which the public is already familiar and says in conclusion:

"Under this arrangement the offenders have pleaded guilty to ninety-five cases, and have paid into the state treasury \$47,500. These compromises were made with the approval of the railroad commission. Under this arrangement the Southern Pacific system has paid into the treasury \$10,000, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas has paid into the treasury \$12,500.

"Cases against other roads for want of time have not yet been disposed of, and from these we may reasonably expect like results."

With reference to the appropriation of \$500 made by the legislature for the purpose of conducting investigations in the railroad cases, the report says:

"This appropriation of \$500 is nearly exhausted and could not under the law be used after the 1st of March, 1898, even if not entirely exhausted. This will substantially cause, particularly the expiration of that part of it—\$1000—available for expenses, a suspension, much to our regret, of this mode of investigations so effectually carried on by us during this year, until further appropriation can be made to defray the expenses of such investigations."

Had not a letter found after death revealed his identity Gen. Thomas P. Dockery, who was found dead in bed in his room in the Mills hotel, New York, would in all probability find a last resting place in a pauper's grave.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

## THE HORNY HANDERS.

Many Farmers Will Grow Tobacco This Season.

Colmsneil, Tyler County: F. H. Robinson, vice president of the Tyler County Tobacco Growers association here, has been given the following names of parties in the vicinity of Woodville, and the number of acres they are proposing to plant in tobacco this season: B. E. Moore, 60 acres; Roberts & Reid, 15; G. R. Ealoe, 25; Elisha Seale, 5; Sealy Crow, 10; Will Straughan, 5; Rev. Jeff Rhodes, 3; Wallace Rock, 2; Sam McAllister, 3; Robert Foster, 5; Tom Heffer, 3; Will and Tom Goolsby, 15; from contracts by B. E. Moore, 30—making 181 acres. There are others there who will plant small crops. There will probably be 500 acres planted in tobacco in this county this season.

Crapeland, Houston County: Quite a number of acres of tobacco are being prepared for in this section. The farmers are anxious for something to supersede cotton as a money crop, and are more than pleased to see the business men of Houston taking an interest in its culture. There is a natural tobacco country here, and those who have raised it say the only thing to keep them from realizing from it will be the want of buyers.

Livingston, Polk County: Considerable talk of experimenting with the tobacco industry is being indulged in by our people who are tired of raising 5c cotton, and probably quite a lot of the finer grade tobaccos will be planted, many believing that the soils here will be very fine for its growth. This week's "Local" contains a letter from H. H. Craig, of Kansas City to T. F. Meeco, of this place, proposing to furnish seed and pay half the expenses of cultivating an acre of fine grade tobaccos as an experiment, and will make such arrangement with several farmers. Mr. Craig has some land in this county and thinks that tobacco, fruit and vegetable gardening as a diversity will greatly assist in developing our county.

Calaveras, Wilson County: A farmer of this section contemplates the cultivation of one hundred acres of water melons this season, and will ship them north. This soil is most suitably adapted to the culture of melons. A great deal of new land is being cultivated in this locality this year, and with plenty of rain will no doubt produce a big crop of corn, cotton and feed stuffs.

Elgin, Bastrop County: The cotton crop here is marketed, some few holding over for better prices. There will be a larger acreage of corn planted this year than for years past, as the farmers are determined, as far as possible, to vary their crops and get away from cotton alone. Altogether the outlook is flattering, and it is to be hoped that the present crop will come up to the expectation of every farmer.

Corpus Christi, Nueces County: Another shipment of cabbage, consisting of two cars, left here over the Aransas Pass this morning for the northern markets. The cabbage are some of the finest to be found here, and came from several different fields. The truck farmers are quite busy at present chopping and boxing cabbage, as well as other vegetables.

## SPANISH CABINET.

It Speaks of Cordiality and Votes 1,000,000 Pesetas for the Navy.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The cabinet considered the situation and no incident is reported as altering the "cordiality of the relations between Spain and the United States," though the ministers expressed regret at the passion which has crept into public opinion during the present incident. A million pesetas was voted to develop the navy.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The Imparcial warns Spain "to distrust the pacific speeches of President McKinley and that of Gen. Woodford at the recent banquet here," saying "America is actively preparing for war, which is inevitable if the rebellion in Cuba is prolonged beyond May." The Spanish government is actively equipping its forces at the different arsenals and is organizing its marine and infantry.

### Spain is at Work.

Ferrol, Spain, Feb. 27.—The work of naval construction and armament is being pushed by the government with the greatest activity at the arsenal and dock yard.

Dallas will bore for oil.

## SHOT AT KING GEORGE.

The King Stood up to Protect His Daughter—Escaped Unhurt.

Athens, Feb. 28.—There is a great patriotic outburst throughout the country over the escape of King George from assassination, with thanksgiving services everywhere. Praise for the king's coolness and bravery in protecting his daughter, Princess Maria, is on every lip. All members of the royal family, the ministers and the entire diplomatic corps attended the te deum at the cathedral, after which an immense crowd went to the palace and gave King George an ovation. His majesty has received telegrams of congratulations from all the sovereigns of Europe. The press, even the papers opposed to the royal family, is unanimous in its expressions of indignation. There is no trace of the miscreants, though several arrests have been made, with the object of obtaining information. The incapacity of the police is making a bad impression.

Assassins attempted to murder King George of Greece while out driving with Princess Maria. The king arose in the carriage and stood before his daughter to give her protection.

King George himself describes the attempt upon his life exactly as it was first reported. He says: "When the older man who was the cooler and more determined, was about to fire, I felt certain I should not escape. I counted one, two, three before he fired. The princess remained perfectly cool throughout. She never spoke, and after the first shot was fired she raised her glasses in order to see our assailants. She retained her composure as we drove to the palace."

His majesty declines to believe that the crime was of Greek origin: No Greek, he says, would lift a hand against him, and if a conspiracy existed it had its origin abroad. He disclaims credit for personal courage, and said any father would have done the same to protect his daughter. Nor does he feel any alarm for the future. He will continue to drive without an escort.

## A Million Dollar Judgment.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 28.—Final judgment was rendered in favor of the state to lay in the supreme court in the cases involving about \$1,000,000 of school funds alleged to be still due by the Houston and Texas Central and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio on the amount loaned said roads from said fund prior to 1860. The controversy was over that portion of the debt liquidated in state warrants issued between 1860 and 1866, the validity of which was disputed by the attorney general, who was sustained by the lower and intermediate courts and finally by the supreme court, which today refused to grant a writ of error in both cases.

## Sacks of Silver.

The unusual sight of an express wagon loaded with money was witnessed in front of the Dallas county court house Monday afternoon. The wagon was stopped at the court house door and two men carried its precious load into the office of County Clerk Henry Jones and laid it on a table.

Some time since the courts handed down a decision in the case of Felix P. Bath vs. the Houston and Texas Central Railway company, awarding the plaintiff \$99,994.09 for 214 bales of cotton alleged to have been shipped by him over the defendant's road to New Orleans, but which he claimed, never reached its destination. The wagon load of money which stood in front of the court house door was used to satisfy the judgment. It was all silver. There were eighteen big sacks, each containing 500 silver dollars and a smaller sack which contained the odd \$94.09. The payment was made by F. A. Gillette, local agent of the road.

## Looking Into the Matter.

Austin, Feb. 28.—The attorney general is in receipt of a large number of letters from mayors, county judges and other officials asking if it is a fact that he has rendered an opinion declaring that bonds having the gold clause in them, that is, that they shall be paid in gold, were invalid. He says the question has been raised with him, that he is looking up authorities and that, as the question is a most important one, he will not render an opinion until after much careful deliberation.

France and Germany are endeavoring to acclimatize the American lobster, as harder and healthier than his European congener.



# INDUSTRIAL WEST.

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Clarendon, Texas, Mar. 3 1898.

## TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

NORTH BOUND.

No. 1 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 8:45 a. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1 Mail and Express—

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

Local, No. 13, daily except Sunday—

Arrives 3:20 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. Epworth League every Monday night.

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

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

Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Jun-

ior Epworth League at 3 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. Henry

A. Skinner, pastor. Services first three Sundays

of each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday

School 9:30 a. m. Church seats free to all.

Presbyterian—2nd Sunday, Rev. J. W. Smith

pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.

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

charge.

## SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 381, meets

every Thursday evening in their hall over the

Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made

welcome. J. W. LACROIX, N. G.

W. T. JONES, Sec'y.

EVERING 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. MONAGAN, 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.

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 for 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-

berger, rich and ripe.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

See the Magest's steel range at

H. W. Taylor's.

Old Style Buckwheat flour, the

pure stuff, at Anderson's.

Some interesting matter crowded

out this week.

Mr. A. J. Kenard, of Hall county

was in town buying supplies Thurs-

day.

The subject for Tuesday night's

prayer meeting at the Baptist church

is "Hope."

The Epworth League of the M. E.

church will meet at Mrs. Barnhart's

Monday night.

March came in a little lion-like

and no doubt a month of windy

weather will follow.

Mr. Hendrickson, a fruit tree man

of Memphis, and Mr. Jno. Gamble,

a tomb stone man of Vernon, have

been doing the town this week.

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.

One light spring wagon for sale or

trade. G. A. LATIMER.

Mr. Lyle Mevis, of Giles, was in

town Thursday and paid us a short

but pleasant visit.

Miss Annie Hendrix came down

from Amarillo last Sunday and is

visiting in Clarendon.

The case between Bob Hemphill

and Pete Belew, mentioned last week,

has been settled by submitting it to

arbitration.

Dr. Morris was somewhat disabled

and his cart disfigured by a runaway

this week and yesterday Dr. Winn's

buggy was partly smashed by a run-

away.

Mr. L. S. Schooler's residence

near Harry Patton's is going up

rapidly and Dan Sibert has a number

of workmen erecting his near the

Episcopal church.

We are in receipt of a communica-

tion on the county bond question that

on account of the Financial State-

ment is crowded out. We will like

ly refer to it later on.

Rev. T. H. Corkill, Presiding

Elder of Fort Worth District will

preach at the M. E. church Sunday

Mar. 6th at the usual hours. All are

cordially invited to attend.

The Baptist church will likely pro-

tract a meeting from Sunday April

17th. The probability is that Rev.

J. T. C. Kyger, of Waco, and au-

thor of Bells of Heaven, a widely

used song book, will assist in the

meeting.

Deputy Oliver went to Hall county

and brought up Sam Bellamy the

first of the week, charged with theft

of a pistol from Mr. Muir. Mr.

Oliver says from the information he

could get in reference to the killing

of Vesta Anthony, Mrs. Robinson is

guilty.

Eld. Dubba will fill his regular ap-

pointment at the Christian church

tomorrow. Subject at 11 a. m.,

"Charity;" lesson 1 Cor. 13ch.

Subject 7:30 p. m., "The Christian

Race;" lesson Hebrews 12ch. A

hearty invitation to all to be present.

Somewhat of a sensation was caus-

ed at school Wednesday by Gus

Capelhart, one of the scholars being

badly intoxicated. Complaint was

filed against John Beville, Collins

Bro's Clerk, but the case was dismis-

sed yesterday, on the ground that

Beville did not know the drink, wine,

sold by him to the boy was intoxic-

ating.

The stockholders of the Fort

Worth and Denver City railroad elec-

ted officers Monday. There were no

changes and the following were re-

-elected: Gen. G. M. Dodge, presi-

dent; Col. Morgan Jones, vice presi-

dent and general manager; George

Strong, secretary; Maj. K. M. Van

Zandt, treasurer. The other officials

of the road are appointive by the

president, and it is anticipated, as

the present force has done very satis-

factory work in building up the splen-

d business which the road now en-

joys, that they will be retained.

For some time, I have suffered

with rheumatism and tried every

imaginable remedy, without effect.

Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to

try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, telling

me that it had cured many cases of

long standing like mine. I have

used four bottles and feel sure that

one more bottle will make my cure

complete.—A. P. KONTZ, Claremore,

Ark. Sold by J. D. Stocking.

We have for sale a nice bunch of

1 and 2 year old steers.

MORGAN LUMBER CO.

I can say one thing for Chamber-

lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea

Remedy; and that is that it excels

any proprietary medicine I have seen

on the market, and I have been in

the practice of medicine and the drug

business for the past forty years,"

writes J. M. JACKSON, M. D., Bron-

son, Fla. Physicians like Chamber-

lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea

Remedy because it is a scientific pre-

paration, and because it always gives

quick relief. Get a bottle at Stock-

ing's drug store.

Blank notes, iron-clad, only 50

cents per 100. This office.

## Married

At the residence of the bride's sis-

ter, Mrs. E. H. Watt, at Giles, last

Sunday at 5 p. m., by Rev. Blood-

worth of Memphis, Mr. W. I. Rains

and Miss Willie Crawford. Mr.

Charley Wright and Miss Ruthie

Greenwood acted as best man and

lady and after the ceremony the hap-

py couple and the guests partook of

a bountiful supper. May the thorns

strewn along life's highway never

mar their marital bliss.

## Monthly Report of Clarendon Graded School.

During the scholastic month ending

Feb. 25, ten new pupils were enrolled,

making, for the term, an enrollment of

about 250 pupils. During the month

203 pupils were in attendance, making

an average daily attendance of 172 pu-

pils, or 43 to the room.

The pupils whose conduct and recita-

tions have been up to the required

standard to appear on the honor roll

are given below:

ROOM NUMBER ONE.

SECOND GRADE Emma Rumans

Pattie Morgan Marie Hoffer

Joe Shelton Kittle Jones