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Vol. 10.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY APRIL 15, 1898.

No. 5

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A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Passenger Agt., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Encouragement to Texas Populists.

West Texas Sentinel. We can understand why the veteran of eighteen years might have felt weary of the struggle, since he had seen two reform parties, viz: the greenback and union labor parties, go to pieces after years of effort. But we fail to see where any cause for any such discouragement to him who has only been in three campaigns in each of which substantial local victories have been secured, and in each of two of them, party gains have been great over the one that preceded it. The efforts of Texas populists to secure control of the state government have not been altogether as successful as they have desired, but they have been even more successful than was to have been reasonably expected under all the embarrassing circumstances by which they have been surrounded. At all events, we feel that populists have every reason now to be encouraged to keep up the good fight. Here in Texas, especially, there has been abundant cause for congratulation on their part. In 1890 there were three state tickets in the field, and their respective candidates for governor received votes as follows:

Hogg, democrat.....	262,432
Flannagan, republican.....	77,742
Heath, prohibitionist.....	2,235
Total.....	342,409

That means that the vote of that year was divided, viz:

Democratic.....	76.64 per cent.
Republican.....	22.71 " "
Prohibition.....	0.65 " "

The next election year, 1892, saw the birth of the people's party. Naturally, it was not to be expected that it would cut any considerable figure in its first contest for recognition. Yet that year the vote in Texas was recorded as follows:

Hogg, democrat.....	190,486
Clark.....	133,395
Nugent, populist.....	108,483
Houston, republican.....	1,322
Prendergrast, pro. and scattering.....	1,761
Total vote.....	435,467

It is true that there were two so-called democratic state tickets in the field, but it is now well known that the bulk of the republican vote went to Clark. At all events the straight democratic vote fell short of the per cent of two years before, viz: from 76.64 to 43.73, a loss of 32.91 per cent. Judge Nugent received that year 24.92 per cent of the total vote. That was certainly very encouraging to populists, considering that the people's party was not organized until July of that year, and the election was not held until November. It was certainly a remarkable showing for a party only five months old, in a campaign that was characterized by features all tending to concentrate the vote either on Hogg or Clark. The next state election was in 1894. Judge Nugent was again the candidate of the people's party, then two years old in the nation and in the state. The vote that year was as follows:

Culberson, democrat.....	207,167
Makemon, republican.....	54,520
Schmitz.....	5,023
Nugent, populist.....	152,721

This means that in two years the populist vote increased from 24.92 per cent in 1892, to 36.15 per cent in 1894, of the total vote cast that year. Certainly no populist in this state had cause for other than gratification at such a remarkable result. In 1896 the campaign was an extraordinary one in many respects. The St. Louis convention of the people's party, in view of the fact that the Chicago convention of the regular democratic party had formally accepted and declared for several distinctive principles of populism, up to that time repudiated by it, and that it nominated as its candidate for president a man generally believed then to be even more of a populist than a democrat, felt strongly inclined to support such candidate, on the idea that it was proper to meet its

late political opponents half way in its apparent efforts to get right on political issues. In fact, the people's party did formally nominate said candidate of the democrats, which fact tended inevitably to the lessening of its vote in Texas and other southern states. Yet in Texas the vote that year (1896) stood, viz:

Culberson, democrat.....	298,528
Kearby, populist.....	238,692
Clark, pro., and scattering.....	2,558
Total vote.....	539,778

The percentage as between the two leading candidates for governor was, viz:

Democrat.....	55.31
Populist.....	44.22

It is a fact known and practically admitted by the best informed politicians of Texas that, as a whole, the colored republicans of the state (a majority of their party) voted that year with the democrats. Still the populist vote was in excess of its vote in 1892, viz: 130,209.

Kearby received only 11.09 per cent less of the total vote in 1896 than Culberson, the total vote being 539,778.

There are probably about 4000 voting boxes in the state. Had there been an average change in 1896 of about 8 votes at each from Culberson to Kearby, the latter would have been elected.

In the campaign of 1898, now just ahead, there is not going to be any of the complications of 1896 to demoralize the populists. They will nominate good men, who by reason of their past records, will command the entire confidence and respect of populists as well as of those opposed to them politically. The vote is not likely to be so large as it was in 1896, when the peculiar conditions called out practically every voter in the state. There is going to be, also, a straight republican state ticket that will command the respect and support of the colored republicans who, in 1896, voted with the democrats.

That means that, as a rule, republicans are going to stand by their nominees, which will mean a large loss to the democrats.

It is perhaps true that quite a number of white republicans voted in 1896 for Kearby, but it is believed that the excess of Culberson's vote that year over Kearby's vote was almost entirely due to the larger per cent of republicans that voted for the former over the republican vote that was cast for the latter. In other words, it means that the straight populist vote of 1896 in Texas was fully as large as the straight democratic vote, so that in 1898 the two parties will enter into the race with no large majority on either side.

There will be however, one very distinct advantage in favor of the people's party. Texas populists are not divided, but are even more united in their views and aspirations than at any time in the history of the people's party. They are practically a unit as middle-of-the-roaders, and they have not been fighting, and will not fight, among themselves, over rival aspirants for offices. There are no factions in the party here, and it is safe to predict that practically every populist in the state will vote for the nominees the party will name at its convention to be held in Austin. On the other hand there is already much division among the democrats. The so-called "kid crowd" has shelved such old party leaders as Reagan and Mills, and is now doing all it can to still further assert its independence and repudiation of the old champions of the party. Wynne is going to be taught that the day of his sort of democrats in Texas is done. Sayers, who has done more real yeoman service for his state and party than any dozen of the younger politicians of his party, is likely to be pitched into the waste basket and discarded as a

back number. Jester is not in it even a little bit, little as he and his personal friends and political followers seem to think it. The machine at Austin has the whip handle and it has declared that Culberson shall have the support of the party for U. S. senator to succeed Mills, and that Crane shall, in line with the well-known program of the machine, have the party nomination for governor.

It is not expected that the veteran democrats of Texas are going to submit quietly to such treatment. It is not in accordance with the recognized weakness of human nature that men who have grown gray in the party's service are going to take the back seats now pointed out for their occupancy, and be satisfied with them. They may not declare in open rebellion to the machine, but they are not going into the campaign of 1898 with any very great enthusiasm for the machine state ticket that is certain to be named at Galveston. Besides, they have now learned that populists are not the bad, dangerous men they have been declared by democratic politicians to be. Already their party has accepted several platform planks of the people's party, national and state, that four years ago were scornfully repudiated by democrats. Even now they are asking themselves the pertinent question, "If the populists were so far right in 1892, 1894 and 1896, and we were so far wrong, is it not probable that they are right in 1898?" And such reasoning is going to have its effect in 1898. The Sentinel ventures to predict now that there are fully 30,000 men in Texas who in 1896 voted the democratic state ticket, who will not vote it in 1898. Some of them will vote the republican state ticket, and others will vote the populist ticket. While practically every voter in the state, who in 1896 was a populist, will in 1898 vote the populist state ticket—and many others.

The Sentinel believes these conclusions are correct. It believes that there are more voters in Texas who endorse the distinctive principles of populism, than there are who believe in democracy as represented by the Hogg-Culberson-Crane combine. And so believing, it is going to make, as far as it shall be able to do so, an earnest, clean, dignified effort to bring such believers in the principles of populism to the earnest support of the state ticket to be nominated this year by the Austin convention. It distinctly recognizes the right of every voter in the state to determine as to the issues now dividing the different political parties, each for himself, and it does not propose to question such right. Hence it is not going into the business of mud-slinging. But it has convictions, and it will, in a many way, declare them and seek to impress them on its readers. Populism is right and it is going to win in the end. The people desire good government. They are slow to accept theories at variance with the views entertained by them through a succession of years. But given time for reflection, they always get right.

Populists of Texas! stand by your principles. You have nothing to justify you in being discouraged. You have waited many years, 'tis true, for the realization of your hopes in a party sense. But "things cometh to him who waits," and the time is near at hand when you will know Texas and the nation grounded securely on the principles you endorse.

The populist who would return to either of the old parties at the present time is indeed in a bad plight and never had any reason of his own to leave them. They are both the same today they have been for thirty years and each are doing their utmost to hinder the success of any reform party. It's pie and that only they are after.—Dublin Progress.

No Goss For Any Office.

The advocacy by certain West Texas papers of a man for a prominent state office, simply from mistaken notions of local pride, places them in an unenviable attitude from standpoints of sense and decency. The Review does not believe that State Senator Goss, of this senatorial district, should or will be general land commissioner any more'n a rabbit. Goss might possibly be a better man if he were not so intellectually small and so politically void of conscience—but his ant-eater countenance says plainly, "This mug presents a hopeless case."

His fight against the raising of the legal "age of consent" at which a daughter may be debauched with the vastly less chance of redress for her ruin, even from the irresponsible age of 12 to the still tender one of 16, should be sufficient for any father or mother in the state, besides its being a stride backward from law to shotgun.

And the state's newspaper publishers having the sense the Creator gives to geese will consider the foul and wanton blow struck them by the ant-eater in having sheriff's sale notices tacked up instead of published. This measure was fathered by and put through at the instigation of Goss. It makes the publisher's struggle harder; it prevents the proper publicity which should bring better sales to both creditor and debtor, and leaves citizens ignorant of opportunities to acquire desired property.

If Goss has been officially on the right side of any question, it was by his own mistake; and the fact could merely furnish added evidence of the mysterious ways of Providence.—Henrietta Review.

A few Southern democratic leaders now pretend to oppose the retirement and destruction of our present greenback currency. It is not in their last national platform. Not a line. It was purposely omitted. It may not be out of place in this connection to state that when the bill for the retirement of the greenbacks in 1866 and their refunding into interest bearing, non-taxable bonds was before congress the vote stood 53 for and 53 against by republicans. The democrats voted 23 for and one against.—The Forum.

Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, of Dover, N. H., announces her intention to run for congress in the first (Dover) district of New Hampshire. She claims the honor of being the first woman who tried to vote in the United States. That was twenty eight years ago. She is a woman suffragist, as well as a practicing lawyer and an unwavering republican.—Ex.

Plutocracy can be likened unto the gold of the world. The gold in time of need flees from the country, it never has benefitted and never will benefit the people; so with plutocracy. To serve America and Americans the best thing to do is to banish both from American soil.—Nonconformist.

An unsophisticated gentleman who went to see a woman who advertised herself as a "demure, round-faced, brown-eyed little beauty" through "personal" column of a New York paper, claimed she had a face like an attack of rheumatism and a voice like a misfit phonograph.

In Switzerland, in the smallest villages, a telephone message can be sent to any place in the republic for 5 cents. Government operation of the telephone here would give us equally reasonable rate or nearly so, says an exchange.

It is just as reasonable to punish a man for the crimes committed by his father as it is to make him pay the debts created by his ancestors. Can't you see or don't you want to see?—Social Economist.

Goodnight Notes.

Eagle Correspondence. Mr. W. W. Dyer, of Clarendon, spent a couple of days at Goodnight last week.

Mrs. M. A. Timmons who has been on the sick list for several days, we are glad to say, has about recovered.

Mr. R. C. Pope made a flying trip to Claude Wednesday.

Miss Ina Vaughan spent Sunday and Monday with Misses Burns, at the residence of C. Goodnight.

Mr. Ben Timmons' wife and little daughter, Mabel, were visiting the family of C. A. Timmons Tuesday.

The girls of Goodnight are very much interested in fancy work lately. We wonder what has aroused this interest?

Mrs. Maude Fenwick, of Clarendon, and a former resident of this place, has been visiting the family of J. E. Richey. She returned home Monday morning.

The school at this place is progressing nicely. The pupils seemingly are more interested than any time previous in this term, and everything seems to be running "down grade" with a feeling of "peace and good will."

Quite a number were out at church Sunday. Bro. McCarver preached quite an able sermon on "The importance of attending church regularly." We think that a number were benefitted for 'twas just what that "other fellow" needed. Fortunately the wind lay peacefully till nearly church time, but on the return home we all breathed that universal sentiment, "never mind the weather, so the wind don't blow."

We have wondered why three long weeks have glided by since Mr. F. J. Kesterson has made his appearance at Goodnight. We find he is now making headquarters over on Salt Fork and devoting most of his time in improving his place. We judge he left with the consoling words "I go to prepare a place for you."

Sheriff P. H. Lynch was with us Tuesday night; while we were glad to welcome him as a visitor, somehow at this appearance the boys put on a "Well what have I done" look, and began to disappear.

Miss Relva Vaughan, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. William Vaughan and Mr. Arch Crawford went to Claude to attend the Temperance Contest, in which Miss Relva was one of the contestants.

Capt. Chas. Goodnight has returned home after several weeks stay in Hot Springs Ark. His many friends and relatives were glad to welcome him back again. He says he has been enjoying spring where he was, and thinks we Panhandle people are behind the times.

Some of the girls were "all smiles" Monday and Tuesday on account of some "lovely epistles," but their countenances darkened when they found that they were only delayed "April Fools." Well, such is life in the far west. We still live in hopes for them, and possibly 'twill come in reality yet.

Washburn Items.

Eagle correspondence. We are under the impression that the weather clerk has been guilty of giving us "mixed drinks" for the past ten days, and I think it would be well to appoint a committee to notify him that just one more break like this last, and he will be called upon to resign.

Mr. E. R. Rice, chief boiler maker of the Clarendon R. R. shops, has been visiting old friends and acquaintances for the last few days, and returned to his post of duty Wednesday morning. He looked sad and gloomy as he bade us all goodby, and said that Washburn had lost all charms for him. We understand that Mr. Anderson is the immediate cause of all this.

Mrs. W. R. Irby has been quite sick for several days, but is reported to lay as improving and we trust that she will soon recover.

The Santa Fe surveyors reached Washburn late Monday evening. They are measuring the F. W. & D. C. R'y track between Panhandle and Amarillo.

The ladies are circulating a subscription endeavoring to secure money enough to finish the church on the inside, and are meeting with good success. This is badly needed and is a step in the right way.

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Subscription price, \$1 per annum in advance.

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

Clarendon, Texas, April 15 1898.

CHICAGO gave McKinley 200,000 majority on the strength of an increase of wages after his election. Now there are 5000 carpenters alone on strike for more wages.

NOTHING would please us more than to give the public something definite in regard to the Cuban question, but everything and everybody seems to be in suspense. As may be seen by what is published of McKinley's message, he is throwing all responsibility on congress, and he as well as Spain, is simply playing for time.

THE Japs have had an engineer at Pittsburg for several weeks to see how steel mills should be best built. The Japanese government proposes to erect a \$10,000,000 steel plant to turn out steel rails and armor plate. These Japs are a set of progressive fellows and they propose to do what is best for their people as a whole, and in erecting these government plants no cry of "paternalism" by some monopolist scares them.

IN North Carolina the railway passenger rates have been reduced by the commissioners from 3 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents for first class fare and 2 cents for second class. This is the rate at which mileage tickets have been sold for 1000 miles. This reduction places the poor man who rides 10 miles on a parity with the commercial drummer who goes his thousands in a year.

A Rake Off For Mark and the Railroads.

Mark Hanna is very much interested in Ohio coal mines. It is announced that these mines have received a government order for 250,000 tons of coal to be delivered at Key West. Alabama coal is just as good and many hundred miles nearer Key West, but Mr. Hanna is reported as getting \$1 a ton more than the Alabama article was offered for, and the government pays the difference in freight.—National Intelligence.

The Claude correspondent of the Amarillo Stockman says of Claude's new paper:

Born—Saturday, April 23—the Claude Eagle. The parties responsible for its existence are the editor of the Industrial West and Mr. Davis. The first issue is a complete success, and the paper is just what the town needs. We hope it will gradually grow stronger.

A Logical View.

Dr. C. C. Stell, of Ark., writing to the Missouri Worker says:

"I am in favor of convention July 4th, '98, to adopt platform and outline policy of party, but do not think it good policy to nominate candidates earlier than May 1900. If we nominate our candidates now the opposition press will so load them with calumny and defame their characters as men, as to prejudice that large class of voters, who depend on the old party press for their information, against them, and we will lose their support at the polls.

"To nominate now would, in my opinion, only invite a campaign of personal vituperation, misrepresentation and abuse of our candidates, and defeat the work of education upon the principles enunciated in our platform, which is so essentially necessary to be affected before we can hope to secure a majority of the votes needed to elect our candidates. Let us hold a convention July 4th, '98, adopt the Omaha platform, with the initiative and referendum, as our chart, then put forth every effort to induce people to investigate the justness of our demands for themselves, and if we can get them to do that, the success of our cause is assured."

When we have direct legislation with the imperative mandate attached, our law-makers will formulate the laws to benefit the people, or they will come home to stay, where they belong. This will take boodle out of politics. If you are in favor of the people you cannot oppose direct legislation.—Nonconformist.

Panhandle Teachers' Association

The first meeting of the Panhandle Teachers' Association, held in Childress on Friday and Saturday April 8th, and 9th, was attended by Prof. W. R. Silvey, Miss Graves and Miss Lulu Ward who report the meeting a success and that they were well repaid for their trip.

This organization is composed of the counties of Wilbarger, Hardeman, Childress, Hall and Donley.

An interesting program had been prepared, and the discussions were animated. The citizens of Childress opened their homes and gave the teachers free entertainment. About forty teachers were in attendance.

In order that a Summer Normal might be held that would accommodate all the teachers of the association and be centrally located, Childress was recommended as the point at which it should be held.

It was further recommended to the State Sup't of Public Instruction, that C. W. Howard of Quanah be appointed conductor, and W. R. Silvey of Clarendon be appointed instructor.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Clarendon in October. W. R. Silvey was elected president, and a rule making county judges, where the meetings are held, vice president, Judge B. H. White was elected vice president, and Miss Cole of Vernon secretary.

Pithy Points Paraphrased.

[Contributed.]

They that excel in virtue will always be envied by those that excel in vice.

There is little friendship in the world but what is governed by self-interest.

Those who make the world their god, idolize those who have most of its goods.

Few will countenance those whom the world frowns on.

Those whom society despises may yet be indispensable to its highest welfare.

Unless the heart be transformed the life will never be truly reformed.

Adam fell when he was tempted because he didn't have the help of Christ.

Our friends can help us out of some of our troubles, but Christ can help us out of them all.

Our friends will sometimes help us when it would be better for us to help ourselves. Christ will only give us help when we cannot help ourselves.

The Unemployed.

INDUSTRIAL WEST Correspondence.

"That there be no complaining in our streets." Psalm 144: 14.

The Psalmist in the famous passage from which the text is taken is praying for the golden age, when our sons and daughters will grow up a tree—strong and vigorous, and free, with nothing between them and heaven; when oppression would cease; when the poor people can obtain plenty of food and raiment by honest labor; when there will be no war, no fierce strife among classes, and when the cries of rage, want and agony will be no longer heard in the streets. That day has not yet dawned upon America. In the cities the sons of the people are stunted and dwarfed by want. The daughters of the people are marred and haggard with misery. Thousands are without employment and their cry is constantly heard in our streets.

If any persons are bound to consider the distressing problem of the unemployed, the government and those who profess to be the disciples of Christ are. After Cain had murdered Abel he asked the Lord, "Am I my brother's keeper?" We cannot shift the responsibility. We are our brother's keeper, and will have to appear before a righteous judge to give an account of our stewardship.

The Denver general freight and passenger offices moved into their new quarters, corner Fifth and Houston, at Ft. Worth Tuesday.

"Palace" cars are now being built for horses. They are 55 feet long, weigh 75,000 pounds and carry 27 horses.

The Syndicate ranch will begin on April 23 to ship 150 cars from Farwell to Kansas.

The populists of Wise county put a full county ticket in the field Saturday.

Lee Henderson and a Miss Wright were married at Memphis last Sunday.

Hall County.

LAKEVIEW, Apr. 11.—After being dry, very dry indeed, it has been raining slowly pretty well all day, so you may be sure the farmers will be all smiles for a few days at least, and they will push their work now and be very busy planting kaffir corn and cotton, for you know that kaffir corn and cotton are legal tender among the farmers, and cotton may be discounted fifty cents on every dollar's worth. But the farmers will still hold on to it and continue to raise same, and vote to have it cut one-half every year.

Well, the so called democrats, or if you will have it that way, the democrats of today, held a caucus in Memphis last Saturday and we have been informed that they decided to hold a primary July 9th to nominate their candidates, but the pops failed to pay any attention to the call of their fusionist leader. So we presume that the real pops of this county are not for much fusion, or at least it would look so to a man up a tree; and, we are glad to know that the pops in this county are independent, for if I believed in fusion we would go back and support one of the old parties. And we would not be very choicely about which we supported, for there is virtually no difference in them.

Mrs. Walkup has been quite sick for the past week, but we are glad to say she is able to be up again.

Rev. Harrell preached for the people at Lakeview Sunday. His theme was, "I know My Redeemer Liveth."

Lakeview Sabbath school met Sunday with good attendance and we are glad to say good lessons and we never saw better interest manifested in a Sabbath school in so short a time after its organization.

We are informed the people of the Pope settlement are preparing to build a union church near Mr. Pope's. We are informed that the Shoe Bar, Mr. Zimmon, is to give \$100, also, Mr. J. B. Pope, \$100, to the building of same.

The little infant of Mr. and Mrs. Alf Bond is quite sick. We hope it will soon recover.

The Lakeview school, which was taught by Prof. George Montgomery, of Memphis, closed last Friday. The people were well pleased with George as a teacher.

The spelling match at Linemon school house last Friday was a success and quite interesting, so we are informed. Both the young and the old took part in it—yes, Rev. Laferty was one of the boys there.

NESTER.

Excursion Rates East and South-east.

via the "Cotton Belt Route" for the following occasion:

To St. Louis, account Interstate Merchants Association Feb. 20th, 27th, March 6th, 13th, April 2nd and 10th, rate of one and one fifth fares, on the certificate plan. One way tickets will be sold at regular rates, and passenger given certificates, which, if presented within three days after adjournment of the meeting, properly signed by Mr. C. A. Singer, and stamped by D. Wishart, will entitle holder to return ticket at one-fifth fare.

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

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

To Norfolk, Va. for the American Baptist Educational Society, May 6th; Southern Baptist Convention May 6th-12, and Woman's Bap. Missionary Union May 6th-10th.

To Washington, D. C., for the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, July 7th-12th.

To Nashville, Tenn., for the International United Society of Christian Endeavor, July 5th-12th.

To Atlanta, Ga., for Ex-Confederate Veterans Reunion, July 21-24th.

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

For further information please call on or address any Cotton Belt Ticket Agent, or A. A. GILSON, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.

S. G. WARNER, Genl. Pass. Agt., Tyler, Texas.

Mr. Cullom has proposed a bill to compel payment of duties in gold. The bankers all favor it. Of course! They have no duties to pay, and when a special class of obligations must have gold, it will at once go to a premium to those who must have it for payment of customs. Of course the bankers want such a bill passed!!!—Nonconformist.

State T. P. A. Convention.

State Convention of Travelers' Protective Association, Galveston April 22 and 23, round trip \$8.50, good to return April 25th.

100 Envelopes 40c, With name and address printed and post paid at this office.

J. T. Wright, Contractor and Builder,

Clarendon, Tex. Carpenter, joiner and cabinet work. Satisfaction given in neat, accurate work.

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CLARENDON, TEXAS.

Office open from about the 15th to 30th of each month.

J. S. MORRIS, M. D.

Division surgeon F. W. & D. R'y.

CLARENDON - TEXAS.

J. D. STOCKING.

-Physician and Surgeon- Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at his store, second door from Bank.

E. CORBETT, PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. CLARENDON, TEX.

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER. 203 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS. General Attorney Texas Press Association.

Notice in Equity By Master-in-Chancery.

FRANCIS CLIFFORD and ROBERT GREIG, trustees, vs. THE CLARENDON LAND, COURT OF INVESTMENT AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

To the creditors of the Clarendon Land and Agency Company, Limited, And Others Whom it May Concern:

You will take notice, that, in the above entitled and numbered cause, at the last regular term of said court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, the Hon. H. H. Wallace, Judge of said court, presiding, regularly made and caused to be duly entered of record, an interlocutory order and judgment wherein it was ordered and directed as follows:

1.—That the undersigned, S. H. Madden, be made and appointed master-in-chancery in said cause, to perform all of the duties required of him by the court, and to have such powers as the master-in-chancery has in a court of equity;

2.—That, in addition to such general powers, such master-in-chancery, was, by said order, given power and instructions as follows: (1) To ascertain and report the total liabilities of said defendant Company, the aggregate amount of the debenture bonds issued by the said defendant and secured by the deed of trust used upon, and to whom said bonds now belong, and the amount owned by each of such owners; and (2) To ascertain and report what, if any thing, such creditors, or owners of such debentures, or any of them, owe to said defendant, and what amount, if any thing, each of such creditors or debenture holders are entitled to as against said defendant;

3.—That all of the creditors of said defendant be and they are thereby required to present their respective claims against the defendant to the master-in-chancery for allowance on or before the first day of August, 1898, and that such claims not so presented should be forever barred;

In obedience to said order and this notice, all parties creditors of said defendant, The Clarendon Land, Investment & Agency Company, Limited, are required to present their respective claims to me, as such master-in-chancery, at my office in Amarillo, Potter county, Texas, on or before the first day of August, 1898, and claims not so presented will be forever barred; and also, that all books, papers, records and other evidence of any and all known obligations in favor of or against such Company should be likewise presented and filed with such claims, that justice may be done.

Witness my official signature, signed this 4th day of April, 1898.

S. H. MADDEN, Master-in-Chancery.

For Sale.

Survey 69, Block C6 Donley county 3 miles east and one south from Clarendon. All fenced, permanent, living water in the pasture; 100 shade trees, good natural protection for stock.

Also survey 7, in Armstrong county, 12 miles south and 4 west from Claude. For terms, etc. See H. K. Clausen, on former place or address him Clarendon, Tex.

Texas State Sunday School Association

At Waco, Texas, April 26 to 28, 1898, tickets will be sold from Clarendon to Waco and return at \$19.00 for round trip, continuous passage. Tickets on sale April 25 and 26. Final limit to return April 23. D. BARNHART, Agt.

H. D. RAMSEY,

Dealer in
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CLARENDON Livery Stable, MOORE & TERRY, Pros.

Best Equipped Stable in the Panhandle. First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed sold cheap. Drummers Accommodated.

ADAMS & STOCKING, DEALERS IN Furniture, Queensware, Carpets, Shades, WALL PAPER, SEWING MACHINES AND ATTACHMENTS. Also a Full Line of Undertaker's SUPPLIES. Clarendon, Texas.

NEXT SPRING

Travel will begin to the Gold Fields of Alaska, and it is suggested that those who intend going to the

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Rowe Bros.	News, (Galveston or Dallas) \$1.00
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F. N. PAGE.	Texas Live Stock Journal, 1.00
	Scientific American, 1.00
	Phrenological Journal, 1.00
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	Chicago Weekly Sentinel 1.00
	Democrat's Magazine, 2.00
	Farm Record 1.00
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For Epworth League Conference, Galveston Tex., April 19-22, tickets will be on sale April 18 and 19, final limit to return April 23 1898, at rate of \$10.15 for round trip. D. BARNHART, agt.

Millet Seed. The Morgan Lumber Co. has a lot of nice clean millet seed for sale. Neat candidate's cards, any size, at this office.

It's Your Best Advertising Medium. THE PEOPLE TAKE IT.

SPRING OUTPUT IN KLONDIKE.

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

JOAQUIN MILLER IN ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

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

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

True, there is a difference between the creeks in richness—Bonanza and Eldorado, for instance; but one claim in Eldorado, with a gradual falling off somewhere above the forties, with the traditional exception to prove the rule. Bonanza is the same from the eighties below up to the forties above. Things stand about where they did when Mr. Oglesby made his estimate, except that the work and pay streaks now reach further up the creeks, and also reach much further down the creeks. He left off his observations and surveying of claims in the sixties, but the work and the same uniform pay now extend away down to the eighties and early nineties, so we must estimate on a more extended basis to be safely within bounds, let us say down to eighty. Oglesby estimated from the gold taken out that the gold in the ground was far above two millions, and let us take just half that, and yet the claims have increased, rather than diminished, in prospect; but let us cut off more than half of Oglesby's estimate right on the start and see what we will have left. There are eighty claims that are being worked below the discovery claim, to say nothing of many rich bench or hillside claims and some famous gulch claims, notably Shookum Gulch, said to be the richest place in the world. Well, this string of eighty claims, after cutting off one half, still gives eight millions. Now, what proportion of these claims are being worked and will be worked out by May? Fully one-fourth; many men say one-half. But put it at one-fourth, and you have ten millions on Lower Bonanza, after all these reductions and omissions in the spring wash-ups. Now take the first forty claims in Upper Bonanza in the same way, and you have five millions there, after

making like reductions in the spring wash-ups. Then take Eldorado and dispose of her first fifty claims under the same treatment, and you have considerably more than five millions. And Eldorado thinks she is at least one-third more favored in her dower of gold. But to be even more than conservative and to make it all in round millions, let us throw away many millions once more and put her wash-ups in the spring at only five millions. This makes twenty millions for Bonanza and Eldorado, with Hunker, Bear, Gold Bottom, Dominion, Sulphur and so on, to hear from.

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

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

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

Did you ever count up what a million in gold will weigh? Did you ever think what you would do if you were on the Klondike and should suddenly strike one hundred thousand dollars in dust, and the Dominion was wanting to get about 20 per cent out of it? What would you do? Take it out on your back, put it in all your pockets, hide it an old boot? You would swim the river with it, most likely you would and hide it there in a pirate's cave, as in a little book, and be glad to get rid of it? I once read Poe's tale about some buried gold of pirates. In this story about three millions of money was carried a long distance and buried out of sight by father and son in a single night. But I did not know how much a million of gold weighed when I read that story, nor did Poe think of it when he wrote it. For it would have taken a half a dozen pack mules to have moved it a single mile, and it would have taken a week. Gold is a very bothersome sort of stuff to carry. Dust has been in much demand here this winter, as there has been and still is, much buying and selling. Still, for all demand, gold dust is in the way here in more cabins than one. Now, I am not saying that men have gold to throw at birds here, but I do know of some good men here who have so much gold dust that they would feel greatly relieved to get rid of it safely—get it to the mint or somewhere near home, nor are you to leap at the conclusion that I say there will be ten, twenty, thirty or any millions taken out, I have only given the figures of Minister Oglesby and some additional facts about the number of claims. But let us drop this heavy load of gold and take up trouble, trouble. A lot of trouble is on hand at Hunker Creek over the lines between claims.

It came about curiously. Hunker is a very bushy creek. The banks and bottoms are a dense growth of low brush, nigger-heads and high marsh grasses. But the gravel bed of the creek was a pleasant pathway, and here men passed up and down, and when they staked their claims they simply staked off about 500 feet each on the bed of the creek and then climbed up on the banks on either

side and blazed and marked their names, the date and purpose, then went to Dawson and reported. But Hunker Creek, especially the bed of the pleasant little stream, is a very corkscrew of crookedness. A man could walk a hundred yards and step off his 500 in the bed of the stream and be not so very far off from the place he started. The dense brush hanging from the banks forbade the miner to get his claim staked and get back to Dawson to see or care that he measured his claim almost in a circle.

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

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

Strangely enough this terrific wind blew in the sunshine and warm weather, for it is nearly warm here now, at least seems so to us. All night and this morning the mercury stands resting at zero and we have the door open to get fresh air as we sit at our table at work. This warm weather wind blew straight in from the north right up out of the Arctic Circle, right past the north pole, perhaps. What a land of contradictions! The rivers freeze first on the bottom instead of on the top or on the surface, as in other lands. Then the Yukon is shut up at the mouth first and is last to break up there in the spring, unlike all other well-regulated rivers. And now comes this other contradiction right in the teeth of all outside precedent. I have noted that the south winds are cold winds, the coldest that ever man confronted. And now we have this terrific north wind and find that whether from the north pole or from whatever land or sea, it is the warmest wind we have yet had. This morning the cheery little chick-a-dee birds are making the tree tops ring with their chatter, chatter and their sweet song of spring, and they are as busy as bees flying and fluttering in and out about the spruce tops. There is something almost pathetic in their wild joy at this first pleasant morning in so many bleak months. Why, if they sing thus at a little piece of sunlight (6x9), they should see a California spring day. Our three little brown-bellied Douglas squirrels are also out to-day and in our cache for food. We are glad to give them whatever they want if they will only ask for it. But they prefer to steal. Kreling found one in the sugar barrel just now, and the guilty little squirrel scampered out as if all the mounted police of the Dominion were after him, leaving a trail of white sugar on the floor of the cache as he ran. Kreling, who never swears but only affirms, affirmed a great deal. And now the great big black nights are behind us. I want to put it on record right here, they are terrible, terrible in their deadly silence and monotonous black and white. That great moon, so white and cold and persistent and all the time going round and round right over head, is simply maddening.

I shall not forget my horror of its whiteness and its vast and its natural expanse. I can now understand the hideous meaning of lunacy and the word of madness—and the birds. These few little chick-dees have not come a day too soon. True, we have months of snow and cold weather before us still, but this gleam of sunlight right in our window today tells us at least that there is a sun somewhere and that we are likely to see more of it before we die. We have to cut a notch in the edge of the table where the sunlight lay this morning and we will now see the sunlight broaden and broaden or at least note that the days grow longer and longer until soon we shall have a whole day sunlight instead of the everlasting moon. Moon for morning, moon for noon, and moon for night, a mournful, cold and doleful monotony of moon, nor did the sun

light come a bit too soon, either. Look here, I told you that I had looked in the faces of a few men here whose eyes gave back but dim ray of light or reason. I told you that I had seen some few men here who would leave the Klondike mental wrecks. The strain has been too heavy and too long for some of these men, already worried when they got here, beside there seems to me to be something stupefied or paralyzing to the mind here. The poor Indians are dull, they have helpless far-off look in their eyes and seem pitifully sad. They have two insane men at the barracks at Dawson, an old man took his own life at the mouth of the Klondike lately, and the mounted police are now in search for a prominent Canadian, who has been lost sight of, and I know there is more than one man who is not quite right in his head wandering about. Surely the sun did not come a day too soon.

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

Caught a Devil Fish.

The largest and most horrible-looking octopus, or devil fish, ever seen in Portland was displayed in front of a fish market at Third and Ankeny streets recently and attracted much attention, being surrounded by a crowd all day. It is impossible accurately to state the length of the tentacles or arms of the monster, as some were festooned on the hooks in the vicinity of the one on which the monster hung, while others were coiled in the snow on the sidewalk. It was evident that the reach of the tentacles would cover 30 or 40 feet. The sack-shaped body could be distended so as to hold a good-sized boy, and the thing, when alive and in good "pasture," probably weighed 100 to 150 pounds. At least these figures are an average of the estimates made by the crowd. The long tentacles were thickly covered with suckers from end to end, those near the head—shrunk when the fish was killed—being large enough to catch a silver dollar and probably when the fish was alive and able to expand and contract them would cover a disk between the size of a muffin plate and a soup plate.

The crowd gathered around listened with open mouths to the story of a fisherman, who told them that the devil fish had swamped and smashed a boat and chased the crew ashore.—Portland Oregonian.

This May be True.

There's nothing like a woman at an auction, excepting another woman. This was most strikingly verified a day or two ago.

The auctioneer put up a silver-plated baking dish.

"Now, look at that, ladies. Just scan it carefully. There isn't a jeweler in this town that ever sold a duplicate of it for less than \$12, and if you were to buy them by the gross from the manufacturer they would cost \$8 each; bid spy, now."

"Two dollars," said a meek woman, who was new in the business. You could tell that by her timidity.

"Two dollars. Two I'm bid. Who says a half? Thank you. Do I hear three? There it is."

It was the timid woman who bid the three.

"Three I'm bid," said the auctioneer. "I can't let it go at that. Make it three and a half."

And the timid woman said, in her subdued way, "Three and a half."

"Three and a half. It's a shame to stand here asking for bids on a piece of ware like this. Give a bid of \$4. I can't sleep to night if I sell this less \$5."

The timid woman felt in deep sympathy for the poor auctioneer and she showed it in a practical way by bidding \$4.

"Four dollars I hear. Four dollars for this magnificent silver baker. If you don't want it you can leave it. It's worth a \$10 bill anywhere. Four dollars. Make it \$4.50."

This remark was made in a pleading way to the timid woman and she kindly bid \$4.50.

"Four and a half. If I get another bid I'll sell the article. Make it \$5 and we're done. Do I hear \$5?"

He did and the bid was from the timid woman, who was generously bidding against herself all the time.

"Sold," said the auctioneer, "to the woman near me for \$5."

She had run the baker up on her neck, but she will know more the next time she goes.—Philadelphia Times.

AMERICA'S WONDERLAND.

Yellowstone Park Worthy Its Far-Reaching Fame.

The Yellowstone Park, says John Muir in the April Atlantic, is called "Wonderland," and thousands of tourists and travelers stream into it every summer and wander about it enchanted. Certainly, if the glowing words in which he paints the glories and beauties of this region are to be believed, the name is well deserved. Boiling geysers 300 feet high, magnificent mountains, placid lakes, rushing rivers, pouring through canyons that blaze with color, the whole region enriched with every variety of tree and flower and alive with birds and animals, combine to impress themselves upon the mind and heart of the visitor so that "whatever his fate, under whatever ignorance or knowledge he may afterward chance to suffer, he will remember these fine wild views and look, with joy to his wanderings in the blessed old Yellowstone wonderland."

Of the four national parks of the West, the Yellowstone is far the largest, writes Mr. Muir. It is a big, wholesome wilderness on the broad summit of the Rocky Mountains, favored with abundance of rain and snow; a place of fountains where the greatest of the American rivers take their rise. The central portion is a densely forested and comparatively level volcanic plateau with an average elevation of about 8000 feet above the sea, surrounded by an imposing host of mountains. Unnumbered lakes shine in it, united by a famous band of streams that rush up out of hot lava beds or fall from the frosty peaks in channels rocky and bare, mossy and bosky, to the main rivers, singing cheerily on through every difficulty, cunningly dividing and finding their way east and west to the two far-off seas.

And beside the treasures common to most mountain regions that are wild and blessed with a kind climate, the park is full of exciting wonders. The wildest geysers in the world, in bright, triumphant bands, are dancing and singing in it, amid thousands of boiling springs, beautiful and awful, their basins arrayed in gorgeous colors like gigantic flowers and hot paint pots, mud springs, mud volcanoes, mud and broth cauldrons of every color and consistency, plashing, laving, roaring, in bewildering abundance. In the adjacent mountains, beneath the living trees the edges of petrified forests are exposed to view like specimens on the shelves of a museum standing on ledges tier above tier where they grew, solemnly silent in rigid crystalline beauty, after swaying in the winds thousands of centuries ago, opening marvelous views back into the years and climates and life of the past. Here, too, are hills of sparkling crystals, hills of sulphur, hills of glass, hills of cinders and ashes, mountains of every style of architecture icy or forested, mountains covered with honeybloom, sweet as Hymettus, mountains boiled soft like potatoes, and colored like a sunset sky—a that and a' that, and twice as mickle's a' that, nature has on show in the Yellowstone Park. Therefore, it is called wonderland, and thousands of tourists and travelers stream into it every summer and wander about in it enchanted.

Woman's Most Fascinating Age.

Balzac, famous as a literary and social lion, was once attacked in a Paris salon by a pretty little miss of 17, who demanded why it was that he liked women whom she would consider passe.

"Why, monsieur, even when they are as old as 40 you seem to enjoy their society."

Balzac looked at her earnestly for a second and then, laughed heartily. He bent over to explain matters, and remarked in a serious voice, as their weighing every word he said:

"Perhaps the secret lies in the simple fact that the woman of 20 must be pleased, while the older woman of 40 tries to please, and the older woman's power consists, not as has been so often said, in understanding and making the most of her own chances, but in comprehending and with happy tact calling out and making the most of the good qualities of the man whose favor she seeks."

Just when women are most fascinating is, of course, a matter of opinion, but the age is now put by observers of good judgment at 30 and older. All the women famous for power over the hearts of men, from Cleopatra to Helen down, were nearer 40 than 20 when at the zenith of their power.

There is no doubt that a man always admires a clever woman, yet he enjoys himself better with a woman who makes him feel that he is clever. Of course, all men like being entertained for a while by a well informed woman, but a man is essentially vain, and he enjoys much better the happy tact which makes him believe that he is entertaining the well-informed woman. Of course, the woman must have the happy knack of discovering what subject the man talks about best. Then she must listen quietly and in an interested manner. She can draw him out with happy queries until he is astonished at his own brilliancy.—Philadelphia Times.

UNDER TONS OF SNOW.

Many Bodies Will Lie Until Next Summer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Torpedo Crew at Galveston.

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

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

Double-Action Chicken.

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

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

Recently, the Standard Oil Company levied a tax approximating \$12,000,000 a year on the American people, and it only took the directors four minutes to do it. To them the process was simple and easy—only the adding of 5 cents to the selling price of every case of coal oil and are at no expense to assessing and collecting this tax. The victims must walk up to "Coal Oil John's" and settle. Leiter, the great wheat speculator, is performing a similar feat with the bread of the people. Even now we can't eat bread without his permission and without paying him his price. The time will surely come when the people will be compelled to protect themselves from these financial vultures by laws which will reach the case.—Farm and Ranch.

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

INDUSTRIAL WEST.

W. P. BLAKE, Editor and Proprietor.

CLARENDON, - - TEXAS.

GENERAL NEWS.

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

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

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

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

The reorganized Mormon church shows a remarkable growth for 1897.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several Americans in a mission in China were murdered recently.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is "Habana."

For a long time Havana appeared in most English prints as "Havanah." Then "Havana" came into vogue, and this form is most commonly used now, but in the Congressional Record, and in all other publications of the United States government made lately, "Habana" is the form used. And this form will grow in popularity, we think, though as yet it has been adopted by few newspapers. The Spaniards style the Cuban capital "La Habana," or "San Cristobal de la Habana"—that is to say, St. Christopher of the Haven.—Richmond Dispatch.

GEN. HARDEMAN IS DEAD.

The Hero of Many Hard Fought Battles Passes Away.

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

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

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

He became a very sick man about three weeks ago, and notwithstanding that the best of medical attention was given him he grew worse, slowly sinking each day until a few days ago, when the attending physician gave up all hopes of saving his life. All day Thursday his life hung on a thread, but the hero of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and the charge on McRae's battery fought the foe till the very last.

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

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

Gen. Hardeman was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, Nov. 4, 1816, and his family has been distinguished in the early history of the southern states. His grandfather, Thomas Hardeman, was a member of the first constitutional convention of Tennessee. His father, Thomas J. Hardeman, served with marked distinction as a member of the republic of Texas. He was the author of the resolution of the Texas congress which gave the name of "Austin" to the capital of the state. The Hardemans were of Welsh origin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Gen. Hardeman is 6 feet high. His hair, once a dark auburn, is now almost white. His lean form, never inclined to corpulence, aided to give him great powers of endurance. His eyes are blue and expressive, sparkling with kindness when he greets an old friend or comrade or glowing with subdued anger when he witnesses oppression of wanton wrong. No man will make greater sacrifice for a friend than Gen. Hardeman, and none are more ready than he to forgive a wrong. Tender in his sympathies, his regard for others, which in camp impelled

him to visit the hospital instead of the social board, made him kind and forbearing to a vanquished enemy. This was illustrated at Pleasant Hill. Hardeman was ordered to the extreme right. He rode up to the skirmish line, dismounted and knelt by a wounded Irishman who lay in a fallen top of a pine tree and questioned him as to the enemy's reinforcements and the disposition of his army. He had been shot through the lungs and could only answer, 'Wather, wather; give me wather.' It was a hot day and no water near except on the ground held by the federals, and Hardeman knelt by the fallen Irishman, and taking of his own canteen, held it to him as he murmured: 'Poor fellow, poor fellow. The bravest are the gentlest.'

His death was announced to his old ranger comrades by special order No. 4: Headquarters Texas Ranger Battalion, Austin, Texas, April 8.—Comrades: Once again we are called upon to announce the death of a heroic, honored and beloved member of the battalion, by whose demise one of the grandest characters and noblest men that ever lived in Texas passes from earth into history.

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

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

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

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

WILL LAMBERT, Adjutant.

Texas School Fund Land.

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

Another Railroad for Sweetwater.

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

April 6 a Portentious Day.

Worrible with the Redcoats in Boston—April 6, 1775.

George Washington elected President—April 6, 1789.

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

Blackhawk War declared—April 6, 1831.

Cherokee War declared—April 6, 1836.

Mexican War declared—April 6, 1846.

War against the Apaches declared—April 6, 1849.

Seminole War declared—April 6, 1856.

Battle of Pittsburg Landing—April 6, 1862.

McKinley's Cuban message withheld—April 6, 1895.

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

JUDGE J. B. RECTOR DEAD.

Expired at His Home in Austin Saturday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A FATAL DUEL.

In Which Postmaster Goff Loses His Life—The Cause.

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

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

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

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

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

Work on the fortifications for Bolivar point has begun.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENGAGED.

He always said, if war should come, He'd not delay a minute, And bravely venture in it.

That no one his ability Or loyalty should doubt, He always sat with firearms Laid carefully about.

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

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

—Wallace D. Vincent in Truth

Have You Been Sick?

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

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

Take



It will remove all impurities from your blood. It is also a tonic of immense value. Give nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood. If your bowels are not just right, Ayer's Pills will make them so. Send for our book on Diet in Constipation.

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

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



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

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
This Hotel has been Redited throughout and now has Inconnection its First-Class
Restaurant and Lunch Counter.
Meals at All Hours. Open Day and Night.
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NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT.
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MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

CURE'S
Chills, Malaria and Biliousness
DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE. WARRANTED.
"NO CURE, NO PAY."

Is just as good for Adults as for Children.

Paris Medicine Co., Galatia, Ill., Nov. 16, 1893.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.

Yours Truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Reviews the Cuban Situation and Spain's Attitude.

SPAIN'S MENACE TO AMERICA.

Recommends Intervention and Leaves Everything With Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The message does not contain a single encouraging word for the so-called government of the republic of Cuba. He says that he does not know that the people of Cuba are in full accord with the so-called republic. That is a matter, he thinks, for them to settle for themselves, without reference to the United States or to interference by the United States. The president most vigorously sets forth his position as not intending that a declaration of war shall imply a war of conquest. This, he declares, according to our code of morals, would be a crime. There is no desire on the part of the American people to profit by the misfortune of Spain.

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

have characterized the anarchistic war now reigning in Cuba.

The civilized code of war has been disregarded, the president says, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions can not be taken. It merely suggests that the facts which the president sets forth justify immediate action by congress. The message itself bears evidence that the president has purposely refrained from making direct and specific recommendation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The message concludes by saying: "The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by the present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition that can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which gives us the right and duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island a stable government capable of maintain-

ing order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the securing of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

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

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

GEN. LEE LEAVES CUBA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gomez Has a Word.

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

"One year ago we received a proposal from Spain to agree to an armistice. We refused then, as we must refuse now. The rainy season will soon be at hand and Spain's troops would like an armistice until it is over. We shall throw away no advantage. On the other hand, I am anxious that hostilities shall cease, but it must be for all time. If Spain agrees to evacuate Cuba, taking her flag with her, I am willing to agree to an armistice until October 1, when all Cubans shall come into their own."

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

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

A Look Ahead to the Time When Spain Shall Be Whipped.

Washington, April 11.—It has not yet been determined what government will be asked to safeguard Spanish interests after the rupture of diplomatic relations, but it probably will be the government of France or Austria-Hungary. The members of the Spanish legation do not appear to anticipate any difficulty in withdrawing from the country, and they do not anticipate that Minister Woodford will fail to be protected by the Spanish authorities in withdrawing from the peninsula.

It is possible that the ambassador or minister who has charge of Spanish interests here will have an important mission to perform at an early date in the progress of the war. This mission may relate to the propositions for peace presented by Spain or suggested by the leading powers of Europe.

The representatives of the six powers who delivered the joint note, asking that this government refrain from war if possible, will take no further action at the present time. They have been instructed by their governments, however, to keep a close watch upon events, and to report by cable when war becomes still more threatening. It was not contemplated, in any event, that the powers should assume the attitude of threatening the United States nor of hinting at the use of force to prevent a conflict between this country and Spain. The importance of the commercial interests involved and the less which would result by war, not only to commerce upon the ocean, but to the great financial houses and their clients in Europe, had much to do with their protest. If the United States goes to war for the purpose of driving Spain from Cuba, there will be no further united action by the European powers until after the war has begun or after the United States has taken action which makes war certain. One of the plans under discussion in case of war is an effort to bring the conflict to a close by offering mediation between the contending parties.

This course might be adopted in such a manner as to greatly curtail the length of the struggle and relieve both parties from the strained situation which now exists. The Spanish government would be in a position to seek mediation, with the surrender of her sovereignty over Cuba, after the island had been taken from her by American arms. The purpose of the United States in this respect would have been accomplished by the evacuation of the island and the relations between the United States and the insurgents probably could be adjusted upon a satisfactory basis. The United States, by virtue of the Monroe doctrine, would refuse to permit the allied powers to participate in the negotiations for the settlement of conditions in Cuba, but President McKinley may not decline the mediation of the powers for the termination of the war when the Spanish sovereignty over Cuba shall have been brought to an end.

An early termination of the war by the capture of Havana would settle the question of Cuban independence, except so far as the United States, with keen interest in preventing atrocities in Cuba, might feel justified in standing between the insurgent government and loyalists of the island. It might be necessary for our military commanders to take a firm attitude in order to prevent the wholesale execution by the revolutionary government of prominent Spaniards in Havana or the confiscation of their estates. The loyalists possess the larger part of the property of the island, and their steady adherence to the Spanish crown, even going to the extent of organizing volunteers, might make both their persons and their property an object of attack by Gomez and his followers. The United States could not permit atrocities by the insurgents after having intervened to prevent atrocities against them.

While the United States will be ready to accept an early termination of the war after the Spaniards are driven from Cuba, the murder of the sailors of the Maine will be an important consideration in arranging the terms of peace. These terms committee on foreign affairs has become convinced that the crew of the Maine was murdered by some Spanish officials having access to the mines planted in Havana harbor, and several of them regard this as sufficient justification for a declaration of war, even if the United States were without grounds for intervention with Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, Spain, as the defeated force, would have to accept the findings of our naval board in regard to the causes of the disaster, rather than the pretext of her own board that the absence of dead fish in the harbor was convincing proof of an internal cause for the explosion. The United States in arranging terms of peace would insist upon an adequate indemnity to the families of the victims of the disaster and upon a salute to the American flag and an apology to the Spanish government, independent of the other provisions for peace.

The opportunity might be afforded to some of the advocates of territorial

extension for insisting that Porto Rico should be surrendered to this country as a compensation for the destruction of the Maine. This would involve an important question of national policy and the more conservative opponents of territorial extension might insist that the island should be held by this country only as a hostage until the indemnity demanded for the murder of the sailors of the Maine had been fully provided for.

INTERVENTION NOT WANTED.

New York, April 9.—The Cuban junta, through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, has made an important statement. It is declared in the most unequivocal language "that the Cuban provisional government and Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognizing Cuban independence the Cuban government and military forces would refuse to cooperate and that if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon a basis of intervention without independence the Cuban army would in the last resort turn its arms against the United States."

The statement made by Mr. Rubens was preceded by the following: The declaration I am about to make is official, for I am the legal representative of the junta, and I know their unalterable convictions and position. It is in line with the utterance of the delegate of the Cuban provisional government to the United States, Tomas Estrada Palma, when the suggestion was made that this government should counsel the Cubans, and if necessary, force them to an acceptance of autonomy.

Congressional Opinion of Message.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asked as to the raising of money to meet war measures, Mr. Cannon said: "The question of money to be raised by additional tax to make revenues and by appropriation to make available sums that may be necessary for disbursement doubtless will be met at the proper time."

Native Chinamen are dissatisfied with Russian aggression.

NEITHER POPE NOR PRELATE

Should Be Permitted to Interfere in This Case.

INTERVENTION IS DEMANDED.

Senator Quay Rouses the Senate with His Speech for Intervention.

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

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

Necessity of Intervention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUR NAVY IN A NUTSHELL.

The Strength, Speed and Number of United States Battleships.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Behind the heavy armor there is a padding of ether corn pith or cocoa beans.

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

The Brooklyn and the New York are our armored cruisers.

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

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

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

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

Five battleships are now under construction.

We have the only ram—the Katahdid.

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

The ships are painted white—Chicago paper.

Figuring on War Revenues.

Washington, April 12.—The members of the ways and means committee of the house are busily engaged with the treasury officials in the work preliminary to the drafting of a war revenue measure to be introduced in congress immediately upon the opening of hostilities with Spain.

An increase in the internal revenue tax on beer from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, and a large increase in the tax on manufactured tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, has been practically agreed upon.

Bank checks, bills of exchange, drafts, deeds, mortgages and other papers of this class, patent medicines, and nostrums, in all probability, also will be added to the list.

A rough estimate of the receipts to be derived from these sources is that the increase on these articles alone will approximate, if not exceed, \$100,000,000 a year.

Beer, it is thought, will produce an increase of \$35,000,000; manufactured tobacco, an increase of \$33,000,000, or more, and commercial paper and patent medicines, \$32,000,000.

Another source of revenue, which it is said, is almost certain to be availed of, is transactions in railroad and other listed stocks.

It is believed that the returns from this source will be large. In all the figuring so far, the remaining industries and the professions which were taxed for strictly war revenues during the rebellion, have been left out of the account.

An increase of from 2 to 3 cents on letter postage and a tax on gas and electric light have been suggested to the department, but these items have not yet been considered.

The increase of 1 cent an ounce on letter postage probably would augment the receipts by \$30,000,000 a year.

A bill providing for a temporary loan of \$100,000,000 and a permanent loan of from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 at 3 per cent, payable in coin, has been prepared by the ways and means committee, and will be introduced in case of war.

The whole question of the finances of the government in view of probable hostilities, is being carefully considered by the treasury officials, so that a definite and well thought out plan of operation may be at the disposal of congress in case of need.

Placer Mines in the Indian Territory.

J. Meyers, of Paoli, I. T., writes to the State Free Employment bureau that a veritable Klondike has been discovered in that vicinity.

In his letter he says: "There is no doubt whatever that the gold exists everywhere on the surface for miles about. Moreover, investigation reveals the peculiar gravel formation found in the rich placer fields of California. I desire the services of some practical placer miner to help me in the prospecting and examination of this country for the gold deposits. At present a man can make fair wages with nothing but a rocker and pan. I have a few men at work now, but what is needed is a practical investigation by some experienced man, who could locate the most profitable points for mining."

"This gold-bearing stratum extends for miles and miles, and I have no doubt about the richness of the territory anywhere in this particular region. I believe that further investigation will reveal a veritable Klondike right here in the Indian Territory."

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

A Valuable Discovery.

How often have parents been forced to sit by and see a little one grow weaker every day from chills or fever, because the little stomach could not retain the disagreeable doses prepared by the family physician. Many a child has gone to the grave because there was not some check for the malarious poison that the child could take and retain.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic fills the bill, and because of its great merit as a tonic and chill killer, it has in a very short time become one of the most popular medicines manufactured. It should have a place in every home. The children grow fat on it, and chills are not known in those families which use it. And it's just as good for adults as for children.

MORPHINE Optima, Co. (see habits cured at home, Remedy St. Carl's, authorized by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobacco, the tobacco, etc. L. W. G. WILSON'S CHEMICAL CO. Dallas, Texas.)

A NORTHERN UTOPIA.

The Singular Settlement of the Annette Island Indians.

"We are free! The flag of the United States has taken us into its folds!"

These patriotic and thrilling words were uttered in broken English on the 14th day of August, 1897, by a Metlakahla Indian when he carried to his brothers in British Columbia the information that the colony established on Annette Island, off the coast of Alaska, was formed and would be protected by the United States.

For years the natives living at Metlakahla, British Columbia, had been in a state of excitement and strife. It was known as the associated community, and was under the British flag. In the autumn of 1886 there was a crisis in the affairs of the community, and a deputy was sent to Washington to beg the United States government to give them a place in Alaska, where they might build for themselves another home.

Accordingly Annette Island was set aside and the settlement started. The island is from 18 to 20 miles long, with an average width of eight miles, and although more than 75 per cent of it consists of mountains and rocks, the place is well suited for a settlement.

A number of the natives immediately moved to their new home, and when the messenger returned to Metlakahla, and delivered the message of freedom and the protection of the United States there was universal rejoicing.

Reports received by the secretary of the interior gives details of the occurrences. The messenger extemporized a song of freedom and sang it to an inspiring native chant. The people were electrified, and in their joy the work of pulling and packing up for Alaska at once commenced.

By the 18th of August over 800 had safely crossed the water.

The natives have considerable intelligence, and they immediately started to organize the community and adopt regulations for its good government.

The native council consists of eighty members, ten of whom are agent men, and twenty of them are elected by ballot every New Year day. The duties of the council are to attend to the public affairs and improvement of the settlement, and collect and disburse the yearly tax of \$3 imposed upon every able-bodied male member of the community.

The council selects a treasurer and secretary to keep the village record.

Admission to settle in the community is open to those who are willing to adopt its regulations. Every applicant for membership, however, must be approved by the council, and after probation is publicly admitted on New Year's day at a general mass meeting.

On this occasion each candidate for membership makes his declaration, giving his reasons for seeking admittance to the settlement, and solemnly pledges himself to observe its laws and regulations.

After the declaration has been made the new members are addressed by some member of the council. Lots are then cast to determine the company to which each new member is drafted. A badge is given him and the company then welcomes him by acclamation to its ranks.

On each New Year's day, after the council is selected, 20 men are chosen as elders for the church. Their duties are to watch over the moral and religious affairs of the settlement, look up and correct offenders and conduct religious services wherever they may be when on fishing or hunting expeditions.

After the election of elders the voters are called upon to elect 20 men as peace officers of the settlement, from whom two are selected weekly for special duties as watchmen for the town. All are expected to keep a watchful care over the peace wherever they are, traveling or located.

The two watchmen on duty parade the village occasionally during the day and with special vigilance at night. At 9:30 p. m. the bugle warns all to go to bed, when the watchmen see that all are indoors, except those who may have reasons for being outside.

The members of the community are divided into ten companies, each being named by its color and each member provided with a badge bearing the words, "Faith, Love, Loyalty," encircled by the words, "United Brethren of Metlakahla."

When it came time to build the town site it was decided that each builder should have a corner lot, which should be 80 feet front by 90 feet deep. To avoid contention as to selection of sites, it was determined to permit the eldest the first choice.

There are no horses or vehicles in the village, and so the roads were only made twenty feet wide. There is a church, school, town hall and residences for the minister, doctor and school teacher. There is a natural reservoir in the shape of a lake, 800 feet above the town, and this supplies water for running a saw mill, running the machinery for the canning house and serves good drinking water for the village.

There are now about 800 persons in the community, and the settlement is steadily growing in resources. Of the Alaskan natives, about sixty have joined the settlement and many more would have come except for the strict rules against intoxicants and gambling.

Although there is little need of it, the settlement has a jail for the accommodation of criminals brought from other places. The village has three miles of sidewalk, eight feet broad, and the council is now considering the lighting of the streets by electricity and the establishment of a regular water service.

A fire department, with four small hand engines, is provided.

The mission is strictly undenominational and no aid is received from any religious society.—St. Louis Republic.

Girls and their Mothers.

"I write this in haste, because I do not wish my mother to know it."

What a tale that short sentence told! How I wished, when I read it, that I could gain the ear of every mother in the land to whisper the warning thoughts it called.

I betray no confidence in saying that the writer was a young girl of 16. Poor, silly child! who should even then have been jumping rope, tumbling whoop or skating with her little brothers.

And where was the mother who knew so little about the inner life of her daughter, that she must needs pour into a stranger's ear this precious, unhealthy folly? Where, alas! Like thousands of the mothers in our land, satisfied that her child was fed, clothed, sheltered and schooled. Never conversing with her but upon such topics. Never searching that young face as an index for the half-fledged thoughts and feelings, which, fluttering, kept her in state of irritable unrest; but which, brought tenderly to the wholesome light by the hand of maternal love, might, thus recognize, nestle there peaceful and harmless.

Alas! alas! for the young girl who has any thoughts her mother may not share. Alas! for the young girl who flies to others for information on subjects regarding which her mother should be her adviser.

Respect and obedience are good in their place; but, alas! for that matronly dignity which steps on stilts so high that it overlooks the possible mire in which young feet unaided may be plunging.

If I might write only one more sentence during my life, it would be this: Let the mothers of this land be the chosen confidantes and companions of their daughters.

There is something wrong in every mother, how good soever she may be, whose young daughter cannot lay her head on her lap and without fear of repulse, give expression to her full thoughts. That mother may, or may not, approve her daughter's wish or opinion; she may think it premature, or every way unadvisable, but, oh! the relief and safety to that daughter, that she may "tell mother!" Let the two talk it over together, as young companions do—honestly and frankly.—New York Ledger.

John James Ingalls.

When John James Ingalls was in the senate he was as exclusive as Conkling. After he became vice president pro tempore he was dignity and equity incarnate in the chair, but proud as Lucifer and willing to associate with nobody but himself.

His dignity was always marred, however, at lunch time. With demeanor of kaiser or emperor he descended the marble staircase, entered the restaurant, turned to the right and stood like a soldier at "attention" before the oyster counter.

The stalwart negro shucker would immediately set aside all other orders and proceed to shuck the biggest of the big select oysters, and Ingalls would bow politely as though saluting the waiter as he inclined forward to take each oyster from the fork and then, with a movement quick as it was ungrainly, he would throw back his head and gulp the bivalve, on each occasion making a swishing sound like the drawing of a hoof from the mud.

At such times Mr. Ingalls was neither eloquent nor elegant. Many a time half a dozen strangers, recognizing the brilliant iconoclast, would stop and stare at him as he went through the motions described before the oyster counter.—N. Y. Advertiser.

An Honest Man.

"Now look here, Thompson," remarked Brown. "It has been six months since you borrowed that \$5 from me."

"Seven," corrected Thompson gravely.

"Well, then, seven months," snorted Brown, "and you promised to give it back to me in a week—promised faithfully, you did, to return me it in seven days instead of months."

"I know it," answered Thompson sadly, drawing a memorandum book from his pocket. "That bill was series F, No. 672,629, issued in 1887. I made the note, and then I spent the money. Since then I've been trying to recover it."

"But," howled Brown, "any other would do as well."

"No," responded Thompson, shaking his head. "I'm a man of my word. When you gave me the bill, I said 'I will return this to you,' and I meant it. Brown, old man, just as soon as I come across No. 672,629, series F issue of 1887, I'll see that you get it, for I am not the one to go back on my promise."—Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine.

EFFECT OF WAR ON COTTON.

Merchants Want Planters to Put in a Short Crop.

The prospect of war has caused a movement to be inaugurated among cotton merchants, now that cotton planting time has arrived, to try to induce planters not to put in as much cotton as last year.

Circulars calling attention to the condition of the cotton market, and the prospects for the coming year, have been sent to planters throughout the south.

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

It is suggested that as an experiment every planter put in three-fourths as much cotton as he did last year. It is argued that as much would be netted to the planter for the three-fourths crop as for a full crop.

The planter would therefore be ahead the cost of planting, cropping and shipping the extra fourth crop. In addition, he could grow corn and potatoes in the ground which would otherwise be used for the cotton.

Should the price of corn or potatoes be good he would make money. Should war be declared the price of both corn and potatoes would go up, it is claimed.

The plan was tried some months ago in some parts of the south on a larger scale, but it did not prove a success. Planters put in large corn crop. A large corn crop was made in the north, and the price of corn went down to such figures that the cotton planters lost money.

The memory of this may have a depressing effect on the present effort of the merchants. The present plan is not on the same lines as the previous one. Cotton, it is maintained, is the crop on which the south must depend. It is not profitable, however, it is claimed, to grow more than there is a market for.

The plan suggested has been tried to some extent in the south with much success. The idea is to make it universal. Where it has been adopted the condition of the planters has been greatly improved, notwithstanding the low price of cotton.

Formerly planters depended altogether on cotton, and purchased all of their supplies. When the price of cotton went down many of the planters were not able to buy meat and breadstuffs from the north. Then they found themselves in the position of having to do without these commodities or to raise them.

If the year be a bad one in cotton, and they are not able to buy flour, they fall back on corn bread. They thus are assured of plenty of potatoes, corn bread and pork. Each planter also keeps a few cows which supply milk and butter and beef to a limited extent.

The principal drawback in regard to meat is the difficulty of curing it on account of the mild climate. They are learning how to overcome this obstacle, however. The most intelligent of them, it is stated, manage to save their meat in the mildest winter. They watch an opportunity when a cold snap occurs and kill their hogs or beef, as the case may be. They cut up the meat and leave it out over night to allow the animal heat to leave it. The most danger of meat spoiling is before the animal heat leaves it. If the meat can be chilled sufficiently to cause the animal heat to leave it, there is little danger of its spoiling. One night of moderately low temperature will save a hog or beef.

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

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

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

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

WAR IS NO JOKE.

An Officer Tells How It Feels to Kill a Man.

A captain on the staff of a division commander at the battle of Gettysburg, who afterward became a general and commanded a division himself for a time, once said that if he had it he would willingly give a million dollars if he could forget and never recall a Gettysburg tragedy:

"We need every man in line," said the general. "Orders had been given to let no well or unwounded man to go the rear. Our general had told the whole staff that if we couldn't stop the stragglers any other way to shoot them down. As soon as the firing began a certain class fled from the front and the staff flew at them on their horses and pushed them back into the ranks. It was always a job I hated. It made me mad to see a fellow run away from his comrades when they were in trouble, and I used to be rougher with them than I wanted to be with any class of God's creatures. The enemy was pressing our lines very hard. A break was greatly feared. Back came another cluster of stragglers, big, hearty fellows, who never stay under a fire a second longer than they are forced to stay. I made direct for three of them with my drawn sword. Two of them went back to duty. The third told me to go where it was hotter than that hottest day at Gettysburg, and said he was not going back, no matter if the whole staff stood in the way. 'Go back to your place instantly,' I demanded. At that he cocked his rifle and was lifting the barrel so that I would get its contents. Down went my sword to the ground; and out came my revolver. Quicker than I can tell you, it cracked and the man fell dead. Yes, it was a case of shoot him or be shot. I only wanted to disable him without killing him. A second more and he would have killed me."

"Then why do you say you would give a million dollars to forget the incident?"

"It is an awful thing to kill a human being. I can see just how that man fell back, with an oath on his lips. I don't like it. You wouldn't. I have commanded companies, a regiment, a brigade and a division to do wholesale killing in battle. That was what we enlisted to do. That was different from shooting a man, one of your own soldiers, at your side. I shall always regret that it became my duty to have a hand in that army tragedy."—Chicago Time-Herald.

Society Women as Nurses.

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

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

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

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

Garcia Evades Panda. Havana, April 9, via Key West.—News has been received here from a reliable source that Gen. Calixto Garcia, after desultory fighting with Gen. Pando, in the province of Puerto Principe, had evaded Pando, and with 3000 men, had reached the Moron-Jucaro trocha.

Many of his men are cavalry. It is believed that by this time Gen. Garcia, has crossed the trocha, in the vicinity of the plantation, San Nicolas, and been joined by Gen. Maximo Gomez and that these combined forces, making fully 4000 men, are now en route for the provinces of Matanzas and Havana on the long threatened raid for which arrangements were made by the mission from Gen. Gomez sent westward prior to the conference in which the autonomists sought to induce Gen. Garcia and other insurgent leaders to surrender.

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

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway
NORTH BOUND.
No. 2, Mail and Express—
Arrives 9:45 p. m.
Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—
Arrives 10:30 a. 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.

SOCIETIES.
I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 361, meets
every Thursday evening in their hall over the
Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made
welcome. Jno. LACONIA, N. G.

Business Locals.
Nice croquet sets at Ramsey's.
When you want wire go to Anderson's.

Anti rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.
See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.

The croquet season is at hand. Go to Ramsey's and get a set.
Ladies call at Morris Rosenfield's and examine his handsome line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods.

For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor's.
Nicest Jewelry in town at Ramsey's. Every piece warranted as represented.

Go to Anderson's for collars, pads, harness, etc. New stock and rock-bottom prices.
Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.

Genuine Baker Wire every spool guaranteed at Anderson's.
The fact that Anderson has wire is a guarantee that the price will be held down to a very small margin.

When you buy jewelry know what you are getting. Ramsey warrants every article he sells.
Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.

Croquet is a nice, pleasurable recreation for town or country. Buy you a set at Ramsey's.
Anderson has just received a car of B B Flour, when you want the finest flour that is brought to the Panhandle country try a sack of this well known flour.

A fresh lot of Postum Cereal just received. This is not a stimulant, but a nutritious food; made wholly from grains, it produces the corpuscles in blood that coffee destroys. Anderson will supply you and to those who cannot digest coffee will find a boon in this delightful nutritive drink.

Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylors.
When you want a stove go to Anderson's and see his goods. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.

H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.
I have the most complete line of organies and lawns ever seen in Clarendon. Call and be convinced. MORRIS ROSENFIELD.

Remember Anderson will sell you collars, pads, lines, bridles etc., at less than can be had any where in the Panhandle.
Card of Thanks.
I wish to tender my sincerest thanks to all the people of Clarendon for their kindness, sympathy and devotion to my family in our distress during the sickness and death that has taken from us a wife and mother. FRANK RICHARDS.

Dr. Scales, of Bowie, who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Ross, was a caller at our office Wednesday. He is well pleased with Clarendon, our people and our climate and may conclude to locate here.
S. E. Atterberry purchased a new piano this week.

Announcements.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
K. AYCOCK,
W. H. OLIVER,
WM. TROUP.
For Tax Assessor:
G. W. BAKER,
JAMES ROBERTSON.
For Commissioner Precinct No. 1.
G. W. WASHINGTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.
For the finest Mocha and Java coffee go to Anderson.

A. Rosenfield left Monday for Dallas.
Clarendon Dramatic Club now has 13 members.

Theodore Powell bought the Browder place this week.
Mrs. Chas. Eyer is reported as being very sick.

Miss Pearl Finley of Claude is visiting Prof. Silvey this week.
Mr. B. McClelland and wife spent part of this week at Trinidad.

Call at Miss M. F. Miller's for the latest styles in millinery goods.
Dr. Stocking reports a boy as a new arrival at Mr. Kerr's Saturday.

Whit Carhart left Sunday night for a trip to Cripple Creek.
Engine No. 4 is now in the shop and Mr. Lipsey and Robinson take the 28.

John Slaughter will begin shipping today from Clarendon to Kansas, 160 cars of cattle.
The rain Monday and Tuesday seems to have been pretty general all over the state.

Mrs. Sol. Owens and daughters were in town this week visiting Pope Kendall's family.
Deputy Oliver took Wm. Gentry to Memphis and placed him in jail there for safe keeping last Saturday.

W. D. Harper has about finished a portable studio, in which he will have better facilities to expedite photo work.
Rev. J. N. Kendall closed a successful term of school at Mulberry a short time since and is now at home on his farm.

Bob Ewing and Homer Hawkins brought in \$200 worth of wolf scalps this week, and previous to this Mr. McCormick and Finley received \$255 for scalps. The notice published in this paper is bearing fruit.

A fine rain fell Monday and Monday night, putting a good season in the ground. This will enable the farmers to proceed with their spring work and cause the grass to put on a rapid growth, to the joy of the stockman.

W. S. Williams, representing the Simmons Medicine Co., of St. Louis, was distributing almanacs from house to house Tuesday. These people could reach the people of town and country more effectually through the newspapers.

Miss Rosa Stannus, dramatic empersonator, will give an entertainment at the courthouse Monday evening, April 18, consisting of humorous character sketches and impersonations. Miss Stannus comes well recommended by the Texas press.

F. N. Page says that if any of the farmers or small stock raisers want to help pay for wolf scalps, their money won't be refused. As destructive as lobos have proven to be, all who have cattle, chickens, pigs, etc., should be interested in their extermination.

Miss M. F. Miller has just had a new building erected west of the postoffice into which she moved her millinery stock yesterday. This gives her a more desirable location and she is now better prepared than ever for dressmaking and supplying all goods in her line. See her ad in this issue.

The Odd Fellows will celebrate their 79th anniversary the 26th of this month by giving a supper and entertainment at the court house. This order never fails to make a success of their annual celebrations and, of course, the present one will be no exception. The price will only be 25 cents, to include both the entertainment and supper.

We heard a good idea suggested by Frank Page this week, it is that everybody owning land should get seed of a species of winter grass of luxuriant growth that is grown in Kansas and the northwest, and then take their grubbing hoe and dig up all the loco on their land and every place where a loco plant is taken up, plant a few grass seed. By so doing in a few years they would have a good winter range besides getting rid of the loco. He says the seed can be procured free from Washington.

Rev. Sherman is spending some ten days at Plainview, consequently there will be no services at the south Methodist church Sunday.

Prayer meeting has been going on nightly at the Baptist church since Tuesday and will be continued until Sunday, when the revival meeting will begin.

Gracie Anderson celebrated her 12th birthday by inviting a number of her young friends to a dinner yesterday after school hours. She has a number of presents to keep her memory of the occasion fresh.

Coming!
At the courthouse on Thursday night, April 25th, will be given a unique, attractive and enjoyable Scenographic Entertainment and Illustrated Concert; 150 Dissolving Views of Peerless Beauty, Pictorially Illustrating from the "Manger to the Throne," or Eventful Scenes in the Life of Christ; "Realistic Rambles Around the World, Here and There;" "The Children's Carnival of Delight;" "Funnygrams, Moving Animated Pictures;" "Yosemite and Yellowstone Park, the Wonderland of America;" "Tour through Alaska, Klondike and Yukon Gold Fields." Admission 25 cents including a reserved seat. Children under 12 years, 10 cents; over 12, 15 cents. Views of the Battle Ship Maine also shown.

Died.
Last Friday at Fort Worth, where she had been taken for medical treatment, Mrs. Eva Dee Richards, aged 31 years, 5 months and 28 days. Mrs. Richards (nee Lentz) was born in Ohio Oct. 10, 1866, was married at Bryan, O., May 15th 1881, where her father still lives; and two sisters are also living. She moved to Texas with her husband 13 years ago, stopping near Mobeetie. She leaves besides her husband five children; Wayne, aged 15, Bernice 13, Dee 10, Frank 7, and a baby 4 years old, all of whom took her death very hard, as she was a devoted wife and mother. She joined the German Reform church at the age of 14. She had been an invalid for five years and was in a very weak condition when taken to Ft. Worth to have a surgical operation performed, as the last chance to save her life. This was done successfully, she began to improve and wrote letters home that were very encouraging, but Friday she took a turn for the worse and died. The remains were brought up Saturday night, funeral services were conducted Sunday by Revs. Evans and Tomme at her late residence, then conveyed to the cemetery, followed by one of the longest processions ever to take place in Clarendon. The bereft family have the sympathy of all our people.

Claude Locals.
Claude Eagle.
G. Calvert and E. R. Rice, of the Denver shops at Clarendon, were assisting Pumper John Gorin to put new sucker rods in the company's well here this week.

Ed Averitt was transacting business in Clarendon Tuesday of this week.
County Assessor W. E. Miller is building an addition to his residence in the southwest part of town.

On Tuesday of this week the F. W. & D. C. R'y, through its local agent here, paid to R. B. Rodgers \$129.72 for two boxes of bacon lost in transit from Grapevine to Claude in February of this year. The shipment contained the hams, shoulders and middlings of five hogs. This would be \$26 per hog, after the lard and trimmings were taken out. There ought to be money in hogs at that price.

Mr. Spillman moved out to his farm this week preparatory to putting in the spring crops.
A good rain Monday and the warm sunshine since then is putting a coat of green on old Mother Earth pretty fast, and the old cows will soon be independent again.

Hathorn & Smith have built an addition to their shop this week.
Mr. A. H. Sadler is arranging to move to his ranch near Amarillo in a few days. He says he has lost but one cow this winter.

J. R. Thompson has been very busy this week getting his residence near Washburn ready to move into.
Prof. Hood has been quite sick but we are glad to see him on the streets again. He was compelled to dismiss his school this week, as he was not able to teach.

Mr. J. T. Roper has severed his connection with the Claude exchange. He is succeeded by S. O. Bell.
B. S. Ellis shipped three fine Hereford calves to his son, W. P. Ellis, at Caddo, I. T., this week.

Mr. R. B. Rodgers from Wayside in the southern part of this county was transacting business in Claude a few days ago. Mr. Rodgers came here from Grapevine, Tex., last winter, settling in the south part of the county. He expresses himself as being well pleased with the change. But then that is the verdict of every one who comes here to live.

H. W. TAYLOR, DEALER IN SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE
Baker Perfect Barb and smooth Wire, Anti-rusting Tinware, Graniteware, Wire and Cut Nails, Paints, and Oils, Saddles and Harness.
Riding and walking plows
Wagons, Steel Ranges and Stoves.
McMullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpauling and Wagon Covers.

ROWE RUMORS.
Rowe, April 13, 1898.—This community was visited by a very refreshing rain Monday. Grass is green and cattle are happy.

Three wagons passed through our neighborhood last Friday en route to Mexico. We are surprised they did not locate in Donley county.

Mr. Shelton has recently purchased twenty head of heifer yearlings from Mr. Rogers of Giles.
Sunday school was organized at the Rowe school house Sunday.

Mr. Muir, Miss Maggie Muir and Mrs. Zachery were the guests of J. H. Myers and family Sunday.
Mr. F. A. Killian spent Friday night of last week in Clarendon. He says war is the general talk of the town.

Mr. Joe Devine has the contract for scraping out the Rowe tank near the railroad.
This rain has put the ground in good condition for plowing, which will begin in earnest now.

OLD HICKORY.
My line of latest Pattern Shirt-waists is complete and invites your inspection at MORRIS ROSENFIELD.

The T. & P. road gives notice that the Sunset Limited train will leave Chicago for San Francisco on Tuesdays only, and will leave San Francisco for Chicago on Thursdays only. The service will be discontinued east bound for the season April 18th, and west-bound May 3rd; to be resumed early in the fall.

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. D. Stocking.

WRIGHT'S Condensed Smoke, for smoking all meats. A liquid made from Hickory wood. Contains a new meat preservative. Protects meat from insects and preserves it for any length of time, giving it a fine flavor. Put on meat with a brush. Cheaper, better and quicker than old way. A 75c bottle smokes 250 lbs. meat. Satisfaction guaranteed. Made by E. H. WATSON & Co., Ulysses, Neb. Sold by H. D. Ramsey.

The Best Liniment.—"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," write Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This is the verdict of all who use it. For rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings and the numerous slight ailments and accidents common to every household, this liniment has no equal. With it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by J. D. Stocking.

Anderson says this world is the large for one man to have all too good things there is in it. So when any one tells you that he has the only good wire manufactured, just ask him if he sees anything green in your eye.

"I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S. O., "I had a child about two years old, that had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies, but none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by J. D. Stocking.

ROBT. SAWYER, Dealer In LUMBER.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc.
Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

G. C. HARTMAN, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery and GASOLINE AND OIL STOVES.
Roofing Paint, Machine Oil and Binder Twine.
All kinds of Flue work, Tin Work and Repairing.
Clarendon, Texas.

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

M. W. EASUM, DRAYMAN
And Dealers in COAL AND WOOD,
Clarendon, Texas.

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

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

Peoples Party Referendum Ballot.
Believing in the principles of the People's Party and favoring independent party action and not being voted on the annexed propositions, I vote as follows:
PROPOSITIONS:
1. Do you favor a national convention being held pending the campaign of 1898 for the purpose of promoting the welfare and future policy of the party?
VOTE, yes or no
2. What date is your choice for holding a national convention for the nomination of presidential candidates?
July 4, 1898;
May 26, 1899;
Feb. 22, 1900.
Vote choice date,
Name of voter
P. O. Co. State
This ballot is to be used as soon as possible at local Referendum meetings called for that purpose by the county or township chairman, or by any five loyal populists. It is the duty of the county chairman to attend these meetings, explain the referendum system, enroll the voters, receive the ballots and report the results to Harry Tracy, Dallas, Texas, chairman of the State Organization committee. Any ballots brought or sent to this office will be promptly forwarded.

Claude Locals.
Claude Eagle.
The Misses Irbly of Washburn visited in Claude Tuesday.

A. T. Collins shipped a car of posts to Channing this week.

W. S. Mills, former proprietor of the Palace hotel, has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Bomar.

Mr. J. H. Grimes has sold his blacksmith shop and will move to his section half mile north of Claude.

Mr. J. F. Wilson reports that the high wind last Sunday completely wrecked his windmill one mile south of town.

Sheriff P. H. Lynch heads our list with three subscriptions to the EAGLE, one copy for himself and two copies go to friends in Mo. This kind of encouragement goes a long way in making a good paper.

Prof. W. W. Hood has opened a private school in the public school building. He reports a fair attendance for the beginning.

Mr. C. H. Taul is erecting a new residence on his ranch in the canyon. We haven't learned the young lady's name but are satisfied there is a woman in the case.

Mr. C. M. Luttrell received a fine hog by express from Mansfield this week. He has quite a good sized bunch of cattle, yet he says he still has 1500 bushels of kafir corn that he could not feed away this winter and has to go into the hog business for self protection.

Mr. S. J. Bomar, who came here last fall for the benefit of his wife's health, loaded up his wagon last Tuesday and started out for a trip overland to Bowie. This trip being made on the advice of her physician that out door life and the changes incident thereto would be more beneficial than medicine.

Tax Collector Lynch will present to board of county commissioners at its next term a list of all lands in the county on which the taxes have not been paid. The last legislature passed an act compelling the county commissioners to take action looking to the collecting of these taxes or the forfeiture of the land to the state.

Mr. E. C. King a prominent and well to do stock raiser and speculator of Brownsville, Tenn., was looking over our county this week with the view of locating a ranch in this section. He expressed himself as being highly pleased with the prospects in this part of the Panhandle and will probably locate among us soon.

C. Wolf has been suffering with deep cold for a few days the early part of the week. He took several large doses of quinine and this not producing the desired effect Mr. Browning prescribed a course of treatment for him. It was rather heroic in its nature but the effect was magical and he was able to be at work next day.

Mr. Green Walker who lately moved to this neighborhood from Collin county, has purchased four sections a few miles north of Claude and is putting down a well and is fencing and making substantial improvements. Mr. Walker is one of the class of new comers that help to build up the country where they locate. To all such we extend a hearty welcome.

Just after passing the post office one morning this week the Eagle man turned around just in time to see one of our prominent citizens lying full length on the ground in front of the post office. Noticing the look of extreme anxiety on his face as he looked round to see if any one saw him, we decided that as we were the only eye witness we would not disclose his name.

The Claude Epworth League met Thursday night with Rev. McCarver. After the opening song and prayer, a short program was rendered as follows: Instrumental music by C. Wolf, violin, and Miss Allie Wolf, piano; Recitation, Viola Wilson; Instrumental music, Ethel Spillman; Recitation, J. F. Wilson; Instrumental music, Miss Irene McCarver; Ballad, by Miss Olive Wolf with banjo and piano accompaniment. The guessing contest was conducted by Bro. McCarver. The prizes were won by J. F. Wilson and T. J. Davis. After a short time was spent in social converse, they were dis-

missed and all departed expressing themselves as having had a pleasant time.

C. D. Stiles, of Clarksville, came in Tuesday night and is prospecting for a ranch location. He says the difference in the price of cattle at Clarksville and here makes this country the more desirable for the stockman.

B. C. McCaleb places his name in our announcement column this week for re-election to the office of County and District Clerk. Uncle Mac has filled the office of Clerk for the past two years in a manner satisfactory to all. As all know he is a cripple, which prevents his engaging in many of the avocations of life, and we think the people will make no mistake in continuing him in the office.

Quite a number of boys and men were gathered at the depot last Sunday night to see the large cannon that was reported to pass here about 11 p. m. on its way to Galveston. When the telegraph operator came in to open up for the north bound passenger train they began to ply him with questions as to what time the big gun would pass and were advised to consult the Almanac. This brought to their minds the fact that it was still early in April and the April fools were not all dead.

On last Tuesday a team of horses belonging to Mr. J. W. Cram took fright and proceeded to liven things up by a run through our streets. The first obstacle encountered was the awning in front of F. P. Walton's grocery store. They took one post and run to the alley where they made a short turn south taking a panel or two of fence with them, finally bringing up in front of the store of J. L. Dysart, where they were stopped. Mr. Cram had his wagon loaded with posts and supplies for his camp. It is needless to say these were well scattered over the route.

On last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. C. Wolf, of the Claude Hotel, gave their patrons a treat in the way of an elegant turkey dinner to which the EAGLE man received a special invitation which he, with Mrs. Davis and Master Roy, were not slow to accept.

At about 12:30 p. m. Mr. W. L. Ray was called to the chair but said the object of the meeting was too well known to need any explanation and a motion was made to adjourn to the dining room where on entering we found two large tables fairly groaning under their weight of good things to which the guests assembled did justice in a way that showed their appreciation of the efforts to please made by the proprietors of this popular hotel. At night the young folks had an old fashioned social and candy pulling and all went away with happy hearts and pleasant recollections of this very pleasant occasion.

On Tuesday night the contest of the Claude prohibition class for the Demorest silver Medal took place at the courthouse. Owing to one of the musicians who was to have furnished the string music being sick, that part of the program was omitted and a quartette for vocal music was arranged with Miss May Fox, soprano; Mrs. T. J. Davis, alto; T. J. Davis, tenor; W. W. Hard, bass and Mrs. Edwards at the organ. After an opening song and prayer by Rev. W. H. Younger the following program was rendered: "Our National Course," by Miss Lizzie Walton. "Your Mission," by Jas. Hickox. "Rizpah Mourning Her Sons," by Miss Relva Vaughan. "Prosperity Prophesied," by Miss Lois Perryman. "A Voice from the Poorhouse," by Miss Floyd Hickox. This being all the speakers present the awarding committee, consisting of Dr. Pennington, Mr. McClendon and Mrs. McCarver, retired, and after consultation, awarded the medal to Miss Floyd Hickox. The speakers all certainly acquitted themselves nobly. There was not a single piece but was well rendered. The medal was presented in a short and very appropriate speech by Dr. Warner.

Jack Garvey, whose saloon in Woodward, O., has sixty bullet holes in it and the blood stains of seven men who bit the dust, was at Wellington a few days ago and attracted as much of a crowd as if he were Wild Bill or Luetgart.—K. C. Times.

STATE PLATFORM

Adopted by the People's Party in Convention at Galveston.

Preamble.
We demand a change of administration in Texas for the reasons that, during the twenty-three years in which the Democratic party has had control of this state has squandered our magnificent public domain in donations to corporations and sales at nominal prices to syndicates and land grabbers, and has, through every impediment in the way of the actual settler, it has multiplied offices, wasted the blood and treasure of our people, and raised our taxes to the point approaching confiscation. It has increased the expenses of the state government from \$1,000,000 per annum to more than \$4,000,000 per annum. By its mal-administration of the public school funds it has in open violation of the constitution, reduced our public free schools from a six to a three months session per annum, and has, through every impediment in the way of the actual settler, it has multiplied offices, wasted the blood and treasure of our people, and raised our taxes to the point approaching confiscation. It has increased the expenses of the state government from \$1,000,000 per annum to more than \$4,000,000 per annum. By its mal-administration of the public school funds it has in open violation of the constitution, reduced our public free schools from a six to a three months session per annum, and has, through every impediment in the way of the actual settler, it has multiplied offices, wasted the blood and treasure of our people, and raised our taxes to the point approaching confiscation.

Finance.
First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the aid of any state or local government, and a legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Transportation.
First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-profit basis. The railroads should be paid and we demand the present and pending administration for surrendering this option to private corporations for their own profit.

Land.
We demand such legislation as will prevent the demoralization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

General Propositions.
First—We demand the election of a president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Direct Legislation.
We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

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POPULIST PLATFORM

As Adopted at the St. Louis National Convention.

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by its founders, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as precipitated in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is not to be attained by resorting to our country's constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies.

The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has been used to corrupt our officers and democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

Finance.
First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the aid of any state or local government, and a legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Transportation.
First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-profit basis. The railroads should be paid and we demand the present and pending administration for surrendering this option to private corporations for their own profit.

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RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, ASTHMA, HEADACHE

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Though so universally used and tested did you ever hear anyone speak ill of this great remedy? No, you never did and never will, for it taken as directed and in the proper quantity "5 DROPS" cannot fail to cure any of the diseases for which it is recommended. What it has already done to relieve the suffering is told in thousands of letters of grateful praise.

Mr. J. P. Linchman, widely known for many years as the special representative of the Populist and First Silver Press of the United States, has kindly forwarded the following letter for publication.

Jan. 29, 1897.
DEAR SIR:—I am anxious for the sake of the suffering and out of gratitude to you, to give my personal endorsement of your wonderful remedy. On the 10th of January, 1897, I was in Washington and was suddenly seized with an aggravated case of inflammatory rheumatism; so severe and painful was the attack that within 24 hours my left arm was paralyzed and I was only able to dress with assistance. I secured a bottle of 5 DROPS and took a dose that night, rubbing some on externally as directed. The following morning I was surprised to find myself immensely relieved, and on the next treatment morning I was completely cured. My arm was absolutely free from pain, all swelling and stiffness had disappeared. The quickness and completeness of my cure was remarkable. I have known for over a year of the great curative properties of your medicine, and have several friends who have been cured by it of Neuralgia, Catarrh and Asthma. Wishing you every success and trusting that those similarly afflicted will at least give this remedy a trial. Sincerely yours,
J. P. LINCHMAN,
Bureau of Populist and Reform Papers, Old Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

CURES THE INCURABLE.
DEAR SIR:—I would like to thank you for your great remedy, "5 DROPS," and tell you what it has done for me. I had Rheumatism in every joint and in the heart, and I had Catarrh of the head for 30 years, I was poorly that I lost the use of my legs and arms, and could not move without pain. I was so crippled that I had done but little work for seven years, and our family physician, a good doctor, told me that my Rheumatism and Catarrh were incurable, and I believed him. But now, after using "5 DROPS" only two months, I can truly say I have not so well for seven years. This medicine has done more than is claimed for it. At this time my Catarrh is much better, and I have scarcely any Rheumatism at all and the heart weakness and pain are gone. My hearing is now good and my eyesight is much better. I have gained more than I can answer all who write. Tell all your neighbors what I have written about "5 DROPS." I know how to sympathize with those who are afflicted, for though I suffered so long, it is now 8 months since I have felt any pain. Dr. S. W. Kellem's my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure.
W. M. KELLEMS,
Siberia, Perry Co., Ind.

Jan. 29, 1897.
We received the following letter from Mr. J. J. Wilson of Omaha, Ill., Mr. Wilson has been for many years a socialist, and reading the above letter which was headed "Cure of Mr. Kellem's, asking of his endorsement was genuine, and received this reply, which he forwarded us.

Mr. J. J. WILSON.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of recent date at hand, the testimonial you speak of is genuine. I gave it to them and every word of it is true, and I could swear to it and prove it by any witnesses. The company did not ask me for this letter, I sent it to them last January for publication in order that poor sufferers, rheumatism is once used, and as you might be cured. Get "5 DROPS" and use it and it will cure you as it has cured me. I have received many letters like yours, and it is a pleasure to me to answer all who write. Tell all your neighbors what I have written about "5 DROPS." I know how to sympathize with those who are afflicted, for though I suffered so long, it is now 8 months since I have felt any pain. Dr. S. W. Kellem's my brother, uses "5 DROPS" in his practice, and joins me in endorsing this great remedy. He says for a case like yours it is a positive cure.
W. M. KELLEMS,
Siberia, Perry Co., Ind.

If you have not sufficient confidence after reading these letters to send for a large bottle, send for a sample bottle, which contains sufficient medicine to convince you of its merit. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief and is a permanent cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Stomach, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuritic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Footache, Earache, Croup, "La Grippe," Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases.

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THE NEW TIME

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Edited by
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