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When you read this paper, hand it to your neighbor, ask him to read it and send in his subscription.

## THE MINE WORKERS.

### ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THEIR ORGANIZATION.

Several Attempts Failed Before the Formation of the United Mine Workers of America—President Mitchell and His Associates.

The history of the rise and progress of the United Mine Workers of America has many elements of interest not only to the miners and the operators, but to the general public as well. There have been national organizations among the miners and attempts at national organizations, but it was not until 1895 that the foundations of what now seems to be a permanent organization were laid. On Sept. 12 of that year delegations from local miners' unions in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, Iowa and Kansas met in Indianapolis and formed a national union, under the name of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers.

The avowed purpose of this organization was to bring the miners and the mine owners into more friendly relations and, if possible, put an end to the many causes that had operated in the past years to produce discord and awaken feelings of discontent among the miners and of distrust among the operators. The directing head of this body consisted of five members, and the first board was composed of Christopher Evans of Ohio, Daniel McLaughlin of Illinois, Hugh Reed of Iowa, William Flemming of West Virginia and John Johnson of Pennsylvania. Evans was executive secretary and the principal official of the board.

The first meeting of this board was characterized by a step which proved that there was a sincere desire to bring about better conditions for all concerned in the mining districts. After much discussion the executive secretary addressed a letter to the mine owners in the various states asking them to meet the members of the board at Chicago in November. The circular letter stated that a conference was desired in order that causes of friction might be removed and a better understanding reached between the miners and their employers. The board members went to Chicago, but W. P. Bend was the only operator who appeared at the meeting. At his suggestion invitations were sent to the operators whose headquarters were in Chicago to meet for a joint conference the next day.

Mr. Bend entered into the spirit of the proposition for joint action and signed the invitation to his fellow operators. Nine of the latter put in an appearance at the conference, and the question of trying to agree upon a joint scale was discussed, but no action was taken.

So friendly was the attitude of the miners' representatives, however, that a joint circular was issued to operators and miners to meet for conference in Pittsburg in the following December. This meeting was largely attended, and, though no scale was agreed upon, one was drafted and discussed, and a meeting was arranged to take place at Columbus, O., in February, with the object in view of giving the matter further consideration.

Having laid the foundation for an agreement at Pittsburg, the Columbus meeting finally agreed upon a scale of wages for the mining year beginning in April, and the scale included all the operatives in the bituminous fields in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and the Pittsburg district of Pennsylvania. Christopher Evans of Ohio was the president of this convention, and W. J. Bent was secretary, and this was the beginning of what is known as the interstate movement. In other words, it was the first time that any labor organization had attempted to reach an understanding with the employers of labor, and, by providing a scale of wages for a year, formally had both parties to abide by it.

Six months after the formation of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers another organization was formed by the Knights of Labor and was known as National Trades Assembly No. 135. The presence of two organizations divided the strength of the mine workers and led to many vexatious conditions, but both continued in the field for four years.

In 1899 the executive officers of the two bodies met and agreed to a union of the two organizations under the name of the National Progressive union. This arrangement proved far from satisfactory to the more intelligent class of miners and after a year's existence another joint convention was called and met in Columbus, and at this meeting the union was dissolved and the United Mine Workers of America was organized, with John B. Ray of Pennsylvania president and Robert Watchorn of Pennsylvania secretary. This organization was made to include all the mine workers of the United States. It has followed the general policy of the Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers, and, by holding a joint conference each year with the operators and fixing a scale of wages, has done much in the direction of ending friction and removing the causes that before led to trouble.

There has been no general strike of mine workers since the latter organization was formed, but there have been two suspensions of mining, which included practically all of the bituminous fields. The first occurred in 1894, when 100,000 men throughout the country were idle, and after a long controversy a compromise was effected and the men returned to work. The second suspension occurred in 1897, and at that time 150,000 men were idle. The compromise following this period of idleness gave the miners an advance in wages of about 12 per cent. Both of these suspensions followed the failure of the miners and mine owners to adopt a scale and both were confined

to the bituminous coalfields. Of course, the suspended miners are the miners and costly to the mine owners, and both sides have since invoked a compromising spirit at the joint scale conferences, and there is no difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the employers and employees discussing the question of wages together and fixing an annual scale for the bituminous mines.

The men who now compose the executive board of the mine workers are Edward McKay and Benjamin James of Pennsylvania, Frederick Dilleber of Ohio, Henry Stephenson of West Virginia, James Boston of Illinois, William Fairley of Alabama, George Purcell of Indiana and Joseph Pendleton of Arkansas. John Mitchell of Illinois is president, T. L. Lewis of Ohio is vice president and W. B. Wilson of Indiana secretary of the organization. While the local members of the board are in charge of any trouble that may occur in their districts, the president exercises a directing power and virtually conducts the strike.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is in his thirtieth year and is the youngest man ever to reach such a position as he now occupies. His mother died when he was 2 years old, and four years later his father was killed in an accident in the mines, and the child was left to the care of friends. He entered the mines when 13 years old and from that time made his own living. He connected himself with the Knights of Labor when 16 years old while working in Illinois and has been a member of that organization ever since. He has worked in a number of states, at one time being employed in the mines of New Mexico.

Returning to Illinois from the west, he married and settled down at Spring Valley, where his family of a wife and four children live. His first service in a public capacity was in 1897, when he was appointed an organizer of the United Mine Workers by President Ratchford, and in the same year he was elected a member of the Illinois state executive board. In 1898 he was elected national vice president of the organization and became acting president when Ratchford determined to give his time more fully to the work of the industrial commission, and in January, 1899, Mitchell succeeded to the presidency by election.

## LITTLE BUFFALO TOILERS.

### Child Labor Regulations and How They Are Defeated.

It may not be generally known, or generally thought of, rather, but it is nevertheless a fact that Buffalo's vast industrial army includes thousands of children—juvenile toilers—who work in shops and factories from early in the morning until late at night when they should be playing and romping about in the sunlight and fresh air. In 2,500 children, boys and girls, between the ages of 14 and 16. No child under 14 can legally find employment, and no certificate is required from a boy or girl over 10.

Any person employing a minor without a certificate, contrary to law, is subject to heavy punishment. No child can be worked legally more than 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week. Inspectors in the employ of the state and city inspectors see that this provision and other features of the law are lived up to. The state inspectors look after the factories and the city inspectors after the mercantile establishments.

When a child applies for a certificate, the applicant obtains two blanks at the health department. One blank is to be filled out by the child's father or mother and the other by the principal of the school last attended by the applicant. The parent's blank when filled out testifies as to the age of the child, and when the teacher's blank is filled out it sets forth that the child in question has attended school up to the age of 14 and that the last school year was a full year. When properly filled out and sworn to, these blanks are taken to Dr. Gram at the health department, and the certificate is issued after the doctor has satisfied himself as to the physical capacity of the child to do the work expected. No certificate is issued to a child unable to read and write and none to one physically weak.

On an average 25 are rejected out of every 100 applying for certificates. Certificates are not issued to those refused because of insufficient education or physical disqualification. It is a lamentable fact that most of those refused because of illiteracy are children of parents born in this country.

"Another lad came in here yesterday with his two blanks filled out in the same handwriting. One bore the signature of his mother and the other what purported to be the signature of the principal of his school. I traced the thing out and found his mother had forged the name of the school principal to the teacher blank. In order to account for the poor penmanship in which the teacher blank was made out and signed she told the boy to tell me the principal was not feeling well."

"I had another case not long ago of a boy who forged the name of his school principal with cleverness that fooled the principal himself. When I showed it to him, he couldn't tell at first whether it was his handwriting or not. The lad admitted his guilt when questioned. His penmanship seemed to be sincere, however, and the matter was dropped."

—Buffalo News.

## Took Out Cargo at Galveston

Valued at \$1,381,312.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 13.—The biggest cargo that ever went out of Galveston, and what is believed to be larger than any cargo previously sent out of the gulf, is that of the British steamer Irada, which cleared today. She has on board in round and square bales the equivalent of 26,400 square bales. She also carries 24,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 barrels of flour. The largest cargo that ever left here previously was that of the European, which is about fifty tons greater net register, but apparently has not the equivalent carrying capacity. The European left here Sept. 26, 1897, with 19,600 bales of cotton and miscellaneous cargo, which, by the way, had about half the valuation of the Irada's cargo, which is valued at \$1,381,312, and in that particular probably exceeds any other agricultural cargo that ever left the United States. The value of the cargo of the European was about half that, because of the great difference in the price of cotton between 1897 and 1900.

## Land Washed Into the Sea.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 13.—

The new survey of Galveston and vicinity in course of platting at the office of Capt. C. S. Riche, United States engineer, shows as far as completed the course of beach erosion from the extreme eastern end of the island on the gulf shore to Twenty-Eighth street on the west. The shore line along this two miles or more of beach has been moved inland by the action of the storm of Sept. 8 an average of 150 feet. At some points on the gulf between the eastern end of the island and the foot of Twenty-Eighth street the gulf has encroached to the extent of 250 feet, which is the maximum extent of land claimed in this section by the waters which swept the island. At other points the extent of invasion was considerably less, and the average for these two miles is about 150 feet by measurement.

At Bolivar the waters encroached greedily and scoured out two large lagoons behind the batteries and west of the fortifications. At this point the shore line has moved inland about 1,000 feet, submerging the fortifications, which were undermined and badly damaged.

Pelican Spit, which was about two or three feet under water, is now above water, having been built up by the storm.

## More Galveston Corpses.

GALVESTON, Oct. 16.—As the work of removing the debris progresses, the number of bodies of the dead recovered increases. Today twenty-eight bodies were removed from the wreckage and burned. Under a lot of debris there were found today a woman and five children, as they were tied to her with a stout rope. In the high drifts in the extreme eastern and western portions of the city many bodies are buried.

In the vicinity of Highland bayou on the mainland, about twelve miles north of Galveston, in the low swamp lands, there are over 100 bodies. Five bodies were washed ashore on the north jetty this morning. They were towed into midstream and started to sea. The master of the schooner Idler, plying in the gulf coast trade, reported today that he passed a number of bodies in the gulf about sixty miles off shore.

I haven't heard of a single Democratic state passing a law putting in operation direct legislation. It is a plank to catch gudgeons. The democratic platform demands it "wherever practical," but it seems to be practical nowhere in democratic states. It came near passing in two or three republican states. But then it is better to get half a loaf from the democrats—Appeal to Reason.

## A Change in Fashion.

Times change; several years ago the business man took his pen in hand and now some of them take their typewriter in arms—Boyce's Hustler.

## New York's Charity Bazaar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A bazaar for the benefit of the homeless orphans of Galveston was opened tonight in the large ball room in the Waldorf-Astoria. The bazaar is to last until tomorrow night, and judging from the attendance, it will be most successful. The ball room was jammed with a crowd tonight. Conspicuous in the decorations was a huge flag of the Lone Star State draped in mourning, and all about were displayed souvenirs of Texas.

The bazaar was opened by Lieutenant-General Miles, who made a short speech describing the destruction of Galveston. He introduced Governor Sayers of Texas, who made the formal address of the occasion. He spoke very feelingly of the universal response which had been made to Galveston's appeal for aid. His presence at the bazaar, he said, was for the purpose of rendering the people of New York this most grateful acknowledgement for the generous response they had made to the plea of the people of Texas in the hour of their affliction. General Wheeler was present and made a few remarks.

## Mob of University Students.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 15.—A mob of about 200 University students attempted to take possession of the Grand Operahouse tonight while the performance was in progress. The entrance doors were barricaded and held shut by a force of men from the audience and the repeated assaults of the mob were resisted. Several valuable pictures in the lobby were demolished. The whole police force, headed by Chief Thorp, was called out to quell the mob, but they were unable for a time to cope with it. Manager Geo. Walker made complaint against a number of the leaders, and they will be arrested.

The affair created much excitement and the participants in the riotous attack are severely denounced by the respectable element of the city.

## Extortionate Rents at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Oct. 15.—Nineteen bodies were taken from the wreckage today. The Galveston landlords continue to demand exorbitant rents, and people have in vain appealed to the central committee which seems powerless to help. At its meeting today the committee condemned the practice, but here the matter ended. Babies, widows, orphans and husbands who lost wives in the storm have been thrown into the streets because they cannot pay their rents. J. D. Newcomer, architect at Galveston for the United States government, has been engaged since the storm in locating the bodies of the dead soldiers who perished during the storm. This morning he found the body of Malcomb MacArthur, musician of battery O, on Pelican island. Eleven bodies of United States soldiers have been recovered. These bodies have all been disinterred and will be sent to San Antonio, Wednesday, where they will be buried in the national cemetery.

## Cattle Trade in Sutton County.

SONORA, Tex., Oct. 11.—J. F. Clarkson of Irion County has purchased the ranch and cattle of J. W. Mayfield in this county, paying for the ranch about \$12,000 and \$15 per head, everything counted, for about 2,500 head of cattle, the trade amounting to about \$50,000.

## Mistrial of L. W. Angel.

QUANAH, Tex., Oct. 12.—The Grand Jury adjourned this week after finding three bills for felony and six for misdemeanor. The murder case transferred here from Collingsworth county, the State vs. L. W. Angel, resulted in a mistrial, the jury being unable to agree.

In China criminals and political prisoners are beheaded. Some of the executioners are so expert that they can arrange and behead a man in eighteen seconds, which is about the shortest a man can take into the hereafter.

# Clarendon

## Saturday Oct. 27th,

### ONE PERFORMANCE,

#### 8 o'clock p. m.

# Prof. Gentry's

## Famous Dog and

### Pony Show



The World's Best

Trained Animal Exhibition.

Everything New this Season.

An Attraction that has Amazed all America.

275 ARISTOCRATIC ANIMAL ACTORS. 275

See PINTO and Nero, the smallest Performing Elephants in captivity.

Watch for the Grand Free Street Parade of Mighty Magnificence at 11 a. m.

## STATE NEWS.

The Catholics will build a \$50,000 hospital at Austin.

Don V. Edwards died from a spider bite at Beaumont Sunday.

Lieut. Gov. Browning, acting governor, opened Gainesville's street fair Tuesday.

John D. Collins lost an arm and a foot near Mansfield by being run over by a train.

The members of the Baptist church contributed \$41.75 last Sunday for State Missions.

The city council of Galveston will erect temporary residences in the parks for the homeless.

Two cabooses and a car were smashed up in a wreck at Cowan section house on the Denver last Friday.

Two houses belonging to E. W. and J. W. Hatcher, occupied by J. C. Lewis and Wes Heim, were burned at Decatur Monday.

A boy named Willford, 12 years old, was nearly killed at Byron, Ellis county, Saturday night by the explosion of Odam's engine boiler.

The Dallas State Fair closed Sunday night with the most profitable season of its existence. The attendance was larger than ever before by 40,000.

The building for the Gate City Hosiery Mill at Denison is about completed. The engine and boilers have been placed, and the machinery is almost ready.

James Deering and wife, living near Ambia, were arrested Saturday on a Grand Jury indictment charging them with the murder of Charles Biederman of Paris.

A six-year-old son of Thos. E. Kridge was playing in the road near Arthur City Sunday when a cow came along he was afraid of and in attempting to climb the fence he fell over and broke his neck.

A. N. Jenkins, the Western Union telegraph operator at Uvalde station was run over by a freight train Monday and one foot was cut off at the ankle, one arm broken and his head bruised. He was in the act of delivering orders to a conductor when the train backed in on him.

Fireman J. S. Baker of Brownwood was killed and Engineer C. J. Saunders of the same place lost his left leg and was thrown beyond the right of way in a wreck on the Santa Fe near Lampasas Sunday. Nine cars of cotton were thrown on the locomotive and were burned. All caused by running over a horse.

## Debs on Trusts.

"If Mr. Bryan is opposed to private monopoly he is opposed to private ownership. If he is opposed to private ownership he is a socialist. If he is not opposed to private ownership of all natural monopolies he favors the capitalist class. There can be no middle ground for him."

Thus declared Eugene V. Debs, Social Democratic candidate for President, in a speech at Kansas City last week. Mr. Debs arraigned both the old political parties. It seemed to be half expected that he would make a vigorous attack on the administration of President McKinley, but the severity with which he handled Mr. Bryan seemed to surprise many of his hearers.

Turner hall was packed and an overflow meeting on the outside was addressed by Carl Brown of Coxy army fop. Mr. Debs' audience was composed largely of working men and there was a good sprinkling of women and girls. A number of merchants were also present. He said the Republican party represented the dominant capitalist class; the Democratic party the fast disappearing middle class, while the Socialist party represented the working class. "McKinley," he said, "represents the centralization of the capital and economic power. Bryan would reverse the order of economic evolution and turn us back to the competition of our forefathers. He would distribute this power among the states. It makes no difference whether you are crushed by a giant or a thousand dwarfs, so you are crushed. Bryan would turn back the river of economic monopoly into the creeks of competition, but the Socialist party would give it a free course to the sea of public ownership. There are good trusts and bad trusts. The remedy is, not to break them up, for that cannot be done, but the voters of this country should bring about collective ownership of the monopolies."

Mr. Debs said our over production was based on an under consumption at home. He ridiculed the idea of seeking new foreign markets for surplus products for the want of which the producers thereof, in this country were suffering.

If you are going to California this winter, or expect to visit Arizona or Northern New Mexico, it will pay you to make the trip via The Trinidad Gateway, using the unequalled service of "The Denver Road" in connection with the Santa Fe through service to the coast.

For job printing cry the Ind. West

## 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, Oct. 19, 1900.

For President,

Wharton Barker, of Penn'a.

For Vice-president,

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minn.

For Governor,

T. J. McMinn.

For Lieut. Governor,

CLARENCE NUGENT.

For State Treasurer,

H. M. McQUISTON.

For Land Commissioner,

S. C. GRANBERRY.

For Comptroller,

J. S. TEAGUE.

For Attorney General,

J. G. NIX.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

V. A. COLLINS.

THE Vernon Globe is now running the free democratic plate matter sent out by the democratic committee through the plate trust.

THE Dallas merchants, as well as the State Fair management, has learned this year what it means for the farmer and laborer to have a little pocket change.

ABOUT \$2,500,000 has been bet on the presidential election in New York, the odds being 3 to 1 in favor of McKinley. Some betting in the west at 2 to 1.

THE "City of Brotherly Love" may be an appropriate name for Philadelphia, but the politicians there don't seem to have imbibed much of the Quaker honesty. They have only paid 63 cents on the dollar of the \$100,000 promised the national committee to hold the republican convention there.

CHAIRMAN JONES is out in the second statement that the American Cotton Bale company is not a trust. If there are any trusts in these United States, the above company is one. If the above is not a trust then, as Hanna is accused of saying, there are no trusts, and the democratic party is howling on a false issue.

THE national democratic committee is sending out marked copies of the Cincinnati Enquirer containing a piece credited to the Washington Times, gotten up and paid for by the committee we suppose, in which the common root being reshaped by the weeklies is again put forth, that the "Barker and Donnelly campaign is in the interest of McKinley." No thinking person, even half way informed, will be influenced in the least by any such slush. They make such charges simply because the populists don't help them out in their schemes to land themselves into office. Mr. Barker has never subjected himself to the suspicion that the scheming Jim Hogg, of the democratic party has, who held a private consultation with Mark Hanna in Chicago last week, this too, just after he was hob-nobbing with the Texas republicans at their state convention at San Antonio. So far as the populists are concerned, they want to see both old parties beaten, and makes no difference to them which of the two their campaign effects most. While this paper is not in the least in favor of the principles advocated by the republican party, and its editor never voted for a republican in his life, he does give the republicans credit for being more frank and open in their party methods than have been the democrats who will side with any and everything to catch votes. When they get enough to get in they will betray every promise.

Richard Croker, the great leader of Tammany Hall, has it said, a \$150,000 bet that Bryan will be the next president.—Higgins News.

Yes, and knowing that Bryan would be defeated, the dispatches tell us he placed money in other hands to be bet on McKinley, that he might not lose anything. Croker, as a gambler, knows how to save himself.

"What would you do if you were I and I were you?" tenderly inquired a youth of a lady friend the other evening. "Well," she said, "if I were you, I would throw away that vile cigarette, burn that necktie, part my hair on the side, stay at home of nights and pray for brains."—Ex.

Some queer changes take place as time passes. A full blood Indian woman is teaching a school of white children in Oklahoma.

## Temple Fire.

Saturday evening at Temple fire broke out in the lumber yard of C. M. Campbell & Sons. The yard occupied a half block of land and the flames were over it all by the time water was secured. That section of town was covered with frame buildings and sheds and the big lumber fire threatened to take in several blocks. The flames crossed Avenue A and destroyed the Jones boarding-house and a small residence in its rear.

In the same block with the lumber yard the residence of L. M. Chatten was destroyed and several others sustained damages.

The Bell County Lumber Company, Christian church and the business portion of town were threatened.

C. M. Campbell & Co.'s loss on buildings, lumber, vehicles, etc., was between \$25,000 and \$30,000, insured for \$15,000.

Jones' loss about \$5,000, insured for \$2,000.

L. M. Chatten's loss about \$2,500, covered by insurance. Total loss about \$36,000 or \$37,000.

## Marriage Reforms.

The tri-state Medical society of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia has taken initial steps to secure medical legislation in these three states for regulating or prohibiting the marriage of habitual criminals, persons afflicted with incurable diseases, drunkards and victims of harmful drugs.

The fight between Bryan and McKinley is nothing more than a scramble for the spoils with no consequent good results for the people in the triumph of either. It matters not which is elected, the wage slave system is to continue whereby the monopolies may deprive the working men of the fruits of their toil. The people have no interest in common with either of the old parties.—Dublin Progress.

It makes us tired to hear democrats denouncing Grover Cleveland, when they thought enough of him to nominate him three times and elect him twice. The three nominations covered a period of twelve years, during which time it was sacrilege to speak of him disrespectfully. He is cussed like fury, now. Bryan will get the same medicine in his future history.—Plaindealer.

In a few weeks we shall be done with the flopper, the spellbinder, the campaign clammer and the campaign cartoon, and the campaign liar will find employment in some new lines of misrepresentation. Let us be patient.—Ex.

The path between the Republican and Democratic camps is kept hot by deserters from each party. You won't better it, gentlemen; just as well be in one party as the other. Better come over to the People's party.—Buzz Saw.

Allen Parmer has been given the contract for widening the grade of the Fort Worth & Denver track all the way from the town of Amarillo to Bellevue. He shipped out his teams and scrapers Saturday night and will begin work at once. He will work twelve or more teams and expects to be six or seven months executing his contract.—Wichita Herald.

Vernon parties have subscribed and paid in the \$600 demanded by the Kansas City Mexican & Oriental railroad people to make the survey from Red river to Vernon. This money has been deposited in the Herring bank, and the railroad officials notified of the fact. This road will doubtless be built to Vernon during the coming year.—Vernon Sun.

Miss Ora Howard, daughter of B. F. Howard of Christian, was burned to death in Mineral Wells Monday night at the home of her uncle, D. M. Howard. She was doing some sewing on the machine when the lamp either exploded or fell off the machine. The oil splashed on her clothing and before assistance could reach her, she was burned almost to a crisp, and died in about two hours.

It is estimated that there are now in Navarro county 4,000 cotton pickers who have been brought in from south Texas, and what is giving people much concern is what will be done with them after the cotton picking season is over. The negroes, so far as can be learned, wish to remain here, but it is evident that employment can not be furnished for this large number of extra laborers after the cotton picking season.

Old papers for sale at this office 15 cents per 100.

## Advent of the Billionaire.

There are many men and women living in the United States of America today who can recall the time when a million dollars was rated as a colossal fortune. To be a millionaire was to attain the summit of opulence, and fifty years ago the persons who were that rich were comparatively rare. In those days the man who would have assumed to foretell the fortunes of the Rockefellers, the Astors, the Vanderbilts and the Carnegies of to-day would have been flouted as an idle dreamer or as a prophet of evil, forecasting ruin and decay to the Republic.

A million dollars is, even now, a great deal of money for one man to own. It has often been said that it is more than one man can earn.

But, in comparison with the vastly greater sums that are possessed by many multimillionaires, it no longer appears the colossal fortune which it once did.

There is talk now of the advent of the billionaire. The annual income of John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, is estimated at 75 million dollars—a sum greater than Jay Gould, the "Wizard of Wall Street," made in forty years. Estimating the fortune of Mr. Rockefeller by his revenue, he is already a billionaire. It is, of course, easy to exaggerate the possessions of a man as rich as Rockefeller, but his income is known to be well nigh fabulous, and the concentration of capital in the hands of men of his class has been so tremendous within recent years that the billionaire does not suggest himself as an impossibility.

It will be interesting to contemplate the effect on the people of this country of the appearance of a man worth 1,000 million dollars. It must not be forgotten that the man who is said to possess this mammoth fortune amassed it through a monopoly which controls a natural product stored away in the earth for the use of man.

There is no process of logic, there is no employment of sophistry, which can justify to the mind of thoughtful man the right of any corporation to buy up and hedge in the gifts of Providence. On this arraignment alone Mr. Rockefeller and his fellow monopolists stand condemned upon the rights of his fellow creatures.

Nothing can be plainer than the moral injustice of a fortune of a billion dollars. If a man cannot fairly earn a million dollars, how illicit must be his title to 1,000 times that amount! It disturbs and endangers the equilibrium of society. It places in the hands of a single individual a degree of power that is dangerous in the highest degree. It inflames popular resentment against the political system which makes such an injustice possible. It is an affront to honest toil and the grossest insult to poverty.

It enthrones greed and cupidity and mocks industry and frugality. It flouts all the simple virtues which give to the Nation its true nobility. It vitiate with envy and discontent the people who gain their livelihood with the toil of their hands. Its whole influence is corrupting and demoralizing and is to be regarded with righteous abhorrence by the true friends of the Republic.—Kansas City Star.

W. L. Wilson Dead.

W. L. Wilson, author of the Wilson tariff bill during Grover's administration, died of congestion of the lungs Wednesday at Lexington, Va.

The great coal strike in Pennsylvania has been ended by the strikers practically winning. An advance of 10 per cent. and a sliding scale has been abolished and price of powder reduced.

Another Senator has stepped to the front and confessed his ignorance of the existence of trusts. His name is William P. Frye, and he represents Maine in the "greatest legislative body in the world." It is just such declarations as this that move the people who insist that Senators should be elected by the people. They assert that they want better informed people in the Senate.—Dallas News.

The submarine boat Holland was placed in commission Saturday. She is to be sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, so that the cadets may become thoroughly familiar with this modern weapon of defense.

Engineer Schaffer and Fireman Tidson were killed in a wreck on the Sunset at Findley Wednesday.

## Youtsey Case Sensational.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 16.—Dramatic scenes and realistic incidents follow fast upon each other in the Youtsey trial. This afternoon, when the defense was finally overruled in its final effort for a continuance, counsel for Youtsey asked that Youtsey be called as a witness in his own behalf. Youtsey, in his bed, was brought in and deposited in front of the jury. His mouth and eyes were tightly closed, and he had the pallor of death on his face. After asking several questions of Youtsey, to which he did not respond, his counsel announced that he could get no answers, and the judge ordered that defendant stand aside. He was carried out.

Witnesses examined this afternoon contradicted Culton, Golden and Ricketts, three important witnesses for the prosecution. Others, including Jim Howard, will testify tomorrow, and it is expected that the defense will conclude. Youtsey's condition is unchanged tonight, and he has never answered a question since Tuesday night. Physicians think he is in immediate danger of dying.

Schoolmasters Needed.

AUSTIN, Oct. 16.—The independent school districts which were recently created in this state, do not seem to be a great success from the reports received frequently by State Superintendent J. S. Kendall of the department of education. Sometime ago Professor Kendall sent blank forms to all independent school districts for the superintendents to fill out and return to the department.

This morning he received one of the most unique letters accompanied by the blank which had been sent out, from a superintendent in an independent district in Anderson county. The letter was a beauty, and contained no less than eighteen orthographic errors. The capitals were scattered all throughout the letter except in the right places. Superintendent Kendall is going to keep the document and make an investigation as to the qualifications of the author.

Short Horn Cattle at Auction.

We will sell a draft of 100 full blood Shorthorn Gows, Heifers and Calves from our Staked Plains herd at Quannah on October 31st, 1900. This is a lot of exceptionally fine cattle. The cows were bred in Kentucky and have been on our Plains Ranch at Panhandle for three years. The heifers and calves are natives of the plains. This is a rare opportunity to get a start of the finest Shorthorn blood. Shorthorn bulls for sale at our ranch. For further particulars address us at Panhandle, Texas. B. B. & H. T. GROOM, Managers.

Both Sides of the Campaign—A Novel Feature.

The Kansas City Star has decided upon a special feature for the Presidential Campaign. At its request the chairman of the two National committees, Messrs. James K. Jones and M. A. Hanna, have selected and appointed two distinguished writers to conduct, in the Star, a department to be called "The Campaign Forum."

In this department the arguments of each of the two great parties will be presented, side by side, day by day. To conduct the democratic side, Mr. Jones has selected and formally appointed Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Chief of the Press Bureau of the Democratic National Committee, and, for the republican side, Mr. Hanna has selected and appointed the famous journalist and literateur, Mr. Murat Halstead.

Populist National Platform, 1900.

The Peoples party of the United States, assembled in National convention this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the Peoples party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

1. We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate or such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests and to recall unfaithful public servants.

2. We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

3. The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

4. A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues, and issued by

## Labor Cost.

Occasionally the general statement of the social orator to the effect that labor receives but one-fifth of the wealth it produces in the shape of wages, is questioned by republican and democratic opponents. But the socialist has only to fall back on Vols. 1 and 2 of the Thirteenth Annual Report of United States Labor Commissioner Carrol D. Wright to verify his claims.

He and others will find that: Labor receives \$7.19 for producing a 3 1/2 farm wagon that sells for \$75.

Labor receives \$8.09 for producing a piano-box buggy that sells for \$100.

Labor receives \$8.48 for producing a modern hack that costs \$100.

Labor receives 25 1/2 cents for making a fine clock that sells for \$12.50.

Labor receives 9 cents a yard for making Brussels carpet, and yet common straw carpets sell for 40 cents a yard.

Labor gets 6 cents a yard for making a yard of ingrain carpets and 8 cents for velvet. Sale price \$2 to \$5 per yard.

Labor gets \$47 for raising a bale of cotton and turning it into 2,000 yards of cloth that sells for \$100.

Labor gets \$10.33 for making a dozen ash bedsteads that sell for \$10 each.

Labor receives 13 cents for producing a 4 1/2 pound axe that sells for \$1.

Labor gets 75 cents for making a four-drawer bureau that costs \$8 retail.—Ex.

Wanted—An Easy Place.

The late Henry Ward Beecher once received a letter from a young man who recommended himself very highly as being honest, and closed with the request, "Get me an easy situation, that honesty may be rewarded." To which Mr. Beecher replied: "Don't be an editor, if you would be 'easy.' Do not try the law. Avoid school-keeping. Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all ships, stores, shops and merchandise. Be not a farmer, not a mechanic, neither a soldier nor a sailor. Don't study, don't think, don't work. None of them are easy." Oh, honest friend, you are in a very hard world. I know of but one easy place in it. That is the grave.

John T. Hunter, a stockman of Ft. Worth, hung himself Wednesday while his family were visiting in Colorado City.

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## H. W. TAYLOR & SONS

Carry the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Hardware and Farm Implements

In the Panhandle.

Call and get prices on Windmills, Pipe, Casing, Tanks, Farm machinery of all kinds. Builder's Hardware, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Cutlery and Queensware. Blacksmith and wagonmaker's supplies, Painter's supplies. Stock Fresh and Clean.

CLARENDON, TEXAS.

## Easum & Posey

ARE THE

Draymen And Coal Dealers

That give Prompt attention to all Orders

And take only a small profit.

CLARENDON, TEXAS.



## HARTMAN for

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition,

Cutlery, Paints, Oils,

Binder's Twine, Granite-

ware, Etc. Tin work and

Repairing of all kinds.

Agent for Deering Harvesting Machinery.

G. C. HARTMAN, Clarendon, Texas.

## CLARENDON

COLLEGE

AND

University Training School,

Clarendon, Texas.

A Chartered Literary Institution with a Faculty

of Nine Teachers who are Specialists in

their Departments. In addition to

the Literary Department there

are departments of

Music, Art, Elocution, Book-keeping, Stenography

and Type-writing.

Reasonable Board,

Reasonable Tuition,

Healthful Location,

A Ten Months Session.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 3, 1900.

FRANK B. Sr. JOHN, President.

For Catalogue and Information, Address

DR. J. D. STOCKING,

Clarendon, Texas.

## Wharton Barker

FOR PRESIDENT.

## Ignatius Donnelly

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CANDIDATES.

All populists must know what our standard bearers have to say during the

campaign before us, a campaign that promises to be the most aggressive and

momentous in its consequences of any in the history of the country. Others also

want to keep thoroughly informed on the progress of the fight.

For the benefit of our present readers and others, and in furtherance of the

cause of populism we have succeeded in making arrangements with The American

(Wharton Barker's paper) and The Representative (Ignatius Donnelly's paper)

by which we are able to offer both or either in combination with the INDUSTRIAL

WEST at exceedingly low prices, to wit:

THE AMERICAN } one year for \$2.40.

THE REPRESENTATIVE } one year for \$1.75.

THE INDUSTRIAL WEST } one year for \$1.65.

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THE REPRESENTATIVE } one year for \$1.65.

THE INDUSTRIAL WEST } one year for \$1.65.

The campaign has opened and will be pushed throughout the country, with

outlet cessation and with the utmost vigor until election day. Now take off your

coats and in the spirit of populism, which knows no defeat, go to work with a

will and elect your ticket.

Send your subscriptions to this office.

## The Galveston Horror,

Nearly 400 large pages descriptive of

The Greatest Disaster of the Century!

Death, Ruin, Crime and Carnage described

and fully Illustrated.

The above thrilling book FREE to any one sending us only Five New

subscribers at \$1 each cash. Or all our present subscribers who

pay all arrears and one year in advance can have a copy at only

\$1 additional. Publisher's lowest price, \$1.50.

the government only, without the intervention of banks and of sufficient

quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can

be devised, but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall

press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver

and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

5. We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances, and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

6. We demand the election of president, vice president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

7. We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities.

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

**NORTH BOUND.**  
No. 1 Mail and Express—Leaves 8:24 p. m.  
Local, daily except Sunday—Leaves 8:15 a. m.  
No. 2 Mail and Express—Leaves 7:21 a. m.  
Local, daily except Sunday—Leaves 7:35 a. m.

**RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.**  
Baptist, Every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. W. L. Skinner, pastor, Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night, 8 p. m. every Sunday.  
M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. E. Henson, pastor, Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night, Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.  
Christian, — Elder Arthur W. Jones, pastor, services every Sunday except 3rd, Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Friday nights, Sunday school Sunday 10 a. m.  
First M. E. 2nd & 4th Sunday 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.—Rev. W. L. Skinner, pastor, Sunday school 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.  
Presbyterian—Services every Sunday 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.—Rev. H. Y. P. 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8:30 p. m. Meets in the Court House. Every body cordially invited.  
Catholic, 3d—Rev. — priest in charge.

**SOCIETIES.**  
I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 381, meets every Thursday evening in their hall in 2nd street court house. Visiting brothers made welcome. W. T. Jones, N. G. John McKillop, Sec'y.  
EVENING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 143 I. O. O. F. meets 1st Tuesday night in each month.  
FRANK WARD, scribe.  
A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 700, meets 2nd Saturday night in each month at 8:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall over Bank of Clarendon. W. H. COOKE, W. M. W. H. COOKE, Sec.  
CLARENDON CHAPTER, No. 216 R. A. M.—Meets the first Friday night in each month at 8:30 o'clock. Visiting companions cordially invited. J. K. PALMER, H. P.  
G. F. Morgan, Sec.  
W. O. W., Woodbine Camp No. 476—Meets in Odd Fellows Hall 2d and 4th Friday evenings. Visiting clippers invited. W. T. JONES, C. C. W. R. SILVEY, Clerk.  
CLARENDON CHAPTER, ORDER EASTERN STAR—Meets every third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic Hall over Bank of Clarendon. Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, W. M. Mrs. LIDA BLANKENSHIP, Sec.  
K. of P.—Panhandle Lodge, No. 92, Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in every month in their Club Hall, in Johnson's Hall. Visiting Knights cordially invited. W. H. COOKE, C. C. MORRIS ROSENFIELD, K. of R. S.

Business locals ten cents per line first insertion, five cents for subsequent, and all notices run and are charged for until ordered out. Job work cash on delivery, other bills on first of month.

**Announcements.**  
For Sheriff and Tax Collector, W. H. OLIVER.  
AL-GENTRY, V. S. TERRY.  
For County and District Clerk, GEO. F. MORGAN, J. E. MOORE, J. S. TOWNSEND, G. W. GRAHAM.  
For County Treasurer, H. D. RAMSEY.  
For Tax Assessor, G. W. BAKER, LEE S. SMITH, J. S. STEPHENS.  
For County Commissioner Precinct No. 1, N. N. MARTIN.  
For County Commissioner, Precinct No. 2, J. D. JEFFERIES.

**Business Locals.**  
For eye glasses and spectacles go to H. D. Ramsey.  
Largest stock to select from at Clowers the Jeweler.  
Up-to-date hats at Miss Gage's in Collier & Jackson's store.  
Do not fail to try a sack of Anderson's famous B B Flour. Only \$2.25 per cwt.  
If you want prescriptions filled or drugs dry or night go to Dr. Stocking's drug store.  
Don't forget that August Williams keeps ice drinks, ice cream and candies at his new confectionery store.  
The stomach is our best friend and the next best is the "Perfect" Baking Powder. It is chemically pure and assists digestion.  
For delicious cookies, cakes, light-bread and doughnuts go to August Williams.  
Call on August Williams for fine fruit, candies, nuts, cakes, cold drinks, etc., at the Caldwell building.  
H. D. Ramsey is an artist in the drug business. Take your prescriptions there.

**LOCAL ITEMS.**  
J. W. Saunders spent Sunday in Memphis.  
Henry Dye of Claude spent yesterday in town.  
Vince Terry made a trip to Fort Worth this week.  
T. M. Powell returned from Kansas City yesterday.  
Mrs. Joe Williams is spending a month with relatives at Dozier.  
Mrs. Terry, who has been absent for several months returned home yesterday.  
C. F. Pomeroy, the forerunner of Gentry's Pony and Dog Show, was here yesterday.  
John Sims is having a long siege of typhoid fever. Mrs. Sim's mother is also sick.  
S. H. Madden, formerly of Clarendon, is now vice president of the Pecos Valley road.  
G. J. Frame presented us this week with three large sweet potatoes, the weight being 18 1/2 lbs.  
Miss Annie Reeves from Cave Springs, Ga., passed through town this week enroute to Silverton to visit her brother Otis Reeves.

Go to Stocking's store for window glass.  
For fine Stationery, go to Ramsey's.  
L. A. Caldwell, of Quannah, spent Sunday in town.  
The Methodists begin a protracted meeting tonight.  
Dinner and supper will be served by the ladies of the Baptist church on election day, Nov. 6th.  
We still have rainy weather and it is likely to be a hard winter on cattle in consequence of so much rain.  
R. T. Johnson from Childress, whom we mentioned last week, contemplates going into business here.  
Rev. Skinner informs us that Mr. J. H. Ogelsby of Seymour, who recently visited Clarendon, will move here soon.  
Mr. Geo. S. Patterson, who bought the Cates place, arrived with his family last week and are now living on their new possessions.  
The Harringtons and Mrs. Patton are being visited this week by Mr. Frank Clement, of Griggsville, Ill., who is an old friend of theirs.  
Foreman Hard was on the streets looking for laborers this week. We have also had enquirers for farm help. Work hands seem scarce.  
Mrs. Tucker, of Wellington, Kas., after spending a week here visiting her son, Oscar, and niece, Mrs. C. J. Stoner, left for her home Tuesday.  
From 3 to 6 o'clock this afternoon the Cold Storage rooms will be thrown open to the ladies of Clarendon, that they might see the workings of that interesting plant.  
The new time card changes the passenger trains to the following schedule: Northbound, No. 1, arrives 8:15 and departs 8:24. Southbound, No. 2, arrives 7:15 leaves 7:21.  
G. R. Cash called in this week to pay his subscription to Jan. 1902. He has been taking the paper for the past eight years, and says he will continue as long as it keeps in the lead.  
Mrs. T. P. James, and two daughters, of Folsom, N. M., who have been visiting in Oklahoma, stopped over Wednesday to visit the family of the Harringtons. The two girls, Misses Byrd and May James will remain here and attend college.

**Program For Teachers' Institute.**  
The following is the program for the Teachers' Institute which meets Nov. 2 and 3:  
FRIDAY A. M.  
10 o'clock, Best method of teaching Percentage.—C. E. Hall, Anna Copeland.  
10:45, Physical Geography, Storms.—W. G. Stewart, Tansley Riley.  
11:30, Geography, Our New Possessions.—J. M. Wallace, Elsie Cody.  
FRIDAY P. M.  
1:30, Civil Government, Judicial Dept.—N. S. Alexander, Kate Palmer.  
2:15, The Five Steps in the Development of the Recitation.—W. R. Silvey, J. N. Kendall.  
3, Texas History, How to Make it Attractive.—W. J. Grant, Amy Harding.  
3:30, Objects of the Recitation.—W. J. Lackey, Lula Hall.  
SATURDAY A. M.  
9:30, My Impressions of the School System of Texas.—Helen Hays, W. G. Stewart.  
10, Whitney & Sackwood's Treatment of Infinitives and Participles.—W. J. Lackey, Iva Martin.  
10:45, How to Encourage Dull Pupils.—Pres't Frank B. St. John, Bessie Chamberlain.  
11:30, Primary Reading.—Lulu S. F. King, Kate Palmer.  
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2, Professional Courtesy Among Teachers.—Prof. B. R. Blankenship, Annie Copeland.  
3:30, How to Teach Physiology.—J. N. Kendall, Elsie Cody.  
3, Methods and Management.—General discussion.  
One pocket, and that a modest one, at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.

**Railroad Pickups.**  
Engine 24 threw off a main driving wheel at Amarillo tank this week and left here this morning for Ft. Worth shops for repairs.  
J. E. Snyder, John Smith and J. W. O'Neil were called to Ft. Worth this week to be examined for road service as engineers.  
Fireman W. S. Hall, who had decided to move to Taxline in order to be more convenient to his work, has been promoted to the position of night hostler in the yards here. This is a much better position for him, as well as saving him the move. J. B. Robinson is day hostler.  
Corn-huskers' sprained wrists, barbed-wire cuts, burns, bruises, severe lacerations and external injuries of any kind are promptly and happily cured by applying Ballard's Snow Liniment. Price, 25 and 50 cents at Ramsey's drug store.

**1280 Acres, Patented.**  
Three miles east of courthouse, one mile north of railroad. The Rock Island railroad and the O. C. & G. railroad are both building towards Clarendon and will pass either through or close to these lands.  
All smooth and the best farming and producing land in county, 200 acres in cultivation, four room house, plenty pure water, windmill, tanks, sheds, yards, fine orchard. One and three-fourths miles fence will inclose the whole. Price \$3.65 per acre. Easy terms.  
I. W. CARHART & SON.  
**Merit Wins.**  
The prize for the Champion Beef Steer has been won at the American Fat Stock show at Chicago in the past 17 years by the different breeds of beef cattle as follows: Once by pure bred Polled Angus; twice by pure bred Herefords; twice by cross bred, Shorthorn Herefords; four times by pure bred Shorthorns and eight times by graded Short-horns. 100 of superior females from the Graded Staked Plains herd of Shorthorns are to be sold at Quannah on Oct. 31st. As money makers, on the ranch, in the feed lot, on the grill the Shorthorn leads all other breeds.  
Dr. B. F. McCuiston of Paris filed a petition in bankruptcy Friday. The liabilities aggregate about \$2,000.  
Last Friday at Eastland George Keahey, who was employed by James & Hughes in their gin, was cleaning out the gin stand and got his left arm caught in the saws, tearing it entirely off up to the elbow. He is in a very bad condition, but will recover.  
Seven tramps were arrested at Texarkana on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Bridge Watchman Edward Evans at the Kansas City Southern Railroad crossing on Red River made their escape by tunneling out of the city calaboose, in which they had been temporarily locked up.  
For fine perfumes and toilet articles go to H. D. Ramsey.  
Barrett's old stand is the place to get your Hair-cutting and Shaving. Bath room in connection.  
WILLIS HOLSTROCK, Manager.  
By using the Baking Powder named "Perfect" you will show appreciation of pure food. Always use the "Perfect".  
Those new crop evaporated apples, peaches and apricots at Anderson's are too good to last long at the price he sells them.

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One pocket, and that a modest one, at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.

Latest styles of Jewelry just received at Clowers the Jeweler.  
**Northfork Dots.**  
Special Correspondence.  
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith spent Sunday with C. E. Shelton.  
T. J. Roberts has been on the sick list for the past week, but is reported better.  
J. J. Simpkins and Mr. Whately left Tuesday for Greer county.  
Mrs. Jeff Owens, of Mobeetie, is visiting the family of Geo. Owens.  
Mr. Gardenhire has returned from his trip to Canadian.  
Candidates are numerous.  
Mr. Colebank was in Miami Friday.  
BLAKEEYES.

**Giles Gossip.**  
INDUSTRIAL WEST Correspondence.  
Well we are doing a great deal of business here, as there is a great deal of shipping being done at this place.  
W. E. Reeves and B. B. Paine, of Whitefish, was in town last Sunday.  
Mrs. Simmons leaves this week for Clarendon. She and her daughter, Mrs. Laswell, will make their home there and school their children.  
R. E. Brice and A. Powell were in town Sunday.  
J. A. Montgomery and Will Noel left yesterday with a train of cattle for Kansas City.  
Mr. Fortenbury and a crowd were up from Memphis Sunday.  
Mrs. W. C. Stone and sister, Mrs. Chandler, went to Memphis last week to be with Mrs. Phillips during her illness. They returned Sunday and say she is much improved.  
Jim Montgomery was in town Monday.  
Miss Agnes Devine was in town last Sunday.  
Mr. King left last week to make a trip across the country. He has gone out of the sheep business and is selling washing machines.  
W. C. Curtis is ready for the painters to go to work on his house.  
C. R. Brice was in town last week looking after his cattle.  
R. E. L. Smith is now a resident of Giles. He is helping W. H. Rodgers in his general merchandise store and learning to run the pump. We think he will soon be able to take the position as general superintendent of pumps. So Mr. Titely had better look a little out. (A hint to the wise is sufficient.)  
Children are doing fine at school, although our teacher tells us that parents don't visit school very much.  
Mr. Crow took a wagon load of sweet potatoes to Clarendon and sold them at 50c per bushel.  
Mr. Chas. Acers was in town on business the first of the week.  
Three of the Giles ladies agree to give to the voters of Donley county an oyster supper and ball if their candidates are elected.  
Perry Owens has been on the sick list this week. NESTER.

**PANHANDLE NEWS.**  
Quannah thinks it will receive 6000 bales of cotton this year.  
Quite a number started to Clarendon with fat cattle to ship this week; among them are Crawfords, Bains and Brittain.—Silverton Enterprise.  
The county judge of Carson county has ordered an election to be held on Nov. 6th—same day as national election—to vote on issuing \$15,000 worth of bonds to build a courthouse and jail.  
A "stitch in time saves nine, and a dose of Ballard's Horehound Syrup at the beginning of a cold will save you many weary hours and even days of distressing and harassing cough. Price, 25 and 50 cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.  
Impure Baking Powders injure the stomach. Use the pure Brand named "Perfect" and have no indigestion.  
The best place to get the best paint at the best price is at Stocking's store.  
**Notice.**  
All persons are hereby warned to keep off the L. C. Beverly lands. I have bought them and will prosecute any one trespassing upon them. J. D. JEFFERIES.  
The place to buy ledgers, journals, cash books and all blank books is at Stocking's store.  
Call at Miss Gage's and see her new fall hats. Prices reasonable. At Collier & Jackson's store.  
In anaemia and most women's ailments the digestion is weak, the making of color, flesh and strength out of food, is imperfect so that the patient is weak, wan, nervous and dyspeptic. This condition can be corrected by taking a course of Herbine. Price, 50 cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.  
The purity of the Baking Powder named "Perfect" is a guarantee against salivary complexions caused by indigestion.  
CALDWELL & JACQUES.

**Hay Baling.**  
Having a first class Baling Press, I offer my services to any wanting work of that kind.  
Rates reasonable.  
A. J. BAKER, Whitefish.

**Gatlin & Smead's Meat Market**  
Fresh Beef and Pork always on hand.  
Fish, oysters and game in season. Your patronage solicited.

Until Jan. 1, 1901, free.  
All new subscribers who pay in advance will get the paper until Jan. 1, 1902. All old subscribers who pay all arrears and one dollar in advance will get the paper to same date. We do this so as to have as many subscriptions as possible begin with the new year.  
**To Candidates.**  
That there can be no misunderstanding, we will make our announcement rates the same as heretofore:  
District and county - \$10.  
Precinct - 5.  
Above prices are cash, and include name on election tickets. Those who do not announce will be charged 1/4 the announcement fee for name on ticket.  
We will print a full supply of tickets for all of the political parties with all the names of county candidates on each of the tickets that so desire. All candidates who have not announced in this paper must make arrangements for their name on the tickets before tickets are printed or they will be left off.  
**FOUR-FOOTED ARTISTS.**  
Gentry's Dog and Pony Show soon to be here.  
Professor Gentry and his famous company of talented dogs will exhibit in this city under canvass at Clarendon, Saturday, Oct. 27. One performance, 8 p. m.  
It would be almost impossible to devise a more pleasing and more instructive exhibition than the one Professor Gentry has perfected after an unlimited amount of work. It is said that Professor Gentry's show, as it is at present, represents years of constant labor, and this seems very probable when the number of animals are taken into consideration. There are over 250 dogs, ponies and monkeys in the company, all of whom have been trained to perfection and take some active part in the performance. This show is a very popular one, both in merit and prices.  
Happiness depends very much on the condition of the liver and kidneys. The ill of life make but little impression on those whose digestion is good. You can regulate your liver and kidneys with Herbine and enjoy health and buoyancy of spirits. Price, 50 cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.  
Miss Gage has just received a nice line of stylish fall and winter hats. Call and see them at Collier & Jackson's.  
The "Perfect" Baking Powder is made of pure materials tested by competent chemists and will not cause indigestion. Try the brand named "Perfect."  
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CALDWELL & JACQUES.

**TO YOU**  
who enter our Store, stand face to face with  
**Great Bargains!**  
The destiny of our Goods and prices is a Journey of Advertising for us.  
You pay so little for so much value, you cannot help telling others about it.

**Our New Fall and Winter Stock**  
is a mammoth Bargain Counter.  
Do not fail to ask for coupons for Hand-painted China.  
**MORRIS ROSENFIELD,**  
The Reliable and Popular Dry Goods merchant,  
E. A. KELLY, President. B. H. WHITE, Vice President. W. H. COOKE, Cashier.

**THE CITIZENS' BANK,**  
Clarendon, Texas,  
Opened for business Nov. 1, 1899.  
Will transact a general Banking Business.  
We solicit the accounts of Merchants, Ranchmen, Farmers, Railroad men and Individuals.  
Money to loan on acceptable securities.  
Directors.  
E. A. Kelly, B. H. White, W. H. Cooke, M. Rosenfield, J. G. Tackitt.

**ROBT. SAWYER,**  
Dealer in  
**LUMBER,**  
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc.  
Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.  
Clarendon, - - Texas.

**W. T. JONES,**  
Successor to I. E. Jones.  
**General Grocer.**  
Buy and Sell All Kinds of Produce.  
Clarendon, Texas

**H. W. KELLEY & CO.**  
Contractors and Builders,  
Plans and Specifications Furnished.  
Fine Cabinet Work a Specialty.  
CLARENDON, TEXAS.

**CLARENDON**  
Livery Stable,  
BUNTIN & BAKER, Pros.  
Drummers Accomodated.  
First-Class Turnouts, Horses boarded, Feed Sold Cheap.

Only 2 Cents per week Pays for this Paper if Taken by the year; can you afford to do without it?  
Clarendon, Texas.  
Miss ANNIE I. BABB,  
Teacher of  
**Pianoforte and Theory of Music.**  
Graduate of Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Your Patronage kindly solicited.  
For further particulars confer with her at her home.  
INTERNATIONAL FAIR, SANTA FE ROUTE  
San Antonio. Stands Preeminent.  
No Change of Cars.  
Pullman Vestibled Observation Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair cars. Well appointed day Coaches. The Famous Harvey Eating houses en route.  
**DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.**  
A Dustless trip over A Rock-ballast Roadbed  
You serve your own interest by traveling on the Santa Fe  
Complete information from agents or  
W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Tex.

**MONUMENTAL BRONZE COMPANY,**  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
I am agent for the above and take pleasure in showing samples, quoting prices, etc. Orders solicited. Call or address me at Whitefish, Texas.  
W. L. OLIVER.  
Only 2c per week will get this paper if taken by the year

# TRUST AND MINERS.

### THE REAL ISSUE IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS.

#### Peaceful Communities Terrorized by Soldiers - Attempts to Incent the Miners to Lawlessness—Why Isn't the Trust Prosecuted?

Before another shot is fired or another life lost in the anthracite coal country it is important that the responsibility for this great struggle of 130,000 mine workers against a small group of mine owners shall be fixed.

It is evident that the coal trust is relying for victory upon a riot which will arouse public sentiment against the starving miners and divert attention from the real issue. When the streets of the mining settlements are spattered with blood, passion will take the place of reason.

Behind the coal trust are massed the soldiers of Pennsylvania and an army of private employees with loaded rifles, ready to blow the lives out of the miners on the slightest provocation. The mine owners know that if they can provoke a conflict the men who have been for weeks pleading for living conditions and offering to submit their grievances to fair arbitration will be put in the position of lawbreakers.

The real issue should be considered soberly and in cold blood before brute force usurps the scene. The coal trust should not be permitted to hide its responsibility behind the uniforms of the troops. That is an old device of tyranny familiar to the whole world.

If any citizen doubts that the coal trust is deliberately attempting to incite the striking coal miners to give its armed representatives an excuse for slaughtering them, let him read these statements:

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 24.—Three companies of the Eighth regiment, under command of Colonel Hutchinson, marched into Hazleton on Sunday at 5 o'clock this morning.

Day was just breaking, but Burgess McGeehan was up. He gave the new arrivals a hot reception. Speaking to Colonel Hutchinson, he said:

"This is a disgrace and an outrage. You come here to terrorize a peaceful community."

"There have been no demonstrations here except peaceful parades. There has been no breach of the peace. You are not needed here. You are not wanted."

If you come into this town a step further, you do so in violation of the law.

The people of this town will not tolerate the presence here of armed men coming as you do without warrant of law.

You do not represent the state nor the county. You are the hirelings of a corporation, armed by a corporation to break the property.

Get out of town and keep out of it.

You may patrol the mine property as much as you please, but you must not come into our town.

—Mayor Leonard of Hazleton City in driving his armed mine guards from the town.

Troops are not needed in this section of the anthracite region, and the call of Governor Stone to have the Ninth and Tenth regiments sent to Hazleton is a disgrace to the state.

Since the strike was declared the miners here have been peaceful and will, I believe, remain so.

The labor troubles of the past 20 years have shown beyond a possible doubt that the deputies posted about the mines by the coal operators are responsible, and not the strikers, for all bloodshed. Every mine in this city is completely tied up, and the leaders of the United Mine Workers have done everything in their power to preserve law and order.

Troops are not needed and only darken the prospects of an early settlement.—Thomas F. Corcoran, Mayor of Hazleton.

The simple and undeniable truth is that the mine workers of the anthracite coal regions have entered upon this struggle because the trusts have raised the price of the necessities of life, while the coal trust has held their wages down. A thorough and impartial investigation of the situation shows that meat, flour, sugar, oil, coal, shoes, clothing and everything that enters into a workman's expense account has risen in price from 25 to 50 per cent. These are the things produced and controlled by trusts. The mine workers have been receiving the same wages they got before the trust system raised the price of living.

How can a workman live in such circumstances? Be fair. Consider the cruel lot of a mine worker, crushed beneath the irresistible working of two trust principles—one keeping his wages down and the other putting his household expenses up. How can he live? What is he to do?

The anthracite mine workers presented their grievances to their employers through the local mine workers' unions. They asked for better wages, for a reduction in the extortionate charges for powder, for the abolition of the infamous company store system and, when sick, the right to select their own doctors.

The coal trust ignored the local unions of the mine workers. The unfortunate men presented their case in temperate, respectful, almost humble words. They pleaded with their employers for a conference, promising to withdraw from any position proved to be wrong. They asked for a reasonable arbitration of the issue. The coal trust still ignored them.

Then the local unions appealed to the national organization, the Mine Workers' Union of America, for permission to strike. The national leaders were opposed to a strike. They appealed to the coal trust and its allies to make some concession, to agree to a conference, to arrange for arbitration—anything to avert a strike.

The only reply of the coal trust was made through the newspapers—they would not recognize the miners' unions. Then came the strike.

Consider these facts. The coal trust consists of the following corporations: Pennsylvania Railroad company, Alexander J. Cassatt, president.

Lehigh Valley Railroad system, Alfred Walter, president.

Delaware and Hudson Railroad company, R. M. Olyphant, president.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, W. H. Truesdale, president.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, J. R. Maxwell, president.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, Joseph H. Harris, president.

Rio railroad and New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, E. R. Thomas, president.

Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill company, Irving A. Stears, president.

New York, Ontario and Western railroad, Thomas B. Fowler, president.

As these nine railroad companies produce about 72 per cent of all the hard coal supply and absolutely control the freight charges for all the mines, they are supreme. They regulate the amount of coal mined and the price at which it is sold.

The coal trust violates the federal antitrust law. Yet its members go unwhipped of justice because President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs refuse to prosecute them. The coal trust violates the constitution of Pennsylvania, which prohibits railroad corporations from owning or operating coal mines. The coal trust violates the law of Pennsylvania, which commands coal companies to pay their employees every two weeks instead of every month. But the members of the coal trust keep out of prison because the governor of Pennsylvania will not hale them into court.

The open crimes of the coal trust—crimes that injure a whole people—are committed with impunity. Why? Because the members of the coal trust contribute liberally to the Republican campaign corruption fund. Is that an unfair statement? Are the facts not as clear as sunlight?

But when the starving coal miners combine lawfully to secure more wages they are denounced, and their organization is lightly referred to as "outside interference."

The governor of Pennsylvania is meek enough in the presence of the coal trust. Its flagrant criminality leaves him unmoved.

But it is different with the labor trust—the Mine Workers' Union of America. A scuffle, a blow, a random pistol shot, and the armed soldiers of Pennsylvania is instantly in motion, the hills and valleys swarm with eager troops and armed mercenaries hired by the coal trust and its plant sheriffs. Presently the starving miners are called upon to look down the muzzles of loaded rifles and cannon. The whole armed force of the state stands behind the coal trust.

Why should the crimes of the coal trust go unpunished while the slightest offenses of its workmen are visited by death?—New York Journal, Sept. 27.

# MAKING MILK PURE

### NEW MACHINE SAID TO EXTRACT GERMS BY CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

#### A new machine for the purification of milk invented by J. L. Bergh does not depend upon either heat or filtration for its work. It is not a separator. It utilizes the marvelous power latent in centrifugal force. Reduced to its simplest terms, according to the New York Journal, this is the way the machine works: The milk is allowed to fall into a vessel that is revolving at a tremendous rate of speed. So great is the speed and so powerful the pressure that the stream of milk rises up the sides of the vessel in whirling waves and issues from the turmoil almost at the same spot at which it entered the vessel.

By the power of centrifugal force all the impurities, all the microbes and all the germs are precipitated to the bottom and held there by the same remarkable force that keeps water in a pail when it is swung in circles over a man's head.

The most extraordinary thing, however, is that the globules of fat and cream are not separated from the milk by the force to which the liquid is exposed.

When the milk issues from the Bergh machine, it is just as good for the purposes of the butter maker or the cheese manufacturer as it was before it went in. It is even better—so dairymen say—for there are apt to be germs in milk that will prevent its being used for cheesemaking. The machine removes these. Another gain is that milk that has been cleared of microbes by centrifugal force will keep just twice as long as that which has not been treated.

As far as taste goes there is little difference between the milk after it has been treated and before. It seems to be a little more sugary, but it loses nothing in actual taste. It is peculiar, however, that milk that possessed a decided odor before it went into the machine will come out free from smell.

From the standpoint of health, the importance of the work performed by

the Bergh machine cannot be overestimated. Milk is the great conveyor of two diseases—tuberculosis and typhoid. The latter can be eliminated as a risk in milk if the machine is used.

The bacilli of typhoid are never present in milk as it comes from the cow. The microbes are introduced either by the adulteration of the milk with water or by washing the cans in which the milk is shipped with water which is impure.

Tuberculosis, which is the scientific name for consumption, is even a greater danger in milk than the germs of typhoid. The bacilli of typhoid fever almost have to be placed in milk, but the germs of tuberculosis may be present in fresh drawn milk. Cows never have typhoid fever, but they do have tuberculosis. In fact, it is probable that there is no domestic animal which is more frequently attacked by tuberculosis than the cow.

The worst of it is, too, that a cow with tuberculosis may be present in a herd for months before its condition is detected. Even then it may need an examination by a skilled veterinarian to accurately diagnose the disease. Yet all that time the cow will have been yielding milk fairly filled with the germs of tuberculosis.

Local regulations in some districts order what is called the tuberculin test for the presence of tuberculosis. This is done by injecting some tuberculin under the skin of the suspected animal. If it has tuberculosis, big lumps will appear in the armpits. Under the same purely local regulations such animals can be ordered to be killed, but these regulations are by no means general.

It is against dangers of this kind and infection of this nature that the new machine will find its chief use. Milk is an animal product and as such is subject to contamination by the germs of all the diseases to which the animal which yields it is subject. Germs can—and do—suffer from cancer, consumption, tumors, abscesses and many other troubles. It is not nice to think of the germs of these things getting into milk used for drinking or food, but they do get there in shoals.

There are thousands of people, suffering untold torture from piles, because of the popular impression that they cannot be cured. Taylor's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure them and the patient will remain cured. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents at Ramsey's drug store.

**Ho For Oklahoma!**

Congress has authorized the opening of the famous Kiowa and Comanche reservations—offering rates and opportunities to secure free, fine farms, valuable town lots and rich mineral claims. Excellent openings for business and the professions. Morgan's Manual, a book of nearly 200 pages, tells you how to initiate and perfect your claims. A complete settler's guide. Recognized authority. Morgan's Manual, a fine sectional map of this new country and Oklahoma, and a book, (illustrated) over 200 pages, full of valuable information concerning Oklahoma, all direct sent on receipt of \$1.00. Address Dick T. Morgan, Land Attorney, Perry, Oklahoma.

**White's Cream Vermifuge**

For 20 years White's Cream Vermifuge has been the most reliable and effective remedy for all cases of intestinal worms. It is sold by all druggists.

Price, 25 cents at H. D. Ramsey's drug store.

Address: H. D. Ramsey, 25 F. St., Washington, D. C.

For more information, write to H. D. Ramsey, 25 F. St., Washington, D. C.

White's Cream Vermifuge is the best remedy for all cases of intestinal worms.

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# The Money Question

### Does not worry the residents in the Texas Panhandle. Famous for its CATTLE, marvelous as a WHEAT country, producing MELONS preferred by Eastern epicures, rich in FEED STUFFS, CORN and COTTON, this section is now

#### ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Take a run up there and Investigate For Yourself.

You will find the same handsome Pullmans, Cafe Cars and Coaches (all broad vestibule) which delight the California tourists and cause them to say: "You don't have to apologize for riding on the Denver Road!"

W. F. STERLEY, A. G. F. & P. A.

A. A. GIBSON, G. A. P. D.

CHAS. L. HULL, T. P. A.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

There are a great many working-guys who are afraid they will lose their vote if they don't vote for Bryan or McKinley. Such cattle are political accidents and are the politically degenerate children of a corrupt age. They don't dwell in the realm of advanced manhood, but like a herd of sheep they follow their leader over the precipice that means death. I have sometimes wondered what object these people have in living. In fact they don't live; they merely vegetate. They don't think; all they realize is their appetites and passions. They have never allowed their intellects to predominate, and social lightning will have to strike them before they will be mentally aroused.—Bonham Review.

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by Ramsey.

The United States owns and operates 1,500 miles of telegraph and cables in Alaska, 3,600 miles of telegraph in Cuba, 3,000 miles in the Philippine islands and 900 miles in Porto Rico and not a mile of commercial wire in the United States. It wouldn't do to interfere with the Western Union snap.—Appeal to Reason.

During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants, of Clay, Clay Co., W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by Ramsey.

Letters of Acceptance.

The National Chairman, Jo. A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., by order of the Executive Committee has had printed a number of 10-page pamphlets, containing the Letters of Acceptance of the nominees, Barker and Donnelly, a biographical sketch and the cut of Mr. Barker, by right precautions.

The pamphlet will be sent by mail in any quantity for one cent a copy, or by express for \$8.00 per thousand. Orders should be addressed to Jo. A. Parker, Chairman, Populist National Committee, Louisville, Ky.

The Jew and His Money Laws.

This is the book for the campaign of 1900. It is an educator. Buy it and loan it to your neighbor and convert him. It is endorsed by all reformers.

"It is unadvertisable," says S. F. Norton. "It is the best thing written on that line," says W. S. Morgan. "What is full of valuable information," says Wharton Barker. "More truth could not be crowded into the same space," says Rev. Dr. Oglesby. "It follows a line of thought different from any other author," says Gov. Burkitt.

Liberal commissions given to agents and organizers.

Price by mail 14 cents. Send silver dime or stamps to the

MILES WILLIAMS, Editor QUILLA, West Plains, Mo.

The Great Presidential Campaign of 1900.

The policies of the great political parties are being formed and the candidates discussed. The voice of the people as recorded by ballot at the approaching Presidential election will probably decide the policy of the nation for the next decade. Every citizen must study the great questions that are to come before the people. This can only be done through the medium of a great newspaper. Now is the time, therefore, for every voter to subscribe for the best and most reliable newspaper of the country.

The Semi-Weekly Republic public covers the whole field of political news. While it is Democratic, it publishes the news in regard to all political parties without prejudice. Its telegraphic and cable news service is superior to that of any other paper.

Attention is also called to the Republic's Sunday Magazine. Its half-tone illustrations are alone worth the subscription price. It is made up of special articles by the best literary talent, embracing a variety of subjects of current interest. For the benefit of the ladies the latest fashions are handsomely illustrated. The Republic Sunday Magazine is always interesting to every member of the family.

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On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor of the M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by Ramsey.

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During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants, of Clay, Clay Co., W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by Ramsey.

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