Ten Pages this week.—See that you Get Them All.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

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J. R. ST. CLAIR'S

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

To tell the People that I have a Large and almost Entirely New Stock would be putting it Light. In the Spring I never went to Market. I bought light and Sold My Stock Down Very Low. I have Just Returned from the Eastern Markets where I have bought a Larger Stock than I have ever had before. Now

TO BE CONVINCED!

of this fact you will only have to take a peep in my store. While I have the largest stock of goods that I have ever had. I also have the largest corps of clerks to wait on the trade that I have ever had and hardly believe it neccessary to tell you my style of doing business. However some may not know, therefore I say, as I have many times before, that I sell from

JANUARY TO JANUARY FOR SPOT CASH!

and no deviation. If you can find a man that I have sold on time I will make you a nice present, so if you want to spend your money with a Cash Man give me a call. To give you the price on all my goods would take forty pages, therefore I give you only

A FEW PRICES!

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

I have in this line to start with not less than $1,000 worth of shirts.

White shirts from 50c up.

First-class unlaundried shirts for 50c.

Wool over shirts from 50c up.

Work shirts; big line at the right price.

A good heavy cotton undershirt usually sold for 50c, I am selling them at 25c

Good heavy seamless double heel and toe cotton sock for 5c per pair.

Silk worked suspender, a beauty, usually sold at 50c, I sell them for 25c.

A nice suspender for 15c.

Nice line mens' and boys gloves at exactly the right price.

Ties, scarffs and neckwear in general, full line of the very latest.

Job lot of men's linen collars, just a little out of style but as good as they make 'em, closing out at 5c each.

Nice wool undershirt at 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Good shaped, satin finished, silk stitched corset for 50c.

Good line of Ladies hand bags, something new and stylish.

Ladies collars are being worn again, I have a big line from 5c to 10c each.

Complete stock ladies vests.

Ladies and misses union suits.

Ladies new style kid gloves with large buttons.

Ladies and misses cashmere mittens and gloves.

Nice line of facinators.

Dress buttons, I have a very fine assortment, worth from 10c to 40c per dozen, selling the entire lot at 10c per dozen.

Also big lot of same worth from 10c to 15c, closing at 5c per dozen.

Big lot of very fine rushing worth from 15c to 35c per yd, entire lot going at 10c a yd.

Complete line infants' cashmere shirts.

Misses hoods, etc., large stock.

Big stock, both in split and single zephyrs, all colors, at 5c per oz.

Saxony yarn, per hank 5c.

STAPLES.

Good cassimere jeans, usually sold for 50c, my price 33⅓c.

Good nine ounce jeans, usually sold at 35c, my price 25c.

Good line of Kerseys for boys pants.

Indigo prints for 3c a yard.

Big stock of good standard prints, usually sold from 6c to 8⅓c, my price 5c.

Thirty inch wide cotton flannel, usually sold for 7c, my price 5c.

Good hickory shirting 8⅓c, have some cheaper if you want shoddy goods.

Big stock of new bright fall style ginghams, usually sold at 8⅓c, my price 5c.

Good twilled flannel, usually sold for 35c, my price 25c.

Good twilled flannel at the low price of 15c.

Linsy at 10c a yard.

Bleached domestic 5c.

Waterproof goods ordinarily sold for 50c, my price 25c. This is the lowest price ever made on this class of goods.

My goods are all cheap, so when anyone prices you cheap don't forget that I will sell you as cheap or cheaper.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

I have this line full and complete from the cheapest to the highest.

Tricots, double width, all wool both ways, usually sold for 50c, I can sell them for 33⅓c.

Some double width goods for only 15c per yd.

Nice lot of plaid worsteds and fancy repelants, something entirely new and something that has never been sold in the city before.

For those who want fine dress goods, I have them

In dress patterns, fancy new style wool goods, also in silk, all colors and satins and moire silk, with full lines of trimming to match, I have a grand stock.

Line of new style dress goods at from 8⅓c to 15c, the best thing for the money ever offered.

To see my magnificent line means to buy.

I forgot to mention that I have a complete line in all the latest colors of all wool surges. They are beautiful.

If you are going to buy dress goods don't fail to see my stock.

CLOTHING.

Now, all that anyone can say about clothing is that they have them, and that I have and the latest styles and at prices as low as anyone can sell them.

I have an especially nice line of men's black clothing, all I ask is a trial and I can sell you.

Also have a big line of youths' and boys' clothing, boys' suits as cheap as 75c. Come and look for yourself.

HATS! HATS!

Men's hats! Youths' hats!! Hats for everybody.

Boys' hats and caps in the very newest styles, cheaper than ever. Don't take my word for it, but come and see for yourself.

Have in stock a lot of John B. Stetson hats, worth from $4 to $6, closing them out at $2.50 to $4. These are the best hats in the world, but I am going to quit handling them, hence this low price.

Large stock cow boys' broad brimed hats worth $4 to $5, selling out at $1.50 to $2. Don't fail to see them.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies button shoes for 85c.

Complete line of misses' and boys' shoes.

Men's calf boots for $1.50 a pair.

Men's work shoes from 75c to $1.50 a pair.

In fact I have a complete line of shoes and can fit anything that wears 'em.

If you want to buy shoes give me a look and you will buy from me.

MILLINERY GOODS!

My Milliner, MRS. CONLEY, has just returned from the east, where she has bought an elegant line of

LADIES' HATS and CAPS,

All new styles, and the White Hats for young ladies are especially pretty. On our opening day we sold most of our Pattern Hats but have a few yet at special bargains. Caps as low as 25 cents. Ladies Hats, ready trimmed as low as 50 cents. Don't buy a hat till you see them.

Now such things as yard wide domestic, cheap calicoes, cotton checks and a few other staple things I hardly ever price in my adds. for the reason that some fellow who wants to sell you will price you at almost anything in order to get your bill. Now if anyone prices you these goods low, don't get excited, for I will meet any prices made by any legitimate business man.

J. R. St-CLAIR, DUBLIN.

Dublin Progress

J. S. DALEY, Publisher.

DUBLIN, - - - - - - TEXAS.

Populism and liberty; so-called Democracy and serfdom.

AND the machine leaders of the Texas hierachy are scared, badly scarced.

YOU can instill morality and religion into people by education, but not by legislation.

WHY did Little Lord Fontleroy go away out to Goliad to fizzle his opening firecracker.

AFTER the election the Democratic candidates can amuse themselves by trying to see their ears.

There are two Mexican Populist orators in Wilson county—Messrs. A. L. Montalbo and J. G. Para.

AFTER the election the Clark-Cleveland aggregation of political directors can resume the practice of law.

EX-GOV. L. S. ROSS declines to take the stump for the ticket, and while he will vote the ticket straight he is right.

IF a Democratic legislature is elected, Judge George Clark will go to the United States senate. That is the play.

VIRTUE has triumphed in Kentucky over vice, and right will triumph over wrong in Texas this fall. Vote the ticket straight.

HOW CAN Governor Hogg go on the stump and advocate the Dallas state platform? It gives the lie to all he has said or done.

IF you vote for a Democrat for a county office you put him in position and give him the means to continue his warfare on reform.

THE business boom started on the track of necessity by the Democratic bosses collided with bad laws and misrule and was ditched.

R. Q. MILLS, the grasshopper statesman from Virginia, is doing yoeman service for the People's party by advocating goldbug demands.

THE Democrats are the most liberal people in the world. They are permitted to believe anything on earth just so they vote the ticket.

HON. GEORGE CLARK is the plutocrat's candidate for United States senator. Vote the People's party ticket from governor to constable.

THE labor convention at Fort Worth spoke plainly and to the point. Now back your demands, boys, and "by gatlins!" monopoly will wince.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES by pronouncing for the People's party has done more to distract the old party forces than any other one man lately.

WONDER if Charley Culberson inherited and uses that possum grin that "old ave" has always won on? Charley may grin, but Nugent will be governor.

IN 1865 it only required five sacks of oats to bring $10; now it takes twenty sacks of the same size to secure the $10. Cause: Contraction of the currency.

ONLY 700 people could be mustered or forced to hear R. Q. Mills plead for plutocracy in the great county of Guadalupe. The people are disgusted. 'Rah for Populism.

WHERE there is one Populist that returns to his wallow in the cess-pool of broken Democratic promises, there are 100 who abandon the Democratic party and join the Populists.

DON'T abuse men who have taken advantage of the laws passed by Democrats and Republicans and become millionaires. Vote the rascals out and reverse the order of things.

MONOPOLY ruled the late Democratic state convention to perfection, and if a Democratic legislature is elected they will put Judge George Clark in the United State senate.

YOU can safely count on the so-called Democrats the single gold standard fellows—voting their ticket straight. Do your duty as a Reformer and vote your ticket without a scratch.

THE Republicans are protectionists, and boast of it. The Democrats cry out for tariff reform and pass a protection bill. The name of the rose changed—but the smell is just the same.

Judge Reagan says he "fears that if the 'unadulterated rot' which Mills and Clark have been talking is kept up many voters will drift away from the Democracy." They have already drifted, judge.

THE whisky trust, the sugar trust and a hundred other trusts are undisturbed in their robber relations to the public, and Attorney General Olney, President Cleveland and the Democratic leaders feel secure in inaction.

YOU "cussed" Jay Gould for being many times a millionaire. The Democratic leaders of Texas helped him by giving him a strip of land one mile wide and nearly [illegible] miles long, free from taxation for twenty-five years. Yet they talk "agin" monopoly. Pshaw!

HON. JAMES S. HOGG.

HIS PRONOUNCED VIEWS ON STATE RIGHTS.

He Stands by Primitive Principles, Upholds the Constitution, Knocks Judge Cooley Out, Annihilates President Cleveland, Defends Popular Liberty.

Gov. James S. Hogg, in his great speech at San Antonio on state rights condemning Cleveland for sending troops to Chicago, after some personal explanations and after alluding to Hamilton's plea for a "strong" government and citing Jefferson's opposition thereto, said:

I deplore the president's action in sending a portion of the United States army into Illinois without a request from, and over the protest of, the governor and local authorities of the state. The moment I learned the president had done this I felt grieved, and so expressed myself. The more I think of it the less excuse I can find in the act, and the more terrible the precedent appears to me. In the calmness of peace, since the storm has subsided, the excitement allayed, passion cooled and reason restored, it is well for every patriot to reflect on and seriously examine into the president's action. * * *

I understand the alacrity with which the great mass of the people indorse what is called "heroic action," and I am not unmindful of the almost universal sentiment at the back of the president in his marshal law measure against Chicago. The great Republican constitutional lawyer, Judge Cooley, in an open letter from Ann Harbor, Mich., July 15, congratulates him on it and says:

"I am especially gratified that a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction has been settled for all time to come with remarkably little bloodshed."

So the great American constitutional writer, a Republican in politics, congratulates our Democratic president on his action in sending United States soldiers into a state over the protests of the governor, and declares it to be "a great and valuable lesson in constitutional construction." Why does this author call this act one of "constitution construction"? Because he knows it is so, and every thinking man must agree with him. Then we may well call it also an important, serious epoch in the history of our country—the president of the United States placing a construction on the constitution by the use of federal troops. Should not such an important act be discussed and understood by the people of this union? If they, while in the blindness of excitement, provoked, fomented and stirred to white heat by a partisan press, indorse such a military measure of construction of their constitution, is it not characteristic of their good sense and patriotism; is it not to their interest after the "cooling season" has taken the place of passion's heat, to seriously reflect and pass on the question again? They must understand the president has set for them an important precedent. If they deliberately indorse it, their condemnation of any future president who may follow it at will must come too late. They will be estoppod. In their manhood they should speak out while this precedent is fresh. To let it go unchallenged now will give it root and strength beyond the power of the constitution. A bad precedent, like an army, if not crushed in its incipient stage, will grow too strong for a constitutional government. Yes, the president's act was a "constitutional construction." Why? Mr. Cooley says so, and the constitution does not expressly vest him with such authority under the circumstances of his action. His act had to rest on "construction," not obedience to plain, constitutional demand.

Pertinent to the point under consideration, the constitution of the United States says:

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." (Art. 4, sec. 4.)

Analyzed, this constitutional provision embraces three obligations by which the federal government stands pledged.

1. That the United States shall guarantee to every state in the union a republican form of government. This means, of course, a state in which the sovereign power of controlling domestic affairs, including "domestic violence," shall be exercised by the governor and other officers therein elected by the people.

2. That the United States shall protect each state from invasion. For this reason a standing army in times of peace is authorized and excusable. In military parlance an "invasion" means a raid or hostile incursion of an army for conquest or plunder. There was no invasion of Illinois when the president acted.

3. That the United states shall protect each state from "domestic violence" when called on by the legislature or by the governor if the legislature is not in season.

Illinois was afflicted with serious "domestic violence," the causes, purposes and general effect of which are not pertinent to this discussion. Neither the legislature nor the executive of the state made "application" or called on the general government or the president for the "protection" he sent there under the military commander, Gen. Miles. The governor protested against the president's action, asserting the willingness and ability of state authorities to quell the troubles. This was answered by the latter to the effect that the trouble must first be settled and then the discussion could follow. So the "trouble" has been settled. Now let the "discussion" follow.

From what source did the president get his authority? If he had no authority, he acted without authority. If he acted without authority, where does the precedent point to? Logically to the president of the United States rising above the constitution and doing as he pleases so long as the army will obey him—the substitution of military government for the republic. Are the people prepared to bow to the change? Will they agree to it? If so, what will become of their ballot boxes and liberties? Pause and think. It is now time for cool reflection. Don't go wild and commit a serious mistake because a Democratic president, whom we have always loved and honored, did this. You know, if a Republican president had committed this deed the last tone of you would be screaming and howling and bellowing like lost cattle in a storm. Yes, you know that hundreds and thousands of denunciatory resolutions, so hot and fiery that satin could not hold them with tongs, would have been passed in every state in the union. As it is, Republicans are smiling and Democrats are blindly swallowing the "heroic dose." * * *

The army is all right in its place. Misuse it once or twice and the pillars of civil government will soon become too weak to support a local fabric of a feather's weight. I can say nothing better right here on this subject than to quote Mr. Cooley, who was so prompt in congratulating the president on his military "constitutional construction." On page 424 of his admirable work on "Constitutional Limitations" he says:

"A standing army is peculiarly obnoxious to any free government, and the jealousy of such an army has at all times been so strongly manifested in England as to lead to the belief that even though recruited among themselves, it was more dreaded by the people as an instrument of oppression than a tyrannical monarch or any foreign power. * * * The alternative to a standing army is a well regulated militia."

Ample provision has been made through the action of congress for this "alternative" to a "standing army" by a "well regulated militia" in each state. Illinois has a first-class one of as loyal, game men as ever fought under the stars and stripes. In the exercise of his prerogatives to suppress "insurrection" in Chicago, if the president believed one to exist, he failed to test the power and patriotism of this "alternative" citizen soldiery, but sent into that city and state the "standing army" which Judge Cooley, in the calmness of his reflection, when agitation and excitement did not affect his reason, says is "more dreaded by the people as an instrument of oppression than a tyrannical monarch or any foreign power." This is just cause of complaint by every citizen when he understands and appreciates a republican form of government.

Our general government has two classes of armed forces subject to duty in its service on the "standing army," the other the "militia." They are two distinctive forces, provided for by different laws; and when under certain condition both may be used in the same service, their object and purposes are as different as those of United States marshals and state constables. By one provision of the constitution the congress is authorized "to raise and support armies;" by another, "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia." Separate congressional laws carry out these provisions of the constitution.

As the president is the commander-in-chief of the "army and navy" and appoints their officers, so in each state the governor is the commander-in-chief of the "militia," and appoints or has elected their officers. Both the "army" and "militia" are subject to the president's orders under certain limitations as to their commander-in-chief to repel invasions, to suppress insurrections and domestic violence, and to support the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws. He has not the power to act at will, but must, under his oath of the constitution, be guided and governed by law; otherwise we would have a military despotism instead of a republican form of government. As every one knows, the purpose of the "standing army and navy" is to enforce among foreign countries and everywhere a respect for the United States flag and to protect the government against rebellion and invasion.

It was not created for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the laws. Under our form of government this was left to the people through their civil authorities, supported in cases of absolute necessity by the "militia," and as the last resort by the "army."

No state can be protected from "domestic violence" by the United States "army" if the constitution in plain language means what it says, except when called for by the legislature or governor thereof, unless that "violence" amounts to rebellion against the government. If to suppress "domestic violence" was the president's purpose, he, for the time being upturned and overthrew local self-government in the state of Illinois by the use of military forces in plain violation of the constitution, and in palpable disregard of the following section of the first plank of the last Democratic national platform on which he was elected, and by which he and every other Democrat stands committed and pledged:

"We solemnly declare that the need of a return to the fundamental principles of a free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now when the tendency to centralize all power at the federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the states, that strikes at the very roots of government under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic."

Constitution ignored! Democratic platform disregarded, and Democrats applaud! What shall the harvest be?

It is no excuse to say there was an emergency; that riot was on at a terrible rate, and the destruction of life and property was threatened. President Grant was once called on to send troops into Texas on an "emergency." He refused. President Hayes was importuned to send troops into Louisiana to protect property and lives. It was a great "emergency." He declined. President Harrison had the opportunity also on many occasions to respond to blood-curdling sounds, and invade many of the southern states with military forces. He would not do so. About every president since the last civil war has been called on to use troops to suppress mobs, riots and various combinations constituting "domestic violence." Each time, with this one exception, they refused. By this course civil authorities were left to enforce the laws, and they succeeded, thus demonstrating the people's capacity for local self-government.

Contention is made, however, that Presidents Washington, Jackson and Lincoln set the precedents by which President Cleveland was guided. The records will not support this assertion. President Washington, on application from local federal authorities, called out the "militia" in Pennsylvania to aid the revenue officers in their attempts to collect the whisky distillery taxes. Combinations of conspirators and mobs overawed and prevented the collectors and judges from enforcing these United States revenue laws. The president called the "militia" to their support under the provision of the constitution which declared that "he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." He was not protecting the state against "domestic violence," nor helping to move trains, but was seeing that the United States laws were "faithfuly executed." South Carolina sought to nullify the federal laws and to prevent their execution. She did so as a state and suppressed all United States officers. President Jackson sent part of the "army" there to "see that the laws were faithfully executed," a wholly dissimilar case to the Illinois affair. * * *

Precedents in conflict with plain law will lead to government disorder. If the one Judge Cooley congratulates the president over shall stand unchallenged, the next congress and each congress thereafter will be called upon to "increase the standing army" until soldiers will be stationed in and around every city and important place in this Union, very much to the dismay of the people. Local authorities will rely on federal troops to suppress mobs and riots; the pople will be taught dependence on a central authority, and the pusillanimous doctrine of paternalism, now so strong in the land, will spread and grow until the Hamiltonian idea of centralism will be accomplished. * * *

It would be stretching language very far to contend that the "Pullman strike" was an "insurrection," for every one knows that it was no more nor less than what is properly called "domestic violence," and was not "a rising up of individuals to prevent the execution of law by force of arms." The strikers interfered with property rights; they obstructed the moving of trains, and they may have assaulted persons and property. The hoodlum element joined in and made Chicago howl, and anarchists destroyed property and caused bloodshed. Labor got credit of it all. This was "domestic violence" of a terrible form, but it was not "insurrection." Wave so-called technicalities and look into the president's powers under these statutes. Section 5297 was adopted in 1795 during President Washington's day, and authorized the president, by the use of the militia, and army if necessary, to suppress "an insurrection in any state against the government thereof," when called on for that purpose by the governor or legislature. Section 5298 was passed in 1861 as a war measure during President Lincoln's time, and authorized the president to suppress any "rebellion" against the United States; and whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, "it shall become impracticable * * * to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any state or territory," he may call forth the militia or employ the army to "enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States." He was to act when "by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws could not be enforced." Section 5299 was passed in 1871 during President Grant's term, and may be called the twin sister of the notorious force bill.

The constitution requires that the president shall "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." * * * But what were the circumstances? Was he called on to help enforce judicial process or to aid in the enforcement of the law? Well, rather. As the backwoodsman would say—sorter. Here is a published copy of the decree of the so-called "injunction" entered by the federal court to enforce which the president acted. The material part reads as follows:

"E. V. Debs, George W. Howard, L. W. Rogers and the American Railway Union, and all other persons combining and conspiring with them, and all other persons whomsoever, are enjoined absolutely from interfering with or stopping any of the business of the railroads in Chicago engaged as common carriers of passengers and freight between states, and from interfering with mail, express or other trains, whether freight or passenger, engaged in interstate commerce, or destroying the property of any of the railroads or from entering their grounds for the purpose of stopping trains or interfering with property; * * * from compelling or inducing by threats, persuasion or violence any of the employes of said roads who refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employes of such roads in connection with interstate commerce of such railroads, or the carrying of mails, passengers or freight, or attempting to induce, by threat or intimidation any of the employes of such roads engaged in interstate business or operation of mail trains to leave the service of such roads or preventing any person from entering the service of such roads."

This "injunction" includes twenty-three railroads—all that run into Chicago. The "decree" was entered by the federal court of that city on July 2, and the president ordered Gen. Miles and the army there on the next day to enforce it.

Was this action to enforce judicial process? Was it to enforce the laws? No; it was to enforce obedience to this ukase. Had the injunction been legal the clerk could not have entered it and issued the "legal process" under it applicable to the twenty-three railroads which it sought to protect during the short period of twenty-four hours. I take no risk in asserting that the United States marshal never received writs under it nor tried to execute them before the wires were hot by the railroad representatives and the so-called district attorney calling for federal troops. The haste with which the marshal found that he could not execute the "process" of the court was only equaled by the facility with which the president dispatched the army into Chicago. * * *

Were they called on to see the "judicial process" executed? No. There was no time for this; the federal court was acting; it had entered an injunction one day and got an order for United States troops the next to help enforce it. Take a calm, reflective view of this wonderful haste, and ask, whither are we drifting? Suppose Grant had done this for Texas? Suppose Hayes had done it for Louisiana? Suppose Harrison had done it for Mississippi? You know you would have frothed at the mouth with rage. * * * Nobody would have endorsed it but a few blood-sucking fellows who have their war in peace and enjoy peace in war.

Some of you say that the United States senate and house of representatives adopted a resolution indorsing and commending the president for it. Admitted. Admit also that this was the easiest job they have worked off in ten months. They certainly acted under the impulse of the moment, as most people do in times of great excitement. You recollect that but a few months ago this same congress sent a committee, at public expense, to "investigate" the conduct of Judges Jenkins and Dunlap of the federal bench in entering their celebrated injunction whereby in substance they prohibited employes of a railway in the hands of a receiver from quitting work. A great sensation was created over this injunction. All the newspapers denounced it, lawyers, politicians, doctors and street loafers discussed it and cried out in thundering tones against it. That "injunction" was but a step—a mere precedent—which, compared to this last one, under which the president acted, was but the shadow of a fly's wing compared to the black cloud behind a cyclone. * * *

In all respects this omnibus injunction is a new thing in the land—another precedent. It is said to be necessary to protect the United States mails. A violation of it insures imprisonment for "contempt," while the punishment for "knowingly and willfully obstructing or retarding the mails," as prescribed by the United States statutes, is by fine not more than $100. [R. S. 3995.] Imprisonment for contempt; fine for obstructing the mails; a clear substitution of court-made law for congress-made law. This of itself is a high-handed outrage. How did the court get jurisdiction over these twenty-three railways anyway? They had no "case" pending. The courts for one time in the history of the country happened not to have them in the hands of a receiver. I ask again, by what authority did the court assume a protectorate over those roads and enjoin "every person whomsoever" and the American railway union from "persuading employes to quit work" or "persuading persons not to enter the service of such railroads?"

Published undenied reports state that Attorney General Olney ordered the district attorneys to file the petition for the injunction, and accordingly the court acquired jurisdiction [?]. Then, behind it all, if this is so, is an "order" from the president's legal adviser for the federal court to usurp the powers of the law, override constitutional guaranties and substitute imprisonment for "contempt" for the punishment by fine prescribed by statute. Where is the memory of the immortal Jefferson? It would not be harsh to say it is generally understood that the president is one of his disciples. It is refreshing right here to read an extract from this great author of the declaration of independence, wherein he discusses the danger of federal courts overstepping their jurisdiction:

"The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners, constantly working underground to undermine the foundation of our confederated fabric. They are construing our constitution from a coordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone. * * * The foundations are already deeply laid by their decisions for the annihilation of consitutional state rights and the removal of every check, every counterpoise to the engulfing power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part."

In Mr. Jefferson's day they were modest, but persistent, as "sappers and miners." Now they are bold, brazen, running like a mogul locomotive over the constitutional rights and liberties of the people. The saddest of all is that while they are doing this the people are gaping on with seeming indifference, and their congress indorses the president for giving military support to the unrighteous work.

After further discussion in a like strain as the above the governor summarize in maintenance of his position as follows:

1. That if the president's action was for the purpose of protecting Illinois against "domestic violence" he overstepped the constitution, because neither the legislature nor the governor called for his aid.

2. That if he acted under the revised statutes to suppress an "insurrection," there was none to suppress; and if there was, he failed to test the ability of the state authorities to quell it, and applied war measures in times of peace, consequently usurping constitutional prerogatives.

3. That if he acted under the mandate of the constitution to the effect that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," he violated his duties because he did not try to execute "laws," but supported an "omnibus injunction" just a day old that of itself overrode all law.

Now the question is, what will the people do? I believe they are mislead or bulldozed by a partisan press, and will swallow the "heroic dose." Mark my words, if they do so it will turn over their stomachs and yet pester and nauseate them when antidotes will be too late.

All this trouble arose from the Pullman strike. * * *

Herein lies the trouble: The state governments charter corporations engaged in a public business and then let them go unrestrained. They inflate their bonds and water their stocks and call on the public in the exercise of their corporate governmental franchise, to pay interest and dividends on them. So long as times are flush they manage to keep down friction. When a dearth comes they must continue to pay expenses of operation, salaries of officers, interest on bonds and dividends on preferred stock. To do this they must "skin the flea for his tallow." They maintain high charges or increase them; they reduce labor forces, cut down wages and raise rents. The crushing forces must first grind the hope out of labor. Labor revolts. Sympathy rises. Excitement prevails. Stock manipulators flee to seaside resorts or to "Hingland" to complacently watch results. The federal court spreads its protecting wings over the corporations by "omnibus injunctions" and the president sends the army to support them in obedience to the constitutional demand that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Amen and Amen! But a few days after the governor delivered this able and now famous speech, he went to Dallas as a delegate to the state Democratic convention. That adopted a platform endorsing Cleveland's action, hence repudiated Gov. Hogg, the sacred principles of state rights and local self-government, and now he is to take the stump to advocate that platform. What strange things partisan politics make men do.

In a Nutshell.

The Democratic party is not devoted to the interest of any special class, nor will it undertake to run railroads and operate the telegraph and the telephone in the name of the people. It is alike inimical to trusts built up by governmental favoritism, and to the confiscation of private property.—New Orleans Picayune.

If the Democratic leaders could do no better with the management of the government roads and telegraphs than they did with the tariff question it would indeed be a great calamity for them to undertake it. As to the last assertion concerning trusts, the Democratic record in congress and Cleveland's administration prove it to be false.

Yes, but How?

No state in the Union has prospered like Texas in the last fifteen years. Texas Democratic administrations have been true to every interest of the people. On what grounds can an intelligent citizen call for a change in the management of the state's affairs?—Greenville Banner.

Yes, but how? It was by "main strength and awkwardness," so to speak. Its natural advantages has brought it about. Men of sense who had money to invest came to Texas and invested, not because it was Democratic (for seven out of every ten of them were Republicans), but for the reason that there was money in it. But the Banner should not boast over a deficiency of $1,300,000 that must be met with a bond issue.

It Lies Again.

Senator Mills says if the mints were thrown open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver it would not add one dollar to the money of the world. There is, he says, no silver which is not either in coinage or in the arts and manufactures, outside of the bullion in the treasury, which is represented by notes of the treasury issued against it.—Greenville Banner.

He lies again. A school boy should know better. What about the silver bullion in the mines and stacked up in warehouses in the great war waiting for better prices? Mills is mad in his desire to serve his masters, the money power.

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LABOR CONVENTION.

WORKINGMEN SPEAK IN VERY PLAIN LANGUAGE.

They Adopt a Platform Declaring Opposition to All Candidates Indorsing the President's Action at Chicago or the State Platform.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 25.—The State Labor convention met at 11 a. m. yesterday. There was a large attendance. A committee of three was appointed to co-operate with a like committee that was appointed by the Farmers State Alliance. The organization was made permanent and was named The Federation of Federated Labor Unions in Texas. An executive committee was appointed, as follows: G. C. Renker, Fort Worth; George N. Beach, Dallas; G. W. Blardy, Gordon; W. W. Price, Denison; G. W. Bain, Tyler; F. A. Harris, Rockdale; W. A. Carper, Waco; B. U. Hultzman, Omaha; W. S. Grass, Cooper; Mayo Parietti, Galveston; M. P. Jones, San Antonio; M. W. Williams; Taylor. George N. Beach was selected chairman and M. W. Williams, secretary. At midnight the following resolutions were adopted by unanimous consent:

1. We demand of the members of the coming legislature that they do not vote for or support any person for United States senator who will not pledge himself to vote for our demands.

2. We demand that the constitution be so amended that the president and vice president and United States senators shall be elected by the people; also that postmasters be elected by the popular vote of the people in the city or community in which they are to serve.

3. We hold that the value of labor products shall be determined by the amount of labor required to produce or duplicate them and if silver and gold are labor products their intrinsic value must necessarily vary in relation to all other labor products and in relation to each other. Therefore to maintain a fixed relative value between such metals is a natural impossibility and economic absurdity. Hence we demand that our statesmen shall devise some form of currency each unit of which shall at all times represent a fixed and unvarying amount of labor. But under the exigencies of the present conditions we urge and demand of congress the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without international agreement.

4. As congress has not the power to charter national banks, we demand the abolition of national banks, believing such institutions to be inimical to the best interests of the country.

Resolved also, that it is the sense of this body to denounce the ninth and tenth planks of the Democratic platform as well as Mr. Cleveland's action and treatment of the A. R. U. in the strike at Chicago, and also to oppose any candidate who indorses Mr. Cleveland's action or the ninth or tenth planks of the Democratic state platform.

Whereas, we believe that the time has come when organized labor should and must combine in some manner to defeat the encroachments of organized capital, and we believe labor can only be protected at the ballot box, therefore be it

Resolved, that as trades unionists and laboring men we regard strikes as a legitimate weapon for organized labor and we regard with alarm and with great concern the attempt of any political party to make such action illegal or visit with penal punishment any peaceful or nonaggressive action taken in furtherance of such strikes.

Resolved, that we hereby call upon all laborers, organized and unorganized, to assist us by every possible effort possible to defeat every nominee who indorses such action, from local officials up, and we pledge ourselves not to aid any party so indorsing such planks in any manner whatever.

Resolved, that we denounce and unqualifiedly condemn the ninth and tenth planks of the state Democretic platform.

At 2:10 this morning the convention adjourned sine die.

Robbers Foiled.

GRAPEVINE, Tex., Sept. 21.—Wednesday night two masked men entered the residence of T. J. Nash and ordered hands up, but the doors were so situated that the family scattered and the robbers were foiled. In the excitement Mr. Nash fell off the porch and his granddaughter fell after him. He, thinking she was the robber, threw a rock and struck her, cutting her forehead in such a manner that a surgeon had to be called to sew up the gash. The constable tried to trail the robbers with bloodhounds, but he failed to apprehend them.

Lumber Interests.

COLMESNEIL, Tex., Sept. 24.—The mills at Village are to start making full time again on October 1. The Warren mills are to start making full time again to-day. The Nebraska Lumber company mills at Loucette have started up and the Aldridge Lumber company at Rockland have been and will continue running on full time. Lumber shipments are increasing on both the the roads and the outlook for better prices and demand is much better than it was three weeks ago.

G. C. Taylor Assassinated.

CORSICANA, Tex., Sept. 24.—Navarro county is horrified over the assassination of G. C. Taylor, superintendent of county poor farm. His body was found yesterday in an open lane half a mile from the buildings on the county farm, cold in death. The discovery was made by some of the poor farm hands, who were taking a Sunday stroll. A messenger was hurried to town to inform the sheriff. The news soon spread over the city, and a large crowd accompanied the physician who was dispatched to the scene. An examination of the body showed that Taylor had been shot down by a ball through the leg and then killed by a shot which passed through his stomach. The weapon used was a 44-caliber pistol. Mr. Taylor, the victim, was a prominent People's party man, and was appointed superintendent of the poor farm by Sheriff Weaver. He was a man of about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. The whole town is very much wrought up over the affair, as Mr. Taylor had a world of friends in this city and county. He was in the city yesterday morning chatting with friends and left for the farm about noon When found his clothing was on fire and smoking. He was not thought to have a single personal enemy, and his friends are at a loss as to what motive prompted the crime. Two men, Jim and Tom Murphy, have been arrested on suspicion, but seem to be unconcerned and indifferent.

The Texas Woman's Congress.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 25.—Final arrangements for the annual meeting of the Texas Womans' Congress, to be held here during the State Fair, have been completed. The date set October 31 to November 3 inclusive. The programme is in the hands of a competent committee, with Dr. Ellen Lawson Labbs of Fort Worth as chairman, who will arrange for short, practical papers on subjects of especial value to women, with a view of representing the state as widely as possible among the names selected. Music and recitations by professional talent from the various educational institutions will also diversify the exercises. The congress was organized at the State fair last year, and modeled after that of the World's fair. It is non-sectarian, and committed to the promulgation of no doctrine or belief. Its aim is solely to bring into closer relations, through an organic union, the various associations of women in Texas, whether of literary, educational, scientific, musical, social, philanthropic or reformatory nature, to serve as a medium of communication, to keep in touch with each other's development, and as a means of prosecuting any work of common interest. The secretary, Mrs. Isadore Miner of Dallas, invites correspondence from women's societies desiring to be represented by delegate, letter or otherwise in the congress, or from individuals interested in its work. The congress will be held in the main building of the exposition, in a department especially fitted up for its use by the management of the fair.

After the Combine.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 22.—From information gathered here yesterday the so-called "cotton seed trust," alleged members of which were indicted at Waco for violation of the anti-trust law, has gone to pieces. The first evidence of disintegration showed up when the Sherman oil mill people began buying seed several days ago at rates above $7 per ton, which figure, it is claimed, was agreed on by the mill operators as the minimum price. The Shreveport oil mills, it is also learned, have bought several hundred carloads of seed along the line of the International and Great Northern, paying $8 per ton, and also paying a 25-cent freight rate as against 17½ cents paid by the Texas mills. The first heard of the cotton seed trust was when the mill men held a meeting at Galveston a few weeks ago, presumably to whip into line several mills which had been kicking over the traces and violating the supposed agreement not to pay over $7 per ton for seed. The state authorities have been investigating the matter for several days, but have not yet decided to take a hand in it, and if, as apparent now, the combine is broken there will hardly be an accasion for the state to come in. Later advices affirm that sufficient evidence is in hand to warrant proceedings on the part of the state.

Rates on Sawdust.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 21.—The railroad commission yesterday granted the Houston East and West Texas railroad authority to make the following rates per car on sawdust and shavings between Houston and stations on its line: Kleiber to Milline and intermediate stations, $6; Cleveland to Smith's Switch, $7.20; Bicentio to awy, $8.40; Livingston to Corrigan, 9.60; Burke to McMickle, $10; Lufkin to Michelle, $10.50; Lanana to Lee's Mill, $11; Nacogdoches to Joaquin, $12. Effective September 30.

Smothered to Death.

ENNIS, Tex., Sept. 26.—Little Andrew Gibbons, residing about five miles from here, while playing in his father's cotton seed bin with some other children, was smothered to death beneath a pile of cotton seed. The children were playing hide-and-seek. Andrew made a hole in the seed pile and hid himself in it. The other children playfully came behind and precipitated the huge pile over the lad and stamped it down, causing death.

Stabbed to Death.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 26.—An old Mexican sheep herder was found dead in a pasture near here yesterday morning with seven knife wounds in his chest. A goat, which had been killed and skinned, was near him. It is thought the old man caught the thieves in the act of skinning the goat and was killed by them. No clew.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WHAT COMMISSIONER WRIGHT SAYS OF THE WORK

And Result of the Strike Commission. To Hear Further Testimony and Suggestions—Labor of the Members—Argentine Wool Interests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Commissioner of Labor Wright, the chairman of the United States commission appointed to investigate the Chcago strike, arrived here yesterday morning. The commission, which adjourned August 30, is to reassemble at the offices of the department of labor to-day to decide whether any further testimony is needed and to hear or receive any further suggestions with reference to the remedies that may be volunteered. Commissioner Wright says that he has done no work upon the subject since the adjournment of the commission, although he has given it much of his thought during the recess while the testimony was being prepared. Commissioner Kernan of New York has been charged with the duty of making a synopsis of the remedies from suggestions that have been received. These have come from multitudes of sources and have covered a very extensive range. Judge Worthington of Illinois, the other member of the commission, has been charged with the duty of digesting and analyzing the testimony, which is being prepared under his direction at his home at Peoria, Ill. It is espected that the testimony will make about 2500 printed pages. "The commission was in no sense one of arbitration," says Commissioner Wright, "as many people erroneously supposed. The law only contemplated an official investigation of the strike—the determination of its causes, the conditions surrounding it and suggestions as to a remedy to be used as a basis of action should any legislation looking to the correction of any existing evil be deemed necessary or available. The commission is in no sense a judicial body and has no power to condemn any of the parties. It is simply to report the facts, with such recommendation as may seem to it proper. The investigation of the strike was practically a post mortem, as it was over when we began our labors. We went to work leisurely and by taking the sworn statements of the participants and parties to the strike for presentation to the judgment of the people's congress and the president, we expect to accomplish a very valuable work. It will lay before the people an official investigation of the greatest strike in the history of the American republic."

What the Spanish Minister Says.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Senor Muruagua, the Spanish minister, authorizes the following statement as to recent cable reports that Spain had instructed him to open negotiations for a new commercial arrangment or treaty: "Since the reciprocity arrangement a brisk trade has been carried on between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico, composed principally of farm products, which runs up into the millions—says an average of $22,000,000 yearly for American ports. It is to the interest of the United States as that of Spain that the change of mutual commodities shall not collapse. The American sugar producers do not raise the tenth part of the home consumption, and struggle besides under the disadvantage of climate, soil and price of labor. Americans, therefore, need our sugar and their refining industries are largely benefitted by it, as well as the farming products which find a ready market for their surplus in Cuba and Porto Rico. Everything points, therefore, to the necessity of a fair and equitable understanding, even if it should not assume the formalities of a treaty."

Indian Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Indian bureau is now investigating the charges made by Lieut. Plummer concerning the waste of money in building the irrigating ditch on the Navajo reservation. A special agent has been directed to make a complete examination of the charges. The interior department will take no action until a report has been received. An order has has already been issued by the department relieving Lieut. Plummer as acting agent of the Indians at the Navajo agency upon the appointment of his civilian successor. It has already been determined that no other army officer will be assigned to this agency. The civilian agent will not be appointed until the return of Secretary Smith.

Argentine Wool.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Minister Zeballas of the Argentine republic says a remarkable stimulation in the wool industry of his country has resulted from the enactment of the tariff law in this country. Raw wool has made heavy advances in the Argentine, similar to the rise in London and Paris, and active preparations are being made for wool exports to this country.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following postoffice has been established: Texas—Saron, Trinity county, Charles H. Pillney, postmaster. The following postoffice had its site changed: Oklahoma—Sacred Heart, Pottawatomie county.

Some Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Under the order recently issued from the war department assigning stations to the troops, the designation of the posts to which certain commands were to be sent was left to the commanding generals of the respective departments. Gen. Scofield has been advised by telegraph of the disposition of all the booths except the thirteenth infantry, now in the west, which will be placed by Gen. Howard somewhere in the department of the east. The order in disposal is as follows: Troops A, C and D, second cavalry, now at Fort Wingate, go to Fort Riley, Kan.; Troop A, first cavalry, now at Fort Wyer, Va., goes to Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troop K, ninth cavalry, now at Fort Myer, goes to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troop H, eighth cavalry, now at Fort Myer, goes to Fort Meade, S. D.; Troop C, ninth cavalry, goes from Fort McKinney, Wyo., to Fort Robinson, Neb.; Companies C and D, eighth infantry, go from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo.; of the tenth infantry, company H, now at Fort Wingate, N. M., company B, now at Fort Marcy, N. M., and companies A and F, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., go to headquarters at Fort Reno, O. T.; of the third cavalry, troops K, now at Fort Reno, O. T., and D, now at Fort Supply, O. T., go to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Col. L. H. Carpenter of the fifth cavalry will remain at Fort Riley, Kan., having exchanged regiments with Col. Guy V. Henry of the seventh cavalry, now at Fort Myer, and Col. Henry will go with the fifth cavalry to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Farm Mortgages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Three bulletins have been issued from the census office showing the land ownership and debt in the states of Kansas, Arkansas and Alabama. The figures for Kansas are more interesting than many other states, because it has been pointed out as the state where the debts and mortgages are more burdensome than all others. The bulletins show that of the farms in Kansas 31.03 per cent are hired and 68.97 per cent owned by the persons cultivating them. Of the farms 55.5 per cent are incumbered by mortgages. The mortgages on farms amount to $73,759,283, which is 35.99 per cent of their value. This debt bears an average rate of interest of 8 15 per cent, the average annual interest charged to each family owing on encumberd farm being $92. Each encumbered farm is worth on the average $3719 and subject to a debt of $1126. Of the houses 49.85 per cent are hired. Of the number of owned houses 60.84 per cent are held for encumberance. Real estate purchasers' improvement caused 52.01 per cent of the farm owners to incur 52 per cent upon them. In Arkansas 53.94 per cent of the farms are owned and 90.82 per cent owned free of encumberance. On loaned farms there are encumbrances amounting to $2,032,345, which is 44.38 per cent of their value. The average interest charge is 9.35 per cent. Of the homes 32.85 per cent are owned and of them 94.15 per cent are free of encumbrance. In Alabama 43.15 per cent of the farms are owned and 95.65 per cent of the farms owned are free of encumbrance. The debt on owned farms amounts to $1,907,199, and is 33.47 per cent of their value. The average interest is 8.91 per cent. Of the homes 22.88 per cent are owned and 97.01 of these are free of encumbrance.

A Peculiar Fraud.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The interior department has just passed on a case where a peculiar fraud is being practiced. Some time ago a resident of Tennessee wrote to the attorney general stating that last May he saw an advertisement in a Chicago paper offering for sale 160 acres of land in Grove county, Kan. The real agent lived at Lathrop, Mo., and through him the land was purchased by the man from Tennessee. It was then found that the government owned the land, although the Lathrop agent had furnished a complete deed and abstract of title. Since then the same tract has been advertised by the same agent. It is held by the interior department that as the rights of the government are in no way affected there is nothing for the interior department to do in the premises. It is suggested, however, that the attention of the proper authorities be called to the fraud, with a view of saving innocent parties who do not make thorough investigation of the land titles.

An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Solicitor Reeve of the treasury department, yesterday rendered an opinion which involves the constitutional question whether congress has the right to pass a law which impairs the obligation of contracts. At its last session congress passed an act reducing the compensation of surfmen employed at life saving stations on the great lakes. The question at issue was whether this reduction applied where contracts with surfmen at the old rate had been entered into. The solicitor finds that the said act was not intended to apply to existing contracts with surfmen at lake stations.

The Vernon Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Comptroller Eckels returned Friday and states that he has not determined when he will appoint a receiver of the National bank at Vernon, which recently failed. The chances are, however, that he will appoint Receiver Robinson, who is in charge of another defunct bank there, as receiver of this latter failed institution.

Bars Free.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 24.—The secretary of the treasury, in a letter addressed to the collector of customs at New York, informs him that under section 424½, tariff act "bags for grain" made of burlaps are exempt from duty on importation of reimportation.

MAN SELLS HIS WIFE

FOR $10 AT CHICAGO, BUT ASKS FOR A RAISE.

A Woman Marries Her Divorced Husband at San Diego, Cal., Creating Much Surprise, and May Result in Her Trial for Murder.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—As evidence in a case of assault and battery in Judge Foster's court a contract was produced by which M. F. King sold his wife to Henry Reuter for $10 about a year ago. King met Reuter on South Clark street Monday night and struck him in the neck. Reuter naturally resented the blow and both men were arrested. Reuter pleaded self-defense and then King explained how the attack came about. He said he sold his wife to Reuter for $10 months ago, that the pair had since lived together. After trying single life again King said he concluded that Reuter had not paid enough for his spouse and called on him to raise. Rueter refused and was struck in a fit of indignation, King said. Reuter denied the transaction. The other man then produced a thumb-marked contract, in which the transfer was made and the sum was stated with Reuter's signature attached. Justice Foster had the fellow to write his name and the signatures were identified. The magistrate fined the fickle husband $75 and costs.

Married Her Divorced Husband.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 26.—Astonishment is felt here over fresh developments in the Hearne-Stillwell case, interest in which was lately revived by the divorce of Mrs. Stillwell from Dr. J. C. Hearne. They have been remarried by Superior Judge Pierce. Hearne, a few days before the divorce was granted, stated that if the case was prosecuted he would charge his wife with the murder of her former husband, Amos J. Stillwell of Hannibal, Mo., whose death in 1888 was never satisfactorily explained. As Mrs. Hearne was very bitter in denunciation of her husband before securing the divorce, her complete change of front is causing a great amount of gossip.

Green Goods Men.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Leo Wednreiter and Henry Schweiman, nurserymen of Danvers, Ill., who came here in response to a green goods circular and who were locked up in the house of detention as witnesses against Henry Blumenthal, the operator of the scheme, were released yesterday. When arrested they had about $1000 in cash. They learned while detained that by depositing $250 each they would be released, and this amount was placed in the hands of the city chamberlain. They will remain here until the case is tried.

Bankers in Trouble.

WILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—This morning District Attorney Hammel will ask Judge Wilber of the municipal court for the arrest of Fred L. Day and William Plankington, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Plankington bank, on the charge of receiving deposits when they knew the bank to be insolvent. There is no doubt that the warrants will promptly be issued, as the evidence brought during the ex parte examination, conducted by the district attorney, has been of damaging character.

Captured a Fugitive.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 24.—Billy Nix, colored, who in 1891, killed John Brooks, another negro, on the Briarfield plantation, near Vicksburg, Miss., and has been a fugitive from justice ever since, was captured by Detective W. A. Clay of this city near Corner Stone, Ark., Saturday night and is now in jail here awaiting the arrival of the Mississippi officers with requisition papers. There was a reward of $200 offered for his capture.

Sugar Refineries Closing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—President Havemeyer of the American sugar refining company has issued orders for a close down of half of the refineries under its control and next week the rest of the refineries will be ordered shut down. This action is taken because of the large amount of refined sugar on hand and also because of the present tariff.

Gambling Stopped in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 21.—The crusade of the civic federation against gambling in Chicago resulted yesterday in the complete stoppage of all games. Not a gambling house opened its doors, and the federation's detectives, who were armed with warrants, attempted to raid several places, and reported that all games had ceased.

Arsenic in Coffee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Mattie Osborne and four children and W. T. Hunt were poisoned yesterday morning by arsenic, which Mrs. Osborne herself prepared. Mrs. Osborne, person, Willie, and daughter, Mattie, and Hunt are in a critical condition. There is no clew to the mystery of the poisoning.

Maine's Trial Trip.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The new battleship Maine started on her contractor's trial trip yesterday morning. Capt. F. M. Lunce is in command. The Maine is provisioned for a two weeks' trip.

The Pullman Rivals.

HIAWATHA, Kan., Sept. 25.—The Pullman company co-operative club which has been considering propositions from Topeka, Lawrence and other towns for the location of their plant closed a deal with the citizens of Hiawatha yesterday. The first installment of workmen will be brought from Pullman at once and work on temporary shops will be commenced immediately. Arrangements have been made with the city to use surplus power from the city water works until the shops are completed, and the first work done will be to put an improved bicycle on the market. Property owners on business streets are preparing to put up new buildings to supply the demand for room.

A Terrible Cyclone.

MACON CITY, Ia., Sept. 24.—The most devastating and life-destroying storm of wind, hail and rain known in years visited this section Friday night. Its destructive path touched only the south part of Lincoln township and then it passed eastward to Manly Junction and on to the south part of Worth county. In its way it swept not only valuable property out of existence, but a number of lives, approximated at this writing as at least fifty persons. This is a very conservative figure when it is taken into consideration the length over which the storm traveled. Owing to the fact that telegraphic communication has been shut off by fallen wires in the vicinity of the sections through which the storm passed full details cannot be ascertained, but that the loss of life is appalling and that the number of fatally and seriously injured will go into the hundreds is certain. It is learned that at Emmettsburg, Ia., a family of four persons were killed. From Minneapolis, Minn., it is learned that a cyclone visited a thickly settled farming community five miles northeast of Osage. Five people were killed instantly and one more will die. Many others were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. A dispatch from Algona, Iowa, states that the little town of Cylinder, twenty miles west of that place on the Milwaukee road, was litterally swept from the face of the earth. About twenty-five miles north of that place a family named Goulden, four in number, was killed. Several persons were killed and severely hurt near Whittmore, twelve miles west of Algona. Great damage was done to property and several lives lost at Spring Valley, Homer and Dodge Center, Minn.

Is Rather Strange.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—James P. Wright, an old railroad brakeman, who lives at Fort Madison, Ia., where Engineer Prescott of the Santa Fe which was stopped by train robbers near Gorin, Mo., recently, was taken after being wounded, had a long talk with Prescott. Wright says the wounded engineer is one of the angriest men he ever saw. "He told me," said Wright, "that the battle between the supposed train robbers and the detectives was very queer, and that he would never have been wounded if the detectives had met the man who stepped on the engine with well directed shots. Prescott was even inclined to be skeptical about the attempted robbery, and said it was very strange that the detectives did not kill some of the would-be train robbers. Further than that, he said after he was shot he pointed out one man who was standing so close to the engine that he could have knocked him down with a lump of coal if his arm had been all right and shouted to the detectives, "Why don't you shoot that fellow?" Then he said the detectives fired several shots at the man and he noticed that the gun barrels were all pointed away above a level with a man's head.

She is in a Bad Fix.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Mary Schue, wife of a wealthy manufacturing tailor of Brooklyn; occupies a cell in the Raymond street jail, charged with swindling acquaintances out of a total of $5000. Her husband refuses to bail her out, although he is amply able to do so. When arrested she begged piteously to be allowed to go to her husband and ask him to furnish the bail. She asked in vain that the complainants present allow her to pay what she owed them. Mrs. Schue has a mania for costly presents, and to gratify her whims she borrowed right and left from the wives of her husband's friends.

A Street Car Robbed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—An open car on the Eigth avenue line was held up Thursday night in true western style. Near Abington square a gang of hoodlums rushed out of a side street crying "fire." The driver, thinking the fire engines were about to rush across the track, did not attempt to go on, and several young tougns held the horses while their companions proceeded to rob the car. One man was robbed of a gold watch, a woman of $25, while several others were relived of smaller sums. Only two robbers were caught by the police.

Pay or Fight.

PRINCETON, Ky., Sept. 22.—A fresh shipment of firearms has been made to Union county to arm the taxpayers of Lindle and Caseyville precincts, who resist the collector of the railroad tax levied to cover the bonds on a railroad never built. About 700 men, armed with Winchesters and dynamite, await the arrival of the collector and 100 armed deputies. He will hardly begin work before Monday. He says he will collect the tax if it takes the military power to do it. The people say they will resist to the death.

A Glancing Ball.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 24—While Richard Elkins, a son of Hon. S. B. Elkins, was hunting at the Cheatmountain club on Friday he shot at a deer and the ball glanced and struck his guide, inflicting a serious, but not fatal wound.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS

J. S. DALEY, EDITOR AND PROP.

Entered at the post-office at Dublin, Texas as second class mail matter.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.
LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

Office, Ground floor Traweek Building

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1894.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

THOMAS L. NUGENT.

OUR TICKET.

For Governor,
T. L. NUGENT,
of Tarrant County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
MARION MARTIN,
of Navarro County.

For Attorney General,
R. V. BELL,
of Cooke County.

For State Treasurer,
GEN. H. E. McCULLOUGH,
of Guadaloupe County.

For Comptroller,
E. O. MEITZEN,
of Lavaca County.

For Land Commissioner,
S. C. GRANBERRY,
of Travis County.

For Supt. Public Instruction,
E. P. ALSBURY,
of Harris County.

For Judge Crim. Court of Appeals,
E. L. DOHONEY,
of Lamar County.

For Chief Justice Supreme Court,
THOS. J. RUSSEL,
of Jefferson County.

The democrats of the 10th Iowa district have endorsed J. C. Baker the populist nominee for Congress.

The republicans of North Carolina, at their late state convention endorsed the entire populist state ticket.

The Seguin Record, formerly a democratic organ has abandoned that mongrel outfit and cast its lot with the party of the people.

The democrats of the 9th Indiana Congressional district met at Frankfort lately and endorsed the populist nominee A. G. Burkhart.

The democrats of the 9th district of Iowa have endorsed Gen. Weaver for Congress and several prominent democrats are stumping the district for him.

The PROGRESS feels glad to note that the Green County News is now a populist paper, after having advocated the falacies of democracy for several years. We welcome it to the ranks of reform workers.

The populists seem to be united as one man on Judge Nugent. All hands, including Judge Nugent's opponents, admit that he is a man of the highest integrity and re spectability.—[Hico Courrier.

Hon Ed. Campbell, a prominent democrat of Fairfield, Iowa, in a recent speech declared, that, "The democratic party of Iowa needs no Moses to lead it out of the wilderness. What we need is a Gabriel and resurrection. We're dead.

Judge Bell in his speech at the court house the other night, said the tariff bill was not what the democrats wanted. Well, if they can't get what they want when they have undisputed control of both houses and the executive, why retain them in power longer?

Turn them out for incompetency.—[Weatherford Leader.

NO LONGER MONEY!

THE SILVER DOLLAR IS NOW WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF LAW.

They Cannot be Coined or Paid Out by the Government.

Silver Dollars are Being Withdrawn From Circulation as Rapidly as Possible.

The Mercury makes the assertion and can back it up with proof that the silver dollar is no longer recognized by law as money, and that Mr. Carlisle is gathering them into the treasury with the ultimate object of taking them out of circulation entirely. At the rate the secretary has been taking in silver dollars for the past six months, it will not be a year longer until silver dollars will be as scarce as gold dollars. On December 1, 1893, the secretary of the treasury reported the amount of silver coined up to that date at $419,332,550. In his report for July, 1894, he states that there are silver dollars in the treasury amounting to $368,796,668. This leaves $50,538,882 silver dollars in circulation. Of this amount much has been melted up in the arts, lost, destroyed by fires and sent by foreigners, especially the Chinese, to the old countries. At least a million dollars have thus disappeared. This cuts the circulation down to about forty-nine millions. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law left the silver dollar stranded on a desert island. The act of 1873 dropped the silver dollar out of the mintage. It was partially restored by the Bland-Allison act of 1886. This law was totally repealed by the Sherman law of 1890, so the only law in existence after the repeal of the Bland-Allison act, in which the silver dollar was recognized, was the Sherman law.

Now comes the special session and repeals the act requiring the secretary to purchase silver. As upon the purchase of silver rested the secretary's authority to issue treasury notes and also to coin silver dollars for their redemption, if he desired to use his option in the law, and redeem the notes in silver, it follows that this last and only authority of law for coining silver dollars was removed by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. This conclusion must be admitted as correct. As there was given no authority by law to coin silver dollars in the repealing clause of the Sherman law and there has been no law passed since authorizing the coinage of silver dollars, the only conclusion left is that the silver dollar was, by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, left in precisely the same condition that resulted from the passage of the law of 1873 dropping the silver dollar from the mintage laws. There is, then, no law at this time authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar, nor is there a law recognizing it as money.

In proof that the secretary of the treasury so recognizes the existence of these conditions, and that he is gradually withdrawing the silver dollar from circulation, it is only necessary to note his treatment of the silver dollar as shown by his monthly reports.

In the report of the secretary of the treasury for December, 1893, he gives the silver dollars then in the treasury at $361,463,188. His report for the next month following, January, 1894, shows that the treasury contained $363,597,657 in silver dollars, an increase and consequent withdrawal of silver dollars from circulation during January, 1894, of $2,133,869. His report for Feb., 1894, shows a withdrawal of silver dollars for that month of $1,189,154. His report for March, 1894, shows another monthly withdrawal of about one million. His report for April, '94 shows another million withdrawn from circulation during the month of April, 1894. His report for May shows another million withdrawn during that month. In still another report for June last he claims to have $368,141,831 silver dollars. Thus we find another million retired from circulation during June. In his last report, being for July, he says there is in the treasury $368,796,668. Here is another monthly decrease or withdrawal from circulation of over six hundred thousand dollars. Thus it will be seen that Secretary Carlisle has been stedily withdrawing silver dollars from circulation since he entered the secretary's office at the average rate of one million dollars monthly, which clearly proves that the secretary recognizes that the silver dollar has no foundation of law, and as a natural consequence, must be retired from circulation.

The repeal of a law under which a certain kind of money is issued, without some further legislation on the subject, is notice to the secretary to retire that money as fast as can be safely done. The monthly reports of the secretary since January last show that he is complying with that implied request of the law.

During the special session of congress the senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury as to reports that he had redeemed treasury notes in gold and that he had refused to pay out silver dollars in exchange when so requested to do by holders of gold.

In reply the secretary refers to a circular, issued previous to that date, in which the following paragraph appears:

"Gold coin is issued in redemption of United States notes in sums of not less than $50, by the assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco, and in redemption of treasury notes of 1890 in like sums by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers."

He then continues his answer to the senate resolution as follows:

"In further response to the resolution I have to say that recently gold coin has been presented to an officer of this department and silver dollars asked in exchange therefor, and that the exchange was not made, for the reason that all the silver dollars in the treasury at that time were required, under the provisions of the laws relating to the currency, to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890."

What gross hypocracy this is, when he had just cited a former circular, which stated that gold had been issued in redemption of United States notes, and from the fact that he was steadily withdrawing silver dollars at the rate of $1,000,000 per month.

The evidence is conclusive that the silver dollar is now without a law to rest upon, and that it is necessarily being withdrawn from circulation as fast as the secretary can consistently do so. This is the condition of the silver dollar after the democratic party has held one session of congress. They have repealed the only law upon which the silver dollar rested, have thrown it out of the mintage, the same as was done in 1873, and now have the effrontery to come before the people and declare that the democratic party is in favor of the coinage of silver dollars. Yes, even some of the democrats of Texas claim to be in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1; and yet they endorse the action of the late lamented democratic congress.

Is it possible that the people can be again buncoed by this party of humbuggery, who, at the dictation of the money gamblers, have voted silver entirely out of the mintage, and left the silver dollar an alien in the land where it should find a home and friends? Think of this matter, reader, and, in the name of honesty, don't be humbugged and hoodooed any longer by these fiends of goldocracy and enemies of the masses, and obstructionists of the prosperity and plenty that is rightfully the inheritance of this people.

The 406 souvenir silver dollars coined at the Philadelphia mint for campaign purposes is being added to now by the coinage of a few dollars at the mint at New Orleans, to be used as a campaign bunco. The secretary coins these campaign dollars without authority of law.—[Southern Mercury.

DEMOCRATIC WRITE UPS.

C. K. Bell's Inconsistencies Knocks The Enthusiasm out of Democratic Editors.

The following write ups of C. K. Bell's speech, delivered on the seventeenth, appeared in the two democratic papers in this city.

Hon. C. K. Bell spoke in the opera house Monday night to a large audience. His speech was frequently and enthusiasticly cheered.--[Telephone.

Hon. C. K. Bell, candidate for congress fom this, the eighth congressional district, spoke to a large audience at the opera house last night. The house was crowded and standing room was at a premium, although circulars had been scattered stating that Mr. Jenkins could not be present to respond. This was done, it is believed, to keep the good third party men from going and listening to his speech. He gave the third party some good "digs" and caused great applause. Some few third party men, we have heard, were converted by his plain facts and sensible manner of speaking. He is well posted and guards well the interests of his party and people.—[Leader.

It is a hard matter, even for a democratic editor, imbued with party zeal, to elaborate upon the elucidations of a candidate whom he knows to be uttering falacious and impracticable doctrine. If two democratic editors, sentinels upon the watch towers of democracy, could not find any thing in Mr. Bell's speech to recommend it to those "hungring and thursting" after democratic pap, it must indeed have been as a good democrat remarked, "mighty thin."

The fact is, these two door-keepers in the house of Grover, realize that the voters of this section have become surfeited with democratic soup and wind pudding and are now demanding something more substantial.

The Journal a Stranger to Honesty.

The Lino Times contained an article last week headed "Honesty Among the Pops." What are you talking about, anyway, boys?—[Stephenville Jonrnal.] The editor of the Journal has been associated with democracy so long that he doesn't know Old Honesty any more. Better come over with the pops, brother, and get acquainted with him again.

They've Started.

Some people poke fun at Texas Farmer for saying Nugent has a chance to be Governor. Well, start Geo. Clark, Bill Crawford, Clint Giddings, Thad Holt, Waller Baker, D. A. Nunn, etc., out to lead the people to victory, and let the men who were leaders in the reforms of 1890-92 "saw wood and say nothing"—and see what will happen.—[Texas Farmer.

Ask your neighbors to read the article on the retirement of the silver dollar, and then see if they can consistently support that party which has perpetrated such an outrage upon the American people.

Mrs. Judge Peck

Dyspepsia

Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the following letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer connected with the Associated Press:

"By a deep sense of gratitude for the great benefit I have received from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I have been led to write the following statement for the benefit of sufferers who may be similarly afflicted. For 15 years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and

Heart Trouble.

Almost everything I ate would distress me. I tried different treatments and medicines, but failed to realize relief. Two years ago a friend prevailed upon me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I noticed helped me, so I continued taking it. It did me so much good that my friends spoke of the improvement. I have received such great benefit from it that

Gladly Recommend It.

I now have an excellent appetite and nothing I eat ever distresses me. It also keeps up my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

flesh and strength. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla too much." MRS. H. M. PECK, Tracy, California. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

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BY GENERAL ★ ★ ★

APPOINTMENT.

The well known house of E. W. have been conceeded to be

PURVEYORS
TO THEIR MAJESTIES,

Not to the crowned heads of some effete and tottering Monarchy, but to their supreme Majesties

THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

We aim to please as many of the People as possible at all times; and while we feel proud of our large stock of Groceries and low prices, we would remind the citizens of Dublin, Erath and surrounding counties that when it comes to HARDWARE we are strictly in the swim.

E. W. HARRIS,

Cash Groceries and Hardware.

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FLOUR IN CAR LOAD LOTS.

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The Dublin Music Co.'s

ADVERTISEMENT

Will appear here next week.

They will have several car loads of Furniture by that time.

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Great Texas State Fair
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1894

AT DALLAS, TEXAS.

NINTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AT DALLAS.

OPENS OCT. 20TH — CLOSES NOV. 4TH.

SIXTEEN DAYS. Larger, Grander and More Magnificent than Ever

PREMIUMS AND PURSES, $75,000.00

Attractions of unusual excellence, selected with great care and expense. Prof. Liberati, with his celebrated and world-renowned Military Band and Concert Company will give concerts daily. Numerous outdoor attractions daily and nightly, including Dr. W. F. Carver, the champion rifle and pistol shot of the world. New buildings erected for the accommodation of all kinds of live stock. Exposition and Machinery Halls remodeled, offering a special inducement to exhibitors to make fine displays. Thirteen days racing. Five races each day. Two tracks, one for runners and one for trotters and pacers. Grand Agricultural and Horticultural exhibit.

LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

Catalogues, Premium Lists, Race Programs, Circulars, etc., mailed on application.

A. SANGER, Prest. C. A. COUR, Secy.

SUPPLEMENT.

BER 28, 1894. NUMBER 18.

QUALITY! QUANTITY!

Our Two Great Successes.

THE DUBLIN DRUG COMPANY.

WE STILL SELL THE BEST.

PRICES GUARANTEED.

It is no empty boast when we say that we have as large a stock as all the combined stocks in Erath county, Having paid our tax' we are prepared to

Fill Prescriptions for

Whiskies, Brandies and Wines.

Quality and Price Guaranteed.

Important Questions!

If you could effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your life insurance and have it placed in one of the Strongest of the Regular Life Insurance Cnmpanies, would you not consider the matter?

If you could give your family or estate the protection of $20,000 insurance in a perfect reliable company for the same money you are now paying to secure $10,000, would you not consider the matter?

The Provident Savings Life Insurance Society, of New York,

Supplies what is suggested by the foregoing questions. I furnishes a contract of insurance which, for brevity, conciseness, liberty and cheapness is unexcelled. For further information apply to R. B. PARROTT, General Manager,

WACO, - - - - - - TEXAS.

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WITH READING MATTER!

READ OUR CASH CLUBBING OFFERS!

We will send the PROGRESS, together with any of the following representative newspapers, each for one year for the prices set opposite:

Farmers' Tribune (Gen. Weaver's paper), weekly	$1.80
Courier-Journal, weekly	1.80
Home and Farm, semi-monthly	1.35
New York World, democratic weekly	1.55
National Reformer, Populist weekly	1.20
American Farmer and Farm News, agricultural monthly	1.15
Peoples Party Paper, Tom Watson's publication	1,80
Our Dumb Animals	1.30
St. Louis Republic, twice a week	1.80
Atlanta Constitution	1.55
Arena Magazine	4.55
" " with premium (On application to Arena Publishing Co., Boston, they will send premium list.)	5.05
Texas Farm and Ranch	1.55
American Nonconformist	1.80
Dallas News, weekly	1.80
Fort Worth Gazette, weekly	1.65
National Watchman	1.80
Womankind, magazine for women, non-sectarian, monthly	1.15

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Recommended by Ladies who wear them.

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ROPS. FT. WORTH.

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ace Curtains (per pr)	50 to	3.00
iano Covers	1.75 to	3.00

Gentleman's Clothing.

	CLEANING AND PRESSING	CLEANING, DYEING AND PRESSING.
uits	$2.50	$3.50
oats	1.50	2.00
ants	75	1.25
ests	50	75
vercoats, light	1.75	2.25
vercoats, heavy	2.00	2.50

& CO.

riage Painters

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MARVIN, Toledo, O. is taken in- y upon the faces of the per bottle Testimoni-

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king goods ing in the of the finest e are pre- rs on short BROS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Items for Your Profit.

Wall paper from 10c to 50c a role 2 bolts in a role at Dublin Music Co.

Peeple's gin is in first class condtion for this year's crop. Mr. Peeple's will *guarantee* a better turn out than any other gin in Dublin.

Books cheap at Dublin Drug Co.

Brattons for harnes, saddles and buggies.

Dublin Music Co. has just received the finest assortment of oak, maple and ash bed roam suits, fram $20 to $40. See them before you buy. 14-3t

Buy your stoves from Higginbotham Bros., where you can get the Bridge Beech cook stove, Superior and Mohawk, the best stove on earth. Firebricks guaranteed for fifteen years.

Roche's Painless Eye Water is curing every persons sore eyes who try it. Use no other. For sale by S. S. Davis.

White sewing machines, the best made. Buy them from Higginbotham Bros.

Cheap school books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

Never out of Bacon, Flour, Salt and Bran. E. W. Harris, Cash House, Dublin. t4

Go to Higginbotham Bros. gin. Bill will gin your cotton for the twentieth.

Don't forget the Alliance Cotton Yard. By patronizing that institution you add to the finances of the County Alliance of this county. tf

Brattons for lowest price saddles.

Our stock of hardware, plows and farm machinery is immense. See it and price our stock if you contemplate buying anything in this line. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS.

You will save money by getting your coffins from Dublin Music Co. 14-3t

Largest line of school books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

Higginbotham Bros. have in transit a heavy line of furniture which they bought and paid for in cash during the recent financial panic. By doing so they saved 25 per cent on the cost and this they offer to the trade.

Brattons for lowest price harness.

Farmers should take their cotton to the Alliance Yard, where they can get full and correct weights. The scales have been tested and pronounced exact. tf

Our stock of queensware, tinware, glassware, shelf hardware, guns, builders' material, largest west of Ft. Worth. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS.

Just received, five car loads of salt. We are prepared to furnish you in this line. HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1 at Dublin Drug Co's. 5

Sick Headache Cured.

Mrs. Mary Shneck of Iredell, Texas writes. "I have been subject to sick headaches since I was 13. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I did not have any sick headache for six months. Hood's Sarsaparilla kept me from having slow fever last summer."

Clothing, best line in West Texas, at Higginbotham Bros. $20,000 worth at 25 per cent. cheaper than ever before. Our hat department is full, and we can fit and suit anything that wears hats.

Tonkoway.

Dr. J. D. Rubhett, of Brownwood, Texas. in speaking of Tonkoway and its wonderful effects in curing Rev. Moss Martin, says:

To meet Bro. Moss Martin in fine health, and to hear him preach in a strong voice, was a joy inexpressible to me. The last time I saw him, his doctors had given him up to die. The remedy which brought him up from the last stage of consumption deserves much praise. Cures all common complaints and flux. For sale by H. C. Birchmore. 3

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by S. S. Davis, Dublin.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by the Dublin Drug Company.

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ACKS AND ROAD CARTS

OF ANY DEALERS IN WEST TEXAS.

addles. Why? the Best Materials.

The Best Harness. Why? Because they Use the Best Materials.

DO THE BEST WORK. WHY? Because They Know How.

Cheaper than any Competitor. Why? they are selling to meet the low prices of Cotton.

see us, we will treat you right. Look to your own interests and save money by buying of us.

THIT, LEGGETT & CO.,

FOR YOUR TRADE.

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J. S. DALEY, EDITOR AND PROP.

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The republicans of North Carolina, at their late state convention endorsed the entire populist state ticket.

The Seguin Record, formerly a democratic organ has abandoned that mongrel outfit and cast its lot with the party of the people.

The democrats of the 9th Indiana Congressional district met at Frankfort lately and endorsed the populist nominee A. G. Burkhart.

The democrats of the 9th district of Iowa have endorsed Gen. Weaver for Congress and several prominent democrats are stumping the district for him.

The PROGRESS feels glad to note that the Green County News is now a populist paper, after having advocated the falacies of democracy for several years. We welcome it to the ranks of reform workers.

The populists seem to be united as one man on Judge Nugent. All hands, including Judge Nugent's opponents, admit that he is a man of the highest integrity and re spectability.—[Hico Courrier.

Hon Ed. Campbell, a prominent democrat of Fairfield, Iowa, in a recent speech declared, that, "The democratic party of Iowa needs no Moses to lead it out of the wilderness. What we need is a Gabriel and resurrection. We're dead.

Judge Bell in his speech at the court house the other night, said the tariff bill was not what the democrats wanted. Well, if they can't get what they want when they have undisputed control of both houses and the executive, why retain them in power longer? Turn them out for incompetency.—[Weatherford Leader.

NO LONGER MONEY!

THE SILVER DOLLAR IS NOW WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF LAW.

They Cannot be Coined or Paid Out by the Government.

Silver Dollars are Being Withdrawn From Circulation as Rapidly as Possible.

The Mercury makes the assertion and can back it up with proof that the silver dollar is no longer recognized by law as money, and that Mr. Carlisle is gathering them into the treasury with the ultimate object of taking them out of circulation entirely. At the rate the secretary has been taking in silver dollars for the past six months, it will not be a year longer until silver dollars will be as scarce as gold dollars. On December 1, 1893, the secretary of the treasury reported the amount of silver coined up to that date at $419,332,550. In his report for July, 1894, he states that there are silver dollars in the treasury amounting to $368,796,668. This leaves 850,538,882 silver dollars in circulation. Of this amount much has been melted up in the arts, lost, destroyed by fires and sent by foreigners, especially the Chinese, to the old countries. At least a million dollars have thus disappeared. This cuts the circulation down to about forty-nine millions. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law left the silver dollar stranded on a desert island. The act of 1873 dropped the silver dollar out of the mintage. It was partially restored by the Bland-Allison act of 1886. This law was totally repealed by the Sherman law of 1890, so the only law in existence after the repeal of the Bland-Allison act, in which the silver dollar was recognized, was the Sherman law.

Now comes the special session and repeals the act requiring the secretary to purchase silver. As upon the purchase of silver rested the secretary's authority to issue treasury notes and also to coin silver dollars for their redemption, if he desired to use his option in the law, and redeem the notes in silver, it follows that this last and only authority of law for coining silver dollars was removed by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. This conclusion must be admitted as correct. As there was given no authority by law to coin silver dollars in the repealing clause of the Sherman law and there has been no law passed since authorizing the coinage of silver dollars, the only conclusion left is that the silver dollar was, by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, left in precisely the same condition that resulted from the passage of the law of 1873 dropping the silver dollar from the mintage laws. There is, then, no law at this time authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar, nor is there a law recognizing it as money.

In proof that the secretary of the treasury so recognizes the existence of these conditions, and that he is gradually withdrawing the silver dollar from circulation, it is only necessary to note his treatment of the silver dollar as shown by his monthly reports.

In the report of the secretary of the treasury for December, 1893, he gives the silver dollars then in the treasury at $361,463,188. His report for the next month following, January, 1894, shows that the treasury contained $363,597,657 in silver dollars, an increase and consequent withdrawal of silver dollars from circulation during January, 1894, of $2,133,869. His report for Feb., 1894, shows a withdrawal of silver dollars for that month of $1,189,154. His report for March, 1894, shows another monthly withdrawal of about one million. His report for April, '94 shows another million withdrawn from circulation during the month of April, 1894. His report for May shows another million withdrawn during that month. In still another report for June last he claims to have $368,141,831 silver dollars. Thus we find another million retired from circulation during June. In his last report, being for July, he says there is in the treasury $368,796,668. Here is another monthly decrease or withdrawal from circulation of over six hundred thousand dollars. Thus it will be seen that Secretary Carlisle has been stedily withdrawing silver dollars from circulation since he entered the secretary's office at the average rate of one million dollars monthly, which clearly proves that the secretary recognizes that the silver dollar has no foundation of law, and as a natural consequence, must be retired from circulation.

The repeal of a law under which a certain kind of money is issued, without some further legislation on the subject, is notice to the secretary to retire that money as fast as can be safely done. The monthly reports of the secretary since January last show that he is complying with that implied request of the law.

During the special session of congress the senate passed a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury as to reports that he had redeemed treasury notes in gold and that he had refused to pay out silver dollars in exchange when so requested to do by holders of gold.

In reply the secretary refers to a circular, issued previous to that date, in which the following paragraph appears:

"Gold coin is issued in redemption of United States notes in sums of not less than $50, by the assistant treasurers in New York and San Francisco, and in redemption of treasury notes of 1890 in like sums by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers."

He then continues his answer to the senate resolution as follows:

"In further response to the resolution I have to say that recently gold coin has been presented to an officer of this department and silver dollars asked in exchange therefor, and that the exchange was not made, for the reason that all the silver dollars in the treasury at that time were required, under the provisions of the laws relating to the currency, to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890."

What gross hypocracy this is, when he had just cited a former circular, which stated that gold had been issued in redemption of United States notes, and from the fact that he was steadily withdrawing silver dollars at the rate of $1,000,000 per month.

The evidence is conclusive that the silver dollar is now without a law to rest upon, and that it is necessarily being withdrawn from circulation as fast as the secretary can consistently do so. This is the condition of the silver dollar after the democratic party has held one session of congress. They have repealed the only law upon which the silver dollar rested, have thrown it out of the mintage, the same as was done in 1873, and now have the effrontery to come before the people and declare that the democratic party is in favor of the coinage of silver dollars. Yes, even some of the democrats of Texas claim to be in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1; and yet they endorse the action of the late lamented democratic congress.

Is it possible that the people can be again buncoed by this party of humbuggery, who, at the dictation of the money gamblers, have voted silver entirely out of the mintage, and left the silver dollar an alien in the land where it should find a home and friends? Think of this matter, reader, and, in the name of honesty, don't be humbugged and hoodooed any longer by these fiends of goldocracy and enemies of the masses, and obstructionists of the prosperity and plenty that is rightfully the inheritance of this people.

The 406 souvenir silver dollars coined at the Philadelphia mint for campaign purposes is being added to now by the coinage of a few dollars at the mint at New Orleans, to be used as a campaign bunco. The secretary coins these campaign dollars without authority of law.—[Southern Mercury.

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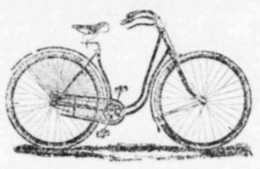

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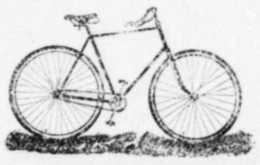

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GESTURES WITH THE HANDS.

Signs and Superstitions That Have Come Down From Ancient Times.

Nearly every gesture you make with your hands has come down from the most ancient of times. For instance, when you shook hands with Mrs. Brown, who just went out, you followed one of the oldest of customs, that began in the days when men shook hands to prove that they meant no harm to each other and carried no weapons. When you lean out of your carriage window and kiss your hand to your mother on the doorstep, you are following an old habit of the Persian sun worshipers, who first laid their hands on their mouths and then lifted them toward the sun.

Nowadays, in England, those who are presented to the queen kiss her hand, which is a token of reverence and submission as old as the days of the Trojan war, when King Priam kissed Achilles' hand as he asked for the body of his brave dead son Hector. Julius Cæsar, the great conqueror, never permitted the common folk to kiss his hand, but in his presence they kissed their own hands. In Marocco no one in the presence of the emperor mentions the number five, because it represents the hand that holds the scepter and power. The Turks call the hand an emblem of the Creator. The 14 knuckles represent the beads of their rosary, and the five fingers their five great rules for religious life.

Among the early Christians the thumb, first and second fingers were thought to signify God, his Son and the Holy Ghost, and that is why those three fingers are held up when priests in the Catholic church give what is called an episcopal blessing. Long ago in marriages the ring was in turn slipped over the thumb, first and second fingers, and finally left on the third, to show that the man gave his allegiance first to the Holy Trinity and lastly to his wife. It was then that people believed the third finger was possessed of unusual virtues, because a rich, pure vein of blood ran from its bottom knuckle to the heart. It was made the ring finger for that reason, and in times of plagues doctors mixed their drugs with it, thinking it the only finger free from taint.

In these later days it has been found out that there is no vein running as was believed, but it remains the marriage finger by custom. Perhaps one of the strangest superstitions about hands is that a century ago it was believed that the hand of a man who had been hung would cure warts if touched by an afflicted person, and that the hand of a man dead on the gallows would open the strongest lock if merely touched to the keyhole, moving the bolts without a sound, and housebreakers were supposed to carry such a hand among their tools.—St. Louis Republic.

How It Feels to Be Shot.

One of the veterans of Post No. 33 in this city, who was several times wounded in action, was asked to describe how it felt to be shot down. He replied that he had made the same request of many wounded comrades in order to compare notes. Then he added: "The first effect of a gunshot wound that shatters a bone is a sensation of satisfied anticipation, as much as to say, 'Here I go,' or 'Just as I expected,' and the wound is considered hopelessly mortal, of course. Then as pain ensues and a sense of dismemberment, there is a profound feeling of self pity. This lasts during what surgeons call 'the first shock,' and is the cause of that peculiar moaning of the desperately wounded, generally attributed to physical suffering alone, and familiar to all who have been in battle. After the wound is dressed or an amputation performed there rises in the mind a faint dawn of hope. If this grows into a determination to get well, the victim stands a good chance of recovery."—Philadelphia Record.

Mountain of the Sacred Footprint.

Adam's peak, or Mount Samanala, a rugged mountain in the island of Ceylon, is known throughout the orient as the "Mountain of the Sacred Footprint." In a flat, rocky basin at the foot of this mountain in stone as hard as blue granite there is the perfect imprint of a gigantic human foot, 5½ feet long by 2½ feet wide. The Ceylonese Brahmans have a legend to the effect that the imprint was made by Adam, or first parent, but the Buddhists declare that it could have been made by no one but Buddha.—St. Louis Republic.

Lost Dignity.

Irish viceroys are stripped of their sovereign attributes as soon as they reach English waters, which gives point to the following story told of Lord Houghton and a lady with whom he was acquainted. They both found themselves on board the Holyhead packet. During the voyage from Ireland the lady treated the viceroy with ceremonious respect. So soon, however, as the packet entered Holyhead harbor she said to him, "Now, Bobby, you're no longer viceroy, so take my bag and make yourself useful."—London Truth.

Bellini's devotion to his piano was such that by his incessant practice he brought on the ailment which caused his death. He was singularly amiable and never was known to engage in a quarrel with any one about anything.

TH THE HANDS.

ions That Have Come Ancient Times.

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Be Shot.

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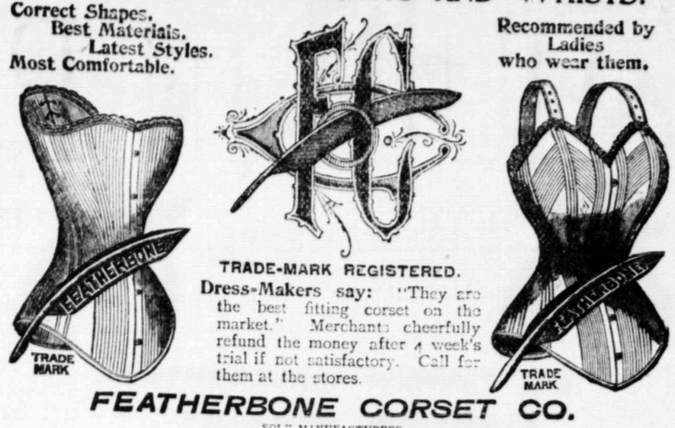

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Sacques and Jackets	75 to 1.50	Same.
Cloaks and Dolmans.	1.50 to 2.50	
Infant's Cashmer...		
Cloaks	1.00 to 2.50	Same.
Single Wool Shawls.	75 to 1.50	Same.
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Citation by Publication.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, IN THE DISTRICT COURT, OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1894.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Erath County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, that by making publication of this citation in some newspaper published in the county of Erath, for four weeks previous to the return day thereof, you summon Lela Smith, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear before the District Court, to be holden in and for the county of Erath, at the court house therof, in Stephenville, on the seventh Monday after the first Monday in September, A. D. 1894. File number being 1559, then and there to answer the petition of G. G. Smith, filed in said court on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1894, against the said Lela Smith, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit:

That on or about the 11th day of February, 1885, plaintiff was duly married to the defendant in Hopkins county, Texas; and that plaintiff and defendant continued to live together as man and wife until the 3rd day of April, 1889, when the defendant voluntarily left the plaintiff's bed and board with the intention of abandoning this plaintiff, and that defendant has never returned to plaintiff but has refused to do so.

That it has been more than three years since defendant left plaintiff. That plaintiff neither caused, procured nor consented to the separation, and that he, at all times treated the defendant with kindness.

Wherefore plaintiff pray that the defendant be cited to answer this petition, and that he have judgment that the marriage existing between him and defendant be dissolved, and for cost of suit, and in duty bound will ever pray.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have you then and there before said court this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

WITNESS, J. J. BENNETT, Clerk of the District Court of Erath county.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, in Stephenville, this the 11th day of September, A. D. 1894.

J. J. BENNETT,
Clerk, District Court, Erath County, Tex.

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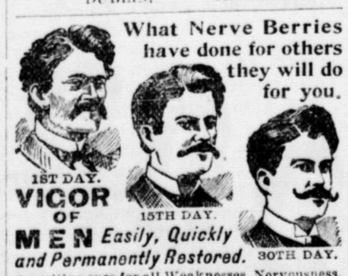

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This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1 at Dublin Drug Co's. 5

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Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by S. S. Davis, Dublin.

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The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by the Dublin Drug Company.

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