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THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

VOLUME VII. DUBLIN, ERATH COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894. NUMBER 16.

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 1st 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, scarfs 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 trimer, Mrs. Conley, is now in St. Louis posting herself in styles and buying my Fall Stock of Millinery. I guarantee that you can get as nice a hat from my stock as any lady in Texas will want. I will have a grand opening of my Millinery goods

★ ★ ★ SEPTEMBER 25TH. ★ ★ ★

Don't forget the date. I will on that day show the new pattern hats and will sell them at a much less price than the regular hats. If you want a nice hat cheap you will have to be here on that day, SEPTEMBER 25TH, as I expect to sell everyone of them. This will be the first grand opening of Millinery goods in the county and it will be the best display ever shown in the West. Pattern hats will be too expensive to keep in stock, so if I get cost for them I'm satisfied.

REMEMBER, THE DAY IS SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1894.

THE PEOPLES CHAMPION

OPENING SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS L. NUGENT AT GRANDVIEW, AUGUST 24TH, 1894.

An Able Outline of Existing Conditions and Policies that Should be Observed.

The Threatening Situation.

The times are ominous and threatening, Capital, organized, arrogant, intrenched in special privileges, and inspired by confidence born of recent victories, stands confronted by labor, smarting under defeat, alert, resentful, holding its lines till the fateful hours shall come. Thus the forces, which, harmonized and united, would constitute an invincible army of peace, bearing the banners of triumphant industries and moving in the orderly processions of civilized social life, are hopelessly divided, and by division courting catastrophe and ruin. Capital will not yield, labor cannot surrender unless under the stress of uncontrollable necessity, which to it always comes in times of collision and strife. Men ask, why is this?

The commerce of a great nation for the time being is paralyzed, the wheels of transportation no longer revolve, the banker, the lawyer, the merchant finds his mail delayed and impeded, inconvenience and discomfort visit the homes of thousands. Whence all of this disturbance, this sudden, rude suspension of facilities so necessary to social enjoyment, to business and industrial prosperity? The strike comes the universal response–the strike has caused it all. Down with the strike! Make haste, oh! Government of law and order, hurry forward the troops, those time honored servants of conservative power, and bid them with gatlin gun, with bayonet and revolver, put an end to this uprising of discontented and despairing labor. What if blood be shed? Must society be deprived of its morning paper, or its privilege of rapid intercommunication for even a few days? No, rather let canon and rifle, and bayonet and pistol do their dreadful work, and mobs of lawless men and women be shot to fragments, than that the railroads should cease to run. It is true the strikers are simply workingmen who refuse to work for reasons of their own, and it is also true, that having the inalienable right to exercise their own judgment in such matters, the government cannot legally force them to work; but what does this signify?

The frenzied multitude rush wildly hither and thither as if impelled by an irresistible, blind impulse. Chicago's slums have emptied themselves upon the community, the vicious classes are out, anarchy threatens the city, business interests are disturbed. Do you not see, that the mails are not carried, that inter-state commerce does not move, and that the process of courts whose decrees have sought to enjoin the exercise of the right to cease from work is obstructed? What if these are but the incidental effects of the wide spread effort of the toiler to extort justice from reluctant and remorseless employers. Is not the public convenience greater than private right–the dignity of courts more to be esteemed than the personal liberty of the citizen or the sovereignty of the state? And so, the government mobilizes its troops, a few misguided citizens maddened by long submission to injustice and wrong are shot down, the mob vanishes as the bayonets advance, exultant capital scores another victory, and labor defeated, disheartened, sullen, retreats to its old haunts, takes up again its old burdens, and trudges along its old rugged paths. There is no peace in such a situation. Capital has learned that it may rely upon the military arm of the government; labor begins to see that its only reliance is upon itself. There is an enforced truce–a cessation of hostilities for the present, with the certainty of renewal in the future if conditions continue as they are.

Meanwhile the statesmanship of the period exhausts itself in suggesting palliatives or expedients–surface measures to quiet the present trouble.

It is only a question with the politician of how to bridge over the ever recurring difficulties between employer and employe by some makeshift of legislation. The larger question of how to prevent such difficulties, or render them impossible, has not arisen upon his field of vision. He sees the strike, he notes its attendant evils, and he flies to some measure of regulation or repression, some scheme of arbitration which no one is bound to obey, and with which therefore corprate wealth may soothe while it throttles and enslaves labor.

Strikes are but a symptom of the deeper disease, which rankles at the heart of the body politic. Labor has long since learned that it produces the fund from which is derived its own compensation–nay more that it not only thus pays its own wages, but gives to capital a bonus for the privilege of doing so. Why should we wonder then, that it refuses to be satisfied with the dole which capital measures off to it, and resents the condition which forces it into the attitude of a mendicant? Why should we wonder, that labor is today in an agony to be free, to taste the sweets of independence, to find an open door to its lost opportunities? Why should we wonder when labor pressed to the wall, hunted like a wild beast, turns upon its oppressor in pure desperation and fights for its life–fights to maintain its standing place in the world's economic field? The fact, that it realizes its dependence upon capital while conscious of its right to be free carries always the promise of conflict and peril. Ignorance and slavery go ever hand in hand.

Labor in Chains.

The simple African made the air vocal with merry song while bending beneath the burden of slavery. T'were worldly wise to keep him in the darkness of ignorance; yet even he knew by an irrepressible instinct that Lincoln's soldiers brought to him the breaking of chains–freedom from physical restraints. What cared he for constitutional limitations, or the sanctity of private property? The light of freedom came to him through the gloom of war and he followed it, followed it recklessly like a wayward child. It illuminated the pathway that led as he thought to that larger social state, in which it is the privilege of men to own their own bodies, to freely exercise their own faculties and gather the fruits of their own labor.

THOMAS L. NUGENT.

He will soon learn, if he has not already learned that slavery which makes property of the laborer while guaranteeing the support of life is inexpressibly merciful, in comparison with that condition which yields support only by the enslavement of labor. When he comes to know, that he also produces the fund out of which capital pays for his toil, a sense of suppressed manhood will drive him into the ranks of labor reformers, whose superior intelligence has long since enabled them to see the central fact of the economic situation, and will ere long enable them to apply the proper remedy. With the spread of information the circle of sympathy–of co-operation for common ends. will continue to enlarge until its periphery shall touch every laborer of every class or color–the farmer, the artisan, the wage worker, the clerk, the lawyer, the doctor–in fine all who work with brain or brawn in dependence upon those who hold the world's purse strings; for all alike are victims of the same bad conditions. The unrest which pervades the ranks of labor need not be misinterpreted, ought in fact to be welcome as an omen of good since it is the divinely given prophecy of coming relief.

The hand of monopoly has locked up the bounties of nature and capital holding the key says to labor, I feed and clothe and shelter you, work on my terms or exercise your legal right to go, To go, whither? The answer as conditions are rapidly maturing must soon be to want, to suffering, to death. Hence labor accepts the terms however hard, though with the tacit reservation, that he who is the victim of such wrongful conditions is justified by every principle of right in seeking the earliest possible opportunity to escape from them. A quickened sense of manhood–manhood which he knows to be laboring under unjust suppression–manhood forced into an attitude of unnatural dependence–must continue to drive the workingman into revolt against the social and industrial mal-adjustments, by means of which those "who neither toil nor spin" are enabled to absorb the products of his labor. Here is found the guaranty of ever-recurring labor troubles, the boycotts, the lockouts and the strikes with all of their unhappy and dangerous consequences.

Avarice of Monopoly.

These industrial paroxysms are, however, object lessons, and they have in a large measure disclosed to the masses what has been for some time apparent to the philosophical student of recent history, viz. that the spirit of plutocratic capitalism is the dominating force in our organized social and industrial life. Yes, it gathers the fruits of industry and divides them at its will. It controls and manipulates with almost unbridled power and license every function of trade and finance. Its speculative lust finds opportunities of gain in tolls levied upon the right to occupy the earth. It denies to the people the heritage which the Creator gave them "without money and without price." It gathers into its storehouse the bounties which nature designed for the common use of all. The treasures of soil and forest, of water, and air, and sunshine, are poured at sts feet The subtile forces that run their mysterious circuits in invisible realms are chained to its chariot wheels. It robs genius of its glory, makes of intellect a drudge and a slave, and utilizes the achievements of science to raid the stock markets and enlarge the margin of profits. Thus it wipes out as with a sponge the distinction between right and wrong, makes merchandise of the noblest ideals, sets gain before the world as the highest end of life, and converts men into predatory human animals As another has said, it substitutes the "rule of gold for golden rule," and after devoting six days of the week to the prosecution of schemes for the exploitation of labor, on the seventh it invades the sanctuaries of religion, where its votaries may oftimes be found close to the holy alter, joining with seeming reverence in services rendered to the incarnate spirit of truth and love. Fortunately for our Christian civilization, there are heroic men and women from whose minds the foul spirit of greed has not been able to drive the sweet ideals planted in the world's thought by the son of the Galilean carpenter. But for these, spiritual hope would perish from the earth. Capital could never have attained such ascendancy, but for the legislation which has given it unjust advantages and enabled it to monopolize both natural resources and public functions and utilities. Every person is entitled by the law of natural justice to possess and enjoy the fruits of his own skill and industry. Give to all equal opportunities, and under the operation of this law each would get his just share of the world's wealth; but give to any man the right to take not only the products of his own labor but a portion of that which is derived from the labor of his neighbor. and you unjustly increase his opportunities of gain. Give to a few individuals organized into a corporation the right to dispense for a price services of a necessary and public character, services essential to the existence and wellbeing of organized society, and you arm them with the power to levy tribute upon the whole community, and acquire wealth almost without limit. You in other words provide for those consumate products of present economic conditions, the millionaire and tramp.

By the telegraph, telephone and railroad monopolies, the monopoly of money and land, it is easy to see that we have placed in the hands of individuals and corporations the power to levy tolls upon all the productive industry of the country–to virtually place all the labor of the country under tribute to a mere fraction of the population. And when we consider the vast and all pervading power and influence acquired by means of industries thus brought under the dominion of the few, every intelligent mind must see at a glance, that we could not in any other way have provided conditions so favorable to the undue concentration of wealth. And let it be remembered, that it is not the excessive production of wealth, but its unequal distribution, which constitutes the menacing evil of the times. Under normal conditions the greater the production of wealth the more widely diffused would be its benefits. As population increases and society becomes more highly organized, so ought the means and facilities of civilized life to be more and more within the reach of the great body of the people, and the comforts and conveniences of life to more and more abound. The point ought to be thus reached at which poverty would disappear. Such a condition could only be brought about however in a community, all of whose members were afforded fair opportunities for the exertion of their faculties; thus only could each be enabled to produce a proportion of the common stock of wealth and participate in the general enrichment derived from the co-operating efforts of all. In such a community there could be no material waste, no check in production, no limitation of the aggregate wealth by means of monopoly or the possession of unjust advantages. To produce results of this kind, nothing is needed but to destroy monopoly in those things which productive industry must have for practical use. Protect these from the speculative greed of men, disembarass trade of arbitrary legal interference, give free play to competition within the proper sphere of individual effort and investment, and steadily oppose those extreme socialistic schemes which seek by the outside pressure of mere enactments or systems to accomplish what can only come from the free activities of men–do these things, and you will have achieved the real genuine and lasting reforms which labor and capital equally need, and which in fact are the only practicable reforms lying within the range of party action.

Social Conditions.

The social condition is now most desperate, and it is not confined to our own country. Both the evil and its causes are world-wide. Senator Stewart, exceptionally well informed on such subjects, says, that "the wages of 600,000,000 people now living upon the globe average from 1 cent to 6 cents a day, and we know, that in this country statistics show that 91 per cent of the population own only 29 per cent of the aggregate wealth. Millionaires are so common and wealth accumulations so rapid, that it seems only a question of a few years when billionaires will make their appearance. Inevitably, as the concentration of wealth goes on, pauperism must continue to grow and spread among the people. Already in Paris, France, one out of every eighteen and in London, England, one out of every forty of the population are paupers; and yet in both cities the wealth of the few is fabulous. That the monopolization of land and transportation facilities is chiefly instrumental in producing the concentrations of wealth which all recognize and deplore is conspicuously shown in the case of the Astors whose real estate values mount into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and in that of the Vanderbilts who have absorbed possibly even more of the national wealth. These are merely strking illustrations of what every man with open eyes may read in facts lying within the common reach of all. Nor need we think, that this vast concentration of wealth in the hands of the few is in this country without its unhappy effects on the balance of the population. In the larger cities and the more densely populated rural districts pauperism is steadily increasing. Mr. Flower in his little book, "Civilization's Inferno," has given unimpeachable evidence of the existence of poverty and wretchedness in Boston, the Athens of America, so utterly squalid and hopeless, that one with the horrible picture before his mental vision is almost tempted to doubt

Continued on Third Page.

W. J. Baker
North Pembroke, Mass.

After the Grip

Relief from Hood's Sarsaparilla Wonderful and Permanent.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I had kidney trouble and severe pains in my back, which was brought about by a cold contracted while in camp at Linnfield in 1862. I have been troubled more or less since that time and have been unable to do any heavy work, much less any lifting. I received only temporary relief from medicines. Last spring I had an attack of the grip, which left me with

A Bad Cough, Very Weak

physically, in fact my system was completely run down. I tried a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel so much better that I continued taking it, and have taken six bottles. It has done wonders for me, as I have not been so free from my old pains and troubles since the war. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla a God-sent blessing to the suffering." WILLIAM J. BAKER, North Pembroke, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

HAPPENINGS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Incidents Reduced From Columns to Spicy Paragraphs–Everything Eliminated but Facts For the Convenience of Our Readers.

Miss Sybil Sanderson is to marry a wealthy Cuban.

Predestination Baptists held a convention at Lincoln, Ills.

Henry George declines to run for mayor of New York.

Dr. J. W. Campbell committed suicide at Ottumwa, Ia.

Cotton gins will be started in Texas during the coming week.

A Wall street organ makes an attack on Secretary Carlisle.

The three candidates for governor of Arkansas spoke at Jonesboro.

The Tennessee Farmers Alliance is holding its annual meeting.

A colored anti-lynching league has been formed at Indianapolis.

The Marquis of Lorne has entered the list of professional librettists.

China is hunting down and beheading Japanese spies in her territory.

Horn lake, near Memphis, is emptying into the Mississippi river.

The whisky trust has closed the big Schufeldt distillery at Chicago.

The assessments in Illinois for 1894 are less by $23,000,000 than in 1893.

The Owens barbecue at Lexington, Ky., brought out 30,000 people.

Striking coal miners in Scotland are causing much trouble by rioting.

Berlin has it that Russia is preparing to send a fleet to Corean waters.

New York is to have a new Wool Exchange building, club and bank.

Congressman Kem was renominated by the Sixth Nebraska Populists.

Admiral Beardsley has taken command of the Pacific naval station.

A review of the iron trade says improvement is materializing slowly.

A. C. Hesing, founder of the Illinois Staatz Zeitung, has been paralyzed.

The railroad commissioners of Missouri are after the traffic managers.

The United States steamer Charleston has been ordered to Chinese waters.

Frank Hall shot and killed his coachman, Charles Martin, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Five thousand men applied for work in Chicago where but 30 could be used.

John Harriman of Morgan county, Indiana, was trampled to death by a bull.

Lieutenant John R. Rathborn, United States army killed himself at Ralston, O. T.

Chinese and Japanese laborers are carrying on a miniature war in Hawaii.

J. H. Walden of San Angelo, Tex., accidentally shot his 2-year-old baby fatally.

Emperor William has ordered a yacht so he can race against Wales and George Gould.

Dr. Koch's anti-toxine treatment for diphtheria is to be introduced in New York.

A story from Clay county, Kentucky, says that a woman was crucified on a tree there.

Denver business men regardless of politics, have organized to defeat the Populists.

France refuses to permit Sir Charles Dilke to inspect her eastern frontier fortresses.

The passage of the Wilson bill has not yet affected Uncle Sam's trade with Germany.

Harry McCoy and Miss Josie Caldwell were drowned while boating on the Illinois river.

The steamer Verne Swaine struck a snag and sunk in the rapids above Rock Island, Ills.

It is reported that the Japanese minister to Corea has been slain by his own countrymen.

Police Captain Stephenson of New York has been arrested, charged with bribe taking.

The secretary of war will have a corps of engineers survey a route for the Ohio ship canal.

Illinois' deaf mutes, in convention at Springfield, adjourned to meet in Chicago in 1895.

A deal for a fusion convention in Kansas by Democrats and Populists is said to be on foot.

Formal charges have been made against C. H. J. Taylor of violating the civil service law.

Governor Stone of Missouri has issued a proclamation asking observance of Labor day, Sept. 3.

Elijah Dalton, an Indiana whitecap, under five years' sentence at Jeffersonville, died in prison.

Charles Francklyn Reglid, aged 30, married Mrs. Adele A. Ronalds, aged 70, of New Rochelle.

The Republicans of the Third Tennessee district nominated Foster N. Brown for congress.

The navy department is to have the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius transformed into a torpedo boat.

Chinese General Tio has telegraphed his government that he has driven the Japs from Ping Yang.

Sedalia is preparing to build a convention hall to seat 5000 persons.

Fire destroyed $30,000 worth of factory property at South Bend, Ind.

Emma Haley fell in a cess pool at Peoria, Ills., and died a horrible death.

Shipments of California fruits to the east this year are phenomenally large.

The Second regiment, Iowa National Guard, is in camp near Burlington.

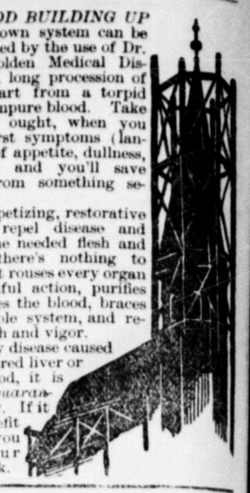
Charles R. Flint speaks up for reciprocal treaties with South American countries.

They are reviving the talk of fusion in Kansas between Democrats and Populists.

A GOOD BUILDING UP of a run-down system can be accomplished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A long procession of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

For every disease caused by a disordered liver or impure blood, it is the only *guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.



Oldest established practice in St. Louis, as papers show, and all old residents know.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

ACE AND EXPERIENCE

Established 40 years. Regular graduate of TWO Medical Colleges.

614 Washington Avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Consultation FREE. Medicines from the Doctor's own laboratory furnished at small cost and sent anywhere, securely sealed, no private.

NERVOUS DEBILITY Arising from the effects of indiscretion or indulgence, producing Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of sight, Self-distrust, Failing Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Impotency, Stunted Development, Pains in Back, Losses, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Nightly Losses, Unnatural Drains and Lost Manhood cured to Stay Cured. Relief in every case in 24 hours. All exhausting drains stopped, weak parts strengthened and enlarged. Treatment tested 22 years and in thousands of cases. Which your means.

Question List No. 1 free, plain envelope.

MIDDLE AGED men suffering from any form of contagious blood poison, with failing powers are in the second stage of seminal weakness. I cure those cases for life.

Question List No. 1 free, plain envelope.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, such as Scrofula and Syphilis, Rheumatism, Eczema and Blood Poisons, treated on cold cases cured for life safely and surely. No poisons used. My treatment is the result of 30 years' experience.

Cure guaranteed never to return. Such cases demand special study and experience. Avoid patent medicines or inexperienced hands. Write for careful opinion sent privately, explaining the diseases and why so-called "Purifiers" Blood Purifiers, etc., fail to cure. List No. 2 free.

KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent or bloody urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Prostrate Gland, Weak Bladder cured without instruments or pain.

Question List No. 3 free.

CATARRH Successful new treatment and cure, List No. 4. My practice is limited to above diseases alone, in them I succeed. State your case and write at once, delays are dangerous.

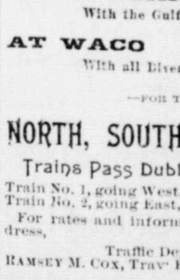
MEN'S SPECIAL SURGERY

Whether congenital or acquired, successfully attended to.

MEDICAL DICTIONARY AND ADVISER

By Mail, 4 Cents At Office, Free.

Persons ailing at a distance, by answering all symptoms in either of the question lists above, can be successfully treated at home.



Agents. $75 General or local Ladies or gents a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes all dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. To push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands or clothing, no broken dishes, no mess. Cheap, durable, warranted. Circulars free.

N. Y. & BARTHOLF CO., Cleve. O. Ts. Columbus, O.

TEXAS CENTRAL LONE STAR LINE R.R.

"The Great . . Daylight Route"

CONNECTING

AT CISCO
With the Texas & Pacific.

AT DUBLIN
With the Ft. Worth & Rio Grande

AT MORGAN
With the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe

AT WACO
With all Diverging Lines

—FOR THE—

NORTH, SOUTH AND EAST.

Trains Pass Dublin as Follows.

Train No. 1, going West, - - 12.00 p. m.
Train No. 2, going East, - - 11:30 a. m.

For rates and information call on or address, W. F. McMILLIN, Traffic Dept'mt., Waco, Texas
RAMSEY M. COX, Trav. Fr't. & Pass. Ag't. Dublin Texas

FORT WORTH and RIO GRANDE RAILWAY CO.

Shortest and Most Direct Route from DUBLIN —VIA— Fort Worth to points North West and East.

The Best Route for Live Stock Shipments, either to Indian Territory or Market.

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THE PEOPLES CHAMPION

Continued from Third Page.

whether justice has any place in the affairs of men. Yet, such conditions exist in all of the larger cities where wealth accumulations are greatest.

Wages have only been maintained by labor organizations, but recent events convey the warning that the apprehension of strikes will soon have spent its force, and then corporate wealth, no longer under its spell, will boldly throw off the mask behind which it has

Pullman's Monopoly.

been masquerading as the friend of labor, and freely cut wages to enhance the gains of capital. The example of the Pullman company will not be without its legitimate fruit;but while it carries to corporate wealth throughout the country a suggestiv eillustration of how the workingmen may be fleeced and robbed with impunity, it may serve to accentuate the evil of monopoly which now overshadows and darkens the world's productive labor. Pullman's monopoly, from the standpoint of capital, is simply ideal. Here is a corporation owning a tract of land, on which it has erected a great carbuilding plant, churches, school houses, and dwelling houses in which to keep its thousands of employes. It waters its stock until property representing $10,000,000 of invested capital is converted into a dividend paying investment of more than $36,000,000 without the addition of a dollar of real value. To enable it to continue its periodical dividend payments and so maintain the value of its watered stock, it cuts the wages of its employes in a period of depression and panic, but still remorselessly collects its exorbitant rent. Here the laborer is both tenant and employe–the victim at once of both usury and rent. He is dependent upon Pullman for work, for the opportunity to earn wages, to feed and clothe his family; he is dependent upon Pullman for standing place upon the earth. Thus Pullman holds a monopoly of the land, which is nature's divinely given opportunity to work, and of the opportunity artificially created by the investment of capital. By the wages which Pullman pays to his employe, the employe is enabled to pay rent to Pullman. When wages cease, rent ceases; but evictions follows the cessation of rent. Thus the apprehension of eviction, which means loss of home to the laborer and his family, hangs perpetually over the latter to enforce silence and submission, when wages are cut to make dividends for fictitious stock. If the situation suggests impolicy of cutting wages, capital may still maintain its margin of profit by raising the scale of rent. In a big city land values are ever advancing,and the landlord finds in this fact an always present justification for increasing rent. Who will contend that the employe of Pullman, working under such conditions is a freeman? Yet, the employes of every mining corporation in the country, except in the few instances in which local laws have afforded some mitigation, are in a condition of servitude even worse, if possible, than that which prevails at Pullman. Extend the two-fold scheme of monopoly and spoilation, so cunningly devised by the Pullman company, to all the corporations handling large investments in mining, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits, and the condition of the wage worker and artisan would become utterly hopeless and helpless. And that our public policies must rapidly carry us in this direction has been made more evident by the recent injection of the element of force into the settlement of labor disputes.

Cleveland's Military.

Heretofore, controversies between railroad companies and their employes, although accompanied by the incidental stoppage of the mails and the interruption of interstate commerce, have not been regarded as presenting conditions of violence justifying the use of the regular army. The great strike of 1886 was attended by not only these inconveniences, but by domestic violence of a very serious character, involving the destruction of property and loss of life. Yet, it did not then occur to the national authorities that the general government ought to interfere. It was left for the administration which claims to represent the party of strict construction and states' rights to send the regular army into the state of Illinois, against the protest of her executive, professedly for the purpose of suppressing insurrections against the national authority, to protect the property and enforce the laws of the United States, but in reality to aid the railways in overcoming the strike. It was and is claimed by some that Debs and his fellow strikers had entered into a combination to prevent the carriage of the mails and obstruct the movement of interstate commerce; but the history of this unfortunate and ill-advised strike will be searched in vain for a single declaration of Debs or his followers, showing anything more criminal than a common purpos to quit the service of the railway companies, and thus by preventing the hauling of the Pullman sleepers to bring about a settlement between the Pullman company and its employes. The intent to oppose the enforcement of a United States law or the execution on the process of United States courts, or to destroy United States property, or to obstruct the movement of interstate commerce, was clearly not embraced within a general purpose directed against railway corporations alone, and looking to cessation of service and its resulting inconvenience to such corporations as a means of compelling the equitable adjustment of a wage question. It is admitted that in the settlement of such questions the national authority could not be invoked, and it doubtless will not be contended by fair-minded men that there was an expressly announced purpose on the part of Debs and his followers, in going into the strike, that impressed upon the strike itself, the character of an insurrection or rebellion, or a riotous combination or domestic violence. But after the strike was on, the lawless and vicious classes swarmed forth from the slums of Chicago and, aided possibly by some intemperate and reckless strikers, began the dreadful work of arson and robbery. Here was a clear case of a mob taking advantage of a peculiar condition to violate the law and destroy private property. At the worst it was a case of "domestic violence," against which the national government is required by the constitution to protect the state on application of its legislature or executive. To say that the president could constitutionally, under such circumstances, on his own motion, send the army to Chicago, to virtually supersede the civil authorities, take possession of the city, make arrests, shoot and bayonet lawbreakers as public enemies–in fact to treat the case as in all essential respects one of overt and actual war, to do all of this against the will of the state executive expressly asserting his ability to handle the situation, is to fly in the face of all precedent and the plain spirit of the organic law. The condition, however, had not, when the army was ordered to Chicago, reached the stage of actual violence. Justification therefore for this extraordinary step must rest not in the existence of domestic violence but in the fact that the demonstrations of the strikers and their sympathizers incidentally impeded the mails, obstructed interstate commerce and imperilled the public property–and in the further alleged fact that the strikers themselves were resisting the enforcement of the "omnibus" injunction decree. These facts, however, fall far short of affording even a reasonable excuse for the action taken by Mr. Cleveland. When carefully considered, the real facts disclose at the worst only a case of riotous gatherings of the people, differing only from ordinary mobs in the extent of the demonstrations and the number of persons engaged in them. Congress has power to "declare war," to "raise and support armies," to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and it is made

Constitutional Powers.

the duty of the United States to "guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, to 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.

An eminent judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, construing these various provisions, says: "Some mistake has arisen here,probably from not adverting to the circumstances that Congress can alone declare war and that all other conditions of violence are regarded by the Constitution as but ordinary cases of private outrage, to be punished by prosecutions in the courts; or as insurrections, rebellions or domestic violence, to be put down by the civil authorities,aided by the militia; or, when these prove incompetent, by the general government when appealed to by a state for aid, and matters appear to the general government to have reached the extreme stage, requiring more force, to sustain the civil authorities of a state, or requiring a declaration of war and the exercise of all its extraordinary rights." Yes, "when appealed to by a state for aid and matters appear to the general government to have reached the extreme stage," and this is said with reference to "insurrections, rebellions, or domestic violence," after the civil authorities aided by the militia have proven incompetent. The views of Judge Woodbury, though expressed in a dissenting opinion, have never been seriously questioned, and they seem to be too reasonable and sound to admit of controversy. Certainly the civil disorder attending the Debs strike was at its worst no greater than that which during the great strike of 1877 occasioned a loss of ten millions of dollars worth of private property in one county alone in Pennsylvania, and in neither can the disturbance be said to have been more than "domestic violence." In the Pennsylvania strike the army was not used. Why was it hastened to Chicago, accompanied by proclamations and military orders, in all respects similar to those with which the people of the North and South were familiar something over thirty years ago? Was it because in the civil institutions of the country the spirit of plutocracy had at last become ascendant, and that by the very irony of fate it had first found definite embodiment in an administration chosen by the party of strict construction?

The learned judge to whom I have referred said further, in the opinion from which I have quoted, "On the contrary, it seems very obvious, as before suggested, that in periods of civil commotion, the first and only legal measure to test the rights of parties and sustain the public peace under threatened violence is to appeal to the laws and the judicial tribunals. When these are obstructed or overawed, the militia are to be ordered out, but only to strengthen the civil power in enforcing its processes and upholding the laws. Then in extreme cases, another assistance is resorted to in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. And finally, if actual force, exercised in the field against those in battle array and not able to be subdued in any other way, becomes necessary, as quasi war, whether against a foreign foe or rebels, it must first, as to the former, be declared by Congress; or recognized and allowed by it as to the latter, under the duty of the United States 'to protect each of them against invasion' and 'against domestic violence.' (Art.4, Sec. 4.) When this is not done in a particular case by Congress, if then in session, it is done by the President in conformity to the Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 8), and the act of Congress of February 28, 1795, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." This is wiser language than ever emanated from Judge Cooley, wiser because more filled with the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution lodges the power to declare war in Congress exclusively. To make this power effective, it also delegates to Congress the power to "raise and support armies." Nowhere does it expressly authorize the employment of the regular army in enforcing the law or in suppressing insurrections or "domestic violence." For this purpose, Congress was given the power to "provide for the calling forth" not the army, but the militia, the "citizen soldiery." And as if to provide against invasions of States' rights in the use of this force, while the power is given to Congress to "provide for organizing, arming and dicipliming the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," the Constitution expressly reserves to the States respectively the "appointment of the officers and the training of the militia according to the dicipline prescribed by Congress." Indeed, the regular or standing army has never in the history of this country been regarded as a law-enforcing body, but rather as one appropriate to a state of war, requiring something more than the militia for the "common defence." It is only when the "conditions of violence" reach the stage of war or quasi war and "actual force, exercised in the field against those in battle array and not able to be subdued in any other manner becomes necessary," that the use of the regular army can be justified, for then only can the war-making power of the general government be constitutionally brought into exercise. The standing army is raised for war, to cope with a public enemy in "battle array," not to quell civil disturbances, or mere local revolts, still less suppress disorderly mobs of men and women, and least of all to guard and protect private property against thieves and incendiaries. Let it be understood that a regular or standing army is but the instrument or weapon provided under the Constitution to give effect to the law-making power, and that its use, therefore, is properly restricted to emergencies which call that power into exercise–let this be understood, and it can be seen at a glance how little there was in the emeute at Chicago to warrant the president in turning the community over to the tender mercies of General Miles and his batallions. Gov. Altgeld, in his letter to Mr. Cleveland protesting against the use of the army,declares that up to that time he had received no request from either citizen or official for the use of state militia at Chicago, and that there were then in Chicago three regiments of infantry, one company of artillery and one troop of cavalry,belonging to the state forces and ready for use at any time in quelling disturbances. Yet the president, in advance of any actual violence, upon a theory invented for the occasion and finding its only support in laws which have always been severely denounced by Southern Democratic as invasions of States' rights (viz. a Republican war measure of 1861 and the 'Ku-Klux' act of 1871), ignores the governer, and without note of warning hurries his batallions to the front. Even after this, in the first serious collision with the mob, the State forces alone took part. The coming of Gen. Miles with his troops seemed indeed to precipitate a crisis, and make matters worse. In the case of the whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania, the people in several counties had openly combined to resist the collection of revenue under a federal statue. President Washington, though a Federalist, first called on the executive of Pennsylvania to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the law by means of the local militia and when finally his administration determined, after more than three years of waiting, to resort to extraordinary measures, he still was careful to seek and obtain the cooperation of the governor in the execution of such measures. And lest the just boundaries imposed by the Constitution might be overstepted, the militia had strict orders not to act independently themselves, but to simply accompany the civil officers and support them in executing the process of the courts. Here was a case of open, avowed insurrection against the federal authority, and yet the state troops were held in strict subordination to the civil authorities. In Chicago there was nothing resembling an insurrection at its worst it was merely a case of domestic violence. If any subject of national jurisdiction was affected at all, it was only collaterally so and might have resulted from any local lawlessness in almost any section of the country. Yet upon a mere constructive resistance of national law, Mr.Cleveland virtually turns the case over to the discretionary control of regular army officers. Justification for the use of the regular army can never arise under the constitution upon any mere collateral or incidental effects likely to flow from domestic violence, nor upon a mere constructive infringement of national authority. When justification exists at all, the conditions of violence can never be matters of dispute or doubt–they must from their nature present a case of open and actual war or quasi war. To what extent the president's disregard of old land marks of construction may be traceable to the corporation lawyer who is the legal adviser of his administaration may never be known; but Mr. Cleveland is apparently more affected by a condition than a theory, and why he recognized the condition rather than the theory of constitutional construction, involved in the recent strike, may be inferred from what is said in the following editorial, taken from the New York World of July 5th: "An esteemed contemporary refers to Mr. Olney as having 'left the service of the corporations to become attorney general.' He has never left the service of the corporations. He simply took a public position in which his services to them would

Continued on Eighth Page.

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?

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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,

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Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles S.S.S. my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S.

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DUBLIN. - - - TEXAS.

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. 14, 1894.

Populism Defined.

A CHOICE TICKET.

For Governor—
Thos. L. Nugent, of Ft. Worth.
For Congress, 8th District—
Chas. H. Jenkins, Brownwood.

What shall it availeth a man if he cries aloud for justice and still continues to vote the monopolistic ticket?

A Southern democrat standing upon the sreet corner crying loudly for Cleveland and free silver is an object lesson in modern political economy.

The speech of Hon. Thomas L. Nugent published in this issue should be read by every man woman and child in Erath county, whether or not they are interested in politics.

Misrepresenting the Pope.

Protestants, and intelligent Protestants at that, have the queerest notions about the Pope. They consider him an autocrat who is forever conspiring to overthrow civil governments, and they maintain that if he gave an order for Catholics to rebel against the State every member of the church would arm himself and wage war against the civil authorities. The fact that such an order would be an unjust one, they say, would make no difference. It is surprising to find that a large number of Protestant newspapers hold this view. If the Pope said black was white, these Protestants declare, Catholics would be bound to believe it.

The Protestant Standard, an English publication, recently printed a letter from a correspondent who attributed this statement to Cardinal Bellarmine: "If the Pope should so far err as to command vices and prohibit virtues, the church would be bound to believe that vices are good and virtues are evil unless she should sin against her conscience."

These words were never penned by Cardinal Bellarmine. On the contrary, that Cardinal has said the very opposite. In the second volume of his work on Roman Pontiffs, on page 29, he says: "As it is lawful to resist the Pope if he assaulted a man's person, so it is lawful to resist him if he assaulted souls, or troubled the state (turbanti rempublican), and much more if he strove to destroy the church. It is lawful, I say, to resist him, by not doing what he commands, and hindering the execution of his will."

It is also said by Protestants that Catholics hoid that the Pope should be at the head of both civil and religious governments and institutions. Leo XIII., in his encyclical on the christian state, shows that this claim is unfounded. He says: "God has divided the charge of the human race between two powers, the ecclesiastical and the civil; one set over divine things and the other over human things. Each is supreme in its own kind; each has certain limits within which it is restricted .....Whatsoever in human affairs is in any manner sacred, pertaining to the salvation of souls or the worship of God and the like, belongs to the church. But all other things which are embraced in the civil or political order are rightly subject to the State."—Catholic News.

[FIRST T...] STEAMER.

She Was an Am[erican] Vessel Using Both Sails and Steam.

The first steamer to cross the Atlantic was an American vessel called the Savannah. She was a steamship, and used both sails and steam, and was built by Crocker & Fickett at Corlear's Hook in New York city. The present belief is that she was built by a party of capitalists who intended to sell her to some foreign monarch. She was commanded by Captain Moses Rogers and was a ship rigged vessel of nearly 400 tons. She had a horizontal engine, which was placed between her decks, and her boilers were in the lower hold.

It is generally admitted that the Savannah sailed from New York in 1819, going to Savannah, her namesake, in seven days, four of which she used steam. There she was chartered by the city corporation to go to Charleston to take President Monroe, who was then traveling through the states on a pleasure excursion. He failed to accept the invitation, and the boat returned to Savannah. After remaining at this port for some days and taking out parties of curiosity as well as pleasure seekers the Savannah sailed for Liverpool, reaching it after a voyage of 18 days, seven of which were made under steam. The arrival of the strange looking vessel, with huge clouds of smoke ascending from her decks and obscuring her rigging, caused quite a commotion when she entered St. George's channel off the city of Cork, and the commander of the British man-of-war lying in the harbor thought she was a vessel in distress and sent two cutters to board her. Everything found all right, however, the Savannah was allowed to proceed on her way, and thousands of people greeted her as she steamed up the Mersey to Liverpool with the American flag flying at her head. The Savannah then made a trip to Copenhagen, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg and then returned to this country, where she was relieved of her steam apparatus and for many years ran as a packet between New York and Savannah, finally going ashore and breaking up on Long Island. The Savannah was, of course, a side wheeler, and as it was impossible to carry a sufficient supply of fuel in her to keep up steam on a long voyage her wheels were removed during good sailing weather and canvas substituted. The king of Sweden wanted to buy the boat when it was abroad, but the deal went through. Now, those are the facts about the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean.—Washington Star.

Cards are out announcing the marriage on next. Wednesday the 19th inst, of Mr. T. L. Gee to Miss Nora Bailey.

Candidates B. F. Allison for tax assessor, J. S. Watson and Jno J. Bennett for district clerk and D. M. Rumph and R. T. Holt for collector were in the city this week.

Brattons for lowest price buggies.

The name Colbert, a post-office in this county has been changed to Pizaro.

Last Saturday the Stephenville local option election resulted in a victory for the anties by a majority of 102 votes.

County Court Proceedings.

Sam Pair, playing cards in a public place, plea of guilty; fined $10.

Jno. Reily, playing cards in public place, plea of guilty; fined $10

Alfred Follis, petty thief, plea of guilty; fined $10 and given five days in jail.

J. P. Henry, assault, plea of guilty; fined $5.

Adolphus Walker, aggravated assault, plea of guilty; fined $25.

Will Anderson, aggravated assault, plea of guilty; fined $100 and thirty days in jail.

Abner Larner, J. Larner, Cull Earp and Otho Roquemore, disturbing worship; plea of guilty and fined $10 each.

Alexander Farris, petty theft; plea of guilty and fined $10. Second case, fined $10 and given ten days in jail.

Jenkins-Bell Debates.

Judge C. H. Jenkins and Congressman C. K. Bell will speak in Erath county at the following time and places:

Dublin, Monday 17th, 8 p. m.
Alexander, Tuesday 18th, 2 p. m.
Clairette, Tuesday 18th, 8p. m.
Duffau, Wednesday 19th, 2 p. m.
Selden, Wednesday, 19th, 8 p. m.
Lingleville, Thursday, 20th, 2 p. m.
Moccasin Rock, " 20th, 8 p. m.

Farmers should buy their Nails, Locks, Hinges, Grain Scoops and all hardware and groceries from the Cash House. E. W. Harris, Oldham Building, Dublin. t4

Miss Cappie Potts and Miss Perry left today for Huntsville to attend college.

Don't forget that the quarterly meeting of the county Alliance convenes at Hog Springs on the second day of next month.

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

The fire bell tower has been repaired so it is once more safe and ready for duty.

Cotton is coming into Dublin at a surprising rate.

Our farmer friend, W. F. Carpenter, has just returned from an extended trip in eastern Texas.

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."

Good Navy tobacco 25 cents per pound at E. W. Harris Cash House, Dublin. t4

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 1350, 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 14th day of February, 1889, 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 prays that the defendant be cited to answer his 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.

A POPULIST GOVERNOR.

Extract From an Address Delivered by L. D. Lewelling at Kansas City, Kan.

"This is a time for retrospection. Two years ago the farmers of Kansas raised a large crop and got fair prices for it. Today many of them are bankrupt. They have been unable to pay the usurious interest exacted by their creditors, and today more than 43 per cent of their farms have passed into the hands of landlords by the foreclosure of mortgages. All this is wrong. It is to be charged to the present financial condition of the country, and that in turn must be attributed to the policies of the two old parties.

"So long as they are honest, frugal and industrious the government should guarantee to subjects the power to eat, drink and clothe themselves. If some of you are poorly fed and poorly clad, it is because some one else has more than his share. I would rather be without civilization than be the subject of a government that could not guarantee to its citizens equal rights to all and special privileges to none. That may be anarchy, but if it is put it in your pipe and smoke it.

"Individual rights have been lost sight of in property rights. Men ought to rise above the old law of the survival of the strongest. The average increase of wealth in the United States is less than 3 per cent annually. Less than 3 per cent, and yet the farmers of Kansas are paying 6, 8, 10 and 12 per cent interest. Where are they coming to? No doubt you've all heard the problem about the frog in the well, and how long it would take him to climb out if he went four feet during the day and fell back five at night. This was propounded to a little chap one time. After covering his slate and working for several days, for he was a persevering little rascal, he at last went to his teacher and said that if he had more slates he thought in about three days he could figure out that frog in sheol. That's just the condition of the country exactly. A little more of the present policy, and we'll get there where the frog was bound.

"The Populist party is the friend of the workingman, and I had rather have inscribed upon my tomb that I was the friend of the workingman than to sit upon a throne surrounded by the princes and potentates of the earth.

"When the mines in Colorado were shut down just after the passage of the Sherman law repeal, 30,000 men in Colorado were thrown out of employment. They drifted eastward, and 5,000 of them met on the lake shore in Chicago and cried for work and bread were kicked out by the police.

"'O liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!' What can the poor man do? Can he lie down on the street and sleep? No, for there is a law against it. Can he rest in a box car? No, for that would be trespassing. Can he beg for bread from door to door? No; there is a law against it.

"We are going to organize a great antipoverty society, and I want you to help us. It is the Populist party. Like the man of Nazareth, labor is being crucified between two thieves, the two old parties, but it is the heads of the parties and not the rank and file. I am a Democrat—a Jeffersonian Democrat—because I believe in the grand old principles which he represented, and I am a Republican, too—an Abe Lincoln Republican—for the same reason. But when the president has seen fit to station armed troops in various states and call for recruits I believe that the liberties of the American people are already gone, but they have not discovered it."

Missouri Falling Into Line.

There will in all probability be three full tickets nominated in every one of the 114 counties of Missouri before the summer ends—Democratic, Republican and Populist. In many parts of the state the Populists are active and aggressive, and, judging from the number of counties in which they have up to date put out full tickets, it is almost certain that word has been passed along the line to unfurl the banner in each and every one of them and fight to a finish, refusing all compromises and coalition.

All this renders the political complexion of Missouri's next house a thing of uncertainty. The last house stood 92 Democrats and 42 Republicans, with never a man of the third party, or Populists' party. Old politicians predict that the Democratic majority will be cut down and the party to gain will be the Populist. What the gain will amount to will depend entirely upon the per cent of disaffection in the ranks of the dominant party, and that no man is prepared at this date to reduce to figures.

Up to date the Populists have put out full county tickets in 36 counties, the Republicans in 38, and the Democrats have nominated in 55. The Prohibitionists and Independents are not worth considering as affecting results. In congressional matters the Populists are particularly active, having nominated up to date in seven districts to the Democrats' six and to the Republicans' two. In senatorial matters the Democrats are in advance with nominations, having made eight to the Republicans' three and the Populists' two.—St. Louis Republic.

Read and Ponder.

The debt of the United States at the close of the war was in round numbers about $2,000,000,000. The people have paid something near this amount since in interest and of principal, and yet it would take more corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco to pay the debt due by the government of the United States now than it would have required 30 years ago to have paid the entire debt. This is caused mainly by the reduction of prices of these commodities due to the contraction of the currency during this 25 or 30 years.—Cotton Plant.

Fort Worth, Tex., bet on an ace full in Denver, but the bunko man held four queens and took the $48.

The grand lodge of Indian Territory Masons elected officers and adjourned to meet next next year at Akota.

Ermisch, the St. Paul murderer, made a break for liberty and badly wounded a guard before being subdued.

Professor Wiggins, the Canadian oracle, says man originally came from the planet Mars on the tail of a comet.

A pamphlet is being distributed in Kansas City which seeks to prove that the end of the world is near at hand.

Kansas millers have formed an equipment company to be located at Topeka, in order to get rolling stock cheaper.

The first Prohibition ticket ever nominated in Stoddard county, Missouri, was put up Saturday at Bloomfield.

By a boiler explosion in Red River county, Texas, two men were killed, several injured and a house demolished.

In a letter to a Kansas City friend Senator Vest denies that he has any intention of retiring from public life just now.

The Illinois state board of equalization met at Springfield, and after a short session adjourned until next Tuesday.

A Vandalia passenger train near Greenville, Ills., was wrecked, and the engineer, fireman and two postal clerks injured.

George M. Pullman denies the reported engagement of his daughter, Miss Florence, to the prince of Isenburg-Berstein.

The wrecks of the Lady Franklin and a barge loaded with cannon balls, sunk before the war, has been raised near La Crosse, Wis.

Spain, Italy and Great Britain are sending warships to Masagan, Morocco, to protect their interests against the Kabyle rebels.

Juliue de Naren and Julia Fournier were found dead in the "Ramble" in Central park, New York, having committed suicide.

Labor Commissioner Wright got mad about comments on his Pullman pass, and said he used it to save expenses to the government.

Fourteen-year-old Mary Meyer was kidnaped from her home in Cleveland by her mother, from whom her father had been divorced.

An aged negro and a white woman were shot from ambush near Hot Springs, Ark. The negro was killed and the woman wounded.

Ben Reed, who murdered Daniel Henderson at Terre Haute, Ind., says that the crime does not worry him. Reed killed Henderson to secure $6.25.

The Kiowa and Comanche Indians are becoming alarmingly troublesome because, they say, they cannot get the lease money due them from cattlemen.

Emperor William has undertaken to mediate the quarrel between Dr. Miquel and Chancellor von Caprivi. It may result in recognization of the German cabinet.

Will Lake and H. F. Gordon, the desperadoes who held up the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at Deerfield and killed Special Detective Owen, have been arrested.

Commodore Carpenter has assumed command of the American fleet in Corean waters.

The Nebraska Populist State Central committee refused to swap any candidates whatever with the Democrats.

A man named Nelson threw dishes at his wife at Ishpeming, Mich. Whitecaps got hold of him and gave him 10 lashes.

William Raymond, Kitt Raymond and Annie Belmont, the badger thieves who fleeced a Kansas City in man Chicago, have been held for trial in New York.

★ ★ ★

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 thelr 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.

★ ★ ★

Horace Pickett & Co.
WACO, TEXAS.

Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants

We arn in the field for business and have every advantages in handling stock that can be offered. Our record for FULL WEIGHTS AND A LEVEL BEAM is appreciated by our former and we feel proud of the record. It will pay you to ship us your Cotton. Correspond with us before making other arrangements.

Very Respectfully,
Horace Pickett & Co.
WACO, TEXAS.

G. W. Hamblett & Co.
Have just opened up a Fresh Stock of
GROCERIES
In the building just vacated by J. Z. MILLER,
—and—
SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE
Call and see them.
Dublin, - - - Texas

L. N. Frank. Lee Young
FRANK & YOUNG,
LAWYERS.
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JIM M. HART,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBLIN, TEXAS.
Offers his professional service to the citizens of Dublin and vicinity. Calls promptly answered day or night.
Office at S. S. Davis' Drug Store.

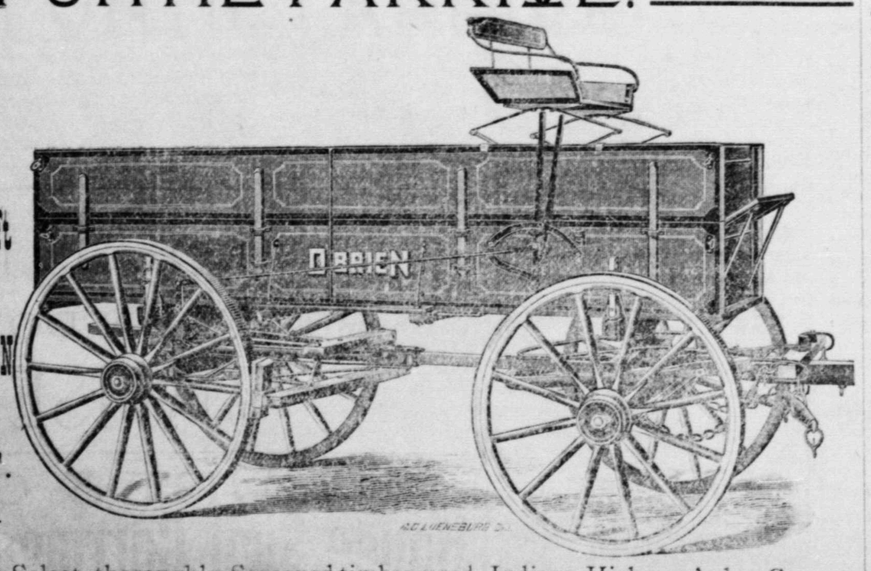
J. W. JARROTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.

S. T. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Land Collecting Agent and Notary Public
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.

R. A. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBLIN, TEXAS.

WAIT UNTIL I ARRIVE! Car Load en route.

—THE—
FINEST FINISH,
Lightest Draft
—AND—
BEST - WAGON
—ON THE—
MAR KET.



Nothing but Select, thoroughly Seasoned timber used, Indiana Hickory Axles, Guaranteed Second-growth Spokes. Patented Sand Arrester Skeins. Call and see this Wagon Buying, at

BRATTON'S LOW PRICE HARNESS AND BUGGY HOUSE.
Where all Goods are First-Class.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

2,228,672

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, which was sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two million, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for coughs, colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1 at the Dublin Drug Co. 6

Free! Free!!

School satchells with every bill of books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

Bee Colonies and Honey for Sale.

I have for sale extracted honey in almost any quantity at my place, one mile north of Dublin, at 12½c. per pound. Will also sell two-story hives, with a colony of Siberian bees, at $4.00; complete, with frame and in good condition. I also leave the honey on sale at Mr. Strong's grocery store in Dublin.

Respectfully,
10-tf J. L. LEWIS.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symtoms that usually preceed that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhœa, etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy, the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a paid testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by S. S. Davis, Dublin.

Brattons for lowest price saddles.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. S. Davis, Dublin.

Brattons for lowest price harness.

Buckler'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.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at drug stores or by mail free. Address the Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

The best 50 and 75 cent corsets in Dublin at the One Cent Store.

Cut Rates On Ginning.

In view of the existing financial conditions and being fully aware that the extremely low prices of cotton makes the farmer unable to well meet the cost of ginning as well as all other necessary expense in placing the cotton on the market we have concluded to take it upon ourselves to reduce the price of ginning from 1-14 to 1-20 and therefore ask the hearty support of the farmers in this undertaking.

The movement is one to save the farmer of all the cost possible and we believe that each and every cotton raiser shonld throw their liberal support to this laudable undertaking.

We will likewise pay all mill prices for seed and save time and trouble in removing seed from the gin.

WILSON.

W. T. Garman from Ft. Worth is visiting with relatives at Center this week.

A. P. Wine visited Waco last week.

Crops good and cotton being rapidly picked.

Rev. Capbell preaches at this place next Sunday.

Dr. H. P. Clark is having quite a nice dwelling put up in our burg.

A splendid rain fell here Monday.

HARBIN.

A fine rain fell here last Monday.

The corn crops probably half gathered and the yield is very fair.

Cotton picking has just begun, cotton having been hindered by the hail last May.

We are informed that Bob Ramey, our merchant, is going to buy cotton, at least from his customers. We are glad to see him doing a good business.

There is not a great deal of public agitation over the political issues, in our vicinity at present, but all the "pops" are true blue, and are at work, and men of sober thought are heard to say: "My patience is worn out waiting for the democratic party to do something, and everything they do is making times worse, and I don't think I will vote with them any more, etc."

Charles Morton has gone to Centinary college, at Lampasas. There is the best chance for young men who want to board themselves and go to school, of any place in Texas, or anywhere.

Mr. Holt, our clever gin man, has ginned sixteen bales of cotton, and will doubtless be running all the time as soon as the cotton dries from rain.

Notice.

FARMERS, Beware.—Shylocks are in the saddle and they are hunting the unwary cotton grower. There are four public gins located within the city limits; two of which are owned by capitalists, to-wit: Higginbotham & Co. and Wasson; the other two, by J. W. Peeples and Mr. Hamilton. The Shylocks have put the toll down to the twentieth pound per hundred for the dire purpose of breaking down the other two gins, then they will have a monopoly.—When monopolies reign the farmer mourns. Many of the cotton raisers will remember eight years ago I did much for the farmers in this vicinity as a ginner—you will also recollect that I have never been charged with taking excessive toll. Others can look after their past record.

Higginbotham & Co. and W. R. Wasson have their handsome and loquacious drummers, decoy ducks, and who are not overburdened with reputation for truth and veracity, stationed on all the highways leading into the city of Dublin, and when, vulture like, they scent a load of seed cotton coming from afar, they cry aloud "Hurah! for Higginbotham & Co.," or "Hurah! for Wasson's gin—Best and cheapest in the city."

Farmers, beware of the "decoy ducks." They have long bills and slick tongues. They get commissions for their gratuitous information to you, and also for telling—telling (what shall I say) the truth?

The gin capitalists made the first cut, and are now squirming to undo the same. I will gin and continue to gin for the 22nd pound if the farmers will sufficiently pitronize my gin. The cotton can be weighed before and after ginning.

Honesty is right—"Honesty is the best 'policy.'" Away with slight-of-hand tricks. Try my gin.

J. W. PEEPLES.

Golden Honors

from the

Golden Coast

...for...

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

California, empire of the Pacific, salutes the world. Her Midwinter Fair closed in a midsummer blaze of glory. Second only to the Columbian Exposition in extent, variety and splendor, the coast display was a veritable triumph. Out of her abundance the state poured her treasures—and the nations of the earth came to aid her in her noble exhibition.

Memorable were the exhibits—of gold and silver, of wheat and oil, of fruit and wine, of silk and wool—of all that man and nature could combine to produce. And no exhibit attracted more attention or excited warmer approval than that of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Official tests showed it to be highest in leavening power, purest in quality, and most efficient in results of all baking powders made. Accordingly, the Highest Award and Gold Medal were conferred on Dr. Price's at the Midwinter Fair.

The triumph at San Francisco confirms the victory at Chicago. The Midwinter Fair verdict sustains and vindicates the bestowal of highest honors on Dr. Price's by the jury of awards at the World's Columbian Exposition.

LIGHT IN PENNSY.

FREE SILVER IS WHAT THE KEYSTONE STATE WANTS.

The Song of the Tariff Singer No Longer Charms the Voters of Pennsylvania—An Interview Which, While Not So Intended, Favors the People's Party.

Mr. Robert B. Cramer, city editor of the Philadelphia Times, who is spending a part of his summer vacation in Atlanta, is an interesting talker on the political situation. He is a close observer, and his connection with The Times has given him an admirable opportunity to study the varying phases of the political outlook. For several years he has done much of the political work of The Times.

During the past few months the Pennsylvania papers have been full of the growth of the free silver sentiment in that state, Senator Cameron having been one of the few Republican senators who have supporrted free silver measures in the senate. Mr. Cramer says that after this congress disposes of the tariff question, and whatever is done with it this issue will be a back number as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the financial question will forge immediately to the front. Of this Mr. Cramer says:

"The change of sentiment among the men throughout the north who led the fight against silver a year ago and secured the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act has brought a new and active element into national political affairs which is puzzling mightily the leaders of both the old parties. The approach of another presidential campaign, with the certainty that the people will not permit party platforms to either dodge or straddle the silver question, has within a very few months revolutionized the political situation in the middle and New England states.

"In Pennsylvania the tariff is a dead issue. The people are only waiting for some definite action on the bill now pending in congress, and when President Cleveland attaches his signature to the compromise measure the only regret anywhere will be that he did not do it sooner. The people will not endure another tariff agitation in congress nor soon permit of another long drawn out wrangle which places an injunction on trade and ties up every important interest pending the settlement of the tariff question by congress on a purely political basis.

"The bitter attack on silver, in which the leaders of both parties joined with the belief that it would settle financial woes, ended in the repeal of the Sherman act and gave Pennsylvania people a preliminary education in the study of the silver question. Since then they have been making up their own minds about silver and have joined with the people of other northern states in the belief that silver was not the cause of our national financial disease, but rather an effective and urgent remedy.

"The sentiment in favor of free coinage spread slowly, but it has developed a strength which neither party dare ignore. It has overshadowed the tariff question and overwhelmed the American Protective association element, which once threatened to become a vigorous political issue in at least three of the northern states. It has done more than that—it has come to the front as a platform on which the man to be nominated and elected as our next president must stand or fall. Neither he nor his party could make light of it if they tried.

"This convulsion of sentiment has left many presidential booms stranded high and dry on the rocks of dead issues. It is not possible for Governor McKinley to make a race on the tariff issue again, for the people won't have it. They may like his bill better than Professor Wilson's, but they will insist that the next few congresses at least spend their time in talking about something else, while our manufacturers find time to strike a balance sheet.

"The same is true of Tom Reed, with the additional fact that his radical antisilver views places a second obstacle in his path. That Reed is endeavoring to hedge on the silver question is common talk in Washington, but the pages of The Congressional Record tell a story too straightforward to be denied. The other prominent Republicans in the senate and the house are in the same boat, for nearly every one of them who is accredited with presidential aspirations has at one time or another deprecated the value of the white metal in our currency.

"The man who is to be nominated by the Republicans for president in 1896 must fit the platform which the sentiments of the people are now building. The Republican party is not in a position to build a platform to fit any man, no matter how much popularity he may enjoy at the present time. Their candidate must be a man whose views on the coinage question favor free coinage absolutely and unreservedly, and whose record will be at least reasonably consistent with the declarations of his party on the subject.

"This bars out all the old timers who have waved the bloody shirt until it is threadbare, and who have talked tariff until every workingman in the country rises in protest against the very mention of the word. It bars out those who have been led by public clamor into favoring a gold currency, and it leaves in the field only the men who are pledged to bring about financial relief by the reconstruction of our financial system on a cheap money basis. Because of this condition of affairs politically the names of McKinley, Reed, Harrison, Tracy, Allison and Sherman are being shoved to the background, while Cameron comes forward as the straight and true disciple of the new political religion."—Atlanta Constitution.

WISCONSIN MOVING.

There's a Fair Chance That Bob Schilling Will Be Right "In It" This Fall.

Now that the party of corporation has named Bill Upham of Marshfield as its standard bearer and Boss Wall has viewed the act from a theater box and decided to give George W. Peck another trial it might be remarked that an event which took place on the great Independence day in this city is just now beginning to attract the attention it deserves.

Reference is made to the selection of a People's Party ticket, which at that date was laughed at and regarded by a majority of people as a joke and by some of the Populists themselves as a mere matter of form. But few can see farther than the ends of their noses in these times, and indeed it would be surprising if they had in this instance. Who would have believed a month ago that the People's Party had a ghost of a show in Wisconsin, the railroad ridden, trust tortured, monopoly muzzled, corporation cinched old Badger State?

This latest unpleasantness, the battle with Pullman, has had a farreaching effect. It has gone straight to the hearts of thinking men in the old parties, and they have determined to place this state out of reach of the men who have controlled its affairs for years and abused the power given them.

They argue that the party which indorses Grover Cleveland, the United States senate and the rest of the Democratic rottenness is not to be trusted in power in Wisconsin. Liberal Democrats by the hundreds left the party in this city and state when the Erie county hangman sent the federal troops to Chicago, and where did they go? Not to the Republican ranks. That would be out of the pancake griddle into the fire.

Robert Schilling has had a little platform of his own for about 20 years, and up to within a short time he has held it down with his own weight practically unassisted. But Schilling is a determined though conservative man, and he has at last been rewarded by the long looked for stampede from the old parties to positions by his side, and he has generously "moved over" and given up part of his space on his planks to thousands of men who have been his bitter opponents and detractors. There's a big crowd with him in Wisconsin, but he says there's room for many more, and they are all welcome, only he wants them, like the revivalist, to come now, this very minute, and be saved before the breakers strike and engulf them with the ancient and wornout hulks they have been sailing upon.

A locomotive engineer said today that there were 40,000 "railroad" votes in Wisconsin. Every one of them ought to be cast for Nicholas F. Lawler, People's Party nominee for railroad commissioner, and the rest of the ticket, and if half that number will go to the polls election day and do their duty Wisconsin will have a state officer who belongs to the American Railway union, a governor who is in hearty sympathy with their cause and other officials who will give railroads in Wisconsin their first lesson in obedience to the laws of the commonwealth.—Milwaukee Cor. Chicago Times.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

Now Is an Excellent Time For the American Citizen to Get His Bearings.

It might be well for us as a people to devote a few passing moments in ascertaining, if possible, "where we are at." During the campaign of 1892 the Republican party defended its record and attempted to justify its position, and on such presentation demanded further power from the people. The Democratic party denounced the Republican policy and promised to change it for the good of the country, and upon these promises and declarations asked for votes.

The Populists condemned the course of the Republican party, denied the sincerity of the Democratic party and denounced its promises as a brazen attempt to deceive. Upon the principle of drowning men catching at straws the people accepted the promises of Democracy and placed that party in power.

Since the inauguration of President Cleveland in March, 1893, there have been 11 months devoted to sessions of congress, with both branches absolutely in control of the Democratic party, and what has been accomplished? Absolutely nothing for the benefit of the people or in compliance with the pledges and promises made previous to the election of 1892. During this time a bankers' panic has raged with unequaled fury. Bankruptcy and ruin have been the rule, while all property values have been nearly eliminated. Silver as a money metal has been absolutely destroyed, and that, too, against the wishes of three-fourths of the people of the country. Interest bearing bonds have been issued by the secretary of the treasury in collusion with the money owners of the east and in strict violation of all law.

After a most disgraceful struggle for nine months over a tariff bill one has been evolved reeking with corruption so contemptuous and so vile, so far from conforming to campaign pledges, as to stand unequaled as the product of vicious and ignorant legislation. It stands as a monument of dishonor to any party and a disgrace to any people.

These are the fruits of the present administration, and by them the people are to judge of their condition. Absolutely helpless so far as present redress is concerned, the people of this country stand deceived by past promises, betrayed by present legislation and defied by all the powers that now control the government. Is it any wonder that plutocracy, drunk with the riot of wealth that legislation and administrative trickery have placed within their grasp, is fleeing surfeited with its plunder to Europe? Is it any wonder that the commanding general of the army is demanding larger forces? In the entire wretched and distressing conditions is not the greatest source of wonder to be found in the single fact that the people suffer such conditions to continue?—National Watchman.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Special—Free Literature.

Every reformer wishing to circulate good sound silver literature should send requests for same to John M. Devine, Secretary American Bi-Metalic League, Sun Building, Washington, D. C. Call especially for the book called "Facts About Silver."

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 room suits, fram $20 to $40. See them before you buy. 14-3t

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

Do you need, carpets, matting, window shades or glass. Get it at Dublin Music Co. 14-3t

Cheap school books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

Mass Convention.

I hereby call a mass convention of the People's party to convene at Stephenville on Monday, Sept. 17, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., to elect delegates to a convention called by chairman of 29th judicial district at Dublin, Tex., Sept. 20th, 1894, to consider whether the People's party will nominate a candidate for district Attorney of said district. All friends of the People's party are invited.

W. W. MOORE,
Chairman P. P. Erath county.

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

There is no seventy ways about it, you can buy more for one dollar at the One Cent Store than any where else in Texas. 15-2t

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

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

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my ar ms, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recomendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

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

Extra heave soft finished blankets $1.25 per pair at the One Cent Store. 15-2t

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.

Clothing Sales Agent Wanted

for Dublin and vicinity. Liberal commission paid, and we furnish the best and most complete outfit ever provided by any house. Write at once for terms. Send one or two references.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Buy your school books at Dublin Drug Co. where your order can be filled complete. 13-tf

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollard reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Proprietors, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally; acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price 75c. per bottle.

Presents with every bill of books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcement Rates.

To take run of paper up to the time of nominations or primary elections; Congressional offices, $5; district, $4; county, $3, precinct $1.50.

To take run of paper from and after nominations or primaries until the election: Congressional, $10; district, $10; county, $5; precint, $3.

ELECTION NOV. 1894.

Populists and Democrats in these announcements are so designated, the nominees are further designated by a star, thus.*

For Representative,
W. B. WHITACRE. P.*

County Judge,
T. B. KING. P.*
J. H. McMILLAN. D.*

District Clerk.
J. S. WATSON. P.*
J. J. BENNETT. D.*

County Treasurer.
A. J. CRANE. P.*
L. E. GILLETT. D.*

County Clerk.
J. I. MINTER. P.*

Sheriff.
N. J. SHANDS. P.*

County Attorney.
J. W. JARROTT. P.*

Tax Collector.
D. W. RUMPH. P.*

Tax Assessor.
B. F. ALLISON. P.*

Commissioner, Prec. No. 2.
J. B. (BRAD) WHITE. P.*

Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 2.
J. C. ANSLEY. P.
D. H. HURD. D.
S. D. McEACHERN. D.
GREEN HARRISON. D.

Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 8.
F. M. BROWN. P.*

Constable, Prec. No. 2.
J. A. ADAMS. P.
T. B. LAFFERTY. P.
GRANT HOLDEN, D.*

Constable, Prec. No. 8.
J. S. WHITEFIELD. P*

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. 14, 1894.

Populism Defined.

A CHOICE TICKET.

For Governor—
Thos. L. Nugent, of Ft. Worth.

For Congress, 8th District—
Chas. H. Jenkins, Brownwood.

What shall it availeth a man if he cries aloud for justice and still continues to vote the monopolistic ticket?

A Southern democrat standing upon the sreet corner crying loudly for Cleveland and free silver is an object lesson in modern political economy.

The speech of Hon. Thomas L. Nugent published in this issue should be read by every man woman and child in Erath county, whether or not they are interested in politics.

Misrepresenting the Pope.

Protestants, and intelligent Protestants at that, have the queerest notions about the Pope. They consider him an autocrat who is forever conspiring to overthrow civil governments, and they maintain that if he gave an order for Catholics to rebel against the State every member of the church would arm himself and wage war against the civil authorities. The fact that such an order would be an unjust one, they say, would make no difference. It is surprising to find that a large number of Protestant newspapers hold this view. If the Pope said black was white, these Protestants declare, Catholics would be bound to believe it.

The Protestant Standard, an English publication, recently printed a letter from a correspondent who attributed this statement to Cardinal Bellarmine: "If the Pope should so far err as to command vices and prohibit virtues, the church would be bound to believe that vices are good and virtues are evil unless she should sin against her conscience."

These words were never penned by Cardinal Bellarmine. On the contrary, that Cardinal has said the very opposite. In the second volume of his work on Roman Pontiffs, on page 29, he says: "As it is lawful to resist the Pope if he assaulted a man's person, so it is lawful to resist him if he assaulted souls, or troubled the state (turbanti rempublican), and much more if he strove to destroy the church. It is lawful, I say, to resist him, by not doing what he commands, and hindering the execution of his will."

It is also said by Protestants that Catholics hold that the Pope should be at the head of both civil and religious governments and institutions. Leo XIII., in his encyclical on the christian state, shows that this claim is unfounded. He says: "God has divided the charge of the human race between two powers, the ecclesiastical and the civil; one set over divine things and the other over human things. Each is supreme in its own kind; each has certain limits within which it is restricted .....Whatsoever in human affairs is in any manner sacred, pertaining to the salvation of souls or the worship of God and the like, belongs to the church. But all other things which are embraced in the civil or political order are rightly subject to the State."—Catholic News.

[FIRST T...] STEAMER.

She Was an Amer[ican] Vessel Using Both Sails and Steam.

The first steamer to cross the Atlantic was an American vessel called the Savannah. She was a steamship, and used both sails and steam, and was built by Crocker & Fickett at Corlear's Hook in New York city. The present belief is that she was built by a party of capitalists who intended to sell her to some foreign monarch. She was commanded by Captain Moses Rogers and was a ship rigged vessel of nearly 400 tons. She had a horizontal engine, which was placed between her decks, and her boilers were in the lower hold.

It is generally admitted that the Savannah sailed from New York in 1819, going to Savannah, her namesake, in seven days, four of which she used steam. There she was chartered by the city corporation to go to Charleston to take President Monroe, who was then traveling through the states on a pleasure excursion. He failed to accept the invitation, and the boat returned to Savannah. After remaining at this port for some days and taking out parties of curiosity as well as pleasure seekers the Savannah sailed for Liverpool, reaching it after a voyage of 18 days, seven of which were made under steam. The arrival of the strange looking vessel, with huge clouds of smoke ascending from her decks and obscuring her rigging, caused quite a commotion when she entered St. George's channel off the city of Cork, and the commander of the British man-of-war lying in the harbor thought she was a vessel in distress and sent two cutters to board her. Everything found all right, however, the Savannah was allowed to proceed on her way, and thousands of people greeted her as she steamed up the Mersey to Liverpool with the American flag flying at her head. The Savannah then made a trip to Copenhagen, Cronstadt and St. Petersburg and then returned to this country, where she was relieved of her steam apparatus and for many years ran as a packet between New York and Savannah, finally going ashore and breaking up on Long Island. The Savannah was, of course, a side wheeler, and as it was impossible to carry a sufficient supply of fuel in her to keep up steam on a long voyage her wheels were removed during good sailing weather and canvas substituted. The king of Sweden wanted to buy the boat when it was abroad, but the deal went through. Now, those are the facts about the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean.—Washington Star.

Cards are out announcing the marriage on next Wednesday the 19th inst, of Mr. T. L. Gee to Miss Nora Bailey.

Candidates B. F. Allison for tax assessor, J. S. Watson and Jno J. Bennett for district clerk and D. M. Rumph and R. T. Holt for collector were in the city this week.

Brattons for lowest price buggies.

The name Colbert, a post-office in this county has been changed to Pizaro.

Last Saturday the Stephenville local option election resulted in a victory for the anties by a majority of 102 votes.

County Court Proceedings.

Sam Pair, playing cards in a public place, plea of guilty; fined $10.

Jno. Reily, playing cards in public place, plea of guilty; fined $10

Alfred Follis, petty thief, plea of guilty; fined $10 and given five days in jail.

J. P. Henry, assault, plea of guilty; fined $5.

Adolphus Walker, aggravated assault, plea of guilty; fined $25.

Will Anderson, aggravated assault, plea of guilty; fined $100 and thirty days in jail.

Abner Larner, J. Larner, Cull Earp and Otho Roquemore, disturbing worship; plea of guilty and fined $10 each.

Alexander Farris, petty theft; plea of guilty and fined $10. Second case, fined $10 and given ten days in jail.

Jenkins-Bell Debates.

Judge C. H. Jenkins and Congressman C. K. Bell will speak in Erath county at the following time and places:

Dublin, Monday 17th, 8 p. m.
Alexander, Tuesday 18th, 2 p. m.
Clairette, Tuesday 18th, 8p. m.
Duffau, Wednesday 19th, 2 p. m.
Selden, Wednesday, 19th, 8 p. m.
Lingleville, Thursday, 20th, 2 p. m.
Moccasin Rock, " 20th, 8 p. m.

Farmers should buy their Nails, Locks, Hinges, Grain Scoops and all hardware and groceries from the Cash House. E. W. Harris, Oldham Building, Dublin. 14

Miss Cappie Potts and Miss Perry left today for Huntsville to attend college.

Don't forget that the quarterly meeting of the county Alliance convenes at Hog Springs on the second day of next month.

Never out of Bacon, Flour, Salt and Bran. E. W. Harris, Cash House, Dublin. 14

The fire bell tower has been repaired so it is once more safe and ready for duty.

Cotton is coming into Dublin at a surprising rate.

Our farmer friend, W. F. Carpenter, has just returned from an extended trip in eastern Texas.

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."

Good Navy tobacco 25 cents per pound at E. W. Harris Cash House, Dublin. 14

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 theref, in Stephenville, on the seventh Monday after the first Monday in September, A. D. 1894. File number being 1599, then and there to answer the petition of G. G. Smith, filed in said court on the 28th day of March, A. D. 18 4, against the said Lela Smith, and alleging in substance as follows, to-wit:

That on or about the 14th day of February, 1889, 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 prays that the defendant be cited to answer his 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.

A POPULIST GOVERNOR.

Extract From an Address Delivered by L. D. Lewelling at Kansas City, Kan.

"This is a time for retrospection. Two years ago the farmers of Kansas raised a large crop and got fair prices for it. Today many of them are bankrupt. They have been unable to pay the usurious interest exacted by their creditors, and today more than 43 per cent of their farms have passed into the hands of landlords by the foreclosure of mortgages. All this is wrong. It is to be charged to the present financial condition of the country, and that in turn must be attributed to the policies of the two old parties.

"So long as they are honest, frugal and industrious the government should guarantee to subjects the power to eat, drink and clothe themselves. If some of you are poorly fed and poorly clad, it is because some one else has more than his share. I would rather be without civilization than be the subject of a government that could not guarantee to its citizens equal rights to all and special privileges to none. That may be anarchy, but if it is put it in your pipe and smoke it.

"Individual rights have been lost sight of in property rights. Men ought to rise above the old law of the survival of the strongest. The average increase of wealth in the United States is less than 3 per cent annually. Less than 3 per cent, and yet the farmers of Kansas are paying 6, 8, 10 and 12 per cent interest. Where are they coming to? No doubt you've all heard the problem about the frog in the well, and how long it would take him to climb out if he went four feet during the day and fell back five at night. This was propounded to a little chap one time. After covering his slate and working for several days, for he was a persevering little rascal, he at last went to his teacher and said that if he had more slates he thought in about three days he could figure out that frog in shool. That's just the condition of the country exactly. A little more of the present policy, and we'll get there where the frog was bound.

"The Populist party is the friend of the workingman, and I had rather have inscribed upon my tomb that I was the friend of the workingman than to sit upon a throne surrounded by the princes and potentates of the earth.

"When the mines in Colorado were shut down just after the passage of the Sherman law repeal, 30,000 men in Colorado were thrown out of employment. They drifted eastward, and 5,600 of them met on the lake shore in Chicago and cried for work and bread were kicked out by the police.

"'O liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name!' What can the poor man do? Can he lie down on the street and sleep? No, for there is a law against it. Can he rest in a box car? No, for that would be trespassing. Can he beg for bread from door to door? No; there is a law against it.

"We are going to organize a great antipoverty society, and I want you to help us. It is the Populist party. Like the man of Nazareth, labor is being crucified between two thieves, the two old parties, but it is the heads of the parties and not the rank and file. I am a Democrat—a Jeffersonian Democrat—because I believe in the grand old principles which he represented, and I am a Republican, too—an Abe Lincoln Republican—for the same reason. But when the president has seen fit to station armed troops in various states and call for recruits I believe that the liberties of the American people are already gone, but they have not discovered it."

Missouri Falling Into Line.

There will in all probability be three full tickets nominated in every one of the 114 counties of Missouri before the summer ends—Democratic, Republican and Populist. In many parts of the state the Populists are active and aggressive, and, judging from the number of counties in which they have up to date put out full tickets, it is almost certain that word has been passed along the line to unfurl the banner in each and every one of them and fight to a finish, refusing all compromises and coalition.

All this renders the political complexion of Missouri's next house a thing of uncertainty. The last house stood 92 Democrats and 42 Republicans, with never a man of the third party, or Populists' party. Old politicians predict that the Democratic majority will be cut down and the party to gain will be the Populist. What the gain will amount to will depend entirely upon the per cent of disaffection in the ranks of the dominant party, and that no man is prepared at this date to reduce to figures.

Up to date the Populists have put out full county tickets in 36 counties, the Republicans in 38, and the Democrats have nominated in 55. The Prohibitionists and Independents are not worth considering as affecting results. In congressional matters the Populists are particularly active, having nominated up to date in seven districts to the Democrats' six and to the Republicans' two. In senatorial matters the Democrats are in advance with nominations, having made eight to the Republicans' three and the Populists' two.—St. Louis Republic.

Read and Ponder.

The debt of the United States at the close of the war was in round numbers about $2,000,000,000. The people have paid something near this amount since in interest and of principal, and yet it would take more corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco to pay the debt due by the government of the United States now than it would have required 30 years ago to have paid the entire debt. This is caused mainly by the reduction of prices of these commodities due to the contraction of the currency during this 25 or 30 years.—Cotton Plant.

★ ★ ★

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.

★ ★ ★

Fort Worth, Tex., bet on an ace full in Denver, but the bunko man held four queens and took the $18.

The grand lodge of Indian Territory Masons elected officers and adjourned to meet next year at Akota.

Ermisch, the St. Paul murderer, made a break for liberty and badly wounded a guard before being subdued.

Professor Wiggins, the Canadian oracle, says man originally came from the planet Mars on the tail of a comet.

A pamphlet is being distributed in Kansas City which seeks to prove that the end of the world is near at hand.

Kansas millers have formed an equipment company to be located at Topeka, in order to get rolling stock cheaper.

The first Prohibition ticket ever nominated in Stoddard county, Missouri, was put up Saturday at Bloomfield.

By a boiler explosion in Red River county, Texas, two men were killed, several injured and a house demolished.

In a letter to a Kansas City friend Senator Vest denies that he has any intention of retiring from public life just now.

The Illinois state board of equalization met at Springfield, and after a short session adjourned until next Tuesday.

A Vandalia passenger train near Greenville, Ills., was wrecked, and the engineer, fireman and two postal clerks injured.

George M. Pullman denies the reported engagement of his daughter, Miss Florence, to the prince of Isenburg-Berstein.

The wrecks of the Lady Franklin and a barge loaded with cannon balls, sunk before the war, has been raised near La Crosse, Wis.

Spain, Italy and Great Britain are sending warships to Masagan, Morocco, to protect their interests against the Kabyle rebels.

Juline de Naren and Julia Fournier were found dead in the "Ramble" in Central park, New York, having committed suicide.

Labor Commissioner Wright got mad about comments on his Pullman pass, and said he used it to save expenses to the government.

Fourteen-year-old Mary Meyer was kidnaped from her home in Cleveland by her mother, from whom her father had been divorced.

An aged negro and a white woman were shot from ambush near Hot Springs, Ark. The negro was killed and the woman wounded.

Ben Reed, who murdered Daniel Henderson at Terre Haute, Ind., says that the crime does not worry him. Reed killed Henderson to secure $6.25.

The Kiowa and Comanche Indians are becoming alarmingly troublesome because, they say, they cannot get the lease money due them from cattlemen.

Emperor William has undertaken to mediate the quarrel between Dr. Miquel and Chancellor von Caprivi. It may result in recognization of the German cabinet.

Will Lake and H. F. Gordon, the desperadoes who held up the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul at Deerfield and killed Special Detective Owen, have been arrested.

Commodore Carpenter has assumed command of the American fleet in Corean waters.

The Nebraska Populist State Central committee refused to swap any candidates whatever with the Democrats.

A man named Nelson threw dishes at his wife at Ishpeming, Mich. Whitecaps got hold of him and gave him 10 lashes.

William Raymond, Kitt Raymond and Annie Belmont, the badger thieves who fleeced a Kansas City in man Chicago, have been held for trial in New York.

Horace Pickett & Co.
WACO, TEXAS.

Cotton Factors
AND
Commission Merchants

We arn in the field for business and have every advantages in handling stock that can be offered. Our record for FULL WEIGHTS AND A LEVEL BEAM is appreciated by our former and we feel proud of the record. It will pay you to ship us your Cotton. Correspond with us before making other arrangements.

Very Respectfully,
Horace Pickett & Co.
WACO, TEXAS.

C. W. Hamblett & Co.
Have just opened up a Fresh Stock of
GROCERIES
In the building just vacated by J. Z. MILLER,
—and—
SOLICITS YOUR PATRONAGE
Call and see them.
Dublin, - - - Texas

L. N. Frank. Lee Young.
FRANK & YOUNG,
LAWYERS.
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JIM M. HART,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBLIN, TEXAS.
Offers his professional service to the citizens of Dublin and vicinity. Calls promptly answered day or night.
Office at S. S. Davis' Drug Store.

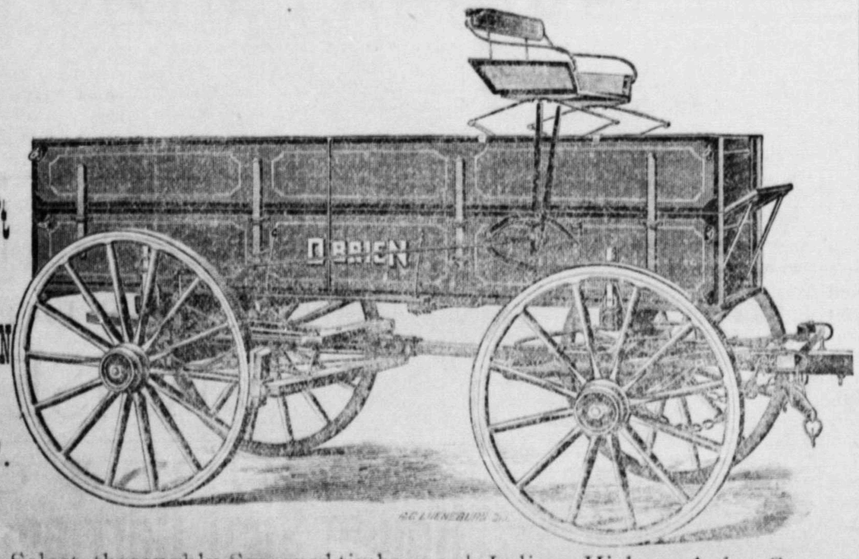
J. W. JARROTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.

S. T. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Land Collecting Agent and Notary Public.
STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.

R. A. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBLIN, TEXAS.

WAIT UNTIL I ARRIVE! Car Load en route.

—THE—
FINEST FINISH,
Lightest Draft
—AND—
BEST - WAGON
—ON THE—
MAR KET.



Nothing but Select, thoroughly Seasoned timber used, Indiana Hickory Axles, Guaranteed Second-growth Spokes. Patented Sand Arrester Skeins. Call and see this Wagon Buying, at

BRATTON'S LOW PRICE HARNESS AND BUGGY HOUSE.
Where all Goods are First-Class.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

2,228,672

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, which was sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two million, two hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for coughs, colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1 at the Dublin Drug Co. 6

Free! Free!!

School satchells with every bill of books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

Bee Colonies and Honey for Sale.

I have for sale extracted honey in almost any quantity at my place, one mile north of Dublin, at 12½c. per pound. Will also sell two-story hives, with a colony of Siberian bees, at $4.00; complete, with frame and in good condition. I also leave the honey on sale at Mr. Strong's grocery store in Dublin.

Respectfully,
10-tf J. L. LEWIS.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symtoms that usually preceed that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhœa, etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and diarrhœa Remedy, the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a paid testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by S. S. Davis, Dublin.

Brattons for lowest price saddles.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. S. Davis, Dublin.

Brattons for lowest price harness.

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.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at drug stores or by mail free. Address the Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

The best 50 and 75 cent corsets in Dublin at the One Cent Store.

Cut Rates On Ginning.

In view of the existing financial conditions and being fully aware that the extremely low prices of cotton makes the farmer unable to well meet the cost of ginning as well as all other necessary expense in placing the cotton on the market we have concluded to take it upon ourselves to reduce the price of ginning from 1-14 to 1-20 and therefore ask the hearty support of the farmers in this undertaking.

The movement is one to save the farmer of all the cost possible and we believe that each and every cotton raiser shonld throw their liberal support to this laudable undertaking.

We will likewise pay all mill prices for seed and save time and trouble in removing seed from the gin.

WILSON.

W. T. Gorman from Ft. Worth is visiting with relatives at Center this week.

A. P. Wine visited Waco last week.

Crops good and cotton being rapidly picked.

Rev. Caphell preaches at this place next Sunday.

Dr. H. P. Clark is having quite a nice dwelling put up in our burg.

A splendid rain fell here Monday.

HARBIN.

A fine rain fell here last Monday.

The corn crop is probably half gathered and the yield is very fair.

Cotton picking has just begun, cotton having been hindered by the hail last May.

We are informed that Bob Raney, our merchant, is going to buy cotton, at least from his customers. We are glad to see him doing a good business.

There is not a great deal of public agitation over the political issues, in our vicinity at present, but all the "pops" are true blue, and are at work, and men of sober thought are heard to say: "My patience is worn out waiting for the democratic party to do something, and everything they do is making times worse, and I don't think I will vote with them any more, etc."

Charles Morton has gone to Centinary college, at Lampasas. There is the best chance for young men who want to board themselves and go to school, of any place in Texas, or anywhere.

Mr. Holt, our clever gin man, has ginned sixteen bales of cotton, and will doubtless be running all the time as soon as the cotton dries from rain.

Notice.

FARMERS, Beware—Shylocks are in the saddle and they are hunting the unwary cotton grower. There are four public gins located within the city limits; two of which are owned by capitalists, to wit: Higginbotham & Co. and Wasson; the other two, by J. W. Peeples and Mr. Hamilton. The Shylocks have put the toll down to the twentieth pound per hundred for the dire purpose of breaking down the other two gins, then they will have a monopoly. When monopolies reign the farmer mourns. Many of the cotton raisers will remember eight years ago I did much for the farmers in this vicinity as a ginner—you will also recollect that I have never been charged with taking excessive toll. Others can look after their past record.

Higginbotham & Co. and W. R. Wasson have their handsome and loquacious drummers, decoy ducks, and who are not overburdened with reputation for truth and veracity, stationed on all the highways leading into the city of Dublin, and when, vulture like, they scent a load of seed cotton coming from afar, they cry aloud "Hurah! for Higginbotnhm & Co.," or "Hurah! for Wasson's gin—Best and cheapest in the city."

Farmers, beware of the "decoy ducks." They have long bills and slick tongues. They get commissions for their gratuitous information to you, and also for telling—telling (what shall I say) the truth?

The gin capitalists made the first cut, and are now squirming to undo the same. I will gin and continue to gin for the 22nd pound if the farmers will sufficiently prtronize my gin. The cotton can be weighed before and after ginning.

Honesty is right—"Honesty is the best 'policy.'" Away with slight-of-hand tricks. Try my gin.

J. W. PEEPLES.

Golden Honors

from the

Golden Coast

...for...

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

California, empire of the Pacific, salutes the world. Her Midwinter Fair closed in a midsummer blaze of glory. Second only to the Columbian Exposition in extent, variety and splendor, the coast display was a veritable triumph. Out of her abundance the state poured her treasures—and the nations of the earth came to aid her in her noble exhibition.

Memorable were the exhibits—of gold and silver, of wheat and oil, of fruit and wine, of silk and wool—of all that man and nature could combine to produce. And no exhibit attracted more attention or excited warmer approval than that of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Official tests showed it to be highest in leavening power, purest in quality, and most efficient in results of all baking powders made. Accordingly, the Highest Award and Gold Medal were conferred on Dr. Price's at the Midwinter Fair.

The triumph at San Francisco confirms the victory at Chicago. The Midwinter Fair verdict sustains and vindicates the bestowal of highest honors on Dr. Price's by the jury of awards at the World's Columbian Exposition.

LIGHT IN PENNSY.

FREE SILVER IS WHAT THE KEYSTONE STATE WANTS.

The Song of the Tariff Singer No Longer Charms the Voters of Pennsylvania—An Interview Which, While Not So Intended, Favors the People's Party.

Mr. Robert B. Cramer, city editor of the Philadelphia Times, who is spending a part of his summer vacation in Atlanta, is an interesting talker on the political situation. He is a close observer, and his connection with The Times has given him an admirable opportunity to study the varying phases of the political outlook. For several years he has done much of the political work of The Times.

During the past few months the Pennsylvania papers have been full of the growth of the free silver sentiment in that state, Senator Cameron having been one of the few Republican senators who have supported free silver measures in the senate. Mr. Cramer says that after this congress disposes of the tariff question, and whatever is done with it this issue will be a back number as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the financial question will forge immediately to the front. Of this Mr. Cramer says:

"The change of sentiment among the men throughout the north who led the fight against silver a year ago and secured the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act has brought a new and active element into national political affairs which is puzzling mightily the leaders of both the old parties. The approach of another presidential campaign, with the certainty that the people will not permit party platforms to either dodge or straddle the silver question, has within a very few months revolutionized the political situation in the middle and New England states.

"In Pennsylvania the tariff is a dead issue. The people are only waiting for some definite action on the bill now pending in congress, and when President Cleveland attaches his signature to the compromise measure the only regret anywhere will be that he did not do it sooner. The people will not endure another tariff agitation in congress nor soon permit of another long drawn out wrangle which places an injunction on trade and ties up every important interest pending the settlement of the tariff question by congress on a purely political basis.

"The bitter attack on silver, in which the leaders of both parties joined with the belief that it would settle financial woes, ended in the repeal of the Sherman act and gave Pennsylvania people a preliminary education in the study of the silver question. Since then they have been making up their own minds about silver and have joined with the people of other northern states in the belief that silver was not the cause of our national financial disease, but rather an effective and urgent remedy.

"The sentiment in favor of free coinage spread slowly, but it has developed a strength which neither party dare ignore. It has overshadowed the tariff question and overwhelmed the American Protective association element, which once threatened to become a vigorous political issue in at least three of the northern states. It has done more than that—it has come to the front as a platform on which the man to be nominated and elected as our next president must stand or fall. Neither he nor his party could make light of it if they tried.

"This convulsion of sentiment has left many presidential booms stranded high and dry on the rocks of dead issues. It is not possible for Governor McKinley to make a race on the tariff issue again, for the people won't have it. They may like his bill better than Professor Wilson's, but they will insist that the next few congresses at least spend their time in talking about something else, while our manufacturers find time to strike a balance sheet.

"The same is true of Tom Reed, with the additional fact that his radical antisilver views places a second obstacle in his path. That Reed is endeavoring to hedge on the silver question is common talk in Washington, but the pages of The Congressional Record tell a story too straightforward to be denied. The other prominent Republicans in the senate and the house are in the same boat, for nearly every one of them who is accredited with presidential aspirations has at one time or another deprecated the value of the white metal in our currency.

"The man who is to be nominated by the Republicans for president in 1896 must fit the platform which the sentiments of the people are now building. The Republican party is not in a position to build a platform to fit any man, no matter how much popularity he may enjoy at the present time. Their candidate must be a man whose views on the coinage question favor free coinage absolutely and unreservedly, and whose record will be at least reasonably consistent with the declarations of his party on the subject.

"This bars out all the old timers who have waved the bloody shirt until it is threadbare, and who have talked tariff until every workingman in the country rises in protest against the very mention of the word. It bars out those who have been led by public clamor into favoring a gold currency, and it leaves in the field only the men who are pledged to bring about financial relief by the reconstruction of our financial system on a cheap money basis. Because of this condition of affairs politically the names of McKinley, Reed, Harrison, Tracy, Allison and Sherman are being shoved to the background, while Cameron comes forward as the straight and true disciple of the new political religion."—Atlanta Constitution.

WISCONSIN MOVING.

There's a Fair Chance That Bob Schilling Will Be Right "In It" This Fall.

Now that the party of corporation has named Bill Upham of Marshfield as its standard bearer and Boss Wall has viewed the act from a theater box and decided to give George W. Peck another trial it might be remarked that an event which took place on the great Independence day in this city is just now beginning to attract the attention it deserves.

Reference is made to the selection of a People's Party ticket, which at that date was laughed at and regarded by a majority of people as a joke and by some of the Populists themselves as a mere matter of form. But few can see farther than the ends of their noses in these times, and indeed it would be surprising if they had in this instance. Who would have believed a month ago that the People's Party had a ghost of a show in Wisconsin, the railroad ridden, trust tortured, monopoly muzzled, corporation cinched old Badger State?

This latest unpleasantness, the battle with Pullman, has had a farreaching effect. It has gone straight to the hearts of thinking men in the old parties, and they have determined to place this state out of reach of the men who have controlled its affairs for years and abused the power given them.

They argue that the party which indorses Grover Cleveland, the United States senate and the rest of the Democratic rottenness is not to be trusted in power in Wisconsin. Liberal Democrats by the hundreds left the party in this city and state when the Erie county hangman sent the federal troops to Chicago, and where did they go? Not to the Republican ranks. That would be out of the pancake griddle into the fire.

Robert Schilling has had a little platform of his own for about 20 years, and up to within a short time he has held it down with his own weight practically unassisted. But Schilling is a determined though conservative man, and he has at last been rewarded by the long looked for stampede from the old parties to positions by his side, and he has generously "moved over" and given up part of his space on his planks to thousands of men who have been his bitter opponents and detractors. There's a big crowd with him in Wisconsin, but he says there's room for many more, and they are all welcome, only he wants them, like the revivalist, to come now, this very minute, and be saved before the breakers strike and engulf them with the ancient and wornout hulks they have been sailing upon.

A locomotive engineer said today that there were 40,000 "railroad" votes in Wisconsin. Every one of them ought to be cast for Nicholas F. Lawler, People's Party nominee for railroad commissioner, and the rest of the ticket, and if half that number will go to the polls election day and do their duty Wisconsin will have a state officer who belongs to the American Railway union, a governor who is in hearty sympathy with their cause and other officials who will give railroads in Wisconsin their first lesson in obedience to the laws of the commonwealth.—Milwaukee Cor. Chicago Times.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

Now Is an Excellent Time For the American Citizen to Get His Bearings.

It might be well for us as a people to devote a few passing moments in ascertaining, if possible, "where we are at." During the campaign of 1892 the Republican party defended its record and attempted to justify its position, and on such presentation demanded further power from the people. The Democratic party denounced the Republican policy and promised to change it for the good of the country, and upon these promises and declarations asked for votes.

The Populists condemned the course of the Republican party, denied the sincerity of the Democratic party and denounced its promises as a brazen attempt to deceive. Upon the principle of drowning men catching at straws the people accepted the promises of Democracy and placed that party in power.

Since the inauguration of President Cleveland in March, 1893, there have been 11 months devoted to sessions of congress, with both branches absolutely in control of the Democratic party, and what has been accomplished? Absolutely nothing for the benefit of the people or in compliance with the pledges and promises made previous to the election of 1892. During this time a bankers' panic has raged with unequaled fury. Bankruptcy and ruin have been the rule, while all property values have been nearly eliminated. Silver as a money metal has been absolutely destroyed, and that, too, against the wishes of three-fourths of the people of the country. Interest bearing bonds have been issued by the secretary of the treasury in collusion with the money owners of the east and in strict violation of all law.

After a most disgraceful struggle for nine months over a tariff bill one has been evolved reeking with corruption so contemptuous and so vile, so far from conforming to campaign pledges, as to stand unequaled as the product of vicious and ignorant legislation. It stands as a monument of dishonor to any party and a disgrace to any people.

These are the fruits of the present administration, and by them the people are to judge of their condition. Absolutely helpless so far as present redress is concerned, the people of this country stand deceived by past promises, betrayed by present legislation and defied by all the powers that now control the government. Is it any wonder that plutocracy, drunk with the riot of wealth that legislation and administrative trickery have placed within their grasp, is fleeing surfeited with its plunder to Europe? Is it any wonder that the commanding general of the army is demanding larger forces? In the entire wretched and distressing conditions is not the greatest source of wonder to be found in the single fact that the people suffer such conditions to continue?—National Watchman.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Special—Free Literature.

Every reformer wishing to circulate good sound silver literature should send requests for same to John M. Devine, Secretary American Bi-Metalic League, Sun Building, Washington, D. C. Call especially for the book called "Facts About Silver."

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 condttion 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

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

Do you need, carpets, matting, window shades or glass. Get it at Dublin Music Co. 14-3t

Cheap school books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

Mass Convention.

I hereby call a mass convention of the People's party to convene at Stephenville on Monday, Sept. 17, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., to elect delegates to a convention called by chairman of 29th judicial district at Dublin, Tex., Sept. 20th, 1894, to consider whether the People's party will nominate a candidate for district Attorney of said district. All friends of the Peop e's party are invited.

W. W. MOORES,
Chairman P. P. Erath county.

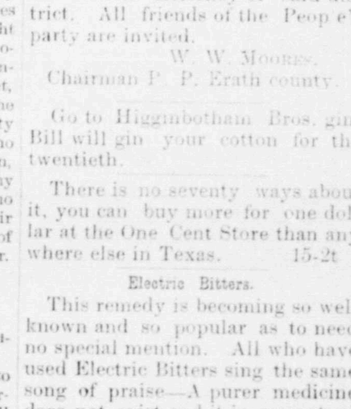
Go to Higginbotham Bros. gin. Bill will gin your cotton for the twentieth.

There is no seventy ways about it, you can buy more for one dollar at the One Cent Store than any where else in Texas. 15-2t

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

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



A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my ar as, hands and legs. I had to rub and beat those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'gone' feeling in my stomach. Physicians said it was creeping paralysis, from which, according to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recomendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Rue, O.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

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

Extra heave soft finished blankets $1.25 per pair at the One Cent Store. 15-2t

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.

Clothing Sales Agent Wanted

for Dublin and vicinity. Liberal commission paid, and we furnish the best and most complete outfit ever provided by any house. Write at once for terms. Send one or two references.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Buy your school books at Dublin Drug Co. where your order can be filled complete. 13-tf

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollard reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Proprietors, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price 75c. per bottle.

Presents with every bill of books at Dublin Drug Co. 13-tf

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcement Rates.

To take run of paper up to the time of nominations or primary elections; Congressional offices, $5; district, $4; county, $3, precinct $1.50.

To take run of paper from and after nominations or primaries until the election: Congressional, $15; district, $10; county, $5; precint, $3.

ELECTION NOV. 1894.

Populists and Democrats in these announcements are so designated, the nominees are further designated by a star, thus.*

For Representative,
W. B. WHITACRE. P.*

County Judge.
T. B. KING. P.*
J. H. McMILLAN. D.*

District Clerk.
J. S. WATSON. P.*
J. J. BENNETT. D.*

County Treasurer.
A. J. CRANE. P.*
L. E. GILLETT. D.*

County Clerk.
J. I. MINTER. P.*

Sheriff.
N. J. SHANDS. P.*

County Attorney.
J. W. JARROTT. P.*

Tax Collector.
D. W. RUMPH. P.*

Tax Assessor.
B. F. ALLISON. P.*

Commissioner, Prec. No. 2.
J. B. (BRAD) WHITE. P.*

Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 2.
J. C. ANSLEY. P.
D. H. HURD. D.
S. D. McEACHERN. D.
GREEN HARRISON. D.

Justice of the Peace, Prec. No. 8.
F. M. BROWN. P.*

Constable, Prec. No. 2.
J. A. ADAMS. P.
T. B. LAFFERTY. P.
GRANT HOLDEN. D.*

Constable, Prec. No. 8.
J. S. WHITEFIELD. P.*

Alliance Department.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Marion Butler, President, North Carolina.
J. L. Gilbert, Vice President, California.
D. B. Duncan; Secretary-Treasurer, Columbus, S. C.

STATE OFFICERS.

Evan Jones, President, Dublin, Texas.
R. A. Cain, vice-President, Alba, Texas.
Miss Lunnie Leake, Sec-Treasrrer, Austin.
S. O. Daws, Lecturer, Springtown, Texas.
Executive Com.—W. P. Martin, Kilgore, Texas; C. A. McMeans, Shiloh, Tex.; W. S. De Armand, Bazette, Texas.

ERATH COUNTY OFFICERS.

L. Brawner, President; Huckabay.
J. D. Jackson, Vice-President; Stephenville.
I. Pipes, Secretary-Treasurer; Huckabay.
J. C. R. Lockhart, Chaplain; Duffau.
W. G. Crowder, Lecturer; Victor.
T. L. Stigler, Ass't. Lect.; Chalk Mountain.
E. W. Morton, Doorkeeper; Harbin.
W. S. Morris, Ass't. Doorkeeper; Stephenville
G. A. Best, S. at A. and C. B; Carlton.
PROGRESS, Official Journal; Dublin.

EXECUTIVE AND CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

J. O. A. Clark, President, Hannibal; J. G. Martin, Secretary, Carlton; Brad White, Dublin.

COMMITTEE ON GOOD OF ORDER.

H. L. Bingham, Carlton; Joe Key, Topaz; J. C. Davis, Stephenville.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, HIGH SCHOOL.

G. L. Clark, President; J. H. Wansley, Secretary. A. S. Weir, H. E. Thisband, J. S. Whitfield, J. W. Carroll, G. W. Reeves and W. H. Rayzor Executive Officers.

DIRECTORY OF SUB-ALLIANCES.

Antioch, No. 134—Location, Lingleville. President, J. M. Maxwell, Sec. W. S. Weir.

Bartons Creek, No. 175.—Six miles north east of Huckabay. A. Houston President, D. G. Powell Secretary. P. O., Huckabay.

Berlin, No. 270.—At Hannibal. J. O. A. Clark President, H. B. Clark Secretary. P.O., Hannibal.

Bunyan No. 135.—Eight miles north of Dublin. W. T. Devenport President, G. A. Hannon Secretary. P. O., Bunyan.

Buck Creek No. 421.—Twenty-three miles north west of Stephenville. J. D. Jones President, D. H. McCluskey Secretary. P. O., Patillo.

Chalk Mountain No. 452.—Eighteen miles east of Stephenville, T. L. Stigler President, W. L. Shoffner Secretary. P. O., Chalk Mountain.

Harbin No. 131.—At Harbin. E. W. Morton President, C. J. Morton Secretary. P. O., Harbin.

Gilmore No. 167.—Eight miles South of Alexander. J. G. Martin President, T. J. Laird secretary. P. O., Carlton.

Flat Creek No. 498.—Thirteen miles northwest of Dublin. W. E. Malloy President, K. D. Blankenship Secretary. P. O., Victor.

Fair Valley No. 302.—Four miles west of Stephenville. J. E. Mobley President, C. J. Davis Secretary. P. O., Stephenville.

Mount Zion No. 259.—Six miles north of Lingleville. J. S. Whitefield President, D. H. Bowen Secretary. P. O., Topaz.

Pleasant Home No. 1653.—Six miles north of Lingleville. J. H. Key President, Joe Walters Secretary. P. O., Topaz.

Pleasant Ridge No. 459.—Six miles north east of Huckabay. C. H. Gilbert President, R. M. Yarbrough Secretary. P. O., Morgans Mill.

Rockey Point No. 164.—Three miles east of Stephenville. Louis Savage President, Lee Smith Secretary. P. O., Stephenville.

Huckabay No. 402.—At Huckabay. R. J. Hicks President, C. C. Rudder Secretary. P. O., Huckabay.

Valley Grove No. 275.—Two and one half miles south of Stephenville. J. M. Guest President, I. N. Roberts Secretary. P. O., Stephenville.

Fair View No. 238.—Seven miles north east of Stephenville. J. C. Gaither President, John Oliver Secretary. P. O., Stephenville.

Richardson Creek No. 312.—Eight miles east of Stephenville. P. J. Smart President, J. B. Mills Secretary. P. O., Cowan.

Stephenville No. 4921.—At Stephenville. Terrel Bryan President, D. S. Rumph Secretary. P. O., Stephenville.

ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

The following demands were adopted by the National Alliance, at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1892.

Finance.—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of private corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance, or some better system; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

(b) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be increased to at least $50 per capita, exclusive of legal reserves.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(e) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expense of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(f) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

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

Transportation.—Transportation being a means of exchange and public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interests of the people.

(a) The telegraph and the telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of intelligence should be owned and operated by the government, in the interests of the people.

County Alliance.

Erath County Farmers Alliance will meet with Fairview Alliance at Hog Springs, six or eight miles northeast of Stephenville on October 2nd, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. Credentials of delegates should be sent to brother C. J. Davis at Stephenville by September 25th.

A. Q. JORDAN, Pres.
I. PIPES, SECRETARY.

Let each Alliance send a good representation to our county meeting on the second of next month. The times demand that we wake up and be doing.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

MISSISSIPPI STATE OFFICERS ARE WANTED BY UNCLE SAM.

Governor Stone, Treasurer Evans and Auditor Stone Are the Ones Wanted. They Are Charged With Issuing State Warrants That Resemble United States Currency.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 12.—Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of the following state officers of Mississippi: J. M. Stone, governor; W. W. Stone, auditor, and J. J. Evans, state treasurer. William J. Burns, special agent of the secret service bureau at Washington, who has been here for the last two months working on the special warrant case, made affidavit against each of the officials named before United States Commissioner L. B. Mosely, charging them with violating section 5439 of the revised statutes of the United States in issuing the $200,000 of Mississippi special warrants, charged to be in the similitude of United States currency. The warrants were placed in the hands of United States Marshal J. S. McNeilly.

Auditor Stone appeared before the commissioner and entered into personal recognizance of $1000 for his appearance at the November term of the Federal court, waiving examination.

The warrants have not been served on Governor Stone, who was officially engaged, nor on Treasurer Evans, who is out of the city. They will be served on the governor today and on the treasurer when he returns.

The affidavits contain three charges, covering each of the three denominations of warrants, with a photographic print of both the front and back of the same.

The papers were prepared by District Attorney Lee and Assistant District Attorney Henry.

The state officers have been expecting these proceedings for several days, and were not therefore the least surprised at them. They appear not at all disturbed, and are sanguin of a successful termination of the issue.

These treasury warrants were issued in accordance with an act passed by the last legislature, making it the official duty of these officers to examine the same. The act provides for $200,000 of the warrants, in denominations of $5, $10 and $20. They are redeemable Jan. 1, 1895, and bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and are receivable at any time for all dues to the state prior to that date, without interest. Their issuance was rendered necessary by a deficit in the state treasury, and the legislature chose this mode of providing for it, over the protests of the state officers, who argued for an issue of bonds in their stead.

The first demand made by the United States government was a few days ago, when Special Officer Burns demanded the cancelled plates from which the warrants were printed. His demand was refused. He wired the result to Washington, and received instructions to swear out warrants for the arrest of the officials.

Governor Stone was seen and said the state officials had no purpose to violate any United States law, and he did not believe that such law had been violated; that the matter was now to come before a court for which he had the greatest respect, and in which he had the utmost confidence. He did not, therefore, care to publicly discuss the matter.

United States Senators J. Z. George and A. J. McLaurin and ex-Cheif Justice J. A. P. Campbell have been retained by the state officials to defend them.

STONE AND EVANS APPEAR.

They Go Before Commissioner Mosely and Are Released.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 12.—Governor J. M. Stone and State Treasurer J. G. Evans appeared before United States Commissioner Mosely to answer the charge preferred against them by Special Agent W. J. Burns of the government secret service for printing $200,000 in state warrants in imitation of United States currency. Governor Stone and Treasurer Evans waived examination and were released on their own recognizance to appear at the November term of the United States district court.

District Attorney Lee, in compliance with instructions from Attorney General Olney, called on Governor Stone and requested the state to turn over to him the plates from which the special warrants were printed for use as evidence against the Western Bank Note company, who made the plates. The request was complied with and a receipt was taken for the plates with the understanding that they are to be returned to the treasurer of Mississippi at the conclusion of the trial.

Goes Up For Life.

FLOYDADA, Tex., Sept. 12.—The case of the state of Texas vs. J. R. Bell, charged with murder in Crosby county and brought here on a change of venue, was tried. The jury returned a verdict of life sentence in the penitentiary. The defendant is from one of the best families in northwest Texas. He is a beardless boy, not out of his teens.

Jackson Would Not Sign.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Peter Jackson has refused to sign the Sioux City articles for a fight with Champion Corbett.

THE ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

Miss Wright Refuses to Marry General Ezeta of San Salvador.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Sept. 12.—Miss Ida Dent Wright of New York is visiting Mrs. Dr. Huntley, who is here awaiting a decree of divorce from her husband, a prominent dentist of Atlanta, Ga. She is the lady who, it was reported, was engaged to President Ezeta of San Salvador fame, and tells a romantic story. She met the president at a reception in San Salvador and he

GENERAL EZETA AND FIANCEE.

fell in love with her at first sight and the following afternoon called at the hotel and made a formal demand for her hand. She took the matter under advisement and the day for her final answer arrived. A native woman put in an appearance and apprised Miss Wright that she was the mother of several children by Ezeta, and upon this showing Miss Wright and her mother broke off the prospective match. Miss Wright is a beautiful woman and highly educated.

VAN HISE PAYS A DEBT.

He Does Not Do It Willingly, but the Sheriff Assists Him.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 12.—James Van Hise, the New Jersey hangman, was a very angry man when he went to the office of Sheriff Toffey in Jersey City to collect his fee for hanging Altenberger, the murderer of Katie Rupp. He found an attachment in the sheriff's hands for $175 secured on an order of the supreme court to satisfy an old debt of $175 which he owed Joseph Grover of this city.

Eighteen years ago Mr. Grover indorsed a note for $125 for Van Hise. The note went to protest, but Mr. Grover could not induce Van Hise to settle. Mr. Grover sued and secured judgment 17 years ago.

Ex-Judge Charles T. Lowenhoven took the papers in the case and made an attachment on the fee due Van Hise. Mr. Grover got principal and interest.

"That is a new way of cheating the hangman," was Van Hise's remark.

GRAND ARMY PARADE.

Five Hundred Thousand Persons Saw Forty Thousand Veterans March.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—Forty thousand veterans of the late war marched through the streets of Pittsburg and Allegheney yesterday. On every street and vacant lot rose tier after tier of human faces and cheer after cheer greeted the veterans.

At 10:30 the parade started from the historic Monongehala House. The decorations of the two cities were most lavish. It is asserted 500,000 saw the parade.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, with staff and a number of notable men and women from all parts of the country occupied the reviewing stand at Allegheny park and saluted each division as it passed in review. At short distances apart were placed emergency hospitals, while all along the route were men with cool water and lemonade for the veterans.

SMALLEST BABY IN THE WORLD.

The Child Is Perfectly Formed and Only Weighs Nine Ounces.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—George From, an employe of the Crescent City Railroad company is the father of perhaps the smallest living baby in the world. The child is a male, perfect in form, with regular features. Its weight is nine ounces. From the crown of its tiny head to the soles of its feet is about 10 inches. Its arms are not larger than a man's thumb and its legs in proportion. The child is in the best of health and can cry as vigorously as any other baby. Mr. From is 45 years old, weighs 175 pounds and is hale and hearty. The mother is 44 years old and weighs 125 pounds.

The couple have had 17 children, two of whom, besides the baby, are liliputians. One of them is Frank, 16 years old, weighs 40 pounds, who is with a circus company. The other is a younster of 12 years, who is with his parents here, and weighs a little over 15 pounds.

Charged With Highway Robbery.

CALVERT, Tex., Sept. 8.—City Marshal Wyser arrested a man named Ab Hunt upon a telegram from City Marshal Griffin. Hunt is charged with highway robbery, committed in Hearn. Marshal Griffin came up and took Hunt back with him.

Thrown Off by Tramps.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 12.—John Woods, a brakeman on the Ohio River railroad, was thrown from his train on the bridge above Ravenswood by two tramps. Woods is fatally injured.

Will Invade America.

SIDNEY, Australia, Sept. 11.—Influenza is raging in the western part of Australia and many deaths are reported. Medical men says the disease will spread to America this fall.

CHICKEN AND HONEY.

A FORAGING EXPEDITION OF ONE MAN IN THE WINTER OF 1863.

Lang Knew the Country and Also Human Nature, For His Little Bluff Worked. Uncle Joe, Who Was "Cap'n" Then, Liked His Chicken Done Brown.

"It was a wretched night back in 1863," said Uncle Joe.

Uncle Joe's stories of the war were things to be looked forward to and remembered. He had served during the entire four years as a commissioned officer and knew whereof he spoke, having an excellent memory and an inimitably humorous way of telling the adventures of himself and his men.

"It was in Missouri in the winter of 1863 on a cold raw night that I, the officer of the day, prepared about midnight to make, with half a dozen of the guard, what is called the 'grand round,' or, more plainly speaking, the visiting of the soldiers doing picket duty at their different posts. We were on short rations, and every man of us, officer or private, longed for a good, square meal to brace him up against the raw, damp coldness of the night. As I was about to spring into my saddle a low voice at my shoulder said:

"'Cap'n, how would a supper of chicken and honey taste?'

"I swung hastily around and beheld the speaker. He was a fellow called Lang, one of our most valuable spies, and in some respects a mighty clever fellow, but in—oh, well, I'll let it go by saying that his moral nature had never been overdeveloped. He was a short, thickset man, with twinkling black eyes and otherwise the most thoroughly impassive face I ever looked into. It was said of him that he would slip into the butternut suit of the rebel and make himself much at home in Lee's army. He was hail fellow well met with all the men and came back to the Union lines possessed of the most invaluable information. He had experienced thrilling adventures and was a man of intrepid courage.

"'Cap'n,' he repeated as he stood beside me that cold night, 'how would a supper of chicken and honey taste?'

"'Excellent, Lang, excellent,' I replied, thinking of our limited supply of smoked meat and hard tack. 'Have you some?'

"'No, but I might get some, I reckon, if I looked round a bit,' he drawled, lazily kicking up clay with the toe of his boot. I saw immediately that he meant to go out of camp, find a farmhouse and help himself. Such things are not unheard of in the army.

"'Nonsense, Lang,' said I. 'You would be killed sure if you went. The pickets are on extra sharp lookout tonight, and it's altogether too dangerous. You would never come back alive.'

"With that I sprang into my saddle and rode away, followed by my men.

"We were gone two or three hours, making the rounds of the pickets, and a more miserable ride I had seldom taken. I was chilled to the bone and hungry and my men likewise. As I rode back toward camp the glow of a bonfire in a remote corner caught my eye, and I immediately turned my weary horse toward it. Before the crackling heap sat Lang, calmly frying chicken, while at his side reposed a hive of honey. He looked up and smiled grimly.

"'Supper's most ready, cap'n,' he said, touching his apology for a cap. 'Make yourselves to home, gentlemen.'

"'Lang,' said I sternly, 'didn't I tell you not to go?'

"'No, cap'n,' he replied as he continued to cut up the plump fowl in his hand; 'you didn't say I couldn't go, although, if I remember correctly, you didn't exactly advise it on the score of its being dangerous, but a man what's led the life I have ain't goin to let a little thing like that stop him when he's hungry,' and he held toward me the plump leg of a chicken nicely browned.

"'Lang,' said I, 'tell me how you did it.'

"'No very great matter,' he replied, proceeding with his culinary art. 'When you'd gone, I walks along quiet to the outpost and finds a picket walkin up and down like he owned the earth, so I flops down on my stomach alongside a fence. Bein a dark night, as it is, Mr. Picket comes along and don't suspect that fence so of much as harborin a mouse. Minute he gets half a rod away over that fence I goes lightninlike and takes a scoot into some woods close by and then goes about my business.'

"'Go on,' said I, with my mouth full of chicken and honey.

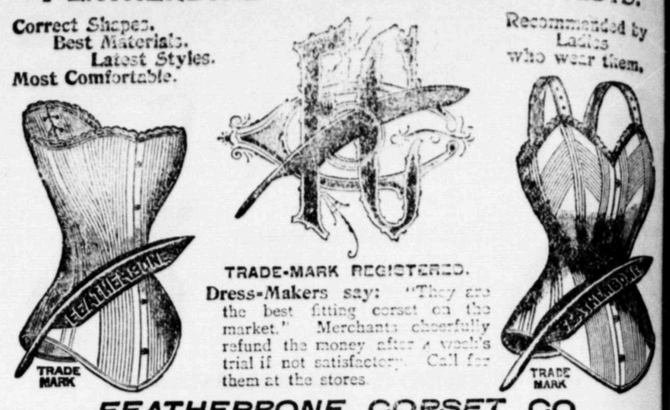
"Lang continued: 'You see, I know this country mighty well, so I makes tracks for a farmhouse close by where they keeps plenty of chickens. When I opens the gate to go in, along comes a dog. Well, cap'n, that's the only dog I ever met with that I couldn't either scare or make friends with. No, sir, that dog wouldn't take no stock in bluffs, so I whips out my revolver and lays him out. At that up goes a window, and a man begins to yell to find out who's there. "Put your head inside that window and keep it there, or I'll knock it off for you," says I. "Now Jim," I continues, "you just watch that window, and if the fellow sticks his head out don't wait to be ceremonioulike, but just fire. I'm goin to get some chicken and honey." Course there wasn't no Jim along, but that fellow in the house had to be kept out of the way; so, being a dark night, I just bluffed him about there being more than just me around. You bet he keeps his head inside, and I goes to the chicken house and helps myself to some plump young codgers, and takin a beehive on the other shoulder makes tracks for the camp the way I come.

"'Have a piece of the breast, cap'n. That's done particular brown, the way you like it.'"—Chicago Post.

It is said that 200,000 books have been written about the Bible.

FEATHERBONE CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Correct Shapes.
Best Materials.
Latest Styles.
Most Comfortable.



Recommended by Ladies who wear them.

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

Dress-Makers say: "They are the best fitting corset on the market." Merchants cheerfully refund the money after a week's trial if not satisfactory. Call for them at the stores.

FEATHERBONE CORSET CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

FOR SALE BY
McCAIN TRADING CO., - - - DUBLIN, TEXAS.

THE BEST

All Round line of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING and MILLINERY GOODS in the city can be found at

W. B. Davis',

in the First National Bank Old Stand. My Prices are

Hard - Time - Prices.

My goods are the BEST THAT CAN BE FOUND. An inspection of them will testify to this fact. Come and see me before you make CASH PURCHASES. I meet all pricet.

W. B. DAVIS, Dublin, Texas.

Ft. Worth Steam Dye Works.

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS'
Garments Cleaned, Dyed and Repairing
Goods by Express Promptly Attended Too.
ROCHEX BROS., PROPS. FT. WORTH.
o——202 Houston Street.——o

Price List.

	CLEANING.	DYING.
Dress	$1.50 to $2.75	$1.75 to $3.00
Dress with Trim	1.75 to 3.00	2.00 to 3.50
Waists	75	1.00
Skirts	1.25 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.50
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.
Double Wool Shawls	1.50 to 2.50	Same.
Crepe Shawls	1.00 to 5.00	
Kid Gloves	12 to 50	

Ribbons (per yard)	5 to 15
Lace Curtains (per pr)	50 to 3.00
Piano Covers	1.75 to 3.00

Gentleman's Clothing.

	CLEANING AND PRESSING	CLEANING, DYEING AND PRESSING
Suits	$2.50	$3.50
Coats	1.50	2.00
Pants	75	1.25
Vests	50	75
Overcoats, light	1.75	2.25
Overcoats, heavy	2.00	2.50

Patronize those business institutions who are liberal and persistent advertisers By doing so you help a worthy enterprise and at no cost to yourself.

THE DUBLIN

Fast Horses. Nicest Rigs.

LIVERY STABLE

Best Hacks. Polite Attention.

Having recently purchased the livery business of T. S. Maben I respectfully solicit a share in that line. I keep good, fresh horses and first-class rigs. Terms reasonable.

W. J. DAVIES

North Central Business College

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

Fully ninety-five per cent of our graduates have good positions. Author of Stuart's system of Book-keeping. The only school in existence that will guarantee to teach you Book-keepiug or refund your money and pay your railway fares home.

Shorthand, Typewriting, Banking, Telegraphy and Book-keeping

Twelve years' experience as a practical bookkeeper gives us advantages that no other school can offer. Most practical institute in the world, endorsed by merchants, bankers and practical bookkeepers. Ex-bank cashiers and practical bookkeepers employed. No text books used. We spend time and money hunting positions for our graduates. Students allowed to review the course at any time free of charge. Send for catalogue.

J. L. Martin, President; W. L. Alexander, Vice-President
S. N. Folder, Secretary.

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Recommended by Ladies who wear them.
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5 to 15
50 to 5.00
1.75 to 3.00
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ANING AND PRESSING. CLEANING, DYEING AND PRESSING.
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Vice-President

THE PLOT REVEALED.

LYNCHING OF TENNESSEE NEGROES UNEARTHED MR. M'CARVER.

He Tells the Grand Jury the Whole Plan After Being Threatened to Be Sent to Jail—His Story Implicates Those Already Arrested—He Goes to Jail In Default of Bail.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—The whole plot of the lynching of six alleged negro incendiaries near Millington, Tenn., on the night of Aug. 31 has been laid bare, and before many hours elapse every man implicated in the conspiracy will be in jail.

Robert McCarver, son of J. A. McCarver, sheriff of Shelby county, is the man who exposed the conspirators. He was called before the grand jury Saturday and told the whole story. Young McCarver at first refused to testify, being afraid of the lynchers, but when given the alternative of going to jail for contempt of court or revealing the plot he chose the latter. Young McCarver in his testimony before the grand jury said that he was invited to participate in the massacre of the negroes by H. N. Smith, one of the men now in the county jail under indictment for murder in the first degree for complicity in the lynching. Smith gave McCarver the names of the men who would compose the mob, and told how the negroes would be arrested by Detective W. S. Richardson, placed in a wagon and then driven to Big creek swamp, where the mob would be in waiting.

When the invitation to assist in the assassination was tendered to young McCarver it was represented that his father knew all about it and that Judge Cooper of the criminal court was not in the dark.

These representations were untrue and were made by Smith with the intention, if possible, of mixing Sheriff McCarver up in the affair through his son so that his hands would be tied if an investigation should be instituted by the authorities.

Young McCarver declined to join the mob, but the lynching came off on schedule time. McCarver disclosed the detailed of the plot to Joseph Thiers, Chris Huffman and William Cox, and it was from Thiers and Huffman that the grand jury obtained its first information about the plot.

Cox denied all knowledge of the affair and was indicted for perjury. Criminal Judge Cooper after learning of McCarver's confession, ordered him placed under $10,000 bond to insure his presence at the trial, but McCarver being unable to furnish bail was sent to jail.

Vigilantes at Work.

OMAHA, Sept. 11.—Notices have been received by a majority of the ranchers of the Sand hills in the vicinity of Perry county, Nebraska, from a secret vigilance committee looking to measures to prevent crime in that part of the state. This is the result of three recent murders in the hills and no arrests. It is understood that suspicious characters are to be forced to leave the Sand hills.

Killed In Jail by a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—A special from Minden, La., says: Link Waggoner, the noted outlaw and murderer, was killed in jail here Saturday night by a mob of armed men, who forced their way in. He showed pluck to the last, and faced the crowd, cursing them with his last breath. He was shot 13 times.

Cotton Crop Estimate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The report of the statistician of the department of agriculture makes cotton show a decline of 5.9 points from the August condition, which was 91.8, against 85.9 for this month. The August condition for the year 1893 was 80.4 and the September condition for the same year 73.4.

The state averages are as follows: Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 86; Georgia, 84; Florida, 82; Alabama, 86; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 91; Texas, 84; Arkansas, 88; Tennessee, 84; Missouri, 93. The principal cause of the decline is excessive rainfall throughout the cotton belt.

A Big Robbery.

CLARION, Pa., Sept. 11.—W. F. Collner & Co., general storekeepers at St. Petersburg were robbed on Saturday night, Sept. 1, of $75,000 in bonds, notes and cash. The fact has been kept a secret in the hope of catching the thief. The burglary was committed in 10 minutes after the storeroom was locked up at 10 o'clock. The supposition is the thief had secreted himself in the storeroom during the day. There is no clew.

Gasoline Boat Burned.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Sept. 12.—The gasoline boat Volante, built by G. Y. Bast of Vandalia at a cost of $1200 and launced here, was burned to the water's edge about one hour afterwards, owing to a defective pipe. Bast and three companions barely escaped by jumping into the river.

Waterspout at Perry.

PERRY, O. T., Sept. 12.—This vicinity was visited by two waterspouts Sunday night. Many business houses were inundated and homes filled with water. In some streets the water was waist deep.

Frost In Nebraska and Iowa.

OMAHA, Sept. 12.—Specials from northeastern Nebraska and western Iowa report killing frosts Monday night.

COMTE DE PARIS DEAD.

He Dies at His Home In London After a Long Illness.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Comte de Paris died at the Stowe House, his London residence, at 8:40 Saturday morning. The disease from which he suffered was given out by the physicians as cancer of the stomach, but it will probably require an autopsy to determine the exact cause of his death.

The death scene one of quiet and peace

COMTE DE PARIS.

on part of Comte and profound emotion to the circle of relatives about the bedside. The family and old servants of the family were all in attendance and to each head of the royal house of France early in the night he feebly said a few words of farewell, after which the family knelt at the bedside and offered heartfelt prayers for the dying. He then became too weak to speak, though his mind was evidently clear, and slowly passed away.

The remains will be buried at Weybridge, Surrey. From this it is inferred the French government refused to grant permission for the interment to take place at Dreus.

REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS.

They Elect the State Ticket In Maine by a Large Majority.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 12.—It was a good day for the Republicans and a correspondingly bad one for the Democrats, but the result was not altogether unforeseen. To rain and general apathy is due the light vote, and though the Democrats admit defeat, they do not show a symptom of discouragement. The Prohibitionists and Populists are not largely in evidence, as far as returns indicate. A heavy rain put a quietus upon the telegraph and telephone wires' service early in the evening, but reports have been received by the Associated Press from over 100 cities and towns, and these indicate that the state has reelected Governor Cleaves, Republican, over Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, by a majority which will exceed 37,000, the largest in the history of the party. The Republicans have carried every county in the state.

It is estimated that the legislature will have a working majority of 125, which insures the re-election of Senator Frye. Thomas B. Reed has been reelected to congress by a plurality estimated at 10,000. Nelson Dingley, Seth H. Milligan and H. Boutelle are also reelected to congress by majorities ranging from 6000 to 9000. The total vote will probably exceed 110,000.

Yoakum Resigns.

AUSTIN, Sept. 12.—The resignation of C. H. Yoakum, state senator from the Fifth district, has been received by Gov. Hogg and a proclamation providing for the election of his successor at the November election will be issued in due time. Mr. Yoakum's resignation is due to his having received a congressional nomination in the Third district.

Renominated by Acclamation.

ESCANABA, Mich., Sept. 10.—Hon. S. M. Stevenson has been renominated by acclamation for congress by the Twelfth district republicans.

Governor Peck Renominated.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—The following is the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention:

Governor George W. Peck was renominated. Treasurer Hunner, Secretary Cunningham and Attorney General O'Connor were also renominated. H. J. Schmize of Manitowoc was nominated for lieutenant governor; William H. Scuutze of Baraboo, state superintendend of education; George C. Prescott of North Greenfield, railroad commissioner; O. R. Starr, insurance commissioner.

Failed to Nominate.

HENRIETTA, Tex., Sept. 10.—The Thirteenth congressional district convention has adjourned sine die without making any nomination. Cockrell, Cobb and Dean's friends stuck to their candidates from beginning to end, Cockrell leading upon every ballot. The three candidates, Cockrell, Cobb and Dean, will go before the people of the district and let them decide on Nov. 6 who shall be congressman.

Explosion of Gas.

ASHLAND, Pa., Sept. 12.—The explosion of gas at the Centralia colliery near here entombed several workmen. Three have been taken out badly burned, one of whom has since died.

Cyclone In Wisconsin.

RICHLAND CENTER, Sept. 11.—The big bridge over the Wisconsin river at Muscoda was wrecked by a cyclone. Several houses were blown down and unroofed.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

HAPPENINGS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Incidents Reduced From Columns to Spicy Paragraphs—Everything Eliminated but Facts For the Convenience of Our Readers.

Several hotels at Emporia, Kan., were raided for selling liquor.

The town of Mora, Minn., is reported to have been destroyed by forest fires.

Congressman Hudson of Kansas has withdrawn from the race for reelection.

The search for the missing Dr. Conklin at Stone Lake, Ind., has been given up.

Ed Shuey of Logansport, Ind., eloped with his sweetheart and took her mother along.

S. S. Cartwright, a wealthy bachelor, has mysteriously disappeared from his home in Topeka.

The remains of Rev. C. S. H. Dunn, who died in England, have been brought back to Bloomington, Ill., for burial.

Kansas Free Thinkers adopted resolutions asking President Cleveland to take off his crown, get off the throne, fade off the earth and let the people be free.

The Chilean government denies selling its navy to China.

The natives of Zanzibar have revolted against the Germans.

It is said Japan has agreed upon $750,000 as the sum sufficient to pay for blowing up the Kow Shung.

Detroit fire board officials have sued Mayor Pingree for an aggregate of $55,000 for false imprisonment.

Two Chicago lawyers named Walle and Roder fought over a lawsuit. Walle will die.

In a freight and work train collision at Lockhaven, Pa., two men were killed and eight injured.

A deputy United States marshal seized part of Forepaugh's circus at Gibson City, Ills. He got three elephants, panthers, tigers and other animals.

The Democrats of the Twentieth Ohio district have indorsed Harrington, the Populist candidate for congress.

Two barns have been burned by incendiaries within two days near Malta Bend, Mo. A vigilance committee has been organized.

Upon the order of Palmer Moseley, the new governor, the sheriff of the Chickasaw nation cut down all the poles of the National Telephone company in Ardmore, I. T.

Mrs. Lease is angry because she could not secure mileage as a witness, as she traveled on a pass. She says that Lewelling, also a witness, used a pass, but got his mileage.

In a fight with Bill Doolin's gang near El Reno, O. T., an Indian scout was killed. The outlaws escaped to the mountains.

Kansas City butchers assert that the packers have formed a trust. The prosecuting attorney will begin an investigation at once.

In a Wabash freight wreck at Sibley Ills., a negro who was stealing a ride was killed.

Turner Opera House and adjacent buildings at Monroe City, Mo., were burned.

The police of Chicago removed objectionable advertisements from the billboards.

The cruiser Columbia has been ordered to convey American refugees from Port Limon to Bluefields, whence they fled.

Governor Moseley of the Chickasaw nation has appointed his cabinet. Several representatives were unseated because of fraud at the polls.

An attachment was issued against Forepaugh's show for $7000 at the suit of George Coupe, who alleges that he was assaulted by members of the company.

Princess Bismarck's illness has again grown worse.

Japan asserts that she is having no trouble floating her war loan of 30,000,000 yen.

Cholera in the Bergerveen district of Holland is spreading.

The Yemen tribe of Arabs in the Aden country are reported to have revolted.

The British are kicking about the annexation of Neckar Island by Hawaii.

A reunion of the celebrated Confederate Kentucky "Orphan Brigade" was held at Russellville, Ky.

Operations on the Delaware and Hudson canal are suspended on account of lack of water.

Carl Browne has gone to Massilon to help Coxey in his race for congress.

A new hotel will be built on the site of the St. Charles hotel in New Orleans, which was burned last April.

The town and city lot committee of the Illinois board of equalization added $54,000,000 to Cook county's assessment.

The Seventy-eighth annual session of the Missouri conference of the Methodist church, south, is being held in Carrollton.

Judge Sears declared void the deed transferring $60,000 of the Magnusson-Jewett property to Lawyer McDowell's wife at Chicago.

Second District (West Virginia) Republicans nominated an unknown lawyer.

The Peary relief expedition has been heard from at Godhaven.

Japanese state that China is beheading all the Japs she catches within her orders.

A big camp meeting is in progress at Okawville, Ills.

August Klie of Lexington, Mo., committed suicide with a pistol.

Two thousand New York carpenters are on a strike against the "lumping" or contract system.

Burglars entered the vault of the bank at Marceline, Mo., by digging through two feet of masonry.

Constable William Hall of Carrollton, Mo., was shot and killed Goin, whom the constable arrest.

The supreme court of New Mexico sentenced to imprisonment its contempt other Republican officers for contempt.

A battle in the woods took place in Georgia between a negro preacher and his armed followers and an attacking party.

Miss Ella Larson killed her lover, William Hunt, at Niobrara, Neb., he having assaulted her for refusing to marry him.

Trial of the contempt proceedings against Scannell of Omaha for withholding the keys to St. Paul's church, that city, has been continued.

Alabama Democrats in each of the nine districts of that state nominated candidates for congress, and many of the conventions indorsed President Cleveland.

A reward of $100 has been offered for the discovery of President Kennedy of Amity college at College City, Ia., who mysteriously disappeared a month ago.

The Kabyl rebels are killing all the Jews they can catch in Morocco.

Spain has begun negotiating for a new commercial treaty with the United States.

The Kansas German-American league indorsed no ticket, but instructed against prohibition and woman's suffrage.

Congressman Caminetti of California has declined a renomination.

Smallpox appears to be increasing in New York.

Miss Julia White shot and killed Gibson Taylor near Pine Bluff, Ark. She "didn't know it was loaded."

John H. Cater has been jailed at Decorah, Ia., suspected of the murder of his wife and George Wemett.

Several banks in Illinois have agreed to advance money to the amount of nearly $20,000 on the militia payrolls.

The Mackey-Bennett commercial cable has been laid at New York.

Daniel Ward of Bancroft, Mo., had a perilous ride in his wagon, which was carried away by a suddenly swollen creek.

Henry Delaney, the seducer and slayer of Abbie Oliver, has been jailed at Morganfield, Ky., for ruining another girl, Miss Fannie Tate.

Deputy Sheriff Richardson and Driver Atchison are in jail, charged with being accessories to the lynching of the six negroes near Millington, Tenn.

The Lombok Sassaks have begun another advance on the Dutch forces in Java.

Twenty pleasure seekers were drowned in Merriam bay, England, by the capsizing of a boat.

There is a race war on in a New Jersey village between Americans and Hebrew colonists.

John W. Kauffman, the brewer, was shot and seriously wounded at Glendale, O., by his wife.

Dr. Wm. H. Hougland of Benton City, Mo., was shot and killed by A. H. Hinton, a farmer.

Services were held in St. Paul's church, Omaha, by the opponents of Bishop Scannell, under police protection.

Smuggling Vessel Sold.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 11.—The steamer Hayti Republica, which figures conspicuously in the late smuggling trials, and which has been held by the government for over a year under libel, has been sold at auction by United States Marshal Grady. The vessel was bid in by Captain John Ross, her former master, for $15,000.

Three Children Cremated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 10.—In Perry county, Friday night, John S. Paine, a farmer, went to church with his wife, leaving their three children locked up at home. When they returned the house was in ashes and in the debris were found the charred bodies of the children.

Twelve Years For Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 12.—John Little, a well known negro barber of this city, was convicted of murder at Perryville, and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary. He killed Alex Thompson in this city several months ago. The case went to Perry county on a change of venue.

Robbed His Brother.

QUINCY, Ills., Sept. 10.—The residence of Henry Stormer was broken into and a gold watch and $85 were stolen. It was ascertained that the burglar was John Stormer, a brother, and when he was arrested most of the money was found in his possession.

Died From Drinking Poisoned Water.

PIEDMONT, Ala., Sept. 11.—James and Sallie Downs aged 12 and 14 years have died from drinking poisoned well water. Two others are very ill. Andrew Finley, a discharged servant, has been arrested for poisoning the well.

San Antonio's New Mayor.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 12.—At the regular meeting of the city council Monday Alderman Henry Elmendorf was elected mayor to fill out the unexpired term of the late mayor, George Paschal, who died last Thursday.

The Receivers Retired.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Twenty-four receivers of the Northern Pacific branch lines have been retired under an arrangement by which the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York will operate the lines.

Witt Buried at Chico.

CHICO, Tex., Sept. 10.—Professor J. D. Witt, who was killed in Decatur on the 4th instant, was buried here Friday by the Masonic fraternity. Professer Witt was one of the principals of the Chico male and female institute for two years.

Young Wives

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of MOTHERS FRIEND with marvelous results, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they will use MOTHERS FRIEND for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering*, and *insure safety to life of mother and child*."
MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Montgomery City, Mo.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Book To Mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it won't stain your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles,
Neuralgia, Bad Blood
Constipation, Nervous ailments
Malaria, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of **Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views** and book—free.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

THE VENICE OF AMERICA.
MICHIGAN'S FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT
STAR ISLAND, LAKE ST. CLAIR.
The finest hotel; the most beautiful grounds; the healthful atmosphere; the best fishing; out-door amusements; and boat rides on the finest body of water in the world. Suitable rates of any resort on the Great Lakes. For illustrated 32-page book,
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Care of Star-Cole & Red-Star Line, Detroit, Mich.

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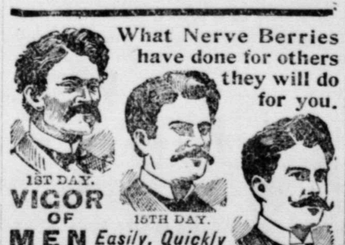

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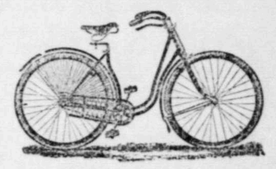

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THE PEOPLES CHAMPION

Continued from Third Page.

be more valuable. Does his interference in the western railroad strikes look as if he had ceased to serve corporations? They could afford to pension him for life for this service if he had never rendered another." The essay of Gen. Miles in the North American Review, giving his impressions of the object lessons in constitutional construction, so vividly given at Chicago is a fitting epilogue to this tragedy in real life. Mr. Cleveland, however, has been sustained by the leading men of both the old parties, with few exceptions, and by democratic conventions all over the country. As I write, the great harmonious democratic convention at Dallas has added its voice to the chorus of hallelujahs, by which exultant strict constructionists throughout the country are expressing their extreme joy, over the stinging defeat which arbitrary military power has administered to organized labor. Fortunately however there are a few robust patriots like Gov. Hogg who have bravely sounded the alarm. They see plainly that beneath the shadow of arbitrary military power, thus projected into state affairs, the spirit of freedom will suffer the chill of death. They are making the appeal from Cæsar to the people—to the people who cannot be over-awed and who have never failed to take care of their own liberties. The party leaders who could not tolerate deputy marshals around the polls for the ostensible purpose of protecting the purity of the ballot cast at elections, confessedly within the constitunal power of congress to regulate, stand committed to the use of a more dangerous power in matters peculiarly within the jurisdiction and control of the states. When such an appeal is made populists cannot be indifferent. In Texas they have declared unequivocally in favor of "local self government." Their political actions and utterances must be in keeping with this noble declaration, and to give it effect they invite the co-operation of those patriotic democrats who, sharing with them the views here expressed on this momentus question, can find no sympathy or co-operation within their party organization. But if this unwarranted use of the military arm of the government is dangerous when viewed as affecting the rights of the states and the liberties of the citizens, the danger is greatly enhanced by the fact that the precedent in effect commits the government to a policy of force, exerted in behalf of organized capital in its conflicts with labor. Unless a civil revolt, effected at the ballot box, shall speedily drive the government back to strict constitutional methods, the advance of organized capital toward absolute dominion over labor must be greatly accelerated by the immense advantage thus acquired, since it is not to be presumed that the monopolies which have been fostered and built up by vicious public policies will fail to grasp the full significance of this last step which the national government has taken in their behalf. Labor, however, can only

The Ballot vs. the Bayonet.

hope to achieve a victory worthy of the name by strictly peaceable and orderly methods.

The power with which the corporations are now armed cannot be overcome by strikes, which at best are unwise and oftentimes unjustifiable. Besides, the conditions they leave behind are frequently worse than those which aroused and provoked them. In addition to all of this it must be remembered that corporations are but aggregations of individuals and individuals are very much alike in whatever business or pursuit they may be engaged. Unfortunately, the laboring man is not always unselfish, but fortunately, the capitalist is not always sordid. It is a fact that calls for grateful recognition, that among all classes, in every trade, business or calling, there are noble, humane fair-minded men, whose sympathies quickly respond to the demands of justice; whose hearts are deeply affected by wrongful conditions, and who are not practical reformers battling for the people's rights, because involved in the general movement and organized social life of the times, the view point from which they regard all economic questions prevents them from recognizing fundamental truths which are now rapidly coming forth into the common thought of the people. Wealth acquired in legitimate ways by the exercise of industry and skill and the investment of capital, cannot hurt either its possessor or the community. It is the spirit of gain run to riot in monopolies, that poisons aad corrupts the fountains of individual and social life; and against this spirit must the efforts of populists be directed. But in combating monopoly let us never forget that neither force nor an infringment of individual liberty is justifiable or safe. Let us remember that we ought above all others to set ourselves against anarchy in every form; against every measure calculated to break down the security which the law affords to private property, and in favor only of those lawful and orderly methods which can always be successfully defended, and the observance of which will never fail to enlist for the workingman the sympathies of the good and worthy people of every class. Let us cultivate the duty of submission to lawful authority, and in times of civil commotion, be first to give it support in its conflicts with the lawless. A good cause committed to violent methods inevitably finds in them its grave. An intelligent ballot is the only refuge of justice and liberty. Democratic politics will not reach and cure existing evils. England for more than fifty years has had a tariff system with more closely approximate free trade than anything we can hope to obtain in the next twenty-five years. Yet, England is frequently convulsed with strikes of fearful magnitude, wealth accumulations in the hands of the few have there grown to vast proportions, pauperism exists in its most aggravated forms and is steadily increasing and the labor question is as with us the most vital of all public questions. During the past winter two thousand barefooted children were fed at the charity soup houses of London in one day, so it was stated in the newspapers, and it was also said that many more went away unfed because the soup would not go around. This, in the capital city of the great creditor nation, whose capitalists lend money to all other nations, anddominate every field of finance and trade throughout the habitable globe.

This creditor nation has not only had free trade for fifty years, but the single gold standard for a much greater length of time. And worse still it has had land monopoly in its most aggravated form for many years. Under protection and practically the same kind of a money system, with land monopoly rapidly growing to an enormous proportion, we have been for the past thirty years rapidly producing the same conditions. "In darkest England," written by Gen. Booth, an American is appropriately supplemented by "If Christ came to Chicago," written by Stead, the Englishman. Tariff for revenue only, free trade, protection, each alike will fail to afford a solution of the real difficulty, and now that the democratic administration has brought forth a tariff bill not only recognizing the principle of protection, but specially designed to build up a sugar trust from which both of the old parties have heretofore derived campaign funds, it may be safely assumed, that the fight for free trade has been lost, unless it shall be taken up and fought out by the People's Party on rational lines. The plank of the Democratic national platform declaring protection to be unconstitutional must therefore be set down as mere buncombe, especially in view of the fact that the much vaunted Wilson bill as originally introduced provided for a continuance of the sugar bounty for eight years—that is to say for a violation of the constitution for eight years longer.

Democrats Assault on Silver.

The silver declaration in the national Democratic platform of 1892 was never intended as a free coinage plank. Mr. Cleveland, before his first inauguration, in letters to a number of Democratic congressmen who sought his views on the question, emphatically declared his opposition to the continued coinage of silver, and throughout the whole of his first administration reiterated his oppcsition in, I believe, every message delivered by him to congress. In this opposition he was supported by every member of his cabinet, and particularly by his two secretaries of the treasury. About a year before his last nomination, in a letter addressed to a public meeting in New York City, he repeated his opposition in terms almost insulting to the advocates of free silver—denouncing any independent action of the government to provide for free coinage as "a dangerous and reckless experiment." Those views thus publicly expressed were known and understood throughout the entire country, and so notorious were they, that Senator Coke, in an eloquent and powerful speech delivered in the United States some months before the meeting of the Chicago convention, strongly criticised Cleveland for his unrelenting opposition to the white metal, and declared in the most impressive manner that his nomination for the presidency in 1892 would destroy all hope for free silver for three years. When the Chicago convention met, Mr. Cleveland's friends, including members of his first cabinet, were on hand to shape the silver plank in his interest. In vain did Patterson of Colorado beg for the insertion of the word "free" before "coinage," in order to satisfy the western silver men, that democracy was not inimical to their interests. The ex-president's friends refused this small concession and so shaped the silver plank that the most pronounced, determined enemy of free coinage in the Union could stand upon it. When adopted, this plank met with the unqualified endorsement of the business men of New York, the great newspapers of that city, and all of Mr. Cleveland's eastern friends—all with one voice declaring the plank superior to the silver plank of the Republican platform, and all congratulating the country on the fact, that with Mr. Cleveland's election, the country would for four years at least be safe from the so-called dangers of free silver coinage. Notwithstanding all of this, and the further fact, that a large and respectable element of the democratic party in Texas in 1892 supported the Cleveland construction of this silver plank in a campaign largely turning upon this issue, the opposite view in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as embodied in the Hogg platform met with the overwhelming endorsement of the people of Texas, who were pursuaded to believe that the car-shed platform was entirely consistent with that of the national democracy on this great question. After Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, the open assault on silver, which had been kept down during the campaign, began with vigor and determination, and continued until the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was effected—thus destroying the silver mining industries and effectually closing the mints to silver, except to the extent that a hostile cabinet might grudgingly permit a limited coinage of the idle bullion already owned by the government. Since that fateful stoppage of silver coinage, no intimation has been given by the administration that the effort to secure international agreement will ever be renewed, and although the friends of repeal predicted returning prosperity and a speedy demand from England for an international conference to effect the restoration of silver to its ancient place in the world's coinage, not one of these predictions have been verified. On the contrary, panic, monetary stringency and falling prices have continued to vex and distress the people, leaving them little to hope for in the future in the way of relief from present unhappy conditions.

Democratic Inconsistencies.

But this is not all. The candidate for the United States senate, who has received wellnigh a unanimous democratic endorsement, and the five democratic candidates for governor have spoken all over the state in favor of free coinage at the present ratio of 16 to 1, and have freely advocated this measure as a means of bringing about an enlargement of the volume of circulation, the necessity of which all have conceeded. Yet the democratic state convention with a degree of recklessness almost surpassing belief, endorses Cleveland's anti-silver policy without any qualification whatsoever. It is thus definitely settled that the organized democracy of Texas stand committed to the indefinite maintenance of the present monetary status. I say indefinite, because confessedly Cleveland only consents that silver be reinstated through international agreement, and it is impossible to believe that England, without whose co-operation an international agreement can never be reached, will at any time within the near future consent to such adjustment. For more than half a century she has steadily, unremittingly schemed to bring about the general adoption of the single gold standard. This policy has enriched beyond calculation her monied men, and, now that she has after so many years of effort succeeded in dragging her greatest rival into the adoption of her monetary basis, it is the heighth of folly to presume that she can be induced to enter into negotiations which might result in the loss of that financial supremacy which her time-honored policy has brought her. There is now but one free silver party. That party having promulgated its faith in the Omaha platform, makes its direct appeal to the American people, in favor of an independent American policy, and in opposition to that spirit of subserviency which has basely surrendered the interests of our people into the hands of an oligarchy of British bankers and bondholders. We will champion the cause of the thousands of the people in the West who have been driven into poverty by the hostility of the present administration to silver, and of the farmers and laboring men of the South and West who by the same policy have been made the victims of falling prices and low wages. We will stand for American manhood which is so largely involved in this resisttance to foreign dictation. In the interest of all the people we will fight for silver at the old ratio of 16 te 1, and on this issue gladly accept from democracy the gauge of battle.

State Bank Circulation.

Not only has democracy failed to give us free silver, or tariff for revenue only, but its large majority in the House has not sufficed to pass the only measure proposed by their national platform for an increase of the circulation, viz; the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state bank circulation. Col. Chilton, more than two years ago in a set speech advocated this measure and the establishment of state banks of issue, as a means of supplying local circulation in the States. Judge Reagan in his letter to Mr. Moore of Brownwood, advocated the same means of securing "local supplies of money." These views thus advocated by Col. Chilton and Judge Reagan were incorporated into the platform on which the Hogg democracy won the victory of 1892.

The demand for this same measure stands virtually in the national democratic platform to-day. In the present campaign, Judge Reagan with his well known tenacity has continued to press this view, but significantly enough it has been ignored by Col. Chilton who now sees in free coinage of silver the only means of expanding the currency. Col. Chilton is a very able man, a young and growing man, and it is possibly this which has enabled him to grow within the period of two years out of the state bank delusion. John C. Calhoun away back in the thirties saw the fatal tendencies of this system of state banks of issue, and in a great speech stated his opinion in the following language. "Of all institutions affecting the great question of the distribution of wealth, a question least explored and the most important of any in the whole range of political economy, the banking institution has, if not the greatest, one of the greatest and I fear most pernicious influences." This institution which, in Mr. Calhoun's opinion has such a "pernicious" influence on the question of the distribution of wealth—tending as he believed to produce an unjust concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, is today the only means of expanding the currency which the democratic platform offers the country. The practical abandonment of this measure by the democratic congress leaves us very much in the dark as to what other expedient future democratic conventions may devise to meet the pressing demand for more money, or for that matter, whether in view of the complete elimination of silver coinage, an increase in the currency enters at all into the democratic scheme of relief—if indeed there is any such scheme.

Protection for Monopolies, Anti-Free Silver and Military Despotism.

We have the democratic party now committed to protection, against free silver, and in favor of the use of the regular army by the president of his own motion and on his own judgment in putting down strikes and mob violence in the states

All of these things the republican party favors, with the difference chiefly that they would fix the tariff schedules somewhat higher than those enacted in the Senate bill. The Senate bill is doubtless better than the McKinley bill, or rather, in its degree of badness, judged from a stand point of national free trade, not so objectionable as that consumate achievement of republican protective ingenuity; but the result at best is discouraging enough when viewed as the outcome of thirty odd years of discussion, conducted, at least in the South, on lines laid down by the "time honored principles of the democratic party." All of this failure to rise to the magnitude of a great occasion is clearly the result of inability to grasp the full situation, which needs, not palliatives, but a radical cure of social ills.

The position of the peoples party is that the causes of the widespread depression in the industrial world and its attendant evils lie deeper than the tariff question, and they in fact are to be found in the monopolies of land, money and transportation, which have grown up all over the civilized world. All wealth is produced by labor applied to land. This is a universal truth applicable to all social conditions whatever. The free production of wealth and its wide and equitable diffusion among the people depends upon the free and active employment of labor, and as labor cannot be effectively employed without the use of land, any policy which virtually withdraws land from use and places it beyond the reach of labor, must necessary result in diminished production, enforced idleness, reduced consumption, and widespread poverty and distress. The monopolization of land therefore by individuals, or corporations, for speculative purposes, tends to produce all of these unhappy results, since it practically prevents labor from having access to it. The monopolization of certain portions of the earth's surface for agricultural or other useful purposes is not an evil since all of these uses are beneficial in themselves, and strictly in the line of legitimate production. Speculation holds land out of use altogether, until enhanced values produced by the settlement and improvement of the country enable the owner to reap a harvest of wealth by its sale. Now, these enhanced values are the products not of the owner's labor, but of the labor, skill and investment of entire communities. In Texas vast bodies of land are thus owned by non-residents who not only evade the payment of taxes for many years at a time, but withhold their land from use, and finally sell at greatly enhanced prices. Now, no populist advocates the policy of destroying land titles, nor do they favor the subdivision of property, nor the limitation of land ownership, but they recognize the fact that the acquistion or monopolization of large bodies of land for speculative purposes only—that is to say for the mere purpose of holding it out of use and finally disposing of it at enormously increased values to which the owner has not contributed by an hour's labor or the investment of a dollar in productive industry, is a great evil for which a remedy ought to be found. A partial remedy is suggested in the reclaimation of unearned railroad grants and the prevention of corporate ownership beyond the actual needs of the corporation business. There are other remedies which will readily suggest themselves to intelligent legislators, but which need not here be noticed. The Omaha platform declares, that "the land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes." It will be seen that this declaration is against land monoply for speculative purposes, not against land-owner-ship for possession and use. It recognizes a great and growing evil, and declares a truth which all intelligent and humane men will recognize at a glance. The national democratic platform itself arraigns the republican party for squandering the public land, which are by it declared to be the "people's heritage." Now, while titles to land are acquired from the government are to be recognized and protected, and while populists are far from seeking to destroy them, surely it is proper that, by some constitutional legislation, remedies should be provided to check speculation in land by which millions of our people have been prevented from providing homes for their families, and untold wealth has been concentrated in the hands of a few individuals and corporations, thus robbing productive industry of that which under normal and proper conditions it would have acquired. No land policy, however, can be complete which does not provide for such laws as will compel the proper assessment of unused land, so largely held by nonresident owners, and upon which taxes are habitually left unpaid. Our laws are in many respects so defective, that under our supreme court decissions it is doubtful whether a valid tax title can now be made. Since these decisions were rendered, no effort has apparently been made to remedy the defects, and yet it is perfectly practicable to do so, and thus secure valid tax titles to the purchasers at tax sales subject to the two years privilege of redemption. Such amendments should be enacted at once.

Remedies Proposed.

Here then are the remedies we propose, viz: the destruction of transportation monopoly, money monopoly and the monopolization of land for speculative purposes. We in Texas favor a policy of tariff reform, far more effective and less destructive to our own interests, than the only policy which the democratic administration has been able to give the country. Thorough equitable revision in every direction is the policy of populists; but they oppose the policy which, while destroying the great wool industry of this state, builds up the manufacturing interests of New England. We will go to any proper length in a comprehensive reduction of tariff schedules, upon a fair and equitable rule, but we insist that with either free trade or protection, there can be no permanent relief until the three great monopolies named shall have been shorn of their power to tax and exploit labor, and as measures looking to this end, we favor government ownership of railroads to the extent necessary to control rates government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines and other public utilities, the abolition of all private banks of issue, whether national or state, the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the emission of paper currency by the direct act of the government. These with postal savings banks, and other like measures, we believe will relieve the prevalent distress and lift from labor the burdens which now oppress it.

With reference to the state policy, we favor legislation in line with the demands of organized labor, including that for the effective arbitration of labor disputes. Arbitration must, to be productive of any practical good, be such as the law can enforce, and to provide for arbitration of this kind it is doubtless necessary that the state constitution should be amended. Whatever can be done on this line we stand pledged to do. Furthermore, if intrusted with the administration of state affairs, there will be no undoing of what has been accomplished by Gov. Hogg's administration for the welfare of the state. The commission law, the laws regulating the issuing of bonds by railroads, corporations and by counties, cities and towns, the law prohibiting perpetuities, by which corporations can no longer acquire and hold land above the needs of their business, the law against alien land ownership—all of these and other beneficial laws now upon the statute books must be adhered too and enforced. They are wise and just and cannot but conduce to the welfare, the happiness and the prosperity of the people. Moreover, speaking for myself, I pledge my best efforts, if elected, towards the maintanence of the home for maimed and indigent ex-confederates. These defenders of the South in her heroic struggle for what we all believed to be right, must be provided for, not grudgingly, but generously, as becomes a noble and grateful people. Let this sacred debt be paid by an imperial state, with a hand so lavish and a magnanimity so loyal and true, that the benefaction shall carry no blush to a warrior's face, nor humble his material pride with a suggestion of odious charity.

Finally, Fellow citizens, let me say, that the great vital controlling question of the times is the "labor question." A thorough analysis of the situation discloses this "question of questions" lying at the center of social difficulties into which our country has been led. Solve this question so that the man who produces wealth shall own a just proportion of it, and those difficulties will vanish as mist before the rising sun. Labor, slolwy rising from the dust of the ages, stands at last erect upon its feet. Already it confronts capital, not to provoke strife, but for reconciliation and peace. It does not ask charity; it demands justice. It does not ask that capital be enslaved, but that it, the aged—old burden bearer be made free. It demands for itself not superiority, but equality; and it knows by a wise instinct that, in the opening epoch now downing upon the world, equality is coming to it in the sure unfoldings of God's providence. This it knows, and it rejoices, that in that day of deliverance, the doom of "special privileges" shall be pronounced, and "equal rights" shall come to all alike.

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