A Guaranteed Actual Circulation Larger than any Other Erath County Newspaper.

THE DUBLIN PROC

VOLUME VI. DUBLIN, ERATH COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY

A HEAVY SNOW STORM.

JOHN DALTON SHIPPED HIMSELF BY EXPRESS, BUT IS CAUGHT. MITCHELL AND CORBETT.

Mine Discovery In, Colorado.—The Hillsboro Outrage.—A Mortomors Death. Income Tax Amendments.

SNOW BLOCKADE.

Como, Cal., Jan. 28.—A severe wind and snow storm has prevailed here for thirty-six hours, and there are no signs of its abatement. Trains on the Union' Pacific high line are blockaded. The rotary snow plows, pushed by two engines, struck a broken 'rail near here to-day and the plow and one of the engines went over the embankment, rolling over three times and landing 150 feet from the track. The engineer, conductor and firemen received severe injuries.

TRAIN ROBBER CAUGHT.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 27.—A train robber named John Dalton was captured by one of the Northwestern express messengers today. Dalton had himself expressed on the inside of a stuffed box, but his game was spoiled by the cover being removed. He was turned over to the authorities. The safe contained $50,000. Evidently Dalton had confederates who were to act at his signal. They have not been apprehended.

CORBETT AND MITCHELL.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 25.—The great Corbett-Mitchell fight took place to-day, without the interference of anyone. Gov. Mitchell gave up like a lamb, and those who had weathered through the uncertainties of the great event were poorly paid for their patience and trouble. Notwithstanding the fact that many were disgusted and threatened to leave, only a few did so, and there was a crowd of ten thousand people to witness the contest.

When the men appeared in the ring the few who had laid their dollars on Mitchell, the Englishman, at long odds, grew sick of their investments and would have drawn down had the opportunity been given him.

The first two rounds of the fight were without interest. Mitchell practiced his dodging and running, Corbett, though aggressive, taking the opening rather easy and sizing up his man.

When time was called for the third round Corbett looked like he meant to get in his work then and there, and after a few cunning passes landed a blow with his left on Mitchell's jaw that sent him to the ground. It was all over. Corbett had won the fight and was declared champion of the world, thus giving America the honor of again defeating England.

FIRED INTO HIS BRAIN.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 28.—While lying in bed with his young wife on one side of him and his 10-months old babe on the other, Geo. L. McCrum, of this city, to-night pulled a revolver from under his pillow and fired a 38-calibre ball into his brain. His wife was in a faint and the babe was bathing its head in the blood from the wound when they were discovered by neighbors.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Toledo, O., Jan. 28.—A case of what might be called accidental death was reported to the coroner this morning. Frederick Leab thought to frighten his wife on her return from church and fastened a clothes line to a nail in the wall and put a loose coil about his neck. In some manner he tripped, and the rope pulling tight, his neck was broken in the fall and death was instantaneous.

THE HILLSBORO OUTRAGE.

Hillsboro, Tex., Jan. 25.—The affair regarding the arrest of several "tramps" here last week for sleeping in a box car has taken a very serious turn.

To-day Policemen Ball, Foster, Tucker and City Marshal Wood were arrested and placed under $500 bond each for assault with intent to murder on a warrant sworn out by the Editor of the Reformer, a Populist paper publis[illegible] this place by L. T. Rodgers.

The Reformer last week came in an article scoring the city officers for their treatment of some unemployed men who had sought shelter from the inclement weather in a box car, whom they had arrested and placed in chains upon their refusal to work out their unjust fines on the streets. Saturday morning the four officers mentioned called on the editor of the Reformer and undertook to "clean him out." While sitting at his table one of them seized him by the throat and was choking him and pounding him over the head, when the editor's little brother, Herman, appeared on the scene and with an iron side stick struck Ball a heavy blow on the back. The combat ended and Herman was marched off to jail and a charge of aggravated assault entered against him, for which he soon gave bond and was released.

Gov. Hogg has since issued a proclamation ordering the release of the tramps.

A BONANZA MINE.

Cripple Creek, Col., Jan. 27.—John Harlan, who sold a third interest in the Poorman mine a few days ago to H. K. Devereux for $50,000, has found on the Dead Shot claim, which is an extension of the Mary Navin claim, ore which assays 36.85 ounces of gold and 19.20 ounces of silver to the ton, making it worth $780 per ton. It is the richest discovery ever made in Cripple Creek.

KILLING NEAR BRECKENRIDGE.

Breckenridge, Tex., Jan. 27.—Last night T. M. Powers, who lives 10 miles northwest of this place, was shot and killed by some unknown person. The shot was fired through a window by which Powers was sitting, the ball going through his heart. There is no clue as to the guilty party. The motive for which the crime was committed is a mystery.

A MOTORMAN'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 24—Al McGowan, a motorman on the street railroad, met with a horrible death this morning while in the discharge of his duty. The gong rope had blown upon the top of the car and McGowan attempted to reach it while going at full speed. He lost his balance and fell in front of the car, which passed completely over him. He was picked up dead, his body being horribly mangled. Both arms, his collar-bone and back and jaw-bone were broken. He was 29 years old and leaves a wife.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS.

Washington, Dec. 25.—A large number of democrats in the house believe that the adoption of the income tax as a part of the tariff bill will result in the defeat of the entire measure. That it will be offered as an amendment there can be no doubt, provided recognition is received from Chairman Richardson. Some of the income tax men fear that such recognition may not be secured, but it is pointed out that both Chairman Richardson and Speaker Crisp favor the income tax and would recognize Mr. McMillan for the purpose of offering the bill as an amendment. There seems little doubt that the income tax will be made part of the tariff bill in the committee, as the republicans will be glad to see it added. They believe it would result in the adoption of a motion to re-commit the bill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Queen Victoria is discharging many of her attendants believing them spies.

The California banker's association will meet in San Francisco on the 22nd inst.

Dispatches from Berlin of the 23rd inst. give news of the reconciliation of prince Bismark and emperor William. They have been wrangling over matters of state for the past four years and the german people hale the conciliation with delight.

The city council of the city of Mexico has provided to license bull fighting.

The prince of Wales has decided to withdraw from society.

Burglars broke into the American legation at Rome, Italy, but failed to find any money. They wrecked the room and broke the bust of Geo. Washington which stood in a a corner of the room.

TERRIBLE SHAKING UP.

CARLISLE AND WALL STREET CLOSETED. SOVEREIGN'S MANDAMUS PRODEEDINGS ANNULED

Desperate Game EndSatisfactorily Enough. The Rebellious Germandish Army. The Euty On Wheat.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 29.—Additional advices by the steamer Belzic, from China, announces the complete annihilation by an earthquake of the town of Kuteshan, Persia. Twelve thousand persons were killed in the amful disaster. Ten thousand bodies have been recovered. The once important and beautiful city of 20,000 people is now only a scene of death, destruction and terror. Fifty thousand cattle were destroyed at the same time.

CARLISLE AND THE BANKERS.

New York, Jan. 29.—A score of leading bankers of this city met Secretary Carlisle at the sub-treasury to-day to discuss the secretary's proposed issue of bonds. None of the banks of this city made a bid for the bonds when Secretary Carlisle made public the announcement. It is an open secret that this was a great disappointment to the secretary and therefore the bankers expected some proposition to induce them to subscribe generously to the issue. They were agreed that they would not take the bonds in any quantity unless they received their usual commission for handling them. They expected, too, that the secretary will clear up any question of legality of the boud issue.

At the conclusion of the meeting this morning neither Carlisle or the bankers would give any information as to what had taken place. Carlisle declined to see any newspaper men.

SOVEREIGN MANDAMUS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Arguments were to-day heard by Judge Cox, of the district surpreme court on the application of Grand Master Workman Sovereign and T. B. McGuire of the Knights of Labor for an injunction to restrain Secretary Carlisle from issuing $50,000,000 of bonds, as proposed in the recent bond circular. Judge Cox reserved his decision and announced that tomorrow or Wednesday he would state his conclusion in the case.

LATER: He concluded that the Knights of Labor, numbering a membership of about 300,000 citizens had no right to demand of Carlisle, his authority for issuing the bonds, because they are not to be paid by direct tax, but by a tariff tax. The decision is unprecedented.

PLAYED A DESPERATE GAME.

Morgantown, Pa., Jan. 29.—Wm. Jones, tax collector of Union county, received a notification from Comptroller General Wright to close up his belated returns. Thursday night a peddler called at the residence of the tax collector and asked for a night's lodging. He was taken in. About two hours after a negro made his entrance into the house and covering the peddler ordered him to give up his goods, which he did. The robber then turned on Mrs. Jones and ordered her to bring out the tax money. While he was receiving the money the peddler fired, sending a bullet through the robber's brain. The next day it was discovered that the dead body was that of Tax Collector Jones, who had addopted this scheme of keeping the county's money.

REBELLION IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—The details of an outbreak in the German Cameroons have been received here. The trouble is said to have been caused by the flogging of the wives of the native soldiers by order of the governor. The Dahomeyans went to the government house at Bertown and shot the judge dead. They mistook hin for the governor. The mutineers gained the masterly over the Germans, who fled to their gun boats. The mutineers then seized 1500 magazine rifles and 500,000 pounds of amunition.

TO RAISE THE DUTY ON WHEAT.

P[illegible], Jan. 29.—The French go[illegible]nt will raise the import d[illegible] wheat to 7 francs and the [illegible]on flour proportionat[illegible]ly. In addition, grain will not be allowed to remain in bonded warehouses for over a year, and temporary admissions must pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

TEXAS CENTRAL.

Woco, Tex., Jan. 30.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Texas Central railroad company in Waco on the 14th proximo, a call to that effect having been issued by Vice President Charles Hamilton and Secretary Richard Oliver. Besides electing directors for the ensuing year at this meeting, it is understood that the matter of extention toward Thurber and from Albany toward Albuquerque,, New Mexico, will come up for discussion.

NEWS BRIEFS.

A boat containing six men was capsized off Charleston, S. C. All were drowned.

The county poor farm at Boone, Iowa, burned, cremating eight lunatic inmates.

Reports from Buenos Ayres says the Brazilian insurgents are runing short of provisions.

The striking street railway laborers of Bridgeport, Conn., have acceeded to the company's dictum.

Three men, two women and two children were frozen to death during the recent cold spell in Oklahoma.

Two men at Guthrie, Ok. fought over a land claim Monday. One will die from a shot in the head, the other is in jail.

A suburban air line passenger train at Raleigh, N. C., was run into by a freight train while taking water. Two passengers killed.

Articles have been signed between Bob Fitzsimmons and Dan Creedon for a glove contest to take place on the 8th day of next month at Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Stella Akerage of Macon, Ga., walked into a gun store and asked to look at a pistol as a prospective purchaser, when it was handed her she blew her brains out with it. Domestic troubles.

Directly after the big Corbett-Mitchell fight at Jacksonville, Fla., on Thursday of last week, the big bruisers were each arrested on a charge of fighting and gave bond in the sum of $5000 each for appearance on Feb. 28th. Corbett has deposited $18,000 in a Boston bank as part of his winning.

Ex-governor Campbell of Ohio is budding for a second term in the campaign of 1895, and his friends say he will be a candidaie for president in '96.

Mississippi democrats will probably select Mr. Loury as their candidate for the unexpired term of Senator Waltham.

ONLY A DIME.

Its Value in Procuring a Practical Education Worth Thousands of Dollars.

The enormous cost of a great encyclopedia can hardly be conceived by an ordinary reader who is unfamiliar with such subjects. Even publishers stand amazed when the cost of such a work as the Encyclopedia Britannica is under consideration. In its preparation $3,000,000 were expended, as much as $10,000 having been paid for a single article; some of the world's greatest and most profound scholars being engaged in the preparation of the articles, among whom were more than 600 American authors, engaged upon American subjects and institutions, thereby giving to this great work a distinctive Americans character, and fitting it for American use as no other encyclopidia is equipped.

Ten cents is an insignificant sum, bareley the cost of a cigar or so, or a couple of paper of pins, yet for this small sum laid away each day, any person may become the owner of the entire set of 28 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and thus have an ever-present help to the accumulation of knowledge, and an invaluable reference source.

Any reader of this may become the owner of this wonderful work through the liberality of the well known and reliable old TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, of Dallas, Tex. A postal card asking for information will bring you, by return mail, full instructions how to get the entire set of 28 volumes while their introductory offer lasts, as it is offered on the ten cent plan for only a limited time.

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Two Brothers
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A threatening strik is in
at the Woodville and Pitts
Pa., coal mines. Trouble exp

A patent heater in an M.
T. passenger blew up near I
hart, killing two and wounding
eral others.

The office of the Wells-Farg
xpress Co. at Boerne was bur
zed, the safe blown open and
in money taken.

A band of eight or ten trai
bers plotting to rob the Me
& Charleston passenger was
banded by officers.

A small feed storage room
ed at Taylor and after the fir
remains of two charred bodies
found in the embers.

Brakeman Henry Wirtz'
International railroad fell b
the cars near Houston
was crushed to death.

Pancho Valdina shot and
his sweetheart Josofa Tuve
year old Mexican girl at C
refusing to marry him.

The defaulting state tre
Missouri, Edward T.
served his two years
the governor has rest
citizenship.

Street car men of a
Texas cities met at Au
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The citizens of Victo
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big would the honest money
ke a silver dollar now, pa?
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be about three and one-
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cotton you ought to have a guardian and—

[Grabs the boy.]

I'll intrinsic—

[Boy slips out.]

Old man soliloquizes. Think shop, 50-cent wheat, intrinsic value, 15-cent wool, honest dollar, $1,000 mortgage, 7 cent cotton, three and one quarter inch dollar, Jews, sheriff sale, John Sherman, h—l and d—n I give it up.

[Enter boy.]

Pa, I know what money is.

How did you find out?

Bill Smith told me. He found it in a big law book. He says that the United States Supreme court decided what money was a long time ago.

Well, what is it?

Bill says that the court said money is not a substance. It is a printed legal decree.

Not a substance! a legal! decree! That beats me. Now run away. You can go fishing or swimming or anywhere else if you won't ask me any more questions.—The American Nonconformist.

The grand old democratic party came into power as a great reformer, but it has been and is still trying to reform the stomachs of its politicians—and there are lots of them—more than their hearts or manners.—Advocate.

The plates for the printing of the fifty million dollar democratic bond issue have been in readiness since before the ending of the republican secretary, Foster's reign. That issue is one pledge the democrats have redeemed.

More "Misunderstandings."

The Dallas News says Mr. Cleveland was elected as a civil service reformer. Mistake. He was elected as a tariff reformer. Civil service reform is an irridescent dream born in the visionary brain of the mugwump.—Comanche Chief.

The American Protective Association, a secret political organization that makes war on Catholicism in America and the members of which are sworn to vote for no Catholic for office, or any man who will appoint a Catholic to office is making some head way, and societies of ist members are being organized in a number of cities. The members are chiefly drawn from the republican ranks and they are increasing day by day. Like all secret political organizations, however, it is finatical, bigoted and like them it will die as it should.—Ft. Worth Mail.

"Any bill that forces idleness upon the laboring millions is a "force bill."

The People's Party The Only Hope.

The democratic party has been tried and found wanting. In full and complete control of the government it has made no charge in the republican policy. No measure is allowed to become a law which will relieve the south and west from the oppressive burdens imposed by the eastern manufacturer and the Wall street and the foreign money lender. So-called "business interests" —interests which flourish at the expense of the producing, the professional and the necessary business interests—are all satisfied that they will be as well taken care of by a democratic administration as by a republican.

A change will come in the course of time. It must come, for the present state of affairs can not last forever. The change should come speedily, for there is danger ahead. Want the suffering prepare the way for the anarchist and communist. A government for the people will avert the danger, but it is useless to hope it from either of the old parties.

The country's salvation depends on the success of the people's party, the only party which is sincerely striving for a "government of the people, for the people and by the people."—Exchange.

The Senate of The $.

ALMONT BARNES.

In their solid old armchairs the
Senators sit—
Chink $$, and $$, and $$.
They mostly have weight and a lucrative wit
To get $$, and $$, and $$.
They move in large orbits, ponderous ways,
And their course of progress appear like delays;
But they go mighty sure, through a courteous haze,
Toward $$, and $$, and $$.

The Barons of Iron and Lumber are there—
Chink $$, and $$, and $$,
Argentiferious Earls hear the chaplain's long prayer,
Dreaming $$, and $$, and $$.
Carboniferous Marqueses, Dukes of Coal Oil,
ive to huge money bills their
normous brain toil,
hile Princes of Railways and
Monarchs of Soil
Corner $$, and $$, and $$.
Ah, few find a place in a Senator's seat,
Without $$, and $$, and $$.
For brain without gains that bulge out can be beat
Just by $$, and $$, and $$.
Omnipotent lucre can fashion the laws,
So it chips in enough "for the good of the cause;"
And we might as well hail with unbounded applause
Just $$, and $$, and $$.

GREAT QUADRANGULAR DEBATE.

QUESTION: "Which Offers the Best Practical Means for the Benefit of the Workingmen of this Country, the Democratic Party, the People's Party, the Republican Party or the Church.

This, the greatest debate of modern times, was held at Philadelphia, Pa. under the auspices of the Chatham Literary union by the following speakers:

Democratic party—Col. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

The church—Rev. R. H. Conwell, of Pennsylvania.

People's party—Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa.

Republican party—Col. S. L. Woodford, of New York.

The four speeches complete are printed in pamphlet form and will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

For sale by the Progress, Dublin, Texas. Price 25 cents.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF TEXAS, }
COUNTY OF ERATH. }

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the honorable district court of Brown county, on the 27th day of December, 1893, by the clerk thereof, in the case of Hurlbut & Semple versus F. M. Pruitt, No. 975, and to me, as sheriff, directed and delivered, I will proceed to sell, within the hours prescribed by law for Sheriff's Sales, on the first Tuesday in February, A. D. 1894, it being the 6th day of said month, before the court house door of said Erath county, in the town of Stephenville, the following described property to-wit:

One 60 horse-power Sinker & Davis boiler; one 40 horse-power McGowan engine; one No. 31,073 left hand 60 saw Pratt gin; one No. 30,026 right hand 60 saw Pratt gin; one No. 7182 Pratt gin feeder; one No. 7388 Pratt gin feeder; one No. 7256 Pratt condenser; one No. 7246 Pratt condenser; one No. 50 saw Pratt gin; one No.—Pratt gin feeder; one No.—Pratt condenser; one Osgood Pt. scales; one No. 3 hydraulic press; one Blakesle strain pump; one Sinker-Davis pump; one inspirater No. 9; four 30 wood pulleys; two 24 wood pulleys; 20 2$\frac{4}{16}$ shafting and couplings; fifty feet 14 inch 4-ply belting; two —eight inch 4-ply belting; 22 Ft. 4 L. belt; 1-6-4 ply belt elevator; 1-6-4 press belt; 2 gin and stock; one lot of land situated on Pony creek, Erath county, Tex., together with the gin house thereon situated, in which this property now is located. Levied on as the property of F. M. Pruitt to satisfy a judgment amounting to $605.50 in favor of Hurlbut & Semple and cost of suit.

Given under my hand, this 9th day of January 1894.

N. J. SHANDS, Sheriff.
By F. W. Freeman, Deputy. [34-4t

Mrs. C. Fisher
Of Baltimore.

Sciatic Rheumatism

Severe Pain and Stiffness

4 Bottles of Hood's—Perfect Cure.

"I am not only willing, but anxious to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was taken with severe pain and stiffness in my limbs; at times being hardly able to walk. I consulted a physician, who pronounced my trouble sciatic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I took medicine, I became worse instead of better. I had read so

Hood's Cures

much of Hood's Sarsaparilla's **wonderful cures** that I concluded to give it a fair trial. When I was taking the first bottle I could feel a change for the better; my appetite increased and my limbs became less stiff. I have now taken four bottles and am happy to say I can work as well as ever I could before. I recommended

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to my cousin, who has received equally good effects from it. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. CLARA FISHER, N. E. cor. Caroline and McElderry Sts., Baltimore, Md. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

THE

McCAIN TRADING COMPANY

Is a New Dublin

General Merchandise

HOUSE

WHICH WILL OPEN WITH A

$65,000 Stock!

. . . On or About . . .

JANUARY 20, 1894.

DUBLIN MEAT MARKET

IS THE PLACE TO GET GOOD, FRESH MEAT.

Full Weight and Reasonable Prices.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF CITY.

JONES & LEE.

Headquarters for Drugs
For 1894 will Be at . . . . .

S. S. DAVIS'

WHO WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH

PURE, FRESH DRUGS

FOR BOTH CASH AND CREDIT.

Also a Fine Line of—

Toilet Articles, Jewelry, Silverware

AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

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Actual 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-keeping 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. N. STUART,
PRINCIPAL.

COUNTY TA

Notice is hereby given that I, D. M
county of Erath, have this day levied u
or parcels of land, for which taxes are
years hereinafter mentioned viz:

RESIDENT ROLL

OWNER.	Abstract No.	Certificate.	GR
Ables J T	193		W H I
Arnold G N	753		Wm T
Anderson E	753		"
Andrew C C	753		"
Allen A A	753		"
	753		"
Anderson J T	753		"
Brumley Mrs M E	556	1438	A J Mc
Baleman O G	1234		R Adam
Barker M E	32	156	Jno Bla
Bishop A P	245	1	Jas Erw
" "	247	4	" "
" "	246	2	" "
Bryan Jas	528	512	E Miser
Ballentine Mrs M	612	21	D A Pe
Burson J M	753		Wm Th
Broaderick F H	753		"
" "	753		"
Barbree J J M	753		"
Bennett A A	753		"
Brock E	753		"
Ballard M L	155	104	N Chan
" "	753		Wm Th
" "	786		J M Tu
" "	442		Wm Jef
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Crawford A T	753		"
Carlock W B	753		"
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Cox J H	755	1419 1518	J Taylor
Chilton Jno	345	579–678	T Hickm
Corbell P C	867		P C Corb
Coore J R	567	17–41	M E P &
Damsted Ed	808	159	G West.
Davis W E	496	328	J D Law
Deaver A S	612	21	D A Perr
Denton J B	762	28	D Ferry
Dewitt Mrs M	753		Wm Tho
Davis Mrs L J	753		"
Daniel J A	753		"
Dewitt Mrs M A	753		"
DeGuire J F	340	578	F Hunt.
Dixon T H	1103		T Dixon
Darnell R L	57	536	D W Bab
Dooby Owen	753		Wm Tho
" "	442		Wm Jeffe
Dixon Mrs F C	775	216	C Tranty
Erwin W N	467	3739	Sam Kell
Franklin L O	339	15–223	Jno Hibb
Fulfer Mrs O	489	5008 5909	J Latham
Fogle M G	528	512	E Misenh
Foster W H	753		Wm Tho
Guest J F	433	118	J W John
Guthrie J L	332	455–554	A Henson
Gunter Mrs S	1	279–378	T J Alcor
Goodman G S	263		Fannin C
Gaither J B	228		Erath Co
Gray Wm	682	2482 2583	S Smith
Gillette M C	753		Wm Tho
" "	753		" "
Grizzell S H	753		" "
Gandy T	753		" "
Grover G P	664	1178	A S Robe
George J C	32	156	Jno Blair
Haile E L	129	1382 1481	S Church
" "	512	519-618	I Millsap
" "	244	171	C Eiegaue
" "	614	4171 2272	D Pevyho
" "	308	95	Wm Gam
Hyden J K	639	398	G Rochfel
Higginbotham R W Jr.	753		Wm Thor
Higginbotham D S	753		" "
Huckly R	343	592	W Hunter
Hamilton M	753		Wm Thor
Hamilton M C	753		" "
Hill A J	753		" "
Harris Willi (col)	32	156	Jno Blair
Hale J P	32	156	" "
" "	640	287	M Roberts
Haley J A	178		V Carter.
Harper T T	586		R Merrett
" "	1102		S H Dent
Head B W	541		G A Miski
Hood W F	960		J M York
Howell E W	54	651	C M Bryan
Jarrott J W	818		W H Wyl
" "	733	21–149	S A & M
Jamiesom H L	753		Wm Thon
Jones M B	753		" "
Johnson W W	755	1419 1518	J Taylor.
Jordan T W	1219		T W Jorda
Jackson S A	144	7	F Castile
Jackson R O	812	192	C C Wood
Johnson S J	449	1242	S J Johnso
		13	W C Swere
	753		Wm Thom
Jones M J	808	159	G West...
Kilgore J M	753		Wm Thom
Keith Mrs A L	753		" "
Keith G W	340	578	F Hunt...
irkendall S J	753		Wm Thom
" "	753		" "
ing W A	761	59	T M Taylo

COUNTY TAX SALE.

tice is hereby given that I, D. M. Rumph, Tax Collector for the of Erath, have this day levied upon each of the following tracts els of land, for which taxes are due the county of Erath for the ereinafter mentioned viz:

RESIDENT ROLL FOR 1893.

NER.	Abstract No.	Certificate	GRANTEE.	Acres	Value	Tax
T	193		W H Dillard	40	$ 278	$ 4 33
G N	753		Wm Thomas	½	665	6 14
on E	753		“ “	1¾	290	4 42
C C	753		“ “	½	50	2 21
A	753		“ “	½	200	1 85
	753		“ “	1⅓	924	
on J T	753		“ “	1	150	3 13
y Mrs M E	556	1438	A J McGowen	120	640	5 92
n O G	1234		R Adams	90	489	6 27
M E	32	156	Jno Blair	55/100	100	92
A P	245	1	Jas Erwin	480		
“	247	4	“ “	640		
“	246	2	“ “	8	5950	55 04
as	528	512	E Misenhelter	117	673	7 97
ne Mrs M	612	21	D A Perry	88	400	3 70
J M	753		Wm Thomas	1¼	150	3 14
ick F H	753		“ “	¼		
“	753		“ “	½	770	8 86
J J M	753		“ “	1	312	4 64
A A	753		“ “	½	508	6 45
	753		“ “	½	600	7 30
M L	155	104	N Chambliss	18		
“	753		Wm Thomas	15		
“	786		J M Tucker	35		
“	442		Wm Jeffreys	20	900	8 32
	14	1836	I Aldrige	800	3513	34 24
C	511		Jno McNeill	80	610	7 39
3	340	578	F Hunt	1¼	137	3 01
Elige (col)	804	1073	M R Williams	30	412	3 82
	856		J L Watson	160		
	1078		Hood Co. S L	165	1361	
ke (col)	200	37	A Day	10	210	1 93
Jno (col)	200	37	“ “	10	110	2 77
as (col)	70	270	H H Brower	80	450	5 91
E M	235		Erath Co S L	174	812	7 52
H (col)	200	37	A Day	70	432	4 00
lor W H	805	315–414	Wm Wilson	177	668	7 92
rs A E	45		Jno Beldon	150	800	7 40
I W	753		Wm Thomas	½	664	7 90
	753		“ “	1	316	
J A	753		“ “	1	300	4 53
l A T	753		“ “	⅓	190	3 49
W B	753		“ “	½	390	5 36
I W	693	554	A Simmons	80	490	6 29
d J W	753		Wm Thomas	¼	150	3 14
rry A L	261	16–37	H Fanthorp	3	80	2 49
L	753		Wm Thomas	⅔	592	7 23
ll Jno S	435		M J Jamie	200	1742	17 89
ll J A	520	2522/2623	J Menifee	50	420	5 64
M	922		Hood Co S L	108		
	939		T Melburn	80	1411	14 80
	755	1419/1518	J Taylor	100	764	8 83
Jno	345	579–678	T Hickman	200	676	6 24
P C	867		P C Corbell	50	428	5 71
R	567	17–41	M E P & P R R Co	60	204	3 64
Ed	808	159	G West	131	999	11 00
E	496	328	J D Lawrence	51	320	4 71
S	612	21	D A Perry	1½	445	5 96
B	762	28	D Ferry	160	1200	11 10
Irs M	753		Wm Thomas	1	500	4 62
rs L J	753		“ “	¾	400	3 70
A	753		“ “	1	430	3 90
Irs M A	753		“ “	1	400	3 70
J F	340	578	F Hunt	⅛	110	2 77
H	1103		T Dixon	106	457	5 98
R L	57	536	D W Babcock	100	940	8 72
wen	753		Wm Thomas	2		
“	442		Wm Jeffers	9¾	550	5 08
rs F C	775	216	C Tranty	70	350	3 24
N	467	3739	Sam Kelley	50	582	7 14
L O	339	15–223	Jno Hibbins	198	892	10 00
rs O	489	5008/5009	J Latham	80	552	5 11
G	528	512	E Misenhelter	1	150	1 39
H	753		Wm Thomas	½	300	4 52
F	433	118	J W Johnson	320	1825	18 63
L	332	455–554	A Henson	40	268	2 48
Irs S	1	279–378	T J Alcorn	200	1224	11 33
G S	263		Fannin Co S L	211	677	7 97
J B	228		Erath Co S L	160	764	8 83
n	682	2482/2583	S Smith	100	917	10 24
M C	753		Wm Thomas	3 2/10		
“	753		“ “	½	1170	12 56
S H	753		“ “	½	942	10 49
	753		“ “	½	413	5 58
P	664	1178	A S Roberts	152 7/10	771	8 87
C	32	156	Jno Blair	2	380	5 26
L	129	1382/1481	S Churchhill	100		
	512	519-618	I Millsap	50		
	244	171	C Eiegauer	213		
	614	4171/2272	D Pevyhouse	15		
	308	95	Wm Gambell	35	3657	35 58
K	639	398	G Rochfellow	105	532	6 68
am R W Jr.	753		Wm Thomas	½	50	46
tham D S	753		“ “	1	600	7 30
	343	592	W Hunter	25	100	93
M	753		Wm Thomas	1	354	5 01
M C	753		“ “	½	260	4 15
	753		“ “	½	200	3 60
illi[illegible]ol)	32	156	Jno Blair	¾	50	47
	32	156	“ “	1		
	640	287	M Roberts	25	834	9 46
A	178		V Carter	160	1136	10 51
T	586		R Merrett	108		
“	1102		S H Denton	47	732	8 53
V	541		G A Miskill	134½	1030	11 33
F	960		J M York	160	1348	14 21
W	54	651	C M Bryan	128	368	5 15
W	818		W H Wylie	80		
“	733	21–149	S A & M G R R Co	520	2835	27 96
H L	753		Wm Thomas	1	375	5 22
B	753		“ “	½	388	5 33
V W	755	1419/1518	J Taylor	100	891	9 99
W	1219		T W Jordan	320	795	9 09
A	144	7	F Castile	380	2375	23 72
O	812	192	C C Woodard	80	370	5 17
J	449	1242	S J Johnson	103	206	1 91
		13	W C Swerenger	160	840	9 52
	753		Wm Thomas	⅓	611	7 40
	808	159	G West	100	689	8 13
M	753		Wm Thomas	1	310	4 60
A L	753		“ “	½	300	2 78
V	340	578	F Hunt	1½	75	69
S J	753		Wm Thomas	45		
“	753		“ “	1	1818	16 75
	761	59	T M Taylor	100	587	5 44
Kned T J	753		Wm Thomas	1	$ 450	$ 4 15
Kirby W H	230		Erath Co S L	80	308	4 59
Langdon W L	605	1261	J J Odenath	70	662	7 87
Lewis M M	527	257	T McKinnan	100	444	5 87
Leggett W T	753		Wm Thomas	⅓	500	4 60
Lowe W E	235	343	E W East	320		
“ “	753		Wm Thomas	¼		
“ “	753		“ “	½		
“ “	753		“ “	¼	2685	26 58
LeGrande R V	753		“ “	10	2325	23 27
Marvin Bill (col)	32	156	Jno Blair	3	53	2 25
Marshbacks C R	650	356–455	J B Robertson	57½	650	7 86
Malone J C	73	172	C Bander	140	762	8 80
McKeown J C Est	811	235	N J Walker	50	385	3 56
Marthel G (col)	811	235	“ “	42½		
“ “	200	37	A Day	40	883	9 90
Morrison C F	893		R C Smith	1	960	10 63
Middleton Mrs S E	528	512	E Misenhelter	½	286	2 65
Mims Mrs M L	528	512	“ “	½	232	2 15
Moore W G	344	202	M J Jamie	97	1038	11 36
McGriff M L	682	2482/2583	S Smith	162		
“ “	752	418	A F Thompson	391	1970	19 96
Mayo W H	755	1419/1518	J Taylor	66	322	4 72
Marrs H C	803	595	Wm Wagner	197	840	7 77
McGinnis G T	1159		G T McGinnis	160	545	5 04
McConly D C	261	16–37	H Fanthorpe	¾	271	2 52
Mills A L	753		Wm Thomas	7	300	2 78
	753		“ “	½	1645	16 98
Neal D L N	753		“ “	¼	362	5 09
Nix L C	155	104	N Chambliss	40	540	6 74
Oats A E	753		Wm Thomas	½	343	3 17
Pettey S A	639	398	G Rochfellow	135	443	5 84
Pruitt J T	753		Wm Thomas	1¼	600	7 30
Pock J C	520	2522/2623	J Menefee	34½	250	2 31
Peeples E M	753		Wm Thomas	1¼	480	6 19
Petty Jno F W	753		“ “	8	775	8 92
Peeples W C	743		“ “	1¼	1120	12 11
Pedigo C E	557	14½	E Misenhelter	89	[illegible]201	12 85
Pesley G S	888		S T Presley	115	[illegible]85	6 25
Peeples J W	753		Wm Thomas	3¼		
“ “	753		“ “	1½	3050	28 20
Pumroy J R	576	112 6/105	J M McLennan Jr	120	646	7 74
Powers A R	1267		Jas Wiiletts	160	368	5 15
Perry J H	228		Erath Co. S L	200	894	10 03
Patterson G R	528	512	E Misenhelter	4½	391	3 62
Rhodes A J	92	9241	R Brown	50	300	2 75
Rhodes P	92	9241	“ “	15	261	4 18
Reid Jas	929		B F Kirklin	160		
“ “	1091		G W Bess	160	1219	13 03
Read E R	769	1144	R Tynon	453	2616	25 94
Roberson C heirs	154	181	J P Couger	50	250	2 31
Savage J A	753		Wm Thomas	¼	50	2 21
Suggs A J	753		“ “	¼	40	2 12
Sibley J M	753		“ “	¾	700	6 47
Stancil G W	752		“ “	1	1037	11 33
Strong C H	753		“ “	½	125	2 91
Stafford T C	753		“ “	80	1658	17 08
Sneed W H	753		“ “	1	236	3 93
Smith E M	391	9322	G W Hill	85	548	6 82
Smith Jno H	567	17–41	M E P & P R R Co	40	130	2 93
Slaughter J M	690	307	W M Smith	100		
“ “	690	307	“ “	94	1624	16 78
Scifer J W	756	1419/1418	J Taylor	200	736	8 55
Stephens P G			P G Stephens	160	241	3 97
Steelman J C	513	1823/1924	Jno McLennan	12	928	10 39
Southern A	612	21	D A Perry	¾	1984	20 10
Smith Mrs Selia col	200	37	A Day	4	25	23
Smith W J	964		G Perry	48		
“ “	352	16	A M K Hoppe	114	937	10 42
Sawyer W	32	156	Jno Blair	12	301	4 62
Sturkie L O	922		Hood Co S L	90	797	9 14
Stephens M L	40	28	S Blythe	160	1120	12 11
Tabor W B	621	523	L I Parker	87½	856	9 66
Thomas W B	648	253	A Rice	179	968	10 70
Thornton J H	717	9089	J M Sise	53	464	6 05
Turner R H	1218		Mrs. P L Johnson	63	251	4 06
Tucker J W	335	99	J Heath	95	814	9 29
Turley A J	52	313	D Bell	100	340	4 89
Valentine I T	753		Wm Thomas	1½	560	6 93
Vawter F M	805	315–414	G West	100	675	7 98
Wylie J M	338	5059/5060	T Harrall	1180		
“ “	318	1718	A C Grimes	525	10150	93 90
Weaver A (col)	70	270	H H Brawer	2	30	29
Walker J A	811	235	N J Walker	150	962	10 64
Watson W R	351	16	A M K Hoppe	114½	543	6 71
Williams D J	370		J W Hunt	59		
“ “	379		J Hightower	24		
“ “	195	390–489	A J Denson	160	1582	16 34
Walling Mrs. M A	440	391	Jas Johnson	40	100	93
Winn G S	556		A G McGowen	40	417	5 61
Williams J H	348	1030	M F Hernandez	100	555	5 12
Wyatt W M	32	156	Jno Blair	2½	300	2 78
Wilkinson W B	528	512	E Misenhelter	¾	278	4 32
	850		C A Williams	160		
	379		J Hightower	60	1072	9 92
Weaver S J	753		Wm Thomas	1	1510	15 73
Whisenant J B	71	54	R P Boswell	420		
“ “	988		M Morris	140		
“ “	996		J T Wilson	320		
“ “	296		G W Gambell	28		
“ “			J B Walden	9	6321	60 22
Whisenant J E	753		Wm Thomas	¼	316	4 66
Wasson W R	753		“ “	2	2755	27 25
Wilkins G W	753		“ “	1¼	668	7 42
Wasson Mrs Fannie	753		“ “	½	700	6 47
Wasson W J	753		“ “	1	1320	13 96
Wilks A W	753		“ “	½		
“ “	753		“ “	¼	250	4 06
Williams Jas	753		“ “	¾	288	2 66
Walters J	972		Erath Co S L	137	704	8 27
Wilson T H	808	159	G West	2	1038	11 36
Woodard W H	45		Jno Belden	160	955	10 60
White W S	511	1067/1166	Jno McNeill	142½	975	10 75
Williams J J	539		M McMahan	160	1139	12 28
Wilson & Beech	32	156	Jno Blair	½	50	45
Young L D	753		Wm Thomas	2	626	7 58
Yarbrough J G	363	565–664	G W Harper	220	1784	16 51
Burk Mrs P	528	512	E Misenhelter	1	50	46
Brumlow J M	835	6080	G H Walker	100	515	6 50
Black N H	5	111	Wm Ashworth	354	2511	24 99
Cozby Mrs M C	143		W Chamberlin	132		
“ “	542	3	R McKinney	88	910	8 41
Clark J A	423	10–51	Indianola R R Co	160	466	6 05
Carmichael D L	892		W E T Shelton	160	990	10 88
Clark W J	753		Wm Thomas	½	1030	11 29
Collier Mrs I P	683	552	Wm Sims	159	2200	20 35
Duke E R	624	26	J W Prewitt	63		
“ “	56	136	C G Bryan	50		
“ “	45		Jno Belden	159½	1030	11 29
	32	156	Jno Blair	2½	1072	11 67
Gandy Mrs M	753		Wm Thomas	½		
“ “	753		“ “	⅛	1050	9 71
Goodwin W J	528	572	E Misenhelter	3½	2117	21 35
Guest J M	150	361–459	J C Corbin	150		
“ “	57	536	D W Babcock	125	1660	17 10
Hull D W	14	1836	I Aldridge	340	742	8 62
Harris Mrs C L	552		J L McCrocklin	35	400	3 70
Hughes J W	921		A Wright	20		
“ “	72	370	W L Briggs	86	926	10 32
Hunt J W	753		Wm Thomas	2	1583	16 39
House G	753		“ “	1	560	[illegible]
Head E V	268	864	Jno Fawcette	53	$ 300	$ 4 51
Hargrove B O	753		Wm Thomas	1	105	2 72
Hansell J L	70	270	H H Brower	174½		
“ “	520	2522/2623	J Menifee	28	1960	18 13
Herington Jno	825	199	W T Woody	120	617	5 71
King Mrs C B	31	31	M A Dingham	1476	3000	27 75
Keith Eli	305		R N Gee	25		
“ “	442		Wm Jeffries	25	620	5 74
Lancaster J R	40	28	S Blythe	60	657	7 83
Larnon J H	730	41	S A & M G R R Co	75	275	4 28
Miller A H	1243		H B Hale	7	115	2 80
Martin D	339	15–223	Jno Hibbin	132	1070	9 90
Morrison T A	113	214	B B B & C R R Co	40	375	3 47
McElyea R B	753		Wm Thomas	½	288	4 41
Martin J N	305		R N Gee	30	1075	11 67
Martin J A	753		Wm Thomas	¼		
“ “	753		“ “	½	340	4 89
Murphy Mrs M J	753		“ “	8½		
“ “ “	442		Wm Jeffrey	7	675	6 23
Miller W T & Co	753		Wm Thomas	1	3000	27 75
McLemore J J	753		“ “	½		
“ “	753		“ “	¼		
“ “	753		“ “	2	9330	69 56
McAnnalley Mrs P	753		“ “	½	250	2 31
Owen W J	263		Fannin Co S L	90	180	3 41
Oldham G M	753		Wm Thomas	3	1140	12 30
Patton J B Jr	520	2522/2623	J Menifee	131	797	9 13
Risen Mrs D	753		Wm Thomas	5½	1200	11 10
Starr J T	689	240	M Snell	170		
“ “	154	181	J P Conger	25	692	6 40
Scott G R	558	3307	D Mahoney	352		
“ “	333	202	C E Hawkins	198	2268	22 73
Saxon R B	32	156	Jno Blair	½	364	5 12
Slaughter	32	156	“ “	5	860	9 71
Thompson Mrs M E	753		Wm Thomas	½	400	3 70
Collier J F	683	552	Wm Sims	80		
“ “	32	156	Jno Blair	49	1600	14 80
Jackson M L	50	8	R T Bletterback	75		
“ “	144	7	F Casteel	60		
“ “	500	2	Jesse Lee	640		
“ “	96	926	Robert Brown	265		
“ “	144	7	F Casteel	100	3380	33 03
D L & I Co	753		Wm Thomas	250	13000	120 25
Jackson H L	40	28	S Blythe	40	232	3 90
Keith Dave Est	40	28	“ “	100	775	7 17
Brown Mrs Katie	753		Wm Thomas	½	100	93
Peak H W	753		“ “	¼	150	1 39

NON RESIDENT ROLL FOR 1893.

Lincoln Miss L	723		Wm Thomas	½	$ 200	$ 1 85
Counts J H	276		J H Counts	160	1000	9 25
Jamison E S	640	287	M Roberts	678	1800	16 65
Dublin S R R Co			Track 1½ miles		2500	23 13
D L & I Co	753		Wm Thomas	250	13000	120 25
Dubois Wm Est	38	89	D Bradley	1476	6000	55 50
Evans R C Co	753		Wm Thomas	1	100	93
Fielder E heirs	482	1962/2064	Jno Jones	276	575	5 32
Murphey Jno Est	837	9276	Robt Wilking	320	640	5 92
House J W	591	661	Moses Nolan	640		
“ “	756	1419/1418	J Taylor	303	1886	17 45
McFarland Mrs B	13	49	G M Abbott	320	640	5 92
Houston L B	753		[illegible]m Thomas	½	50	46
Morgan Jno	753		“ “	2	200	1 85
Rise W M	597	229	L R Owen	640	640	5 92
Swenson S M	682	2480/2583	S Smith	810		
“ “	139	18	Juan Cassillas	492		
“ “	623	701	Levi Payne	320		
“ “	721	1684	Spie Singleton	320		
“ “	688	168	S W Smithers	1280	7254	67 10
Sallaman J A	4	102	U Anderson	57	300	2 78
Cauffman Mrs C	753		Wm Thomas	½	500	4 62
Head M J	469	2694	Jno Karnes	520		
“ “	63	72	Jas Bayce	155	1600	14 80
Austerhaut T J	548	171	T Menck	320	640	5 92
Henderson Walter	753		Wm Thomas	½	300	2 78
Gafford J P	726	3914	J A Schinall	32		
“ “	496	328	J D Lawrence	8	300	2 78
Granbury J M	131	2356/2457	A Cayeton	2500	3000	27 75
Groesbeck J N & H S	1190	5–120	J N & H S Groesbeck	640		
“ “	1191		“ “	326		
“ “	1192		“ “	640		
“ “	376	26	J N Hamilton	320		
“ “	766	396–495	Wm Thorp	320	4480	41 44
Hunt J D	528	512	E Misenhelter	7	350	3 24
Road N D	528	512	“ “	2	250	2 30
Tuhey Mrs E	1135		J W Brown	131½		
“ “	589	987	Robt Newland	80	460	4 26
Johnson E M	449	1142	E J Johnson	213	426	3 93
Miller A H	462		H B King	768	2500	23 13
Norton S W	11	366	J Allen	80		
“ “	473		J H Kirkendal	160		
“ “	577	317	Wm McClelland	1627		
“ “	668		M Robinson	160		
“ “	673		M C Roberts	160		
“ “	681	192–291	H Smith	755		
“ “	706	102	Jas Simpson	318		
“ “	789	172	Thos Toby	640		
“ “	831	539	J D Woodleaf	320		
“ “	832	4–75	A Winter	480		
“ “	980		A Jordan	640		
“ “	630	1240	Wm Parvin	342	10180	94 16
Brooks G L	617	176	Jas Parsly	1008	2000	18 50
Jones C R & Co	402	855	Wm Harris	213⅓	426	3 93
Preston Wm Est	789	572	Thos Toby	640	1280	11 84
Perkins H C & G D	109		Asa Baxter	320	640	5 92
Grogan Jas Est	564	117	Jas N Mooreland	640	1280	11 84
Walker A S	227	327	J M Espanosa	1316	5264	48 70
Smith C R Mrs	134	8	D Culin	177	350	3 25
Swenson S J Est	351	16	A M K Hopper	1535		
“ “	352	16	“ “	341⅑	3650	33 76
Denkins S M	660		Jno Rugeley	320	960	8 88
Kesterson A B	843	866	C Minters	573		
“ “	841	329	“ “	640	3000	27 75
Sigman H H					150	5 10
Hendrix W	32	156	Jno Blair	230		
“ “	753		Wm Thomas	208	7000	64 75
Brown R L	333	202	C E Hawkins	253½	2000	18 50
Allen B F	753		Wm Thomas	½		
“ “	753		“ “	¼	550	5 10
Stewart R C	512	519–618	I Millsap	107		
“ “	129	1382/1481	S Churchhill	25	383	3 54
Grant T	375		S C Haskins	555	1840	17 02
Phillips R A	32	156	Jno Blair	½	275	2 53
D B Mfg Co					600	5 55
Samson & Kenricks	276	708	D Ferguson	160	320	2 96
Clark Dan	528	512	E Misenhelter	1	20	20
River J R	392	74	Wm E Hauth	1	150	1 40
Stephens W C	40	28	S Blythe	350	3550	32 84
Stevens R C	230		Erath Co S L	121½	242	2 23
Star Jas & Clary C	492	305	J F Lopaz	53		
“ “	493	305	“ “	143	250	2 31
Silliman C H	787	176	Thos Toby	320	640	5 92
Legaties J D Giddings	47	659	Josiah Bishop	320	640	5 92
Bess W A	302	646	Jno Grove	160	480	4 44
Spafford Susan Est	33	3025/3126	Jno Bradley	3455		
“ “	398	3	H T & B R R Co	640		
“ “	397	1	“ “	320		
“ “	399	9	“ “	640		
“ “	400	15	“ “	640		
“ “	728	25	S P [illegible]	640		

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
Entered at the post-office at Dublin, Texas as second class mail matter.
Office, Ground floor Traweek Building
LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.
LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION
J. S. DALEY EDITOR AND PRO.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1894.

SOUTH AND WEST VS. THE EAST.

It is the dictation of common sense as well as the logical sequence of the very nature of things for those who agree to get and go together, and for those who disagree to separate. A house divided against itself cannot stand. In view of these principles the question is, which party are we of the South to co-operate with—whether with the republican party, which has both head and body in the East, or with the democratic party which for forty years has had and now has its head in the East and body in the South, or with the People's party, which has its head and heart and body alike in the South and West. On this subject we invite particular attention to the following extract from a published letter of the national chairman of the People's party:

"The next question is, upon what common ground can the south and west unite? What must the platform contain in order to represent interests which are identical to those two sections as opposed to those of the east?

1st. It is to the interest of the south and west to have the right to issue money, taken from the banks and restored to the people, in order to secure control of the volume of money. While it's to the interest of the east to have the privilege remain with the banks, otherwise she will lose control of that power which determines the price of all products and property. The moment a creditor section, as the east, is compelled to surrender this right to "issue money" to a debtor section, as the south and west, her power to absorb the wealth is broken. This one question, the right to issue money, underlies all other reforms.

2nd. The south and west are debtor sections. It is to their interest to have a large volume of money, and a dollar with a small purchasing power. The east is a creditor section. It is to her interest to have a small volume of money and a dollar with as big a purchasing power as possible.

3rd. It is to the interest of the south and west to have free coinage of silver, because it is the product of one of these sections, and will place the farmers of the south and northwest upon equal footing in markets of the world with those of free coinage of silver nations, while the east is opposed to it because she cannot control the output of the mines.

4th. The south and west demand reform in transportation because products are bulky, and every year millions of dollars are extorted from the people to pay dividends on watered stock held in the east and Europe. The east demands that the government keep hands off and permit her to levy a tariff "for all the traffic will bear," because she and her confederates in Europe own nearly all the railways of the south and west.

5th. It is to the interest of the south and west to have a graduated tax on incomes because these sections have but few people with large incomes, while the east is opposed to a tax of this kind because nearly all the people with large incomes reside in that section.

6th. Again it is to the interest of the south and west to have the tariff reduced as much as possible because they have to sell their products in a free market, and buy in a protected one, while it is to the interest of the east to have a high protective tariff, because she is selling in a protected market and buying in a free one.

Thus, upon all the great economic questions which are now before the people there is a wide and deep gulf between the interests of the east and those of the south and west. No party can build a platform which will honestly reflect the interests of the east and south, or the east and west."

The above proportions being true, the great bulk of the people in the south and west will as naturally flow into the People's party as will water flow and seek its level.

John Sherman says we must have more bonds. Cleveland, Carlisle & Co. second the motion.

The Dallas News says "the democratic party is on trial for its life." It is sincerely to be [illegible] at justice will not be defe[illegible] the insanity dodge.

Raise hogs, but not of the Gemes S. variety. They don't pay the producer nearly so much as the "rayzor back," to say nothing of the cultivated breeds.

Less than a year in power and borrowing money to pay expenses. Great party, great statesmen, great financiers, great humbugs. "Give us a chance."—Nonconformist.

Public prosperity demands an increase of the volume of money to an adequate per capita or a corresponding decrease of the population. The remedy is evident in either case.

The Adventists are still predicting that the end of the world is at hand. Let it come when it may, it is pretty apt to find Patriot Reagan swinging with both hands to the public teat.—*Ex.*

Gov. Hogg becomes very solicitous in his Dallas speech that the two democratic factions bury issues of principle and unite heart in hand for the good of dear old democracy. God save the name ere it is lost in oblivion.

The people object to more bonds for Carlisle to "blow in" on his extravagant administration. They would be willing, however, to contribute liberally to its funeral expenses, barring the usual period of mourning.—Nonconformist.

A democratic paper with much concern suggests the nomination of a western man, on a straight ticket for president in 1896. What good would that do? You would have to make the same promises and beg for another "chance."

No doubt 1,000,000 poor people will have no dinner to-day. Think of it! One million who are willing to work, and this in the land of the free, who have to go hungry on account of a lack of work, and other millions pressing close on to this condition! Think of it! In a country where congress and the states legislate the condition of the rich and the poor.

WHAT IS FREE COINAGE?

The Texas Advance in answering the query above, from one of its subscribers, answers as follows:

Free coinage is practically what the words imply, a coinage of silver, free. While it is not without compensation to the government it amounts to no charge to the owner of the silver and gold bullion.

To put it plainly, we will suppose [illegible] friend from Jewett has silver [illegible] containing an equal weight bullion [illegible] to one hundred silver of pure silve[illegible] dollars. He takes this [illegible] silver bullion to one of the United States m[illegible] and deposits it for coinage. The government will coin his bullion, or would up to 1873, and return him one hundred silver dollars, but there will be ten per cent less pure silver in the same weight of money he will get than there was in the bullion. This one-tenth is alloy added to the silver to make it sufficiently hard and durable for the purpose of money. This one-tenth taken out by the government, and alloy substituted in its place, which is copper, is called seigniorage, and is the government's profit in the transaction. Our Jewett friend would get the same weight back, but not the same amount of silver, as all of our metallic money is coined nine-tenths pure.

The silver dollar contains 371¼ grains of pure silver. A gold dollar contains 25.8 grains of pure gold. The ratio of gold to silver is 16 to 1. That is the propotion of pure metal adopted in fixing the value of money. One grain of gold being considered equal in value to sixteen of silver. The alloy in the gold coin is silver and copper. The alloy is provided by the government.

Free and unlimited coinage means any citizen of the United States can have all the gold and silver bullion he may possess coined into money by the government free of charge, other than the seigniorage before mentioned.

THE LAST RESORT.

Probably the St. Louis Republic, which is a democratic organ, has never spoken more of the whole truth of democratic spoilation more plainly, and unwittingly, too, than in the following extract from a two column article addressed to the president, in a recent issue, bearing on federal appointments to office and urging that the president should "turn the rascals out" at a much greater rate than he is doing. One thing seems certain, that as there is nothing else to hold the party together, the Republic must be correct. It says:

"There are discontents and divided opinions in the party on the money question. Those we must settle if we can by argument and exchange of views. * * * You have asked that every democrat bear his part in campaigns. The man who makes that request says by implication that he who bears his part in winning shall wear his decorations when the victory comes. * * * Affronts, heart-burnings and misunderstandings in Washington are a worse interference with the progress of *good party legislation* than are any intellectual differences of opinion.

"There is no time to invent a new system [meaning the displacement of republicans by democrats] between now and next fall's elections. There may not be time to allay doubts and discontents on the silver question and other issues of legislation. There is one way to infuse vigor into the democratic organization of the southwest—we do do not assume to speak for New York and Massachusetts, which you, Mr. President, understand better and deal with more directly—and that way is to remove the intense mortification the jeers of republican office-holders are provoking in the gathering place of the people.' Have you, sir, any other plan for bringing the democratic vote to the polls next fall? If you have not, the Republic assures you that the democrats who stay at home may give you a republican house of representatives to contend against in the last two years of your term.

JOHNSON ON THE TARIFF.

As the democratic leaders in the last campaign made the tariff the all in all, the alpha and omega, the beginning and end of all things political, we propose to give from time to time what the democratic leaders are doing on the question, and to put on the witness stand democratic witnesses.

The first witness we will introduce will prove, among other things, that "the victory of the democratic party in 1892 has worked evil for good;" that "the democratic party instead of flying at the throat of protected barons and robber trusts when it got in power, began to wag its tail and look for crumbs;" and that "the whole brood of vampires which rob the people by means of the tariff are left free to pluck the tariff-burdened American consumer."

But we introduce the witness himself in the person of Tom L. Johnson, democratic member of congress from Ohio, who, in a speech in congress, Jan. 9, 1894, said:

"We, of the democratic party, went before this country in 1892, asserting that the existing tariff was wrong in principle and unjust in operation, declaring the policy of protection a fraud and robbery, charging it with creating trusts, stifling commerce, throttling industry, causing enforced idleness, lessening wages, impoverishing labor and creating a few monstrous fortunes, and pledging ourselves to abolish it if the American people gave us authority. They did give us authority and—then—our haste to repeal the oppressive taxes subsided, and instead of flying at the throat of protected barons and robber trusts, the democratic party begun, as it were, to wag its tail and look for crumbs. It was the duty of a party coming into power on such pledges and at such a conjunction to have proceeded without a moment's delay to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage the situation demanded the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of his secretaries before congress would have been called into extra session to relieve the country of its burdens of taxation. But instead of that we proceeded to rest on our laurels and divide the spoils, and the nation was treated to the spectacle of a president and congress having power to remove crushing burdens devoting their energies to the discussion of personal claims to petty places.

"And as the climax of all this delay came the shameful days we have just passsd through in which the house has stood parylized because, despite our overwhelming majority, we democrats would neither furnish a quorum to be counted nor count the one that was really present. It is not merely that we have yet done nothing. It it that we have done nothing where we promised much. The worst possible situation of business is nos that of a high tariff, but that of a high tariff threatened with certain but indefinite reductions. This is the situation our delay has for nearly a year imposed upon the country. Up to the present, thanks to our inaction, the victory of the democratic party in November, 1892, has worked evil for good."

He recommended the Wilson bill for the blow at the sugar trust, "but," he added, "the whiskey trust, the steel rail trust, the cordage trust and the bicycle trust, the lead trust and the starch trust, in short, the whole brood of vampires which rob the poor people through the agency of the government, by means of the tariff, are left free to pluck the tariff-bound American consumer. He has no lobby to represent him; he has only his congressman."

Let our friends cut out the above for their scrap books, and it will be the means of convincing their neighbors among the democratic masses that, in the language of a great democratic paper, "the tariff has attenuated itself in descent from the magnificent proportions of an archangel to the squamous and voluminous tail of an unclassifiable and unspeakable fish." Look out next week for another witness.

WHO BANKRUPTED THE TREASURY?

Corsicana Truth.

We frequently see the statement made by democratic papers that the republican party is alone to blame for the bankrupted condition of the country, and that if Mr. Carlisle does issue bonds the party is not responsible because the legacy left them by their republican predecessors was an empty treasury.

We believe that men should be as honest in politics as in anything else. And there is no excuse for making false statements in the discussion of political, or other questions. If a man is not informed he should inform himself. If he knowingly misrepresents for the purpose of deceiving the people, he is unworthy of public confidence. The people to-day are investigating political questions and conditions, and they want nothing but the truth.

Every one who knows anything of the rules governing legislative bodies will admit that the constitution requires that all bills for the collection of taxes, and all appropriation bills must originate in the house. Then the house is the complete master of the situation. It is for it to say how much money shall be collected and how much expended and for what purposes. Then a review of the political complexion of the house for the past twenty years is necessary in arriving at a just conclusion as to which party is most responsible for the emptiness of the treasury. In December, 1873, the democrats were put in control of the house and Mr. Randall was elected speaker. This was known as the 45th congress. In the 46th congress the democrats had control of both the house and senate. This was know as the revolutionary congress, and its action at the regular session in refusing to make an appropriation to pay United States marshals on the plea that they were being used at the polls to control elections necessitated the veto of the general appropriation bill by the president, and he called a special session to make appropriations to defray the expenses of the government. At this called session the democrats were humiliated by being forced to recede from the revolutionary grounds assumed at the regular session, and their record alarmed the people and gave the republicans control of both houses of the 47th congress, and Mr. Keifer was made speaker. The democrats again got control of the house in the 48th congress and elected Mr. Carlisle speaker, and held control through the 49th and 50th congresses.

The 51st congress was captured by the republicans, and Mr. Reed was elected speaker. This was known as the billion dollar congress because the appropriation bills expended that amount. Their extravagance was the democratic campaign cry before the next election. The people nobly responded in condemning such reckless extravagance, and the democrats were again put in control of the house with a majority of 148. But did they, with this vast majority in the house, where all appropriations have to originate, comply with their promises of retrenchment and reform made during the campaign? Well, not much. Mr. Crisp was speaker, and behind him was almost a solid democratic house. But their extravagance exceeded that of the Reed congress by about $58,000,000.

This brings us up to the present congress, which is democratic in every branch. How much the appropriation bills now being framed will contain we know not, neither does it make any difference while the present dictator resides in the White house and his pliant tool holds the key to the money box. They repeal laws without the sanction of congress, as they did the Sherman law by their refusal to buy bullion and the suspension of silver coinage; and they raise revenue without the consent or authority of congress by the sale of bonds. And it is almost sure that the expenditures of the present congress will exceed the last because the expenses have been greatly increased by paying large sums to the president's secret ministers. Blount, for instance, appointed and commissioned without authority of law, re[illegible]ved $50,000. Then there is a standing army around the White house to guard the dictator who will be paid out of the treasury and for which there is no authority. Now, after you read this, ask yourself the question, are the republicans alone responsible for the present bankrupted condition of the treasury.

The Stephenville Journal of this week makes its appearance with four pages printed in red in distinction of its second birthday. The Journal is a hardy youngster for its age, and many whose years would indicate vigorous manhood might improve its usefulness by following in the foot prints of the "infant."

The Progress this week prints the delinquent tax list for Erath county, taxes for the year 1893. The ponderous proportions of this list, which is small compared with a majority of other counties of the state, is enough in itself to condemn in the severest manner the burdensome system of finances under which the American people are laboring.

Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railroad.

Is pleased with Texas and Texas people and hope the feeling is reciprocal. Business with the new line since its opening has been satisfactory and we will continue to furnish the very best of services to Colorado, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points east of Missouri river.

After all, the comfort of a railroad journey is made up of little things. The track is smooth and the Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclinig Chair cars are first-class and "up to date." In addition to the above, which are, of course, absolute necessities, the cars are lighted with gas and heated by steam from the engine. There is plenty of ice water in the drinking tank and a supply of clean towels in the toilet rooms. On top of it all we have a lot of courteous employes who do not take it as an insult to be asked a civil question.

As we say these are some of the little things sometimes neglected as may have been your experience. We hope not, however, on the "Great Rock Island Route."

We are also anxious to please at headquarters. If you are in need of information and cannot procure it readily of your nearest local agent, drop a line to undersigned and we will do our best to answer it promptly.,

J. C. McCabe, G. T. F. & P. A.
Chas. B. Sloat, A.G.T. & P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

LA GRIPPE BOOK FREE.

Sent Post-Paid During February—If You Are Quick You Can Get One.

Nearly everybody is having la grippe now days, but, what is still more unfortunate, a large per cent of those who are afflicted with this epidemic instead of getting well, as they ought to, will have chronic catarrh as the result. This is almost invaribly the case unless Pe-ru-na is taken as soon as possible after la grippe begins. Every one who has observed the effect of Pe-ru-na druing the last epidemics of la grippe positively knows that this remedy is a permanent cure. The fact is, however, that a great multitude of people will not take Pe-ru-na, and the foundation for chronic catarrh will be laid. Hera, again, Pe-ru-na is the only reliable remedy. Even in cases that the chronic catarrh has affected the lungs and the early stages of catarrhal consumption have been developed Pe-ru-na can be relied upon as a prompt and lasting cure. La grippe and catarrh are at present the two greatest enemies of life in the land. Pe-ru-na is a cure for either.

Send for a copy of the latest book on these diseases. Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

Cracking of Trees.

The catalpa never shows the "sere and yellow leaf" in autumn like the sumac, hard maple, etc., for the reason that its leaves are caught in a green, unripened state by the first severe frosts. In one night their bright green is turned to a dingy black. This sudden check gorges the cambium layer and new wood of the stem with water. An excess of water swells the protoplasm of the cells to such an extent as to rupture the inelastic bark, and in trees where the cell structure of the wood is not ripe the crack will extend into the wood often with a noise like an explosion. This often occurs in the fall when it is not cold enough to stop plowing. Sometimes we have much loss in nursery in this way with varieties not fully ripe when the first frosts come. Sometimes indeed it injures very hardy varieties. In such cases the swelling of the protoplasm comes from the water absorbed at the ground surface when combined wet and cold come together in autumn. The cracking of cherries and pears comes from the same cause—that is, by absorbing water on wet days, causing an expansion of the protoplasm. With trees the best treatment is to cover the rupture with moist clay and then wrap to exclude the air as much as possible.—Iowa State Register.

2,2[illegible]

These figure[illegible]ent the n[illegible]ber of bottles o[illegible] King's [illegible] Discovery for Co[illegible]sumption, cou[illegible] 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

GET A COPY FREE.

The Farmers' Tribune of Des Moines, Iowa, Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, editor-in-chief, and the Dublin Progress will both be sent one year for $1.85, and the subscriber will receive a copy of the "Quadrangular Debate" free. Tell all your neighbors of this offer. Every man, woman snd child in America should read these speeches by men, each of whom is acknowledged as one of the ablest representatives of his organization. This is the only pamphlet in print where the best arguments of the best men of all parties are presented.

CASH! CASH!
Paid for Fat HogS
Weighing 180 Pounds
and Upwards.
Will be Received Wednesday and Thursday.
R. B. SPENCER.

Gov. Wm. McKinley will speak at Topeka, Kans. on June 21st.

At a wedding reception in Cleveland, Ohio, a young man accidentally shot and killed a young lady in attendance. He was toying with a winchester rifle.

The Union Pacific railroad has reduced wages of it employes 10%.

A $100,000 blaze at Lynn, Mass.

Advices from Chihauhua, Mexico, says the government troops overtook and surrounded the bandits at a place called Arroyo Del Mangona, and after a few hours fighting defeated them, killing twenty-six and taking twenty-five prisoners.

CASH! CASH!
Paid for fat Hogs
weighing 180 lbs.
and up. Will receibe Wednesday & Thursday.
R. B. SPENCER.

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

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Physician & Sürgeon.
DUBLIN, TEXAS.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Dublin and vicinity. Calls promptly answered day or night.
Office at S. S. Davis' Drug store.

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fact, all matter not ne
local rate.

City Railway T
RIO GRA
North Bound,..........
South Bound,..........
TEXAS CEN
East Bound,..........
West Bound,..........

Church Dir

METHODIST CHURCH
bliss, Pastor. Prea
at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. P
Thursday night at 8 o'clo
every Sunday morning a
Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—
o'clock, a. m. every S
at 11 o'clock a. m. every
ion services at 11:55 a.
Preaching at 7:40 p. m. e
meeting every Wednesda
People's Prayer Meeting
6:30 p. m. Rev. L. B. Gr

BAPTIST CHURCH—Re
Pastor. Services eve
m. and 7 p. m. B. Y.
Tuesday night. Regul
Wednesday night. Su
Sunday at 9:30 a. m. D
Superintendent.

TRINITY (EPISCOPA
Rev. W. E. Sartwe
charge. Sunday school
day at 9:30 a. m. Service
and sermons at 11 a. m. a
ond Sunday in each mont
and instruction every We
Holy communion every T

OLD DUBLIN CHURCH
every Thursday nig
Sunday school each Su
Preaching on the first a
in each month.

PRESBYTERIAN CHUR
every fourth Sund
night, by Rev. B. T. Me
of Daniel Baker College,

Secret Organi

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
every Monday night a
R. A. Miller, C. C.; E. W.
of Records and Seals.

SAM HOUSTON POST G.
every second Saturday
D. W. Andruss, Comman

A. F. & A. M. No. 504, m
on or before the full
Miss W. M.; C. P. Kennedy

R. A. C. No. 169 meets ev
on or before the full
H.P.; W. T. Miller, Secreta

I. O. O. F. Dublin Lodg
every Tuesday night a
Fewell, noble grand;
secretary.

SAM HOUSTON CAMP, N
ans, U. S. A., meets e
day in each month. M.
tain; J. S. Daley, 1st Serge

GOOD TEMPLARS, Du
meets every Friday
House. Jessie Adams, Ch
Eva Barron Secretary.

The Progress for

Tom Williams over
ital Sunday.

Charley Geren of
in town Sunday.

Collector, D. M. R
the city yesterday.

The growler rushe
option is in effect.

Walter Powers was
Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. John Adams
Waco with friends.

Deputy sheriff Fr
was in the city yester

Deputy Sheriff Fra
was in the city yeste

Prof. Foust came
from a trip to Comme

Rev. Josiah Phili
from Stephenville M

The infant babe of
Tom Brown's died M

Harry and John K
visiting relatives in t

J. I. B. Conoway,
of Stephenville in Du

Use Cream of Rose
plexion. For sale by

W. H. Wiseman r
day from a short visit
rents at Hico.

Messrs. Gayle Talb
Brumley, of Stephe
over Sunday.

Attorney F. Gross
was the guest of Col.
and family this week.

Dr. J. M. Williams
enville, was a pleasa
the Progress Tuesday

Dr. Lester, of Desd
ed through Dublin W
route to Coryell count

John Bennett left
Bowie. He and Char
embark in a spirit disp

Charlie StClair of
brother of our Bob, pa
Tuesday en route hom

Messrs. "Uncle" Ji
and A. L. Murphy, ca
day to see the Progre

Roche's Painless E
curing every persons s
try it. Use no other.
S. S. Davis.

E DUBLIN PROGRESS.

BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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One Year	$1.00
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Three Months	30

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements of one inch, 75 cents per month; more than one inch, 50 cents an inch per month. Four weeks constitute a month.

Locals, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent. No local inserted for less than 20 cents each insertion. Locals kept in till ordered out.

Obituaries, resolutions of respect, etc., in fact, all matter not news, one half regular local rate.

City Railway Time Table.

RIO GRANDE.

North Bound,	10:44 a. m.
South Bound,	5:25 p. m.

TEXAS CENTRAL.

East Bound,	10:45 a. m.
West Bound,	12:08 p. m.

Church Directory.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Chambliss, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30; M. C. Fewell, Superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Sunday school, 9:45 o'clock, a. m. every Sunday. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. every Sunday. Commun- ion services at 11:55 a. m. every Sunday. Preaching at 7:40 p. m. every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Younr People's Prayer Meeting every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Bev. L. B. Grogan, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. C. F. Maxwell, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. B. Y. P. U. meets every Tuesday night. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Dr. G. P. Herndon, Superintendent.

TRINITY (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.—The Rev. W. E. Sartwelle, missionary in charge. Sunday school regularly every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Services, holy communion and sermons at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., the second Sunday in each month. Evening prayer and instruction every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Holy communion every Thursday at 10 a. m.

OLD DUBLIN CHURCH—Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock; Sunday school each Sunday at 9 o'clock. Preaching on the first and second Sundays in each month.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching on every fourth Sunday, morning and night, by Rev. B. T. McClelland, president of Daniel Baker College, Brownwood.

Secret Organizations.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS Lodge No. 107 meet every Monday night at Cagney Hall Dr. R. A. Miller, C. C.; E. W. Abrahams, Keeper of Records and Seals.

SAM HOUSTON POST G. A. R. No. 55, meets every second Saturday in Bratton hall. O. W. Andruss, Commander.

A. F. & A. M. No. 501, meet Saturday night on or before the full moon; J. H. Chambliss W. M.; C. P. Kennedy, Secretary.

R. A. C. No. 169 meete every Monday night on or before the full moon; Jno. J. Ray H. P.; W. T. Miller, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. Dublin Lodge No. 313, meets every Tuesday night at Bratton hall. M. Fewell, noble grand; W. H. Armstrong, Secretary.

SAM HOUSTON CAMP, NO. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., meets every third Saturday in each month. M. D. Gallagher, Captain; J. S. Daley, 1st Sergeant.

GOOD TEMPLARS, Dublin Lodge No. 24, meets every Friday night at old Opera House. Jessie Adams, Chief Templar; Miss Eva Barron Secretary.

The PROGRESS for job printing.

Tom Williams over from the capital Sunday.

Charley Geren of Stephenville in town Sunday.

Collector, D. M. Rumph was in the city yesterday.

The growler rushes when local option is in effect.

Walter Powers was up from Hico Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. John Adams is visiting in Waco with friends.

Deputy sheriff Frank Freeman was in the city yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Freeman, was in the city yesterday.

Prof. Foust came home Sunday from a trip to Commerce.

Rev. Josiah Philips was over from Stephenville Monday.

The infant babe of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown's died Monday.

Harry and John Key of Del Rio visiting relatives in the city.

J. I. B. Conoway, music teacher of Stephenville in Dublin Tuesday.

Use Cream of Roses for the complexion. For sale by S. S. Davis.

W. H. Wiseman returned Sunday from a short visit with his parents at Hico.

Messrs. Gayle Talbot and Jim Brumley, of Stephenville, were over Sunday.

Attorney F. Gross of Hot Springs was the guest of Col. A. C. King and family this week.

Dr. J. M. Williamson, of Stephenville, was a pleasant caller on the PROGRESS Tuesday.

Dr. Lester, of Desdemonia, passed through Dublin Wednesday en route to Coryell county.

John Bennett left Sunday for Bowie. He and Charlie Day will embark in a spirit dispensary there.

Charlie StClair of Comanche, brother of our Bob, passed through Tuesday en route home from Waco.

Messrs. "Uncle" Jimmie Reed and A. L. Murphy, called Wednesday to see the PROGRESS' big press.

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

Messrs. E. E. Culver and T. T. Knight, with their families, left Tuesday for Oklahoma. They will reside there.

Mrs. Dora Wiley left last Monday for Hot Springs, where she expects to some extent to be relieved of rheumatism.

Mr. J. Frank Snodgrass, the accomodating drug dealer, of Desdemonia was a pleasant caller at our office Wednesday.

Capt. Ed Sharp, of Meridian, traveling salesman for King & Leonard, of this place, was in the city part of this week.

G. Goldberg, his wife and little child, left for Dallas last week. He has been for some time with J. Z. Miller as salesman.

Tom Miller now greets the patrons of the First National as bookkeeper. Tom's handiwork in this line is exceptionally rare.

Populists! Remember the meeting for organizing in the city of Dublin will be held at the city hall Saturday night of next week.

The PROGRESS will make a charge of $3 for announcemerts for precinct, $5 for county and $10 for district officers. The amount must in all cases accompany the announcement or be payable on csll.

J. S. DALEY,
Pub. PROGRESS.

For rheumatism see S. S. Davis. Cure guaranteed. 34-4t

Delinquent Tax Collections.

Mr. J. J. Eager has the delinquent county tax list for Dublin and vicinity and all who wish to pay their taxes may find him at the PROGRESS office willing to serve them.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Robt. Bailey returned home last Saturday from the territory. He reports having had some excellent sport while hunting during the recent snow storm there.

See or address J. L. Blrckstock, at Highland, or W. C. Reid, at Topaz, if you want well drilling done at 50c. per foot cash and their board or 65c. and they board themselves. They will make special trades and take stock or notes.

This offer wll expire the 15th of next March.

Mayor McCain garnished the bank account of Forest Shell, trustee for the Comanche Chief saloon at Comanche, for an account due him for gooods last week.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

The annual meeting and election of efficers of Dublin lodge Good Templar's held its meeting at the old opera hall. Jessie Adams, reelected Chief Templar; Miss Tabb Perry, Chaplain; Miss Octa Strong, past chief templar; Miss Eva Barron, secretay; Claud Fewell, finance secretary; Miss Ethel Risien, treasurer; Albert Douthit, marshal, Willie Witcher, inner guard; Walter Fewell, outer guard. After the meeting the members of the lodge with a number of guests, participated in a basket supper.

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.

Mr. L. D. Moore, suprentendent of the Erath county poor farm, two miles from Stephenville, was a pleasant caller on the PROGRESS Tuesday. Mr. Moore has held the position as superentendant for the past six years and has contracted with the county for another year. During all this time he has given full satisfaction to the county. He reports the farm in a flourishing condition.

IT IS NOT what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. When in need of medicine remember **HOOD'S CURES**

The tortures of dyspepsia, the sufferings of scrofula, the agonizing itch and pain of salt rheum, the disagreeable symtoms of catarrh, are removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 3

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation. 3

Mr. J. J. Bennett and lady, Mr. D. L. Moore and Dr. J. M. Williamson, all of Stephensville, attended the Masonic meeting in this city, Monday night.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN,

President of the Surgical Hotel, of Columbus, Ohio, is about to visit New Orleans, La., on important professional business. He will take advantage of the occasion to make a flying trip through Texas in order to see a few of the patients under his treatment in the state. All of his old patients will doubtless be glad to learn that they will have an opportunity to see the doctor again. People wishing to consult him for the first time, as well as those who desire to make any inquiry of him concerning his famous institution, the Surgical Hotel, will have an opportunity to do so at the following named places on the dates specified: At the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, La., Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 5th and 6th, 1894—At the Capitol hotel, Houston, Tex., Thursday, Feb. 8th—At the Beach hotel, Galveston, Tex., Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 10th and 11th—At the Menger hotel, San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 13th—At the Driscoll hotel, Austin, Tex., Friday, Feb. 16th—At the Pacific hotel, Waco, Tex., Sunday and Monday, Feb. 18th and 19th—At the Arliugton Inn, Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 20th—At the Oriental hotel, Dallas, Tex., Thursday, Feb. 22d: and will immediately return to the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, where he will arrive on Saturday, Feb. 25.

The doctor will esteem it a favar if as many as possible of those desiring to consult him would call as early in the day as convenient. He may be consulted from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Consultation free. 36-3t.

Geo. L. Clark, of Huckabay, M. L. McGriff of Lingleville and J. M. Brock, of Topaz, were pleasant callers at the PROGRESS office last Friday. Mr. Clark was in the city on business connected with the Alliance High School at Lingleville.

What is a Guarantee?

It is this. If you have a Cough or Cold, a tickling in the Throat, which keeps you constantly coughing, or if you are afflicted with any Chest, Throat or Lung Trouble, Whooping Cough, &c., and you use Ballard,s Horehound Syrup as directed, giving it a fair trial, and no benefit is experienced, we authorize our advertised agent to refund your money on return of bottle. It never fails to give satisfaction. It promptly relieves bronchitis. For sale by S. S. Davis. 1

Populist Meeting.

The PROGRESS is requested by the Dublin Executive committee of the People's Party to call a meeting of reformers to meet at the city hall in Dublin, one week from tomorrow, the 10th inst, at 7 o'clock sharp. The object of the meeting is to thoroughly organize the Populist forces of the city of Dublin. All reformers of the county as well as the city is invited to be there.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you Bilious, Constipated or troubled with Jaundice, Sick Headache, Bad Taste in Mouth, Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Hot Dry Skin, Pain in Back and between the Shoulders, Chills and Fever, &c. If you have any of these symptoms, your Liver is out of order, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your Liver does not act properly. Herbine will cure any disorder of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. It has no equal as a Liver medicine.

Tonkaway.

This newly discovered remedy is working wonders in curing consumption, bronchitis, asthma, diseases of the blood and kidneys, and has been used with marked success in removing the effects of lagrippe. Tonkaway is a compound of purely vegetable matter. The fluid is obtained by the distillation of the Tonkaway root.

Dr. W. J. Henson, of Cato, Ark., who was a consumptive, writes:

Rev. Moss Martin—Sir: The effects of the half gallon of Tonkaway you sent to me were just wonderful. I am well. I want to use some of it among my friends, and if it has the effect on them that it did upon me, I will furnish you some affidavits." Cures all summer complaints, flux, etc. For sale by H. C. Birchmore. 1

J. W. Rodgers has been appoined postmaster at Lowell, the new post-office recently established in Erath county, near Topaz. The mail goes via Lengleville, from which place it is carried by a special carrier.

White Meal at 50 Cents.

I have the best white meal for sale at 50 cents per bushel at the Higginbotham gin and mill stand.
4t. W. H. ARMSTRONG.

J. C. Gibbs and lady will leave to-day for Coleman City, to attend court in a suit of J. C. Gibbs vs the Santa Fe railroad, for $20,000 damages for injuries to himself.

T. B. King, populist chairman of this county, has appointed Jno. W. Jones, of the Field's school house community, 8 miles southwest of Dublin, as chairman of the executive committee of that school district.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, cheap for cash, or on good terms, with prorer securety, one new Carey Safe, large size, also one International typewrites. Neither have ever been used.
J. S. DALEY.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

This invaluable remedy is one that ought to be in every household. It will cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Cuts-Bruises, Burns, Frosted Feet and Ears, Sore Throat and Sore Chest. If you have Lame Back it will cure it. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It will cure Stiff Joints and contracted muscles after all other remedies have failed. Those who have been cripples for years have used Ballard's Snow Liniment and thrown away their reutches and been able to walk as well as ever. It will cure you. Price 50 cents. For sale by S. S. Davis. 1

Gin Machinery for Sale or Trade.

We have a first-class gin and mill, in a good location, for sale or trade very cheap. Come early, we will keep it but a short while.
KING & LEONARD.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, }
Lucas county. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this the 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
{ SEAL } Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts dirictly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by all druggists, 75c.

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.

Business Property For Trade.

A good business house and lot in Santa Anna, Coleman county, to trade for stock of dry goods. For further particulars call on or address,
J. C. GIBBS,
36-4t. Dublin, Tex.

Mr. Albert Favorite, of Arkansas City, Kan., wishes to give our readers the benefit of his experience with colds. He says: "I contracted a cold early last spring that settled on my lungs, and had hardly recovered from it when I caught another that hung on all summer and left me with a hacking cough which I thought I never would get rid of. I had used Chamberlain's Cough Renredy some fourteen years ago with much success, and concluded to try it again. when I had got through with one bottle my cough left me. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. S. Davis.

"A Cordial Invitation to Everybody."

We respectfully announce to the public generally that we have opened a Fancy Grocery in the building recently vacated by the Dublin Drug Co. We intend to carry everything in the grocery line, and would appreciate a portion of your trade. Will give you good goods, honest weights and measures, and sell you goods at a living profit. We do not propose to sell you goods at cost—must have a profit if we continue long in business. Give us a call. No trouble to show goods and quote prices to you. Don't fail to get a sack of the Famous "Bob White" High Patent Flour, the finest on earth. Hoping to share a portion of your trade, we remain.

Very respectfully yours
J. F. ROBINSON & Co.

The PROGRESS is truly thankful to its numerous patrons and well wishers, locally and foreign, whose words of good cheer and commendations on the standing of the PROGRESS on the side of humanity, are continously pouring in to us by word and mail. We assure each and every one that we will use our utmost endeavors to further merit their confidence in the good year of 1894.

OVER THE COUNTY.

Gilmore.

Editorial Correspondence.

We have had more rain and the coldest snap for several years.

Mrs. Finley is recovering; not expected to live last week. Mrs. Waldrum is also improving slowly.

The Erath county singing convention met at Palmer school house Saturday with small attendance but had an extra good meeting Sunday. On the test singing Gilmore and Palmer classes tied; four classes were present. Next meeting will be at Green Fields school house Saturday before the fourth Sunday in April.

Our Alliance met last Saturday night. Regular meeting time hereafter is on Saturday before second Sunday at 2 p. m.

A party of nimrods killed a dozen jack rabbits and several brush rabbits last Friday.

Lingleville.

Regular Correspondence.

George Ramsey is dangerously sick.

The little babe of Mr. Bonner and lady died a few days ago.

F. M. Christian and Miss Dora McMahan were married on the 25th and Mr. Ellis and Miss Wells on the 28th ultimo.

Lingleville merchants all bursted last Wednesday night—that is their stock of eggs did.

Huckabay.

Regular Correspondence.

Mrs. Meadors and daughter are convalescent and Mrs. Kelly is up.

E. A. Winn is happy over the advent of a boy at his house.

J. W. Glenn and E. A. Winn have dissolved partnership. Both now have separate stores.

Our little city now sports five general mercantile establishments and a blacksmith shop.

A majority of the farmers have their land in readiness for the next crop and are patiently waiting for rain before they plant.

Last week's freeze killed what wheat has been sown besides some volunteer oats. Verily, the planter is not in it.

Alexander.

Regular Correspondence.

Since our last we have experienced one of the coldest spells since 1876. It killed english peas planted in the 12 old days, bit onions down in the mother earth, fowls on the roost were frozen stiff and a great many poor stock passed in their checks.

John Pitts is dangerously sick with la grippe.

Land in fine condition and some farmers will shortly begin to put in their oats. Crop prospects are growing more flattering.

Mrs. J. Stephens has la grippe.

Miller and Willie Stephen are after excuses to visit Comanche.

Experience has taught your reporter that the farmer that makes use of his old clothes and steers clear of indebtedness is the one that can consistently wear the broadest smile in the fall; we are now profiting by that experience and running our plow up to the beam.

The PROGRESS correspondence bureau is interesting and gives the news as it happens Keep up the lick Daley; success is yours.

Rocky Point.

Regular Correspondence.

The coldest spell of the past seventeen years since our last, excepting the great blizzard of '89.

We have had a reasonably fair rain this week.

A secret organization of some kind (impossible at present to learn what at this time,) has been organized here and Pilot Knob; will forward particulars as soon as it can catch on.

Economy in home affairs and non-rascality in governments is the watchword.

The PROGRESS last week made us say "Mrs. Ike was very sick with lung trouble." It should have been "Mrs. Ike Clark etc."

Live Oak.

Regular Correspondence.

Mrs. Nannie Williams of Burnet county is attending the bedside of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Rosa Williams who is still in a critical condition.

Farmers are moving bravely on with preparations for another crop.

A great many of our community more or less affected with la grippe.

Four interments in our cemetery, a child of Mr. Brantleys, Mrs. Reed grandmother of the child, Grandmother Hawkins; then on last Saturday a child of Mr. James Daniels.

Where has our last communication been;? it was on the road three weeks; was glad of it on one account—that our lady friend had so far recovered from the effects of eating those green persimmons as to be able to whistle.

Last night (Jan 30th) there was a large and entnusiastic meeting of the school community; after the business for which the meeting was held, C. H. Young and commissioner J. B. White were called on and made short speeches on the topics of the day.

Hon. J. J. Eager will address the assembled multitude here Wednesday night, the 7th inst. If anyone wishes to answer him they will have an opportunity to do so.

Mrs. Rosa Williams died last night, after an illness of 91 days.

Victor.

Regular Correspondence.

Bad weather prevented a report last week. It was the coldest spell of weather experienced here for several years, wheat that was up is killed, and likely for good; many fowls froz to death.

Mrs. Lou Bailey died on the 20th inst. aft a six days sickness.

Rev. J. T. Owens preached the funeral of Mr. McGowen last Sunday at Flat creek.

La grippe is prevalent.

Clariette.

Regular Correspondence.

Farmers have resumed plowing, since tusseling with the cold snap.

School is moving along to the satisfaction of all patrons. The A B and C grades this week are 97, 96¾ and 96½ respectively.

Rev. U. J. Morton preached us an interesting sermon Sunday.

Jas. Harvey has arrived home from Mills county, where he was recently called to the bedside of his dying father. His mother came home with him to remain a while.

Andrew Lambert has returned from a trip to the territory, reports times dull and work scarce.

Highland.

Regular Correspondence.

Blizzard passed and pleasant weather is now on tap.

Weather dry, stock water scarce.

Mrs. O'Neal is still sick but improving. Mrs. Loveless is some better. Mr. Gresham has a very sick child.

School getting along o. k.

Mount Airy.

Regular Correspondence.

Farmers busy turning the soil, many will soon have all their land broken.

Sam Cole is down with la grippe.

Rev. Wylie Spradling preached at St. George Sunday.

Next quarterly conference for Proctor mission will be held at this place on March 28th.

Joseph V. Dorey, of Warsaw, Ill., was troubled with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies but says none of them seemed to do him any good; but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with it, and felt sure that others similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states that it is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by S. S. Davis.

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Farmer, of Boomfield, Iowa, says: "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with colds and croup. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it to be the best. 50 cent bottles for sale by S. S. Davis.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "la grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on liver, stomach and kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at the Dublin Drug Co. 6

Now is your time to subscribe for the PROGRESS. Only $1 a year.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

UNDERPAID CLERGY.

SOME OF THEM RECEIVE LESS THAN A DRAPER'S CLERK.

A great deal is heard from time to time about the underpaid clergy. It has been recently said by an English writer that "there are many clerks in holy orders who receive less than clerks in linen draper's shops." This is especially true in Europe, where the clergy, or at least the curates, are paid such miserably poor stipends that but for the generosity of the parishioners they could not live.

In the United States, too, the clergyman, usually a college bred man of talents and refinement, receives a salary altogether out of proportion to his calling and his ability. This remark does not apply to the clergy in the large cities, to many of whom are paid very large salaries. In New York city, for example, it is said that there are 100 ministers who receive salaries of $10,000, and many of them have rectories or parish houses free in addition. But in the country towns, east and west alike, the minister who gets $2,000 is a rare exception. Many, perhaps the majority, do not receive as much as $1,000.

While the reflection may not prove of tangible benefit to these underpaid servants in the highest of callings, still it is interesting to know that in a social and in a financial way, and in the self respect consequent upon these conditions, the clergyman of today is vastly better off than the chaplain or curate of a century ago. In point of abject poverty there are no vicars of Wakefield today, nor any chaplains who figure as jesters or buffoons, as did many of the more favored ones of Goldsmith's day.

The following extract from The Gentleman's Magazine of 1766 shows how poor was the lot of the curate of that time:

"Monday—Received £10 from my rector, being one-half year's salary; obliged to wait a long time before my admittance to the doctor, and even when admitted was never once asked to sit down or refresh myself, though I had walked 11 miles. Item—The doctor hinted he could have the curacy filled for £15 a year.

"Tuesday—Paid £9 to seven different people, but could not buy the secondhand pair of black breeches offered me as a great bargain, my wife wanting a petticoat above all things, and neither Betsy nor Polly having a shoe to go to church.

"Wednesday—My wife bought a petticoat for herself and shoes for her two daughters, but unluckily, in coming home, dropped half a guinea through a hole which she had never before perceived in her pocket and reduced all our cash in the world to half a crown. Item—Chid my poor woman for being afflicted at the misfortune and tenderly advised her to depend upon the goodness of God.

[illegible] from the alehouse at the top of the hill, informing me that a gentleman begged to speak to me on pressing business. Went and found it was an unfortunate member of a strolling company of players, who was pledged for sevenpence half penny. In a struggle what to do. The baker, though we had paid him but on Tuesday, quarreled with us, to avoid giving any credit in future, and the butcher sent us word that he heard it whispered how the rector intended to take a curate who would do the parish duty at an inferior price, and therefore, though he would do anything to serve me, advised me to deal at the upper end of the town. Mortifying reflections these, but a want of humility is, in my opinion, a want of justice. The Father of the universe lends his blessings to us, with a view that we should relieve one another, and we consequently do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence. Paid the stranger's reckoning out of the shilling in my pocket and gave him the remainder of the money to prosecute his journey.

"Friday—A very scant dinner, and pretended therefore to be ill, that, by avoiding to eat, I might leave something like enough for my poor wife and children. I told my wife what I had done with the shilling; the excellent creature, instead of blaming me for the action, blessed the goodness of my heart and burst into tears. Mem.—Never to contradict her as long as I live, for the mind that can argue like hers, though it may deviate from the more rigid sentiments of prudence, is even amiable for its indiscretion, and in every lapse from the severity of economy performs an act of virtue, superior to the value of a kingdom.

"Saturday—Wrote a sermon, which on Sunday I preached at four different parish churches, and came home excessively wearied and excessively hungry; no more money than twopence half penny in the house, but you see the goodness of God! The strolling player whom I had relieved was a man of fortune, who accidently heard that I was as humane as I was indigent, and from a generous eccentricity of temper wanted to do me an essential piece of service. I had not been an hour at home when he came in, and declaring himself my friend put a £50 note in my hand, and the next day presented me with a living of £300 a year."

RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

important experiences of others are The following is no exception: been troubled with heart disease 25 of that time very seriously. For I was treated by one physician con- I was in business, but obliged to account of my health. A phy- my friends that I could not live a feet and limbs were badly swol- indeed in a serious condition directed my attention to Heart Cure, and said that his been afflicted with heart dis- by the remedy, and was healthy woman. I purchased Heart Cure, and in less than the first dose I could movement in the circulation I had taken three doses I something I had not my limbs had been swol- seemed almost putrified. one bottle of the New had all gone down, that I did my own dation six others are ."—Mrs. Morgan, Ill. a discovery of an disease, is sold by guarantee, or sent Elkhart, Ind., on six bottles for ely free from

A Straight Fight In Alabama.

A meeting of the Populist leaders was held in this city last night, at which Philander Morgan of Talladega, Editor White of Chilton, John B. Ware of Jefferson and some 15 or 20 others were present. The meeting was secret, and for that reason all that was done or said could not be learned, but it has transpired that they were opposed to Captain Kolb's receiving the support of the Populist party and that they disclaimed the right of any one man or a few men to pledge party support to any individual.

An Age-Herald reporter was informed that they were in favor of putting out a full state ticket, to be composed of only those who have heretofore affiliated with the Populist party. They opposed any sort of a compromise and favored a straightout fight on strict party principles.—Birmingham (Ala.) Dispatch.

WATER LOCATION SENSE.

The Strange Faculty Possessed by Some Reptiles Even When Decapitated.

Reptiles and batrachians usually possess what may be termed the water location sense.

My attention was first called to this by my brother, who, while engaged in a natural history expedition in southeastern Texas, had what at the time we both considered a unique experience with a large sea tortoise.

This tortoise had been surprised some distance from the water, among the sand dunes that line the gulf shore, and on being overtaken had its head chopped off preparatory to serving as a very toothsome addition to our diet. Much to the surprise of the party the beheaded animal continued on its way toward the water.

Several times it was turned around, entirely or part way, but every time it was able to right its position perfectly and again make directly for the water.

At the time this was narrated to me I was of the opinion that there must have been something in the contour of the land that enabled the tortoise to regain the correct direction in each case.

Since then I have had numerous proofs that this ability belongs to a number of species of these animals in the West Indies, and that the loss of eyes and nasal organs, of the entire head and neck, in fact, apparently works no inconvenience to them in this particular. This is a family characteristic which, so far as I have been able to find, is not alluded to in any work concerning them.

The same singular ability may be observed in certain species of water frequenting snake. The common watersnake, often erroneously called the "water moccasin," almost invariably finds its way to the water, if not too far away, when its head is cut off.—St. Louis Republic.

Journalism In Servia.

Journalism in Servia is a peculiar institution. The Schumadiski List, which has the reputation of being the leading newspaper of the kingdom, came out one day with the following announcement on its first page: "Owing to the intolerable laziness of our editor in chief, Mr. Zrak, who spends his nights in feasting and sleeps the whole day through, our number this week is only half its usual size."—Philadelphia Record.

An exhibitor of wild beasts in Paris has adopted a plan for securing his money which is respectfully submitted to bankers and bondholders generally. Every night he deposits the daily receipts of his exhibition in the cage of the most ferocious of his animals, and he has never lost a penny.

It has been estimated that a gold coin must be handled 2,000,000,000 times before the impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, and a silver coin 3,250,000,000 times.

The newspaper laborers in the house press gallery now sit on nice revolving piano stools. They are very popular.

Cheerfulness.

That cheerfulness can be cultivated is well illustrated by the story of a lady and gentleman who were in a timber yard, situated by a dirty, foul smelling river.

The lady said, "How good the pine boards smell!"

"Pine boards!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Just smell this foul river!"

"No, thank you," the lady replied. "I prefer to smell the pine boards."—Ram's Horn.

Stacked Against Him.

Traveler—Say, my friend, there's no meat in this sandwich.

Waitress—No?

Traveler—Hadn't you better give that pack another shuffle and let me draw again?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DREAM'S PROMPTINGS.

There Is a Constant Flow of Unconscious Thought While We Sleep.

The physiologists of the first half of the century and some more modern writers expressed the belief that dreaming only occurred at the moment when consciousness began to resume its sway.

But in The North American Review. Dr. Louis Robinson says that modern investigators accept the theory of the metaphysicians and believe that there is a certain amount of cerebral action during the whole period of sleep, and that the vast majority of our dreams never come to our knowledge. He thinks that there is an unbroken current of ideas which passes through the sleeping brain, and which only reveals itself to the conscious ego when some disturbing element intervenes. "We may compare it to an invisible and silent river, flowing by without betraying its presence, save where there is a splash of a fish or of a falling stone, or some foaming eddy where a rock breaks the smooth surface."

Dr. Robinson's article is long and interesting. The conclusions at which he arrives are as follows: Owing to the unceasing unconscious cerebration which is a necessary concomitant of our power of intellect, the brain is always in part awake, and is especially active in shifting memorized matter. The cerebral centers connected with the sense organs are continually and independently employed in stimulating impressions from without. Certain of the senses, especially that of hearing, remain open to external influences during sleep and convey actual vibrations to the brain. There is an active and purely involuntary predisposition on the part of the mental apparatus to compare and collate all the messages which come, or seem to come, from without, through the sense channels, and to collate these again with what is brought to the consciousness by involuntary recollection. Associated with this is a tendency to combine the evidence so collected into a coherent whole, and to make the result of either explain the more emphatic thoughts or impressions, or else answer some questions which occupied the attention before sleep began. "No voluntary power exists during sleep to pick out from the jumble handed in that which is relevant to the problem to be solved, and just as there is no power to discriminate real from false impressions at the outset, so, throughout a dream, we are completely oblivious to the most glaring fallacies and inconsistencies."—Rochester Post-Express.

Had No Eyes, but He "Saw."

"I should like to have the key of the unoccupied house, —— Wharton street," requested a well dressed man as he entered the office of a down town real estate agent.

"Yes, sir," and the key was handed over. As the caller departed it was noticed that he kept prodding the floor with his cane as he walked. But his gait was almost as brisk and as straight as though he had no affliction whatever. This was remarked as he left the office.

He returned a half hour later with a step as quick as ever and with business in every motion. "I like the house," he said, as he handed over the key, "but there is considerable repairing to be done. The paint should be renewed. The front bedroom and dining room are sadly in need of repapering," and so he went on until he had enumerated a half dozen things that were necessary to be done.

It afterward transpired that he had acquired all his knowledge simply by the sense of touch. His examination had been as thorough as though he had had the use of two good eyes. It was really a remarkable performance.—Philadelphia Call.

Long Talks.

Parliamentarians and orators in general claim that no man could talk coherently on a single subject for more than six hours, yet hundreds of cases to the contrary could be cited. When De Cosmos defended the settlers' land bill in the lower house of the British Columbian parliament, he talked continually for 26 hours. The act confiscating the property of De Cosmos' constituents had to be passed by noon of a certain day; De Cosmos was the only defender. He took the floor at 9:55 o'clock the day previous to the date when the law would become a dead letter and kept it until 12:05 the following day. It is said that his tongue and lips were cracked in hundreds of places and his shirt front covered with blood. A speech 11 hours longer than the British Columbian's famous argument was delivered in the Roumanian chamber of deputies in 1887. It was on the occasion of the impeachment of ex-Minister Bratiano, the leading deputy supporting the articles of impeachment talking continuously for 37 hours.—Exchange.

Abandonment of Cronstadt.

The harbor of Cronstadt in Russia is to be closed to merchant vessels after 1895, and a new harbor will be opened along a maritime canal just below St. Petersburg. This harbor will be 22 feet deep, cost 1,000,000 rubles, and be the central point for the unloading of coal and the loading of grain and other articles of export. The department of public works is also considering the advisability of constructing a tunnel under the Neva like that under the Thames in London, but built in four stories. This abandonment of Cronstadt is of especial interest, for it was Peter the Great who established and indeed created it for the port of St. Petersburg.—Springfield Republican.

S. Heals Running Sores. S.S.S.

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CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

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An Interesting Predicament.

A man who lives in a flat near Central park recently had a peculiar experience. A couple of deaf mutes rented an apartment underneath his own and were blessed in due season by the arrival of a bouncing baby with an excellent pair of lungs. At night the little one woke up nearly the entire house by its cries, but through all of it the parents slept until the tenant above, at the solicitation of his wife, went down stairs and fairly forced an entrance. The deaf and dumb couple resort to many ingenious devices to overcome the disadvantages under which they labor. They are unable to hear their doorbell, so they have arranged a piece of colored paper upon the gong in such a way that the paper flutters when the bell rings. By keeping a watchful eye on the bell they are able to receive their visitors promptly, but their inventive genius has not as yet devised a scheme to indicate the baby's distress at night.—New York Mail and Express.

Mrs. Romney's Water Cooler.

The Colorado journalist, Mrs. Romney, has patented, among several other articles, a water cooler which does not require ice. It is a covered receptacle, of cellular brickware, manufactured of clay, sawdust and asbestus fiber. In the process the sawdust is burned out, leaving the product cellular, or porous. The receptacle, with the water to be kept cool within, stands in a tray of galvanized iron, which holds water to a depth of two or three inches. By reason of the porosity of the cooler and the force of capillary attraction, the water in the tray constantly rises through the cellular walls of the receptacle, and is as constantly evaporated—thereby keeping the water inside as cool as it is usually drawn from a well or spring.—Denver Letter.

The Emperor and the Pirate.

Alexander the Great was about to pass sentence of death on a noted pirate, but previously asked him, "Why dost thou trouble the seas?"

"Why," rejoined the rover boldly, "dost thou trouble the whole world? I, with one ship, go in quest of solitary adventure and am therefore called pirate. Thou, with a great army, warrest against nations and therefore art called emperor. Sir, there is no difference betwixt us but in the name and means of doing mischief."

Alexander, so far from being displeased with the freedom of the culprit, was so impressed with the force of his appeal that he dismissed him unpunished.—Sala's Journal.

Nevada's Senators.

The gold party has resolved that the Democratic and Republican parties shall be consolidated into one, with a right and left wing of each oragnization located in London. The Populist is the only other party. The issue is between the Demo-Republican party and the Populist party. It cannot be changed. There is no room for any other party.—William M. Stewart.

The alignment of parties must not be upon the silver question, but upon the money question.—John P. Jones.

A Greenland Superstition.

When a child dies in Greenland, the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned with regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer, "A dog can find his way anywhere."—London Million.

No Danger of a Salt Famine.

The amount of salt in the sea waters of the globe, if extracted, would be greater in mass than the land, so far as it appears above the surface. The seas cover 73 per cent of the earth's surface, estimated at 9,260,000 (German) square miles. The percentage of chlornatrium in the sea is the same at all depths. Assuming that the average depth of the sea is a half (German) mile, there are then 3,400,000 cubic miles of sea water. A cubic mile of sea water contains on the average about 25 kilograms of salt. The 3,400,000 cubic miles of sea water would therefore contain 85,000 cubic miles of distilled pure salt.—From the German.

New York Women Officials.

Eighty-five women were nominated for school commissioner in the late canvass in New York and four were elected. The Republicans nominated eight, the Democrats 30, the Prohibitionists 42, the People's Party 42 and the Political Equality party 1. The list of women commissioners is increased by one over last year.

The French have long been famous for their riddles, but it was an English family who lived in such an atmosphere of puzzledom that on the husband inquiring in excited accents of his wife, "Why is that door always left open?" she took on a reflective air, and after a moment's musing answered, "I give it up."

A young man advertised for a wife, and his sister answered the advertisement; and the young man thinks there is no balm in advertisements, and the old people think it is pretty hard to have two fools in one family.

It was an old bachelor who said that he never read the women's corner in his paper, although he was something of a women scorner himself.

No representation of the face of a man was ever stamped on a coin until after the death of Alexander the Great, who was regarded as a divinity.

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Good Both Ways.

Mrs. Cobb, the daughter of the Rev. H. V. Elliott, and a son of Edward Elliott, his brother, were one day dining with the celebrated Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, whose sayings used constantly to be quoted. The bishop went up to the former and said: "Your father wrote a great work on the Apocalypse. I congratulate you on being the daughter of such a man!" Then turning to his other guest he said, "And your father forbore to write about the Apocalypse—a wise forbearance!"—London Gentlewoman.

Dutiful For Once.

Boy—My tooth aches, and mamma said I should come here and let you look at it.

Dentist—I see. It must come out. Won't take but a minute. Now be a brave little man, and I'll——

Boy (hastily backing off)—Mamma didn't say I should let you pull it; she only said I should let you look at it.—Good News.

Dubois on the Voorhees Bill.

The bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Voorhees providing for the coinage of the seigniorage in the treasury and the purchase after that shall have been coined of $2,000,000 worth of silver a month, the retirement of small notes and $2.50 and $5 goldpieces, &c., does not appear to strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the men who made the fight for silver during the late extra session.

Senator Dubois, who was the active lieutenant of Senator Teller, thinks the bill cannot pass, and says it will not afford the relief the people have a right to expect.

"The bill is not what the silver men want," said Senator Dubois, "and it is not what the true friend of silver would propose. Senators appear to forget that the fight is a contest between gold monometallists and those who are for the free coinage of silver. We are not in this fight to secure the purchase of silver bullion. We of course opposed the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law because we wanted it retained until we got something better.

"This bill offers the silver men absolutely nothing. It will not receive the votes of the men who voted against repeal of the Sherman law, and I do not think it will have the support of the Republican senators who voted with the Democrats to repeal that law. If the Sherman law was a makeshift, so is this. The bill will never be heard from, and I very much doubt if it is even reported from the committee."

Whenever there is friction, there is heat. Hammering a nail rod until it is redhot or forging a nail without fire are feats of the blacksmith.

The Superior MEDICINE for all forms of blood disease, AYER'S Sarsaparilla the health restorer, and health maintainer. Cures Others will cure you.

An Indian's Diplomacy.

I heard a good story of a celebrate Indian potentate who took an Englis peer, who was staying with him, ou shooting. Truth to tell, the peer sho very badly, and the eastern prince wa sorely puzzled to combine oriental con pliment and empty gamebags. At las with a low bow he said, "Your excel lency shot splendidly, but God wa very merciful to the little birds!"—London Gentlewoman.

The Conspiracy.

Nothing shows plainer the existence of a conspiracy upon the part of the plutocratic press to impede the progress of the People's Party by misrepresentation and "discreet silence" than the following paragraph from the New York Sun:

> Great hopes were entertained by the Populists that the repeal of the silver purchase law by congress against the protest of many southern senators would assist the Populist party materially in this year's contest in the south. But there was no such result in either Virginia or Kentucky, and in the former state the Populists fell far short of the expectations of the leaders. Weaver's vote in Virginia last yea was 12,275.

Why did not The Sun tell its reader that the Populist vote in Virginia at th late election was 80,000? What has th vote cast for Weaver in 1892 to do wit the "great hopes" entertained over t repeal of the silver purchase law? Th Sun simply made a weak attempt to de ceive its readers into the belief that th Populist strength in Virginia is at pres ent 12,275. Whether the repeal is re sponsible or not, the Populist vote in Vir ginia increased in one year nearly 60 per cent.

LOVE'S REMINDERS.

Shy bluebird on yon maple spray,
My coming causes you surprise.
You cry aloud and fly away
On wings that glitter as they rise;
So blue are they, so skyey clear,
Unequaled bliss their beaming brings;
For now I think of one most dear,
Whose eyes are bright as bluebird's win

From covert groves glides forth a tri
Of wild birds singing lustily,
Yet while I list my thoughts will still
Seek her who is most dear to me,
For, oh, her soft and soothing voice
Sounds merrier than the leaping thro
Of waters when spring rills rejoice—
Its music mates the linnet's song.

Upon a bourgeoned white birch broad
A squirrel gambols spry and fleet,
Until, by my rude spaniel awed,
She higher mounts on hasty feet;
And as she bounds without a fall
From lower limbs to limbs above
Her agile motions well recall
The flake-light footfalls of my love.
—Maurice W. Casey in Boston Pilot.

Advice From a King.

Kabarega, the negro king of Unyo in Central Africa, is a man who rules h subjects with a rod of iron. Like all t rants, he regulates their smallest action and a host of spies inform him of a disobedience to his commands.

Among other things, he has made fixed tariff of prices for everythin bought or sold in his country, and ever deviation from it is severely punished. An instance of this is given by Vita Ha san in his book about Emin Pasha an the Equatorial Province.

About a month after Hassan's arriv in Unyoro he bought a fowl and paid cowries for it, while the market pric was only 25. In that part of Africa takes about 250 cowries to make $ Soon afterward a dragoman of the kin appeared and brought back 5 cowri with the message:

"A fowl costs only 25 cowries, whi you have given 30. The seller has do wrong, and the king will punish him but he sends to you the advice to be car ful henceforth in your purchases—nev to give for anything more than it worth, first of all in your own interest, and next to this in order not to disturb the market."—Youth's Companion.

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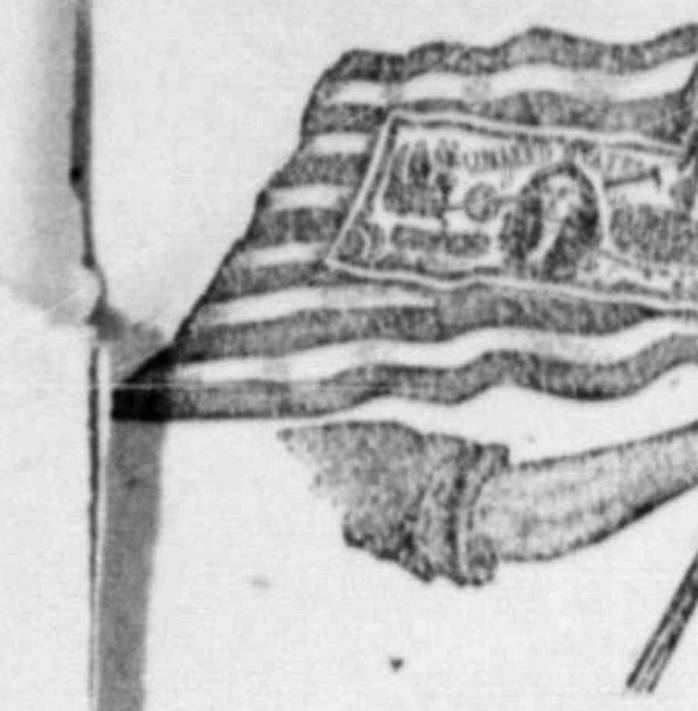

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HAMILTON COUNTY ALL
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ood " A. J. Guess, Paluxy.
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merville " M. A. Currie, Glen Rose.
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amilton " J. O. Staff, Carlton.
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omanche " R. L. Selmon, Gustine.
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oleman " H. A. Halbert, Coleman.
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ERATH COUNTY F. A.
esident, L. Brawner, Huckabay.
ecretary-Treas, I Pipes, Huckabay.
ficial Journal, The PROGRESS, Dublin.

ERATH COUNTY SUB-AIANCES.

Antioch Alliance No. 134, meets Friday ight before the first and Saturday evenings fore the third Sunday in each month. F. Brown, president; A. S. Weir, secretary. ingleville.

Bunyan Alliance No. 135 meets every first d third Saturday at 2 p. m. W. T. Deventrt president, G. A. Harmon, secretary.

Pleasant Grove alliance, No. 3313 meets every second and fourth Saturday. W. T. Montmery, president, Chas. R. Lockheart, sec.

Buck Creek Alliance meets on the second d fourth Saturdays at 7 p. m. P. Johnson, esident, D. H. McCluskey, secretary.

Highland alliance, No. 4686 meets every second and fourth Saturday at 2 p. m. I. M. well, president, J. E. Stephens, secretary.

Pleasant Home alliance No. 1953 meets every Friday night before the 2nd and Saturday evening before the 4th Sunday. Joe y, President, and Joe Walters, Secretary.

t Creek alliance No. 498, meets every urday evening before 1st and 3nd Sunday. E. Maloy President, K. D. Blackenship retary.

ilmore alliance, No. 167 meets Saturday fore the 2nd at 2 p. m. and Saturday before the 4th Sunday at 7 p. m. J. G. Martin, esident; T. J. Liard, Secretary.

Mt. Zion alliance meets every Saturday before the 1st at 2 o'clock, and Saturday before the 3rd Sundays. J. J. Turpen, President; E. Fagans, Secretary.

Stephenville alliance No. 5251, meets every urday night, each alternating night set de for lecturing only. Terrell Bryant, esident and Van Rumph Secretary.

Huckabay Alliance No. 25,026 meets at lock on 2nd Saturday of each month. R. Hick, president; C. F. Rudder, secretary!

Harbin alliance, No. 131, meets Saturday fore the 2nd, and 4th Sundays. Albert rton President; U. J. Morton Secretary.

HAMILTON COUNTY ALLIANCE.

o 1117, will meet with Live Oak Alliance 3rd. Thursday in Januay 1894. A full presentation is expected.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
resident, D. L. Dupuy, Hamilton.
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ecretary, S. S. Slonecker, Shive.
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sst. Doorkeeper, J. L. Lewis, Lansing.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.
J. A. Keller, Ohio, Texas,
Lewis Paulin, Shive Texas,
J. H. Jones, Hamilton, Texas.

The attention of the membership d the presidents and secretaries sub and county alliances, in par- lar, is called to the above di- tory, and earnestly requested to port any errors therein from chan- s in officers, time of meeting etc.

E POPULISTS GROW IN NEWBRASKA.

The purchasing clause of the Sherman t has been repealed, the election has me and gone, and we have had a little me to look around and learn "where we e at."

Relative to the Sherman law, we find rselves at a place a little worse than e were before its repeal, for, despite the edictions of the great financiers (the ly fellows who know anything about e principles of finance) that a great ave of prosperity would immediately weep over this country, it is a fact becoming painfully apparent to all that its weep has been a dismal failure, and the uation is such that even Dun & Co. get no consolation out of it, though ey have earnestly striven to do so by eading their reports with flourishing eadlines to the effect that trade is ightening, but it does not take an exrt long to discover upon reading the ticle that the heading was misleading d built wholly upon the principle of a aveyard whistle.

These reports are seemingly made upthe theory that, if bonds and stocks e active, the country is prosperous. his certainly is a false theory and very isleading, for there can be no true rosperity of the country so long as there e any of our people who cannot obtain ployment at remunerative wages. hen all of our people are so employed, en we have true prosperity, even though nds cannot be sold on the market.

In fact, Mr. Editor, I am inclined to nk it would have been better for us in end if a bond had never been issued this country. There is not a word in vocabulary of language more exsive than that of "bond." It simply ans "bondage" in the end, and no vernment adopting the bond system escaped. It means endless debt or pudiation, and it will as surely absorb substance of the masses as the sun tinues to rise and set, if the people sist in continuing the system. How g they will do this is a mystery. The election would seem to indicate that y are not all ready yet to join the y party that offers any relief, viz., Populist party, but are engaged in g out of the frying pan into the d back into the frying pan"

Some seem to get great comfort out of the recent elections by saying they were a great rebuke to Mr. Cleveland's policy. What absurd nonsense! It was said that Mr. Cleveland was elected as a rebuke to the Republicans. Why should Mr. Cleveland be rebuked for carrying out the Republican policy, which he was only able to do with the aid of Republicans, and what kind of a rebuke is it that reinstates the very party which he was elected to rebuke? If they had meant to rebuke him as they did Mr. Harrison, they should have voted the Populist ticket. That would have been a rebuke that meant something. No, Mr. Editor, the only consolation I can get out of this flopping process the people seem to be now going through is that it shows an unprecedented chaotic state of the public mind, out of which will come order in a due time.

The subsidized press is taking great comfort in the strength of the Populist party as shown by the late election, but it would seem to be a precarious comfort, for the Populist party is the only party that has made any gains. I cannot understand why both the other parties have fallen off in the number of votes everywhere, except in Kansas, where the Republicans have seemingly regained some of their lost ground, but this I think was the result of the unholy combine entered into in that state by the Populists with the Democrats and is a rebuke which I think will teach our people a lesson.

Fusion always has killed any reform party trying it and it ought to, if persisted in. If either of the old parties is a reform party, let us join that party and go on to success and not continue to waste time and money in trying to organize a new one. If they are both guilty, let us be honest and fight them both and cease selling our birthright for a mess of pottage in the shape of a little temporary power. When we do this, permanent success will eventually crown our efforts, and not before.

This is, we believe, the reason why we have been able to hold our own in Nebraska and gain a little all the time—we have never been identified with either of the old parties. Particularly is this true of my own county of Custer, which, I believe, was the first county in the United States to elect an Independent ticket in this late upheaval of reform, having knocked out a Republican majority of almost 1,200 in 1889 and electing the entire Independent ticket by from 300 to 500 majority, since which time we have not only held our own, but steadily gained and in the late election elected all by majorities ranging from 400 to 1,100, and if the other counties of the state had made the same gains our man for supreme judge would have been elected by 20,000 majority.

But while we are disappointed in not electing our candidates for the supreme court we are pleased to know we have made gains. Last year out of 90 counties we carried 41, this year we got 56, and while I have not seen an abstract of the vote I think I am safe in saying that my own district, the Sixth, has come up with more than its old majorities.—O. M. Kem in National Watchman.

ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A Composer Thinks All Living Things Sensitive to Musical Tones.

"The Influence of Music on Man, Animals and Plants" was discussed by Director Asger Hamerik in a lecture at the Peabody conservatory. Of the second part of his subject he said:

"There is no doubt of music's power in animals. All singing birds are subject to the influence. The spider, the mouse and the snake can be charmed with tunes. I saw on St. Paul street one day a runaway horse stop suddenly where a street organ was being played and tremble all over. I had once a Gordon setter that would play with his paw on the keyboard of my piano and, with a kind of murmur, try to imitate the human voice, making an effect that, if not musical, showed at least that the dog's mind attempted something in that direction.

"I have had personal experience with the musical qualities of mice, for I once used to play the piano in a room where there were many mice. When I played for a little while, out would come trooping a critical audience of mice, which seemed perfectly tame so long as the music lasted. I experimented with them again and again and arrived at the conclusion that they undoubtedly were in some way influenced by and very susceptible to music. I grew tired of my faithful auditors after awhile and closed the doors of the concert hall to them by having a tinner cover the holes and cracks in the floor.

"The song of the bird and the crowing of the rooster are not their conversation. They have a kind of chirping for that. What, then, do the song and the crowing mean? Joy, contentment, exultation—as with man. When a rooster has had a good dinner, or when the sun shines brightly and warmly, or when any other cause makes it think that life is worth living, the rooster crows joyously. Music is with man also an expression of emotion, but with him it has been reduced to a science and is not, therefore, used naturally for every expression of happiness, as with the uneducated and unscientific rooster or songbird.

"I believe that everything created, like ourselves, with ears, is susceptible to musical tones, and it is probable that, if we could only find it out, there is musical material in all such animals that could be developed and cultivated in some way."—Baltimore Sun.

Thought They Were Worth It.

Billings was a traveling man, carrying a line of handkerchiefs and neckwear. He met a rather attractive young woman on one of his trips, and before he realized how ill it comported with his duties he had married her.

Nature had never intended him for a married man, and he was seldom at home, even when his duties would have permitted him. Finally he became irregular in the matter of remittances, and his wife, needing some pin money, took down his route book and found a letter would reach him at Peru, Ind. So she wrote him there, asking for $10. He was in the Bearss House billiard room when he read the letter. He had no $10 to spare. He needed all his money for his own follies.

But the request annoyed him. He got up, walked about the room for a moment, and his eyes at length rested on a deck of cards, lying where some man had completed a game of solitaire. The top card on each pile was a nine spot.

Billings looked at them a moment, then picked up the four cards, inclosed them in an envelope and sent it to his wife. At Crawfordsville he received another letter from her, demanding in indignant terms what he meant by sending her four nines. He sat down in the writing room of the Robbins House and wrote the following reply:

"You wanted $10. I sent you four nines. Four nines are worth $10 any time."—Chicago Herald.

Hotel Life In New York.

At one of the uptown hotels a delightfully homelike touch is given to life within its walls by the privilege, when desired, of having the coffee follow a dining party into the reception room. In one particular parlor, which is full of nooks and embrasures, large and small, to accommodate groups of various size, it is quite common to see the quaint little table and dainty service set out before several different companies. The toned lights and nests of luxurious cushions make it extremely easy to dawdle indefinitely over this final course, and the groups dissolve slowly and with evident reluctance, to keep evening engagements.

Turkish coffee is often served in odd little oriental cups set in standards, quite like tiny egg cups, and the requisites of this beverage—to be piping hot and of a smooth, creamy thickness—are never missed here.—New York Times.

Whistling on Shipboard.

If you want to see a disgusted man, just whistle on shipboard before a sailor. You never knew a sailor to whistle. He will tell you all about "whistling down the wind," but he could not get up a pucker to save his ship. You remember that old story about a sea captain who refused to take aboard a woman who whistled, and knowing the old superstition feared that with her on board he would be sure of shipwreck. I do not know how it is with the captains of vessels now, for almost every woman seems to know how to whistle and keeps up the fashion.—Detroit Free Press.

IMPEACHMENT CASES.

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVEN SUCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The First Was In 1797 and the Latest In 1876—The Memorable Attempt at the Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson—Two Successful Cases.

The removal of federal officers by impeachment proceedings, under section 4 of article 2 of the constitution, has been attempted seven times.

The Blount case was the first. William Blount, United States senator from Tennessee, was charged in 1797 with conspiring with British officers to steal part of Louisiana from Spain for England's benefit. The house prepared articles of impeachment. The senate expelled him, after putting him under bonds for trial. Blount's defense was that a senator was not a civil officer liable to impeachment, and on the question of jurisdiction only he was acquitted.

Judge John Pickering of the federal district court for New Hampshire was impeached in 1803 for drunkenness and profanity on the bench. The defense was insanity. On trial before the senate, Pickering was convicted by a party vote and removed from his office.

In 1804, Samuel Chase of Maryland, a justice of the supreme court of the United States and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was charged with improper conduct on the bench; among other things, with having indulged in "highly indecent and extra judicial reflections upon the United States government" in the course of a charge to a Maryland grand jury. The impeachment proceedings, instigated and managed by John Randolph of Virginia, were political in their origin and animus. Judge Chase was acquitted through the failure of the prosecution to obtain a two-thirds vote against him in the senate on any one of the eight articles of impeachment. He resumed his seat on the bench and held it as long as he lived.

About a quarter of a century later, James H. Peck, a federal district judge in Missouri, was impeached for oppressive treatment of an attorney. The case was of no importance. The judge was acquitted.

Thirty years afterward, at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, Judge West H. Humphreys of the federal district court of Tennessee joined the Confederacy and accepted judicial office under it, without taking the trouble to send his resignation to Washington. He was impeached mainly in order to vacate the office and convicted on June 26, 1862. One of the witnesses summoned to appear against Judge Humphreys was Andrew Johnson, then governor of Tennessee, destined himself to be the next subject of impeachment proceedings before the senate. One of the four senators who voted not guilty on the article charging Judge Humphreys with high treason was William Pitt Fessenden, whose vote five years later saved Andrew Johnson.

Andrew Johnson was impeached on March 4, 1868, the 11 articles charging the president in various forms with violation of the tenure of office act, with violation of the constitution, with conspiracy to prevent the execution of the tenure of office act, with conduct and utterances tending "to bring the high office of president into contempt, ridicule and disgrace," and with the public declaration in his speeches while swinging around the circle that the Thirty-ninth congress was no constitutional legislature. It is not necessary to recite the history of the memorable trial, which lasted for nearly three months and in which the hottest of political passions were enlisted. Thirty-six votes were needed to convict. No vote was ever taken except on the three strongest articles—the second, third and eleventh—and on each of these the senate stood 35 for conviction to 19 for acquittal, impeachment failing by a single vote. One of the counsel who defended President Johnson was the Hon. William M. Evarts of New York.

The seventh and last federal impeachment was that of William W. Belknap, Grant's secretary of war. He was charged in 1876 with corruption in office, and the house voted unanimously to impeach him. He resigned hastily a few hours before the passage of the impeachment resolution, and his resignation was promptly accepted by Grant. The trial proceeded nevertheless. Belknap's defense was a denial of jurisdiction, based on the circumstance that when the impeachment resolution passed the house he had ceased to be a civil officer of the United States. The impeachment proceedings failed by the lack of a two-thirds majority in the senate for conviction.

It will be observed that in only two cases have impeachment proceedings against a civil officer of the United States been prosecuted successfully before the senate by the house of representatives. One of these was for the removal of a drunken and profane judge, whose presence upon the bench was a public scandal. The other was a purely formal proceeding to vacate the office of a judge actually engaged in open rebellion against the government, but technically still an incumbent of his office under the government. Of the five unsuccessful impeachment proceedings on record, two failed for want of jurisdiction. Of the whole seven cases, four concerned judicial officers. Only once has there been an attempt to punish by impeachment a cabinet officer. Only once has there been an attempt to punish and remove by impeachment a president of the United States.—New York Sun

The Secret of Success.

To be truly successful, a man must be able to rise after failure. The general whose campaign is commenced amid a series of disasters, but who, nevertheless, by repairing his mistakes, concentrating his forces and watching his opportunities, carries triumph out of defeat is the truly great captain. The statesman or orator whose maiden effort was covered with confusion and ridicule, but who resolves—in spite, of rather because of this—that he will force his opponents to hear and to respect him shows that he is a great man. The ability and the readiness to learn from failure is the secret of success.

The man who has only an eye for difficulties will not succeed. When Howe was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean, a question concerning him was asked in parliament, to which Lord Hawke, then first lord of the admiralty, replied: "I advised his majesty to make the appointment. I have tried my Lord Howe on important occasions. He never asked me how he was to execute any service, but always went and did it."—Scribner's Magazine.

Nitrous Oxide Gas.

Nitrous oxide gas is a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the dephlogisticated nitrous gas. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous; it has a sweet taste and a faint, agreeable odor. When inhaled, it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain, hence it is used as an anæsthetic during short surgical operations. When it is breathed diluted with air, an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the inhaler is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of laughing gas. The circumstances under which nitrous oxide should be applied as an anæsthetic must always be determined, just as with any other anæsthetic, by medical authority.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Young Mrs. Blaine."

"Young Mrs. Blaine," as she was once called, but now the wife of William T. Bull, has grown stout and handsomer since her divorce from James G. Blaine, Jr., and her marriage to Dr. Bull. She has been abroad and returned with many bewildering triumphs of the great Worth. She has taken a beautiful home and has servants, horses and carriages at her command. Her husband stands near the head of his profession, with an income of $50,000 a year.—New York Letter.

Creation of a Knight.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various; the principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. John of Salisbury tells us the blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans; by this it was that William the Conqueror conferred the honor of knighthood on his son Henry. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight.—London Standard.

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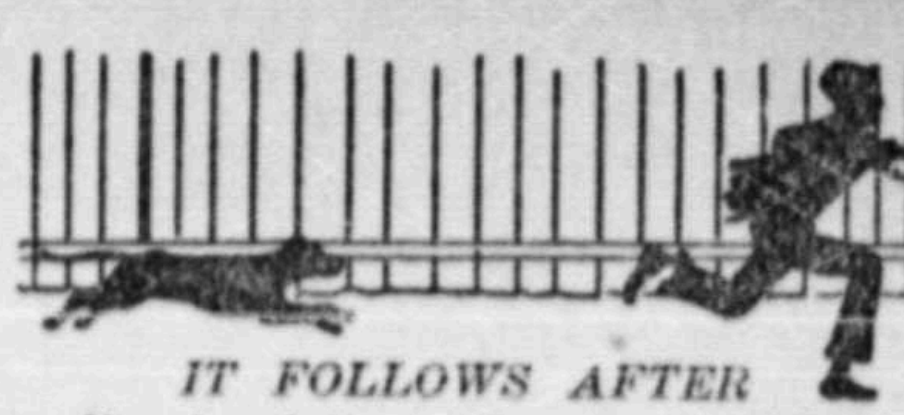

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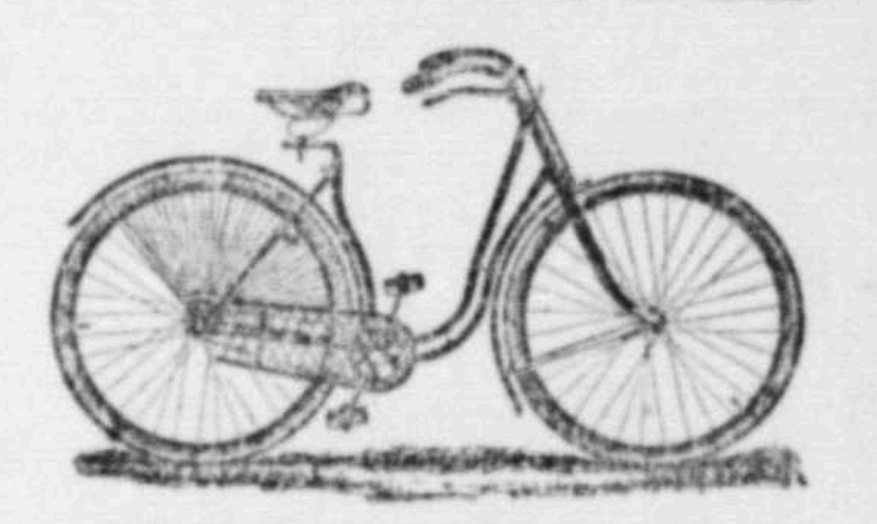

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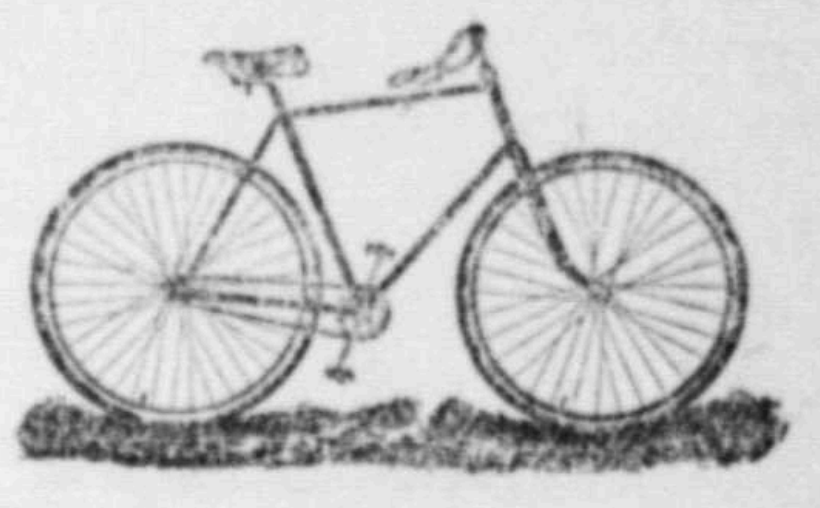

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GIVES THEM A ROAST.

A SOUTH CAROLINA MAN GOES FOR CARLISLE AND GROVER.

He Is Hot Over the Speech of the Secretary, and Well He May Be—Decision of the Supreme Court on the Power of the Government to Create Money.

The New York World, the leading Democratic newspaper in the United States, recently brought us the news and description of a feast a la Belshazzar of the money changers of New York city at Delmonico's, each plate costing $20.

We are now realizing the fact that every bale of cotton we make and sell we are forced to pay to the money changers the value of one plate at the feast. Instead of getting 10 or 15 cents a pound for our cotton we are forced to take from 5 to 7 cents per pound for it. We don't object to men enjoying their own in their own way, but we seriously object to their feasting by robbery under the forms of law on the earnings of innocent, hardworking wealth producers.

We learn that John G. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the United States treasury, entered the banquet hall a conquering hero. He was received with wild applause by the money changers, who were there representing all shades of political opinions. He was invited to explain the present financial situation. He told them silver as a money metal is dead; that the country is on a gold basis; that gold and only gold is money in final redemption. For an hour or more he strutted, he swelled and he blowed. He impressed on them how he had labored by night and by day to fix the law so that they could easily figure over, handle and pass the earnings and property of the innocent and toiling wealth producers into their own pockets.

He knew what the money changers wanted to hear, and he talked right out in meeting, every sentence of which was received with deafening applause. Although the great newspaper gave us a full report of this wonderful speech and description of the great feast, yet it fails to tell us whether or not this conquering hero, as has been alleged is his habit, loaded up with delicious beverages until he became topheavy and lost temporarily the use of his feet.

This Gamaliel, standing beneath the glittering chandeliers of the banquet hall and in their full glare, surrounded by swindlers and shavers, after great labor, said with perfect satisfaction, "This is a great and powerful government, but there is one thing it cannot do—it cannot create money."

It did so, and the law is it can continue to do so. The history of man demonstrates that money in every age of the world has been a creation of law by sovereign authority. Nearly every substance known to man has been used as money at different times, made so either by convention or law, according to the advancement of the people.

Astute minions of the robbers for pay, like Secretary Carlisle, so obscure the facts in regard to money the great body of the people never understand them. It is not necessary to pile up authorities showing that money is a creation of law by sovereign authority.

The following extract from the legal tender decision of the supreme court of he United States settles the matter:

> Congress, as the legislature of a sovereign nation, being expressly empowered by the constitution to levy and collect taxes, to pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to coin money and to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and being clearly authorized to coin as incidental to the exercise of those great powers, to emit bills of credit, to charter national banks and to provide a national currency for the whole people in the form of coin, treasury notes and national bank bills, and the power to make notes of the government a legal tender in payment of private debts being one of the powers belonging to sovereignty in other civilized nations and not expressly withheld from congress by the constitution, we are irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that impressing upon treasury notes of the United States the quality of being legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means conducive and plainly adapted to execution of the undoubted power of congress consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, therefore within the meaning of that instrument necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution of the government of the United States.
>
> Such being our conclusion in the matter of the law, the question whether at any time, in war or peace, the exigency is such, by reason of unusual and pressing demands on the resources of the government or of inadequacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish the currency needed for uses of the government and of the people, that it is a matter of fact wise and expedient to resort to this means is a political question to be determined by congress where a question of exigency arises and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts.
>
> It follows that the act of May 31, 1878, is constitutional and valid, and that the circuit court rightly held that a tender in the treasury notes reissued and kept in circulation under that act was a tender of lawful money in payment of the defendant's debt to plaintiff.
>
> The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle is a lawyer. He knows the supreme court of the United States is the final arbiter in this country. He has read the decisions, and he knows that court has decided that the United States government can create money out of anything—that she not only can, but has created money out of paper—that her legal tender notes are "lawful money."

With a full knowledge of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States on this question Mr. Carlisle in his speech at Delmonico's said, "This is a great and powerful government, but there is one thing it cannot do—it cannot create money." This man knew to [illegible] he was speaking and what would [illegible] them. His tongue and pen are [illegible]. It has been alleged, and the [illegible] has never seen it denied, that this [illegible] Carlisle sneaked out of the late war [illegible] the states when the territorial [illegible] of his country was in peril, and [illegible] was ended took the ironclad [illegible]

[illegible] monstrous that this mouthing, [illegible] worthless sneak should be at the [illegible] finances of 70,000,000 people, [illegible] manipulate them to the [illegible] and the great detriment of the [illegible] body of the people. No [illegible] president would have appointed him to the exalted and responsible position he holds but Mr. Cleveland, who hired a cheap substitute and sneaked out of the war himself, having no care for his country only to save himself from being hurt. They are a sweet pair to hold in their hands the destiny of this great and powerful nation.

The people will soon realize to the full they were misled and the fatal mistake they made when they voted for Mr. Cleveland. The farmers of the cotton states nominated and elected him. He is now making them pay the debts of his Wall street gambling friends. He has taken from them out of the present cotton crop $150,000,000 and will continue to take it so long as he can.

We are fast realizing the fact that those who control the money are the masters of the property, labor and liberties of the people. The government should not grant this power to corporations or to any individual. As money is not property, but only the representation of property, the government should exercise her sovereignty and create it and issue it direct to the people on their property and stimulate and facilitate all the processes of production and distribution. This should be promptly done and the life of the nation saved from assassination by the worshipers of gold.—Ellison S. Keitt in Cotton Plant.

SAVE US FROM SUCH.

The Workingman Who Has Any Gumption Not So Easily Bamboozled.

Our esteemed Democratic contemporary, the Cincinnati South West, has considerable to say because we refused to be found in the company of "other" labor papers backing the party of broken promises. It steadfastly refuses to name the "other" labor papers and don't show where labor is to receive the full benefit of its product by monkeying with the Democratic tariff chestnut. The editor makes a wry face and says we don't recognize our friends. His sarcasm is real "cuttin," while his wit is delightful, yea, hilarious. "Friends!" The Democratic party, the friend of the downtrodden!

An old man died in the infirmary the other day who heard that hackneyed phrase 50 years ago. Workingmen of Pennsylvania elect a Democrat as governor. He sends soldiers to Homestead to shoot down strikers. Workingmen of New York elect a Democrat as governor, who flagrantly violates the 10 hour law, and when railroaders strike to enforce the law he sends troops, at whose head is a Democratic politician and railway magnate, to Buffalo to shoot down the strikers.

Workingmen elect a Democratic politician to the presidency, and he starts off by demanding special legislation for the money loaning usurers and blood suckers of Wall street, Europe and sheol. Workingmen elect a Democratic congress, and it surrenders to the plutocracy without giving a reasonable excuse, and then comes forward dangling a makeshift tariff bait to hold the suckers in line.

Friends? Bah! If the Democracy is the friend of the worker, why have not the Democratic governors or the president, the legislatures or congress, taken steps to push forward public work and give the idle employment? Drop the Pecksniffian phrase! It is sickening. The Democratic party is no better than the Republican party. Not a bit.—Cleveland Citizen.

VIOLETS.

The woodbird calls, the [illegible],
The sun comes golden from [illegible];
Across the meadow as I stray
For you I take the fern fringed way,
To gather violets wet with dew
Which only bloom, my love, for you—
For you, my love, alone for you!

The grasses bend, the dewdrops shine,
The hawthorn's breath is sweet as wine;
The soft wind steals with presence sweet
To fling white petals at my feet
And lift the leaves from violets blue,
Hidden to wait, my love, for you—
For you, my love, alone for you!

Blue as your eyes, which hearts beguile,
Their faint perfume sweet as your smile,
I gather them, with fervent prayer
That they my passion may declare;
Their petals pale, tear stained with dew,
May tell how I live but for you—
For you, my love, alone for you!

—Donahoe's Magazine.

It's Human Nature.

A well dressed man got on the Sixth avenue elevated the other day and groped along for a strap, which his companion finally placed in his hand. As the former seemed quite uncertain of his footing and was being partially supported by the latter, people stared at him rather hard under the impression that he was intoxicated. He was not only well dressed, but wore a handsome ring, heavy gold watch chain and other jewelry. Passengers jostled him considerably as he swayed from the strap, and pretty soon it became evident to those in the vicinity that instead of being intoxicated the man was blind. A young lady made the discovery and immediately arose and motioned the blind man's companion to take her seat. When this had been communicated to the blind man, the latter turned in the direction of the lady and raised his hat respectfully, but declined the proffered courtesy. His companion whispered something in his ears—most likely that the lady was both young and handsome—for the afflicted man began pluming himself and finally turned by changing hands on the strap so that the young lady might get a more definite view of a rather fine face. He straightened up his rings, settled his collar, felt to ascertain whether his coat was buttoned and pulled down his cuffs—just as a vain man usually does when he wants to make a good appearance.—New York Herald.

Progressive Dinner Parties.

Progressive dinner parties are finding plenty of admirers in Boston. "If the girl you take in is slow, all you have to do is to take your wine glasses, your bread and your napkin and go to other fields. The worst of it is you can stay but one course when you strike the pretty and interesting girl," is the way one who has tried it puts the case.—Boston Record.

COUNTY TAX SALE.—NON-RESIDENT ROLL—CONTINUED.

RESIDENT ROLL FOR 1893.

OWNER.	Abstract No.	Certificate	GRANTEE.	Acres	Value	Tax
Spafford Susan Est	499	63	J A Lancaster	320	13150	121 65
Thos Gogan & Bro	1049	....	G H Allen	35	105	97
Donald & Hughes Rose	35	258	Jas McKinley	320	640	5 92
Alexander J J	753	....	Wm Thomas	1	100	93
Kirby J C	191	15–147	Jno M Dean	723		
" "	802	17	W L P Vance	640	5049	46 70
Breadslee Cycil	461	110–209	K K Kaunty	1476		
" "	663	114	Dr J W Reil	640	4230	39 13
Rosenburg W Van	1148	2057	M J Harris	269	270	2 50
Lance F M	753	....	Wm Thomas	½	350	3 25
Thornton Mrs N A	528	512	E Misenhelter	2	100	93
Gordon F J	199	17	M O Diman	166		
" "	199	17	" "	20	1200	11 10
Thornton D R	287	2066 2167	J A DeLagarya	470		
" "	286	2365 2466	J A Gussman	230		
" "	790	20	Jno F Torry & Co	320		
" "	977	....	H E & T R R Co	320		
" "	979	....	do	640	6580	60 83
Texas Central Ry C	39	254	D Bradley	2000		
" " "	341	201–300	J W Harvey	200	7200	66 60

UNRENDERED ROLL FOR 1893.

OWNER.	Abstract No.	Certificate	GRANTEE.	Acres	Value	Tax
Unknown	1	279–378	T J Alcorn	155	$ 512	$ 4 75
do	22	9021	D VP Ackerman	1280	8000	74 00
do	32	156	Jno Blair	103	1374	12 71
do	35	235	Jno W Bradley	95	600	5 55
do	47	659	Josia Bishop	960	1920	17 76
do	48	1280	H Barker	480	960	8 88
do	53	315	N P Browning	1280	5000	46 25
do	55	606	Jno H Browning	312	1000	9 25
do	61	7	Jas Brown	320	1500	13 86
do	72	370	W L Biggs	133	400	3 70
do	79	157	E M Bond	162	350	3 25
do	82	136	D P Barhydt	60	300	2 78
do	103	885	J S Brown	916	1800	16 65
do	110	737	B B B & C R R Co	50	300	2 76
do	113	214	do	69	400	3 70
do	115	9	Wm Bryan	96	288	3 65
do	117	....	Sarah Bibb	100	400	3 74
do	120	....	Jesse Brooks	73½	400	3 70
do	133	41	G M Collingsworth	129	600	5 55
do	136	....	B L Cole	73	150	1 40
do	142	237	C Campbell	176	352	3 30
do	150	360–459	J C Corbin	965	5000	46 25
do	151	14	F C Calonette	340	1200	11 10
do	166	2176	A G Coffin	320	2000	18 50
do	169	1106	Jno Carter	120	738	6 75
do	188	10	N Dickerson	423	677	6 26
do	190	16–350	P S Doss	24	300	2 76
do	196	326–425	J B Dupuy	139	1000	9 25
do	204	....	H Daffern	42½	100	92
do	208	584	N Dickerson	256	1000	9 25
do	213	7063	Sam Dubois	86	200	1 85
do	218	450	B P Despallier	224	1340	12 40
do	227	321	J M Espanosa	529	1590	14 70
do	228	....	Erath Co S L	169	617	5 70
do	255	....	Thos E Ely	80	400	3 70
do	268	864	Jno Fawcett	102	300	2 77
do	272	236	N H Fisher	320	640	5 92
do	273	106	G P French	126	800	7 40
do	289	....	Jno Gaylor	333	666	6 16
do	291	17–237	E M Gray	234	795	6 72
do	293	463	R H Garoune	1280	[illegible]	24 05
do	296	92	G W Gambell	78	390	3 62
do	301	....	L C Goodman	220	800	7 40
do	302	646	Jno Goar	58¼	340	3 14
do	311	....	Jno Garrett	72	400	3 70
do	321	760	N Green	278	500	4 62
do	333	202	C E Hawkins	155	310	3 87
do	334	202	do	60	150	1 40
do	336	3773 3874	H H Hadden	400	1200	11 10
do	389	15–223	Jno Hibbins	139	550	5 09
do	341	201–300	Jas W Harvey	151	239	3 08
do	347	1030	M F Hernandez	1069	4000	37 00
do	372	2226 2327	W A Holland	20	120	1 11
do	373	"	do	140	300	2 79
do	375	....	J C Haskins	85	500	4 62
do	379	....	J Hightower	61	300	2 79
do	382	1232	Jno Harman	163	1000	9 25
do	388	1364	Wm Hobby	356	1400	12 95
do	394	765	J M Hays	384	800	7 40
do	401	8–322	B Hollingsworth	80	500	4 63
do	402	855	Wm Harris	319	670	6 20
do	432	1962 2064	Jno James	827	2000	18 50
do	436	8	J R Jennings	213	420	3 89
do	446	....	J F Johnson	44	115	1 05
do	456	....	C H Jasper	80	500	4 68
do	466	1164	H King	160	320	2 96
do	467	3789	Sam Kelley	389	3000	27 75
do	470	3775	E Kimball	71	100	92
do	480	....	J J Keith	15	30	30
do	488	370	G Logan	193	1000	9 25
do	504	....	Jno Longacre	160	500	4 63
do	515	1507 1606	Wm Motley	243	512	4 75
do	516	112 6/105	Jno McLennan	1000	5000	46 25
do	546	....	J M McCarty	40	130	1 25
do	547	29–139	Jas Merritt	40	100	93
do	552	....	J L McCrocklin	43	203	1 90
do	556	1438	A J McGown	60	300	2 78
do	557	14½	E Misenhelter	520	3000	27 75
do	561	891	Jas McCoy	316	632	5 85
do	594	1080	J H Neely	235	1200	11 10
do	603	1987	R L Owen	480	1920	17 80
do	617	192	Jas Parclay	421	800	7 40
do	618	1112	Wm Priest	320	640	5 92
do	619	14	R B Peck	40	100	93
do	643	687	E Roddy	127	700	6 47
do	652	....	Martha Roberts	40	250	2 30
do	655	204	C K Rhodes	320	640	5 92
do	656	87	M T Rogers	640	1280	11 84
do	662	1838	J B Rogers	253	500	4 62
do	683	552	Wm Sims	102	1000	9 25
do	692	350	David Shown	320	640	5 92
do	696	474	H Sherman	320	640	5 92
do	699	240	Gustave Schmidt	28	100	93
do	701	117	W Sutton	103	700	6 48
do	707	410	W Sargent	155	1200	11 10
do	727	3914	J A Schnell	60	270	2 50
do	745	....	J N Shipman	132	700	6 47
do	759	970	J Tarbox	320	640	5 95
do	761	59	T M Taylor	200	500	4 64
do	779	101	Thos Toby	146	500	4 64
do	788	117	do	197	394	3 65
do	793	....	R P Taylor	160	1000	9 25
do	806	....	E Walker	78	400	3 70
do	808	159	G West	1228	2707	25 67
do	812	192	C C Woodward	247	800	7 40
do	822	374	T Ward	160	480	4 44
do	835	6080	G H Walker	195	1000	9 25
do	838	893	David Wilson	227	534	4 95
do	839	892	C Wright	853	1800	16 65
do	842	345	do	640	1280	11 84
do	859	317	Jas Yeoman	676	1217	11 25
do	865	....	A M Brown	64	$ 400	$ 3 70
do	896	....	Jesse Vann	80	240	2 22
do	927	....	W M Hix	160	320	2 96
do	938	....	J M McCleskey	40	80	74
do	972	....	Erath Co S L	150	300	2 79
do	996	396	J T Wilson	82	495	4 60
do	1017	....	Wm Howell	56	100	93
do	1041	2622 2727	Wm Phillips	320	640	5 92
do	1049	....	G H Allen	103	300	2 79
do	1106	....	Wm Hall	160	400	3 70
do	1119	....	C A Price	50½	200	1 85
do	1120	....	W R Pitts	72	200	1 85
do	1161	....	T C Ray	160	500	4 61
do	1173	9321	J J Addison	75	500	4 63
do	1178	....	J T Cook	160	480	4 44
do	1196	....	C J Shapard & J S Hyatt	160	320	2 96
do	1212	....	W A Dawson	20	80	74
do	1216	16–33	A J Glenn	328	650	6 01

RESIDENT ROLL TOWN LOTS.

NAMES.	TOWN.	DIVIS.	LOTS.	BLOCK.	VALUE.	TAX
Andrew W B	Dublin		8		300	4 52
Allen Wm	do	R R A	13	7	1000	9 25
Bennett W H	Stephenville				300	4 55
Bellamy L W	Bluff Dale	Pt H A				
" "	do	Pt G A			620	7 29
Clarry B G	Dublin		8	3		
" "	do		9	1	2?0	4 16
Carroll T B	do	R A	s½1	3	850	9 60
Cook J T	do		1&2	24	100	92
Dodson C C	do	T A	1256	7	835	8 72
Fisher T J	Stephenville		7	4	820	9 23
Frank M S	Alexander		910	18	250	4 06
Head J M	do				342	4 12
Higginbotham R W Jr	Dublin	D A	s½4	2	3750	34 69
Johnson Thos	do	B A	Pt9-10	2	700	6 47
Johnston Mc K	Stephenville				833	9 45
Jones T J	do			R 1	583	7 15
Keith J L	Dublin	K A	1	6		
" "	do	do	8	2		
" "	do	do	1	10		
" "	do	do	3	12		
" "	do	do	8	15		
" "	do	do	2	23		
" "	do	do	2	25		
" "	do	do	8-9	28		
Keith W H	do	do	10-14	28	2647	26 24
" "	do	do	6-7	2		
" "	do	do	2	5		
" "	do	do	6-7	6		
" "	do	do	4-8	7		
" "	do	do	10	7		
" "	do	do	4	9		
" "	do	do	2	10		
" "	do	do	3	11		
" "	do	do	4	12		
" "	do	do	2	14		
" "	do	do	2-3-5	15		
" "	do	do	3	17		
" "	do	do	3	19		
" "	do	do	4	20		
" "	do	do	1	21		
" "	do	do	4	22		
" "	do	do	1	23		
" "	do	do	1	25		
" "	do	do	4	26		
" "	do	do	2	27		
" "	do	do	2	28		
" "	do	do	3	28		
" "	do	do	4	28		
" "	do	do	4	29		
" "	do	do	5	29		
" "	do	do	4	15		
" "	do	do	2	3	3300	30 52
Lauderdale J T	do	D A	4	1	360	5 08
Leggett W T	do	B A	N½9	6	5155	49 46
Lowe W E	do		1	21	100	92
Leonard H B	do	K A	4	27	190	3 52
Mills A L	do			Ps6	300	2 77
Neal G J P	do	G V	Ps 4		180	3 41
Neal Mrs Fannie	do	do	3		75	68
Norris Jno	Stephensville				587	7 17
Oxford L G	do			48	1060	11 56
Potts F B	Dublin		4	2	625	7 53
Pedigo E W	do		6	13	104	2 72
Rupell S M	Stephenville	S C	2	8	390	5 36
Ratcliff C E	Dublin	I A	1	2	475	6 13
Stancil J E	do		6	4	385	5 31
Smith D F	Stephenville			Ps50	400	5 50
Singleton J C	Bluff Dale		9	C	1426	14 93
Tabor J W	Stephenville			129	529	[illegible]
Taylor W E	do		7	11	715	[illegible]
Walker J B	do		3		490	[illegible]
White W H	Dublin	S A	2	1		
" "	do	D A	1	3	375	[illegible]
Weaver S J Agt	do	B A	7	1	2000	[illegible]
Wasson & Miller	do	R R A	12-13-14		9000	[illegible]
....	do			18	1315	[illegible]
White W S	do	B A	89	20	100	[illegible]
Yarbrough R T	Alexander		10	2	1654	17 07
Berry J D	Stephenville			S½100	998	[illegible]
Cozby Mrs M C	Alexander			N½12		
[illegible]	do		½8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman W P	Stephenville			90	110	2 77
Gillentine M T	do		½2	14		
" "	do			32		
" "	do			56	2555	25 37
Gregg W E	do				310	4 62
Gerren Mrs M	Stephenville			60	250	2 31
Gandy Mrs M	Dublin	R R A			1900	17 58
Hume R T	Stephenville			½22	938	10 62
Harwood G E W	do	B A	1	6	558	6 89
Hurley W B	do			Ps46		
" "	do			Ps52	2575	25 57
LaBaum M V	do			60	900	10 07
Leahy Wm	do	D P A	12	3	1540	15 96
Moore Miss G J	Dublin	K A	1	9		
" "	do	do	1	20	200	1 85
McLemore J J	do		1-2	7		
" "	do		1-2	8	1500	13 88
Risen Mrs D	do	R A	½-3	5	4945	45 74
Slaughter	Stephenville			Ps34	500	4 62
Collier J F	do			7	1216	13 01
Vincent Jas U	do			P A 114	561	6 98

NON RESIDENT ROLL TOWN LOTS.

NAMES.	TOWN.	DIVIS.	LOTS.	BLOCK.	VALUE.	TAX
Dublin Street R'y Co	Dublin	D A	2	8	$ 50	46
Reinhammer	do		3-4	5		
do	do		1-12	11		
do	do		1-12	10	150	1 39
Schewber Chas	do		1	1	100	93
Fellman L	Alexander		Pt 1-2-3	18	520	4 81
Western Newspap'r Un'n	do		5	2	300	2 78
Allen Mrs E F	Stephenville			Pt 55	300	2 79
Gordon F J	Bluff Dale	W ¼		A		
do	do			Pt 5	615	5 69
Riley Mrs M S	Stephenville			S ½ 37		
do	do		4	14	1400	12 95
W E Mahan heirs	do		½ 3	1		
do	do		2-3	14	1600	14 80
Unknown	Bluff Dale		Pt 1-2	1	300	2 70
do	Dublin	K A	1-2-3	11	10000	92 50
do	Stephenville			Pt 53	300	2 77
do	Stephenville			119	800	7 40

TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. CO.

NAMES.	TOWN.	DIVIS.	LOTS.	BLOCK.	VALUE.	TAX
Texas Central R'y Co.	Dublin		1-7	1		
rendered by C.C. Gibbs.	do		1-10	2		
do	do		1-7	3		
do	do		4	6		
do	Alexander		2-6	8		
do	do		26-10	1		
do	do		4-6-9	2		
do	do		4-5-7-10	3		
do	do		1-10	4		
do	do		1-9	5		
do	do		1-10	6		
do	do		1-10	7		
do	do		1-10	8		
do	do		1-10	9		
do	do		2-6	10		
do	do		1.5	11		
do	do		6-12	12		
do	do		5-6	13		
do	do		5-7-8	14		
do	do		1-5	15		
do	do		1-4	16		
do	do		7-8-11	18		
do	do		1.9	19		
do	do		1-5-7-8-9	20		
do	do		Fract.	21		
do	do		2-9	22		
do	do		1.14	23		
do	do		1.14	24		
do	do		1.9	25		
do	do		1-9	26		
do	do		1-10	27		
do	do		1-10	28		
do	do		Fr. 3-4-5-8	30		
do	do		1.6	31		
do	do		1-12-14-15	32		
do	do		1-12	33		
do	do		1-4	A		
do	do		1-4	B		
do	do		1-4	C		
do	do		1-4	D		
do	do		2-3-4	F		
do	do		1-2-3	G		
do	do		1-4	H		
do	do		1-4	I		
do	do		Fract.	K L & M	$6000	$55 [illegible]

Each of the above described tracts or parcels of land, or so much thereof as may be required to pay the tax and costs for the year 1893, will be sold at public auction at the court house door in the city of Stephenville, March 6, 1894, within the hours prescribed by law, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. M. RUMPH,
Tax Collector, Erath County Texas.

Science of Divine Providence.

Not a great while ago a learned ignoramus delivered a sermon on "The Science of Divine Providence." "Sir," said a genuine student, at the close, "will you not favor us with a lecture on 'The Faith of Geometry?'"—Christian Advocate.

Since his installation as grand master of the Freemasons, now nearly 19 years ago, the Prince of Wales has granted 1,027 warrants for new lodges.

The newspaper laborers in the house press gallery now sit on nice revolving piano stools. They are very popular.

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T
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Has rescued many a lo
Has saved many a fail
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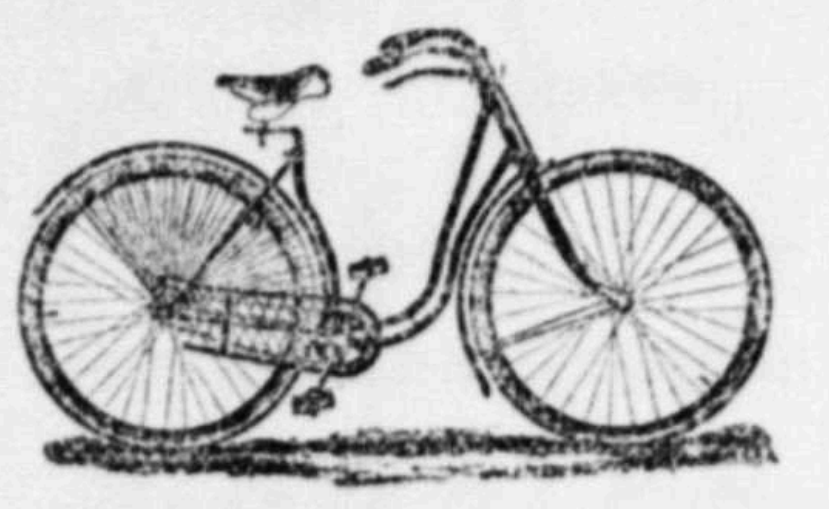
VOLUME VI. DUBLIN, ERATH COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY MORNING, FE NUMBER 38

MONARCH



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THE AMERICAN DORKING

[Written For American Press Association.]

Shortly after the Franco-Prussian war a British officer wrote a book in which an old gentleman related to his grandchildren the manner in which Germany, flushed with its victories over the French, proceeded to invade Great Britain and reduced it to a tributary province. It was called "The Battle of Dorking," and its object was to show the lack of British coast defenses and urge their erection. The final and decisive battle occurred at a place called Dorking.

It was in the year 1930.

Farmer Atritop's home was as comfortable as the average. But the average was not near as good as that of the farmer of 50 years before. The children were crowding around grandfather's easy chair in the corner of the small room. An exciting thing had occurred that day, and it was the subject of conversation. Lord Scullion, the proprietor of the country for many miles around, had paid the cottage a visit. He had asked for a drink of water, but had prolonged his stay much beyond the time required to swallow it. And on leaving he gave each of the children a number of small coins. This had made them very happy. Their father's earnings were too meager to enable him to do such a thing even once in a year. And now they all felt as rich as kings, though the younger children did not know that it was Farmer Atritop's pretty daughter Hattie that had attracted the lecherous landlord to his tenant's humble home and induced him to be kind to her little brothers and sisters.

"I think it's a high honor to have such a great man call on us lowly folks," said 16-year-old Jennie, who had always admired the greatness of the nobility.

"If you had lived 50 years ago, you would not have said that," replied grandfather Atritop. "In those days, before the United States were annexed to England, we had a nominal equality before the law, and titles of nobility as well as extensive landlords were not in existence. But since our once free country has become a tributary province to England things have changed—things have changed"——

"Oh, grandpa," exclaimed little Johnny Atritop, "some time ago you promised to explain to us how that change was brought about. Tell us now."

"It is not a very long story. Fifty years ago the United States was the most prosperous, intelligent and progressive country in the world. No other nation could boast of such natural wealth, such well paid and independent workingmen, such prosperous business men or such well to do farmers. Now, alas, all is changed. Our boasted liberties exist only in name, prosperity is confined to a privileged few, who fatten on the twin relics of barbarism, landlordism and usury, while a profligate king and a tyrannical nobility have robbed the American people of their last vestige of liberty."

"But, grandpa," asked his grandson George, aged 14, "how was it possible for the British to gain control of the United States without a war? I picked up one of your old schoolbooks in the attic the other day, and I find it filled with many patriotic sentiments and allusions to 'American liberty.' Judging from the views expressed, I would conclude that at that time the love of liberty among the American people was so strong that nothing but absolute force at the point of the bayonet would induce them to surrender their independence."

"So we supposed at the time. But these patriotic sentiments were only—well, sentiments. The commercial spirit of grab and greed had permeated many of our people. The dollar seemed larger to most of them than their country. The Republican party, which had been organized to abolish slavery, had accomplished its object. The Democratic party was only a negation. Neither having any definite principle, they degenerated into officehunting machines. Bribery and other frauds were openly practiced, especially at election time. Men who were guilty of such nefarious things were looked upon as leaders in politics and society. And so when the money kings of the United States and England had once made up their minds to unite the two countries it was a comparatively easy task."

"But how could the money kings secure such power?" asked George. "It must have required an immense amount of money to bribe the majority of the voters."

"Bless you, my child, there was no need of bribing any; they owned them. Let me explain. Even as early as 1893 the English and other foreign syndicates held the majority of the railway stocks and bonds in the country; in addition they owned the best and most productive mines, lands, factories, breweries, water powers, street car lines, lighting plants and other public and private improvements. As the railroads alone were capitalized at over $10,000,000,000, you can see that their holdings must have been fully equal to that sum, or $10,000,000,000."

"But, grandpa," interrupted George, "you told us the other day, if I remember correctly, that at that time there was only $3,700,000,000 of gold money in the whole world, and that both the United States and England were doing business on an alleged gold basis. Then how could English and other foreign syndicates obtain three times as much wealth in the United States as the total stock of gold money in the world? And then you said that the director of the mint reported that there was less than $600,000,000 of gold money in the United States at that time. Tell us, if I have the figures right, how they could buy $10,000,000,000 of stocks and bonds with 6 per cent of the amount in gold.'

"That is easily explained. They paid us no gold. We had gold mines in this country, but they had none in England. Neither did they have silver mines, while our country produced large quantities of the white metal. We were not only sending wheat, flour, cotton, pork, beef, timber and other products abroad, and much more than we ever received in return, to England. The enslavement of our people was accomplished by the British system of finance, introduced after the war of secession. Money had been made as scarce as possible, in order to expand bank credits. All large business transactions were carried on by means of checks, drafts and other bank paper. Each and every one of these pieces of paper was to all intents and purposes a promise of the bank to pay an obligation they invariably failed to meet when payments were generally called for. To illustrate: Suppose Jones deposited $1,000 in bank subject to check; he would receive no interest. Brown, owing Robinson $1,000, borrows the money from the bank, giving security for the amount and paying the bank interest. Robinson, having no immediate use for the money, would deposit subject to check and receive no interest. Then Smith, needing that amount, borrows it from the bank, also giving security and paying interest.

"In that case, you see, the bank was drawing interest from Brown and Smith on Jones' money, and while both Jones and Robinson had a claim for $1,000 the bank had none of the money on hand should they call for it.

"But, worse than that, Jones in all probability did not deposit ready cash, but a check—the note of a bank. Brown when he borrowed it did not take cash, but made a check for Robinson, and he simply deposited the check in the bank. And so Smith only took a check or bankbook, which is a note of the banker, certifying the amount of his debt to the holder of the book. Thus you see, $4,000 worth of business was done, and not one dollar of cash was used in the transaction, nothing but bank paper—banker's debts. In this manner the bank could loan Jones' money 20 times over and draw interest on it every time. The bank which had a capital of $2,000,000 would often loan out money to the extent of $20,000,000.

"Suppose Jones gave Brown a check for $1,000 on the Merchants' bank, but Brown, doing business at the Commercial bank, would deposit the check in his bank. Then the right check would go to the wrong bank. This being the case in numerous instances, the banks would sort those checks after banking hours, and a messenger from each bank would be dispatched to the back room of one of the banks, where the checks would be exchanged and the accounts cleared. Suppose the British syndicates wanted to buy an American gold mine for, say, $1,000,000. The sum, as I explained, would not be paid in cash, but in some form of bank credit. Suppose it was a draft on the Bank of England. Now you see that paper was in no sense real money, although it did the service of money. After the syndicate had taken possession of the mine, it would employ a number of American citizens to work it. After a time the profits of the mine would amount to $1,000,000, and this would pay the note originally given. Then the syndicate would own the mine, the American people be in debt to them $1,000,000, and have nothing in return.

"By this system the syndicates soon obtained possession of everything of value in the country. You all understand the fearful power of usury to increase. Capital at 6 per cent compounded will double in less than 12 years. Once having the control of $10,000,000,000, the syndicates could, without investing another dollar of their fictitious capital, and figuring at only 6 per cent, increase their holdings in 12 years to $20,000,000,000; in 24 years to $40,000,000,000 and in 36 years to $80,000,000,000. After that the rest was easy. The syndicate owned all the great newspapers, the American farmers had become tenants on the lands their fathers had wrested from the wilderness, while all large enterprises that had been organized into trusts belonged to British capitalists.

"As far back as 1893 a British capitalist named Carnegie advocated the union of the United States and Great Britain in magazine essays and speeches, but at that time our people were comparatively free and independent, and very few paid any attention to him.

"After the syndicates owned nearly the entire country, including the people, who had been degraded to the level of serfs and tenants, only too glad to be able to earn enough to keep soul and body together, it was comparatively easy to accomplish the union.

"Carnegie's statement that the people of both countries were of 'one blood and one kindred' was brought forward again, the newspapers all favored the plan, and the people—well, they were compelled to vote as their masters and the landlords dictated. A few sturdy patriots raised their voices against the union, but the papers and the politicians, who were mostly the hired attorneys of the syndicates, denounced them as anarchists and socialists and drowned their cries in a torrent of ridicule and abuse, so that when the 'plebiscite' was taken very few votes were cast against the union of the two countries.

"The rest you know. You know that this farm, cleared by my father and left to me unencumbered, belongs to Lord Scullion now. You know what a brutal landlord he is, and how your poor father is getting prematurely old and gray, trying to force enough from the soil to enable him to pay the exactions of the landlord and feed and clothe his family."

"But is there no way to secure a return to the days of liberty and independence of our forefathers, grandpa?" asked George.

"I fear not. Since the law was so amended as to restrict the right of suffrage to freeholders only, the ballot is no longer the powerful weapon in the hands of the people that it was at the time when they might have used it to their own advantage. Now I fear"—The old gentleman gave a great yawn, the hour was late, and the children quietly left him to his much needed rest.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD.

The Difference Between Private and Public Ownership.

In 1857 the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph company was $358,000. An investment of $1,000 in the stock at that time had increased in 1890 to $50,000, besides earning for its owner in dividends the sum of $100,000. The first line ever built was built between Baltimore and Washington by congress and in 1847 was given to the Western Union for nothing. Since then the latter company has had a practical monopoly of the telegraph business and has exacted tribute from the people to pay dividends on its stock, three-fourths of which are watered. It has crushed or bought up all opposition lines and under the regime of Jay Gould laughed at all attempts at legislative regulation.

Besides this it has built up great press monopolies, which are controlled by the daily newspapers of the country, and through them corrupted public opinion and strangled the free press. It discriminates in rates against the people and in favor of the few, and by furnishing congressmen and state legislators with the privilege of sending messages over its lines free it bribes the servants of the people not to do anything in the direction of bringing about public ownership of telegraph lines. The telegraph lines should be owned and operated by the government. The same reason that applies to the government postal system is equally applicable to the telegraph—the people have just as much right to cheap telegraph and telephone communication as cheap postal communication—and the people should let congress understand in no uncertain terms that they must have government ownership of the telegraph.

The Cleveland Leader, in its issue of Dec. 28, points out the tendency of the government to control, through receivers, the railroads of the country. Two or three railroads are being placed in the hands of receivers every week by the United States courts, the courts thus assuming that they have entire jurisdiction over the railroads by virtue of the laws of congress.

There are at the present time over 100 railroads in the hands of receivers, including the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which are the three longest lines in the country. This condition of affairs indicates that, with mismanagement, watered stock and useless competitive lines built where they are not needed, the railroads cannot be made to pay dividends on their aggregate capital. The aggregate capitalization of the railroads of the United States is over $10,000,000,000, but they could be duplicated for less than $4,000,000,000. Is it any wonder that railroads are going into the hands of receivers? Parallel lines are built where one line could carry all the traffic, thus dividing between two lines what one line could do, and when the traffic must be made to yield dividends on watered stock the rates must be kept abnormally high, while competition tends to keep them down.

The result can easily be foreseen. Sooner or later one or both of two competing lines will have to go into the hands of receivers unless they combine to protect their own interests. The tendency of the railroads to combine into great trusts, like the Sugar, Oil and Iron trusts, must eventually form the railroads into the hands of a few great trusts unless the government takes them into its hands before that time has come. The authority which congress now exercises over railroads through the courts need only be extended a little further to place them in the hands of the government.—Cleveland Citizen.

Colorado, Take Notice.

Will Colorado take notice? If you are sincere in your demand for the free coinage of silver, when can you impress that fact upon the country better than by forcing this flank movement right now? A failure to sustain Governor Waite at this time will relieve the balance of the country from believing that your cry for silver is so much as skin deep in earnest. Demonetization of gold will be the logical issue thereafter, and the story of silver will have been told. If Colorado wants free coinage for silver, she had better get over the sulks.—Chicago Express.

The rain Thursday was a daisy.

possible to give even a faint idea of the great numbers of indorsements coming from men and women prominent in all walks of life.

The J. S. Coxey Good Roads association consists of every human being in the United States who signs the petition and who wants good roads, plenty of work for idle men instead of charity shadow soup and plenty of good money. The object is to try all honorable means to get congress to pass a law authorizing the secretary of the treasury to have printed $500,000,000 in treasury notes, a legal tender for all debts public and private, in denominations of $1, $2, $5 and $10, and to be placed in a fund, and to be known as the "General County Road Fund System of the United States," and to be expended solely for said purpose. The secretary of war is then instructed to take charge of the construction of the road system and to expend the sum of $20,000,000 per month, pro rata with the number of miles of road in each state and territory. The rate of wages shall be not less than $1.50 a day for laborers and $3.50 a day for teams and teamsters, and that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. If the present do nothing congress refuses to pass the bill, then it is proposed to try to throw the vote of this association to those candidates for the next congress who will sign a written agreement to vote for the plan in event of their election.

Mr. Coxey seems to have struck a popular chord by organizing this association for the betterment of roads. And when all the possibilities that this great work has in store are given consideration, one cannot help but indorse it. In the first place, our roads are a disgrace to civilization, and travelers from foreign countries never hesitate in saying so. It is a notorious fact that for at least three months in the year country roads are all but impassable, which results in a terrible misuse and barbarous, inhuman treatment of horseflesh. Good roads would mean that the farmer could drive to town to trade at a moment's notice and not be compelled to wait until the "wet spell" was succeeded by a "dry spell." The construction of good roads would mean that an immense army could be put to work, not butchering other human beings, but in improving the country and developing its resources. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed men would become useful, self respecting citizens, their wants would be supplied, their families would no longer suffer, and poverty and crime would rapidly decrease. This army of men would immediately become consumers of food and clothing and everything necessary to maintain life, and in a few days every industry in the nation would be set in motion, the surplus labor would be employed, wages would rise, hours of labor would be shortened, an era of prosperity would have dawned throughout the land, and every one would be happy—except the coupon clipping bondholder and goldbugs of Wall street and Europe.

A mighty effort will be made to compel congress to give relief or confess its incompetency to deal with great questions, and to this end the officials of the Good Roads association have called a mass meeting to be held in the city of Washington on May 1, 1894, at 10 a. m., on the steps of the national capitol, at which all the petitions received up to that time will be displayed, previous to being given to the lawmaking bodies. Speakers of national repute will be present, and men without work are requested to try to get there, sounding the slogan throughout the length and breadth of the land, "On to Washington!" Up to date only one man has come out squarely in opposition to the plan, and that man is John Sherman, as might have been expected. This in itself ought to commend the bill to every honest man. "Judas John," who borrowed money to pay his way to Washington when first elected and who has managed to become a millionaire four times over on a salary of $5,000 a year; who is the author of more tricky legislation that has sent more people to the poorhouses, workhouses, insane asylums and down to the abhorred graves of pau-

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publican..........	$410.00
For extra clerk hire, 1891, Republican..	400.55
Total..........	$810.55
For postage, 1892, Republican..........	$570.00
For extra clerk hire, 1892, Republican..	465.00
Total..........	$1,035.00
For postage, 1893, Populist..........	$397.00
For extra clerk hire, 1893, Populist.....	None
Total..........	$397.00

"From this comparison on two items of contingent expense only, you will see that the Populists have saved $413.35 over the Republicans in 1891, and $638.60 in 1892. The reader will also observe that not one dollar has been paid out for extra clerk hire in the secretary of state's office since it has been under Populist rule, notwithstanding the business of the state is constantly increasing. Formerly the fees of this office have been retained by the secretary of state, but besides the above Secretary Osborn has turned into the treasury all the fees received by him, which for 1893 amounted to $1,878.15. It should also be remembered that the fees of the secretary of state's office for charters, etc., have been reduced more than 50 per cent.

A DEBTOR'S PLEA.

He Asks That He Be Not Required to Bear the Burden of Financial Legislation.

A prominent Populist lawyer named Root filed a remarkable answer in a case brought for the collection of a $3,000 note in the district court. He asks that President Cleveland, John Sherman, Tom Reed, D. W. Voorhees and J. K. Hudson be made parties to the suit because they conspired to pass the repeal bill and thus depreciate the currency of the country. Root says in his answer:

"The answering defendant further shows to the court that by the terms and conditions of said note of $3,000 it is made payable in lawful money of the United States of America, and that by the action of the congress of the United States of America at its several sessions held in the autumn of 1893, by the repeal of the Sherman law, it so decreased, limited and withdrew from the channels of trade a great portion of the money of the United States of America that this defendant is unable to comply with the terms and conditions of said note, said action of congress not being aided or abetted by this defendant and was wholly beyond his control. This defendant therefore prays that the terms and conditions of said note requiring him to pay to said plaintiff the sum of $3,000 and interest thereon may be held in abeyance until the congress of the United States of America shall restore to the channels of trade the lawful money withdrawn therefrom by the act known as the Wilson bill repealing the Sherman law; that the terms and conditions of said note and mortgage and the contractual right of the defendant in said contracts have been so modified by the enactment into law of the said Wilson bill that this defendant in justice and equity should pay but 50 per cent of the $3,000 until said Wilson bill is wholly repealed and the supply of lawful money of the United States be restored to the same proportionate volume that obtained in 1883, when these contracts were entered into; that Tom Reed, John Sherman, Dan Voorhees, G. Cleveland and J. K. Hudson be made parties defendant and be required to show cause why they conspired together to decrease the volume of money, and what they were paid by the creditor class of this country for enacting the terms and conditions of said conspiracy into law. Wherefore, defendant prays that the plaintiff may recover only $1,500 upon said note, with interest at 7 per cent from date of default."—Topeka Cor. St. Louis Republic.

How Far Is It to the Limit?

Whatever the fate of the tariff bill now before congress, the vital question of money will never be sidetracked again in a national campaign. The people know that more bonds mean more interest, and that more interest means more business depression, more idleness for workers, more taxation for the people, heavier burdens for the mortgage ridden farm owner and less wages for the staving farm laborer.

Beware, Mr. Carlisle; there is a limit to the patience of even the long suffering American people.—K. of L. Journal.

No. 2.

DUBLIN, TEXAS, Feb. 9. 1892.

Dear Sir:—We have not as yet heard from you in response to our notice of the 2nd inst., very likely this is due to the short time having elapsed since your receipt of same, however we beg to direct your attention to the fact that it is absolutely neccessary that we hear from you substantially. We regret that circumstances are such as to compell us to drop from our list any of patrons who are in arrears, but we are absolutely compelled to take this action. Our issue of next week will be the last to those who do not remit for what is past due and for whatever amount they may desire in advance. Your promptness in this matter will greatly oblige,

Yours very truly,
THE PROGRESS.
Per J. S. DALEY.

N. B.—See date from which time you are due on outside of wrapper and count at $1.50 for arrears prior to Dec. 1, '92; all since then at $1 per year.

GIVES THEM A ROAST.

A SOUTH CAROLINA MAN GOES FOR CARLISLE AND GROVER.

He Is Hot Over the Speech of the Secretary, and Well He May Be—Decision of the Supreme Court on the Power of the Government to Create Money.

The New York World, the leading Democratic newspaper in the United States, recently brought us the news and description of a feast a la Belshazzar of the money changers of New York city at Delmonico's, each plate costing $20.

We are now realizing the fact that every bale of cotton we make and sell we are forced to pay to the money changers the value of one plate at the feast. Instead of getting 10 or 15 cents a pound for our cotton we are forced to take from 5 to 7 cents per pound for it. We don't object to men enjoying their own in their own way, but we seriously object to their feasting by robbery under the forms of law on the earnings of innocent, hardworking wealth producers.

We learn that John G. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the United States treasury, entered the banquet hall a conquering hero. He was received with wild applause by the money changers, who were there representing all shades of political opinions. He was invited to explain the present financial situation. He told them silver as a money metal is dead; that the country is on a gold basis; that gold and only gold is money in final redemption. For an hour or more he strutted, he swelled and he blowed. He impressed on them how he had labored by night and by day to fix the law so that they could easily figure over, handle and pass the earnings and property of the innocent and toiling wealth producers into their own pockets.

He knew what the money changers wanted to hear, and he talked right out in meeting, every sentence of which was received with deafening applause. Although the great newspaper gave us a full report of this wonderful speech and description of the great feast, yet it fails to tell us whether or not this conquering hero, as has been alleged is his habit, loaded up with delicious beverages until he became topheavy and lost temporarily the use of his feet.

This Gamaliel, standing beneath the glittering chandeliers of the banquet hall and in their full glare, surrounded by swindlers and shavers, after great labor, said with perfect satisfaction, "This is a great and powerful government, but there is one thing it cannot do—it cannot create money."

It did so, and the law is it can continue to do so. The history of man demonstrates that money in every age of the world has been a creation of law by sovereign authority. Nearly every substance known to man has been used as money at different times, made so either by convention or law, according to the advancement of the people.

Astute minions of the robbers for pay, like Secretary Carlisle, so obscure the facts in regard to money the great body of the people never understand them. It is not necessary to pile up authorities showing that money is a creation of law by sovereign authority.

The following extract from the legal tender decision of the supreme court of the United States settles the matter:

> Congress, as the legislature of a sovereign nation, being expressly empowered by the constitution to levy and collect taxes, to pay debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to coin money and to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and being clearly authorized to coin as incidental to the exercise of those great powers, to emit bills of credit, to charter national banks and to provide a national currency for the whole people in the form of coin, treasury notes and national bank bills, and the power to make notes of the government a legal tender in payment of private debts being one of the powers belonging to sovereignty in other civilized nations and not expressly withheld from congress by the constitution, we are irresistibly impelled to the conclusion that impressing upon treasury notes of the United States the quality of being legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means conducive and plainly adapted to execution of the undoubted power of congress consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, therefore within the meaning of that instrument necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution of the government of the United States.
>
> Such being our conclusion in the matter of the law, the question whether at any time, in war or peace, the exigency is such, by reason of unusual and pressing demands on the resources of the government or of inadequacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish the currency needed for uses of the government and of the people, that it is a matter of fact wise and expedient to resort to this means is a political question to be determined by congress where a question of exigency arises and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the courts.
>
> It follows that the act of May 31, 1878, is constitutional and valid, and that the circuit court rightly held that a tender in the treasury notes so issued and kept in circulation under that act was a tender of lawful money in payment of the defendant's debt to plaintiff.
>
> The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle is a lawyer. He knows the supreme court of the United States is the [illegible] arbiter in this country. He has read [illegible] decisions, and he knows that court [illegible] decided that the United States gov[illegible] can create money out of any[illegible] that she not only can, but has [illegible] money out of paper—that her [illegible] tender notes are "lawful money." [illegible] full knowledge of the decisions [illegible] supreme court of the United [illegible] this question Mr. Carlisle in [illegible] at Delmonico's said, "This [illegible] powerful government, but [illegible] it cannot do—it can[illegible] This man knew to [illegible] making and what would [illegible] tongue and pen are [illegible] alleged, and the [illegible] it denied, that this [illegible] out of the late war [illegible] the territorial [illegible] was in peril, and [illegible] the ironclad [illegible] this mouthing, [illegible] should be at the [illegible] 000,000 people, [illegible] them to the [illegible] detri[illegible] No [illegible]er president would have appointed him to the exalted and responsible position he holds but Mr. Cleveland, who hired a cheap substitute and sneaked out of the war himself, having no care for his country only to save himself from being hurt. They are a sweet pair to hold in their hands the destiny of this great and powerful nation.

The people will soon realize to the full they were misled and the fatal mistake they made when they voted for Mr. Cleveland. The farmers of the cotton states nominated and elected him. He is now making them pay the debts of his Wall street gambling friends. He has taken from them out of the present cotton crop $150,000,000 and will continue to take it so long as he can.

We are fast realizing the fact that those who control the money are the masters of the property, labor and liberties of the people. The government should not grant this power to corporations or to any individual. As money is not property, but only the representation of property, the government should exercise her sovereignty and create it and issue it direct to the people on their property and stimulate and facilitate all the processes of production and distribution. This should be promptly done and the life of the nation saved from assassination by the worshipers of gold.—Ellison S. Keitt in Cotton Plant.

SAVE US FROM SUCH.

The Workingman Who Has Any Gumption Not So Easily Bamboozled.

Our esteemed Democratic contemporary, the Cincinnati South West, has considerable to say because we refused to be found in the company of "other" labor papers backing the party of broken promises. It steadfastly refuses to name the "other" labor papers and don't show where labor is to receive the full benefit of its product by monkeying with the Democratic tariff chestnut. The editor makes a wry face and says we don't recognize our friends. His sarcasm is real "cuttin," while his wit is delightful, yea, hilarious. "Friends!" The Democratic party, the friend of the downtrodden!

An old man died in the infirmary the other day who heard that hackneyed phrase 50 years ago. Workingmen of Pennsylvania elect a Democrat as governor. He sends soldiers to Homestead to shoot down strikers. Workingmen of New York elect a Democrat as governor, who flagrantly violates the 10 hour law, and when railroaders strike to enforce the law he sends troops, at whose head is a Democratic politician and railway magnate, to Buffalo to shoot down the strikers.

Workingmen elect a Democratic politician to the presidency, and he starts off by demanding special legislation for the money loaning usurers and blood suckers of Wall street, Europe and sheol. Workingmen elect a Democratic congress, and it surrenders to the plutocracy without giving a reasonable excuse, and then comes forward dangling a makeshift tariff bait to hold the suckers in line.

Friends? Bah! If the Democracy is the friend of the worker, why have not the Democratic governors or the president, the legislatures or congress, taken steps to push forward public work and give the idle employment? Drop the Pecksniffian phrase! It is sickening. The Democratic party is no better than the Republican party. Not a bit.—Cleveland Citizen.

VIOLETS.

The woodbird calls, the [illegible]
The sun comes golden from [illegible];
Across the meadow as I stray
For you I take the fern fringed way,
To gather violets wet with dew
Which only bloom, my love, for you—
For you, my love, alone for you!

The grasses bend, the dewdrops shine,
The hawthorn's breath is sweet as wine;
The soft wind steals with presence sweet
To fling white petals at my feet
And lift the leaves from violets blue,
Hidden to wait, my love, for you—
For you, my love, alone for you!

Blue as your eyes, which hearts beguile,
Their faint perfume sweet as your smile,
I gather them, with fervent prayer
That they my passion may declare;
Their petals pale, tear stained with dew,
May tell how I live but for you—
For you, my love, alone for you!

—Donahoe's Magazine.

It's Human Nature.

A well dressed man got on the Sixth avenue elevated the other day and groped along for a strap, which his companion finally placed in his hand. As the former seemed quite uncertain of his footing and was being partially supported by the latter, people stared at him rather hard under the impression that he was intoxicated. He was not only well dressed, but wore a handsome ring, heavy gold watch chain and other jewelry. Passengers jostled him considerably as he swayed from the strap, and pretty soon it became evident to those in the vicinity that instead of being intoxicated the man was blind. A young lady made the discovery and immediately arose and motioned the blind man's companion to take her seat. When this had been communicated to the blind man, the latter turned in the direction of the lady and raised his hat respectfully, but declined the proffered courtesy. His companion whispered something in his ears—most likely that the lady was both young and handsome—for the afflicted man began pluming himself and finally turned by changing hands on the strap so that the young lady might get a more definite view of a rather fine face. He straightened up his rings, settled his collar, felt to ascertain whether his coat was buttoned and pulled down his cuffs—just as a vain man usually does when he wants to make a good appearance.—New York Herald.

Progressive Dinner Parties.

Progressive dinner parties are finding plenty of admirers in Boston. "If the girl you take in is slow, all you have to do is to take your wine glasses, your bread and your napkin and go to other fields. The worst of it is you can stay but one course when you strike the pretty and interesting girl," is the way one who has tried it puts the case.—Boston Record.

COUNTY TAX SALE.—NON-RESIDENT ROLL—CONTINUED.

RESIDENT ROLL FOR 1893.

OWNER.	Abstract No.	Certificate	GRANTEE.	Acres	Value	Tax
Spafford Susan Est	499	63	J A Lancaster	320	13150	121 65
Thos Gogan & Bro	1049	....	G H Allen	35	105	97
Donald & Hughes Rose	35	258	Jas McKinley	320	640	5 92
Alexander J J	753	....	Wm Thomas	1	100	93
Kirby J C	191	15-147	Jno M Dean	723		
" "	802	17	W L P Vance	640	5049	46 70
Breadslee Cycil	461	110-209	K K Kaunty	1476		
" "	663	114	Dr J W Reil	640	4230	39 13
Rosenburg W Van	1148	*2057	M J Harris	269	270	2 50
Lance F M	753	....	Wm Thomas	½	350	3 25
Thornton Mrs N A	528	512	E Misenhelter	2	100	93
Gordon F J	199	17	M O Diman	166		
" "	199	17	" "	20	1200	11 10
Thornton D R	287	2066 2167	J A DeLagarya	470		
" "	286	2365 2466	J A Gussman	230		
" "	790	20	Jno F Torry & Co	320		
" "	977	....	H E & T R R Co	320		
" "	979	....	do	640	6580	60 83
Texas Central Ry C	39	254	D Bradley	2000		
" " "	341	201-300	J W Harvey	200	7200	66 60

UNRENDERED ROLL FOR 1893.

OWNER.	Abstract No.	Certificate	GRANTEE.	Acres	Value	Tax
Unknown	1	279-378	I T J Alcorn	155	$ 512	$ 4 75
do	22	9021	D, VP Ackerman	1280	8000	74 00
do	32	156	Jno Blair	103	1374	12 71
do	35	235	Jno W Bradley	95	600	5 55
do	47	659	Josia Bishop	960	1920	17 76
do	48	1280	H Barker	480	960	8 88
do	53	315	N P Browning	1280	5000	46 25
do	55	606	Jno H Browning	312	1000	9 25
do	61	7	Jas Brown	320	1500	13 86
do	72	370	W L Biggs	133	400	3 70
do	79	157	E M Bond	162	350	3 25
do	82	136	D P Barhydt	60	300	2 78
do	103	885	J S Brown	916	1800	16 65
do	110	737	B B B & C R R Co	50	300	2 76
do	113	214	do	69	400	3 70
do	115	9	Wm Bryan	96	288	3 65
do	117	....	Sarah Bibb	100	400	3 74
do	120	....	Jesse Brooks	73½	400	3 70
do	133	41	G M Collingsworth	129	600	5 55
do	136	....	B L Cole	73	150	1 40
do	142	237	C Campbell	176	352	3 20
do	150	360-459	J C Corbin	965	5000	46 25
do	151	14	F C Calonette	340	1200	11 10
do	166	2176	A G Coffin	320	2000	18 50
do	169	1106	JnoCarter	120	73[illegible]	6 75
do	188	10	N Dickerson	423	677	6 26
do	190	16-350	P S Doss	24	300	2 76
do	196	326-425	J B Dupuy	139	1000	9 25
do	204	....	H Daffern	42½	100	92
do	208	584	N Dickerson	256	1000	9 25
do	213	7063	Sam Dubois	86	200	1 85
do	218	450	B P Despallier	224	1340	12 40
do	227	321	J M Espanosa	529	1590	14 70
do	228	....	Erath Co S L	169	617	5 70
do	255	....	Thos E Ely	80	400	3 70
do	268	864	Jno Fawcett	102	300	2 77
do	272	236	N H Fisher	320	640	5 92
do	273	106	G P French	126	800	7 40
do	289	....	Jno Gaylor	333	666	6 16
do	291	17-237	E M Gray	234	795	6 72
do	293	463	B H Garoune	1280	2600	24 05
do	296	92	G W Gambell	78	390	3 62
do	301	....	L C Goodman	220	800	7 40
do	302	646	Jno Goar	58¼	340	3 14
do	311	....	Jno Garrett	72	400	3 70
do	321	760	N Green	278	500	4 62
do	333	202	C E Hawkins	155	310	2 87
do	334	202	do	60	150	1 40
do	336	3773 3874	H H Hadden	400	1200	11 10
do	389	15-223	Jno Hibbins	139	550	5 09
do	341	201-300	Jas W Harvey	151	239	3 08
do	347	1030	M F Hernandez	1069	4000	37 00
do	372	2226 2827	W A Holland	20	120	1 11
do	373	"	do	140	300	2 79
do	375	....	J C Haskins	85	500	4 62
do	379	....	J Hightower	61	300	2 79
do	382	1232	JnoHarman	163	1000	9 25
do	388	1364	Wm Hobby	356	1400	12 95
do	394	765	J M Hays	384	800	7 40
do	401	8-322	B Hollingsworth	80	500	4 63
do	402	855	Wm Harris	319	670	6 20
do	432	1962 2064	Jno James	827	2000	18 50
do	436	8	J R Jennings	213	420	3 89
do	446	....	J F Johnson	44	115	1 05
do	456	....	C H Jasper	80	500	4 68
do	466	1164	H King	160	320	2 96
do	467	3789	Sam Kelley	389	3000	27 75
do	470	3775	E Kimball	71	100	92
do	480	....	J J Keith	15	30	30
do	488	370	G Logan	193	1000	9 25
do	504	....	Jno Longacre	160	500	4 63
do	515	1507 1606	Wm Motley	243	512	4 75
do	516	112-165	JnoMcLennan	1000	5000	46 25
do	546	....	J M McCarty	40	130	1 25
do	547	29-139	Jas Merritt	40	100	93
do	552	....	J L McCrocklin	43	205	1 90
do	556	1438	A J McGown	60	300	2 78
do	557	14½	E Misenhelter	520	3000	27 75
do	561	891	Jas McCoy	316	632	5 85
do	594	1080	J H Neely	235	1200	11 10
do	603	1987	R L Owen	480	1920	17 80
do	617	192	Jas Parclay	421	800	7 40
do	618	1112	Wm Priest	320	640	5 92
do	619	14	R B Peck	40	100	93
do	643	687	E Roddy	127	700	6 47
do	652	....	Martha Roberts	40	250	2 30
do	655	204	C K Rhodes	320	640	5 92
do	656	87	M T Rogers	640	1280	11 84
do	662	1838	J B Rogers	253	500	4 62
do	683	552	Wm Sims	102	1000	9 25
do	692	350	David Shown	320	640	5 92
do	696	474	H Sherman	320	640	5 92
do	699	240	Gustave Schmidt	28	100	93
do	701	117	W Sutton	103	700	6 48
do	707	410	W Sargent	155	1200	11 10
do	727	3914	J A Schnell	60	270	2 50
do	745	....	J N Shipman	132	700	6 47
do	759	979	J Tarbox	320	640	5 95
do	761	59	T M Taylor	200	500	4 64
do	779	101	Thos Toby	146	500	4 64
do	788	117	do	197	394	3 65
do	793	....	R P Taylor	160	1000	9 25
do	806	....	E Walker	78	400	3 70
do	808	159	G West	1228	2707	25 67
do	812	192	C C Woodward	247	800	7 40
do	822	374	T Ward	160	480	4 44
do	835	6080	G H Walker	195	1000	9 25
do	838	893	David Wilson	227	534	4 95
do	839	892	C Wright	853	1800	16 65
do	842	345	do	640	1280	11 84
do	859	317	Jas Yeoman	676	1217	11 25
do	865	....	A M Brown	64	$ 400	$ 3 70
do	896	....	Jesse Vann	80	240	2 22
do	927	....	W M Hix	160	320	2 96
do	938	....	J M McCleskey	40	80	74
do	972	....	Erath Co S L	150	300	2 79
do	996	396	J T Wilson	82	495	4 [illegible]
do	1017	....	Wm Howell	56	100	9[illegible]
do	1041	2629 2727	Wm Phillips	320	640	5 9[illegible]
do	1049	....	G H Allen	103	300	2 7[illegible]
do	1106	....	Wm Hall	160	400	3 7[illegible]
do	1119	....	C A Price	50½	200	1 8[illegible]
do	1120	....	W R Pitts	72	200	1 85
do	1161	....	T C Ray	160	500	4 61
do	1173	9321	J J Addison	75	500	4 63
do	1178	....	J T Cook	160	480	4 44
do	1196	....	C J Shapard & J S Hyatt	160	320	2 96
do	1212	....	W A Dawson	20	80	74
do	1216	16-33	A J Glenn	328	650	6 01

RESIDENT ROLL TOWN LOTS.

NAMES.	TOWN.	DIVIS.	LOTS.	BLOCK.	VALUE.	TAX
Andrew W B	Dublin		3		300	4 81
Allen Wm	do	R R A	13	7	1000	9 25
Bennett W H	Stephenville				300	4 55
Bellamy L W	Bluff Dale	Pt H A				
" "	do	Pt G A			620	7 29
Clarry B G	Dublin		8	3		
" "	do		9	1	270	4 16
Carroll T B	do	R A	8½1	3	850	9 60
Cook J T	do		1&2	24	100	93
Dodson C C	do	T A	1256	7	855	8 72
Fisher T J	Stephenville		7	4	820	9 23
Frank M S	Alexander		919	18	250	4 06
Head J M	do				342	4 12
Higginbotham R W Jr	Dublin	D A	8½4	2	3750	34 68
Johnson Thos	do	B A	Pt9-10	2	700	6 47
Johnston Mc K	Stephenville				833	9 45
Jones T J	do			R 1	583	7 15
Keith J L	Dublin	K A	1	6		
" "	do	do	8	2		
" "	do	do	1	10		
" "	do	do	3	12		
" "	do	do	8	15		
" "	do	do	2	23		
" "	do	do	2	25		
" "	do	do	8-9	28		
" "	do	do	10-14	28	2647	25 94
Keith W H	do	do	6-7	2		
" "	do	do	2	5		
" "	do	do	6-7	6		
" "	do	do	4-8	7		
" "	do	do	10	7		
" "	do	do	4	9		
" "	do	do	2	10		
" "	do	do	3	11		
" "	do	do	4	12		
" "	do	do	2	14		
" "	do	do	2-3-5	15		
" "	do	do	3	17		
" "	do	do	3	19		
" "	do	do	4	20		
" "	do	do	1	21		
" "	do	do	4	22		
" "	do	do	1	23		
" "	do	do	1	25		
" "	do	do	4	26		
" "	do	do	2	27		
" "	do	do	2	28		
" "	do	do	3	28		
" "	do	do	4	28		
" "	do	do	4	29		
" "	do	do	5	29		
" "	do	do	4	15		
" "	do	do	2	3	3300	30 52
Lauderdale J T	do	D A	4	1	360	5 08
Leggett W T	do	B A	N½9	6	5155	49 46
Lowe W E	do		1	21	100	[illegible]
Leonard H B	do	K A	4	27	190	3 52
Mills A L	do			Ps6	300	2 77
Neal G J P	do	G V	Ps 4		180	3 41
Neal Mrs Fannie	do	do	3		75	68
Norris Jno	Stephensville				587	7 17
Oxford L G	do			48	1069	11 56
Potts F B	Dublin		4	2	625	7 53
Pedigo E W	do		6	19	104	2 72
Rupell S M	Stephenville	S C	2	8	390	5 36
Ratcliff C E	Dublin	J A	1	2	475	6 13
Stancil J E	do		6	4	385	5 31
Smith D F	Stephenville			Ps50	400	5 50
Singleton J C	Bluff Dale		9	C	1426	14 93
Tabor J W	Stephenville			120	529	6 [illegible]
Taylor W E	do		7	11	715	8 [illegible]
Walker J B	do		3		430	6 [illegible]
White W H	Dublin	S A	2	1		
" "	do	D A	1	3	375	5 [illegible]
Weaver S J Agt	do	B A	7	1	2000	18 [illegible]
Wasson & Miller	do	R R A	12-13-14		9000	83 [illegible]
....	do			18	1315	13 [illegible]
White W S	do	B A	89	20	100	[illegible]
Yarbrough R T	Alexander		10	2	1654	17 [illegible]
Berry J D	Stephenville			S½100	998	9 [illegible]
Cozby Mrs M C	Alexander			N½12		
[illegible]	do		½8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman W P	Stephenville			90	110	2 77
Gillentine M T	do		½2	14		
" "	do			32		
" "	do			56	2555	25 37
Gregg W E	do				310	4 62
Gerren Mrs M	Stephenville			60	250	2 31
Gandy Mrs M	Dublin	R R A			1300	17 58
Hume R T	Stephenville			½22	958	10 62
Harwood G E W	do	B A	1	6	558	6 89
Hurley W B	do			Ps46		
" "	do			Ps52	2575	25 57
LaBaum M V	do			60	900	10 07
Leahy Wm	do	D P A	12	3	1540	15 94
Moore Miss G J	Dublin	K A	1	9		
" "	do	do	1	20	200	1 85
McLemore J J	do		1-2	7		
" "	do		1-2	8	1500	13 88
Risen Mrs D	do	R A	½-3	5	4945	45 74
Slaughter	Stephenville			Ps34	500	4 62
Collier J F	do			7	1216	13 01
Vincent Jas U	do			P A 114	561	6 98

NON RESIDENT ROLL TOWN LOTS.

NAMES.	TOWN.	DIVIS.	LOTS.	BLOCK.	VALUE.	TAX
Dublin Street R'y Co.	Dublin	D A	2	8	$ 50	44
Reinhammer	do		3-4	5		
do	do		1-12	11		
do	do		1-12	10	150	1 39
Schewber Chas	do		1	1	100	93
Fellman L	Alexander		Pt 1-2-3	18	520	4 81
Western Newspap'rUn'n	do		5	2	300	2 78
Allen Mrs E F	Stephenville			Pt 55	300	2 79
Gordon F J	Bluff Dale		W ½	A		
do	do			Pt 5	615	5 69
Riley Mrs M S	Stephenville			S ½ 37		
do	do		4	14	1400	12 96
W E Mahan heirs	do		½ 3	1		
do	do		2-3	14	1600	14 80
Unknown	Bluff Dale		Pt 1-2	1	300	2 79
do	Dublin	K A	1-2-3	11	10000	92 50
do	Stephenville			Pt 53	300	2 77
do	Stephenville			119	800	7 40

TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. CO.

NAMES.	TOWN.	DIVIS.	LOTS.	BLOCK.	VALUE.	TAX
Texas Central R'y Co.	Dublin		1-7	1		
rendered by C. C. Gibbs.	do		1-10	2		
do	do		1-7	3		
do	do		4	6		
do	do		2-6	8		
do	Alexander		26-10	1		
do	do		4-6-9	2		
do	do		4-5-7-10	3		
do	do		1-10	4		
do	do		1-9	5		
do	do		1-10	6		
do	do		1-10	7		
do	do		1-10	8		
do	do		1-10	9		
do	do		2-6	10		
do	do		1.5	11		
do	do		6-12	12		
do	do		5-6	13		
do	do		5-7-8	14		
do	do		1-5	15		
do	do		1-4	16		
do	do		7-8-11	18		
do	do		1.9	19		
do	do		1-5-7-8-9	20		
do	do		Fract.	21		
do	do		2-9	22		
do	do		1.14	23		
do	do		1.14	24		
do	do		1.9	25		
do	do		1-9	26		
do	do		1-10	27		
do	do		1-10	28		
do	do		Fr. 3-4-5-8	30		
do	do		1.6	31		
do	do		1-12-14-15	32		
do	do		1-12	33		
do	do		1-4	A		
do	do		1-4	B		
do	do		1-4	C		
do	do		1-4	D		
do	do		2-3-4	F		
do	do		1-2-3	G		
do	do		1-4	H		
do	do		1-4	I		
do	do		Fract.	K L & M	$6000	$55 [illegible]

Each of the above described tracts or parcels of land, or so much thereof as may be required to pay the tax and costs for the year 1893, will be sold at public auction at the court house door in the city of Stephenville, March 6, 1894, within the hours prescribed by law, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. M. RUMPH,
Tax Collector, Erath County Texas.

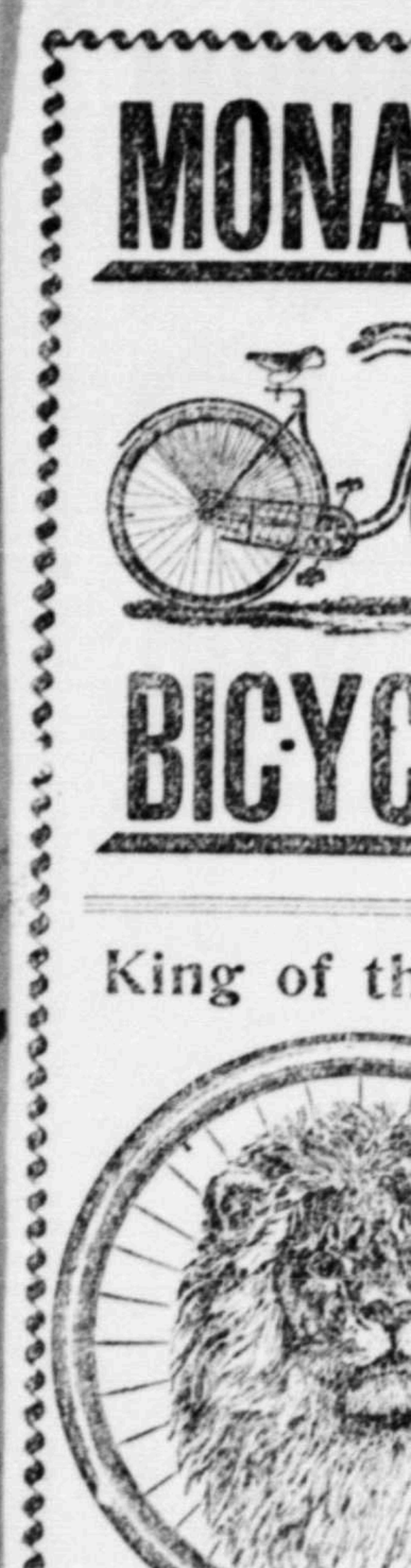
Science of Divine Providence.

Not a great while ago a learned ignoramus delivered a sermon on "The Science of Divine Providence." "Sir," said a genuine student, at the close, "will you not favor us with a lecture on 'The Faith of Geometry?'"—Christian Advocate.

Since his installation as grand master of the Freemasons, now nearly 19 years ago, the Prince of Wales has granted 1,027 warrants for new lodges.

The newspaper laborers in the house press gallery now sit on nice revolving piano stools. They are very popular.

Guaranteed
T
VOLUME VI

MONA

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B. W. Wrenn, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Ag

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Has created many a new bu
Has enlarged many an old
Has revived many a dul
Has rescued many a lo
Has saved many a fa
Has preserved many
And Secures Succe
In Any

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