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Guaranteed Actual Circulation Larger Than Any Other Erath County Newspaper.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

VOLUME XV. DUBLIN, ERATH COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903. NUMBER 36.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE FACTORY

Mr. Karr and Family Arrive in Dublin—Building for the Enterprise Begins Soon.

E. H. Karr, the gentleman who as purchased property upon which to erect a building for the establishment of a carriage and wagon factory, came in this week from Beaumont with his family, consisting of his wife and daughter, "Little Kittie," aged six years. Mrs. Karr was formerly Miss Nina Wilson of this city, a daughter of Capt. F. H. Wilson and lady who esided in Dublin some years ago and removed from here to Fredricksburg, Texas, and who has for several years past been employed s captain of a steamer which plies n the gulf trade along the coast of Texas.

Mr. Karr was one of the few whom fortune favored at Beaumont and who has retained his profits or a rainy day. He is particularly roud of being called a laboring an and objects to that of a capitalist, which he says he is not in any ense. For some twelve years he as been a resident of Beaumont, ngaged there in the industry of arriage and wagon repairing, at l times applying himself devotedly o his trade except upon occasions f several trips away from there for is health. Before the oil find that ade Beaumont world famous he urchased a town lot at a cost of 135 and erected on it a shop for is repair work. Since that time e has gradually accumulated a considerable amount of carriage and agon machinery directly in his ne of business, and when city roperty was at its heighth he realized the handsome sum of $20,000 or his $135 investment. His ealth has never been good at Beaumont and particularly on this ccount he left there and in his earch for a new location was drawn oward Dublin mainly by reason of is previous knowledge of the place. eing satisfied with the outlook ere he immediately purchased the usiness lot between Bateman's lacksmith shop and the Central reight depot for a business location nd the Will Newton residence roperty in north Dublin in which reside. Himself and family are present domiciled at the Shofner ouse, but will occupy their own esidence property immediately on rival of their household goods. e will then at once begin the ection of a two story wooden uilding, 24x40 in size, on his business property in which he will inall the carriage and wagon factory achinery which he brings with m from Beaumont and will add rgely to the plant by purchase other new and improved mainery, though he tells our report that he expects to enter the busiss on a much smaller scale than finally hopes the business will sume, perferring to build upon a safe and practical business basis and make additions only as they are needed and justifiable. He is a man about thirty-one years of age, active in all affairs and an inveterate worker with his own hands. His location here will be a valuable addition to the social as well as the business and manufacturing interests of our city.

Prohibition County Committee.

The following gentlemen have been selected as a county prohibition campaign committee outside of Dublin and Stephenville:

From Shelby, John McCluskey; Kikers' Gin, J. M. Kiker and Will Strong; Alexander, J. D. St. Clair; Pecan Grove, Jim Sturght; Duffau, H. T. Shelnut and Willie Johnson; Pony Creek, R. A. Rutherford; Bluff Dale, R. M. Ballentine and R. T. Holt; Elm Grove, J. J. Davidson; Morgan Mill, R. A. Long and B. W. Huckabee; Patillo, W. R. White; ExRay, J. B. Davis; Jones School House, Tom Davenport; Moccasin Rock, L. F. Creager; Lingleville, R. P. Campbell and Dr. Cregwall; Huckabay, R. H. Howard, W. T. Lowe and Dr. G. T. Allison; Chalk Mountain, T. L. Stigler; Halsell, J. D. Stell; Clairette, Joe Salmon; Pleasant Home, Jim Turpen; Selden, Dr. B. H. Estes, Tom Paine and W. P. Patchett; Victor, W. G. Young; Altman, A. Q. Jordan; Russell's Chapel, T. J. Minnick.

To encourage the good women of this country in poultry and butter raising we will give away this year $25 in cash prizes. For particulars call as early as you can on C. H. Strong, manager, Dublin. 36-tf

Heavy Cattle Losses.

The large herd of cattle shipped to Brownwood to feed from Mexico by Winfield Scott are still dying at an appalling rate. The number now dead since the first one expired several days ago exceeds three hundred and your correspondent stood and watched the death struggles of twelve cows and two bulls within the space of an hour. Five or six wagons are continually employed hauling off the carcases. The animals die seemingly in great agony and viciously attack anyone standing near during their delirium. One cow in rushing at a man ran through the sixteen strand barbed wire fence of the enclosure and he was only saved by the unsteadiness of the animal on its legs. Many theories are being advanced as the cause of the wholesale destruction but numbers of old cattlemen on the ground are completely baffled. The most general opinion seems to be that the trouble is due to the fact that the cattle were given turpentine and sulphur before being shipped but the settled facts are being awaited with great interest.—Stephenville Tribune.

The celebrated Green Lake, Golden Wedding and Middlebrook whiskies are handled over the bar at Zack Eakins' saloon. 16-tf.

Death of a Pioneer.

The Whitney Messenger of January 16th contains the following notice of the death of the mother of Rev. E. L. Compere, pastor of the Baptist church in Dublin:

"Mrs. Eliza Compere, after a lingering sickness of several month's duration, died Monday at Hubbard City. She was the widow of Elder Thos. H. Compere, one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Central Texas. Elder Compere came to Texas during the war and settled in Navarro county. Soon after the war he moved to Hill county and located on the prairie about four miles from where Hubbard City now stands. He opened up a farm which he and his boys cultivated, and he preached in private houses, under arbors; and wherever else he could get a group of people together to listen to him. His heroic wife nobly did her part and bore with true Christian fortitude the hardships of their pioneer life. She looked after the home affairs and trained her children while her husband was away preaching the gospel.

To this heroic couple were born eleven children, seven of whom still survive. Mrs. Compere lived to see these seven active Christian workers and this fact gave her great consolation in the tedious hours of the last long illness.

The children who survive her are: J. L. Compere of Roby, Rev. W. T. Compere of Hubbard City, M. H. and C. C. Compere of Abilene, Rev. E. L. Compere of Dublin, Mrs. Ed Murphy of Hubbard City and Mrs. J. H. Couch of Boyce. She leaves more than thirty grand children."

The EGGS which some coffee roasters use to glaze their coffee with—would you eat that kind of eggs? Then why drink them?

Lion Coffee

has no coating of storage eggs, glue, etc. It's coffee—pure, unadulterated, fresh, strong and of delightful flavor and aroma.

Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.

Sore Throat!

Don't delay; serious bronchial trouble or diphtheria may develop. The only safe way is to apply

Painkiller

a remedy you can depend upon. Wrap the throat with a cloth wet in it before retiring, and it will be well in the morning.

There is only one Painkiller, "PERRY DAVIS'."

resh and Tender Meat

is the only kind we serve to our customers, besides it is all cut by experienced men who know their business in every detail. We treat all alike and appreciyour patronage. We also keep Fresh Bread and Barbecue.

ONES & NORTON.

Opposite Mistrot Bros. & Co.

DIES FROM EFFECT OF MORPHINE

Unacquainted With Size of Ordinary Dose, Blanket Man Accidentally Ends His Own Life.

C. P. Whitehead, the gentleman who was married last week in Dublin to a Mrs. Smith of Toyah, Texas, notice of which was given in our issue of last Friday, died at his home one mile from Blanket last Sunday night from an overdose of morphine. It was at first reported here that he had committed suicide and many speculations were indulged in which later developments seemed to prove erroneous. On reliable authority we have information that Mr. Whitehead had been a sufferer from neuralgia and Sunday night he had an especially bad attack accompanied by severe headache. He sent his fourteen year old son to Blanket for fifteen cents worth of morphine to relieve the headache and asked not to be awoke until a late hour the next morning. When an effort was made to arouse him it was found he was unconscious and medical assistance was summoned but to no avail, as he died shortly after. It is presumed that he was not aware of the amount of morphine proper for a dose and took too large a quantity with no intention of doing so. The deceased was sixty years of age and had a number of married children living near him and one child, a boy of fourteen, living with him. He possessed considerable property, among which was a well improved homestead within a mile of Blanket. His newly wedded wife was fifty-four years of age. She refused to have anything to do with a division of his property and insisted that she was entitled to none of it. The married children however furnished her a ticket back to her former home at Toyah and less than one hundred dollars in money to again fit herself for housekeeping there and after signing papers releasing all her rights to any property, passed through Dublin Wednesday en route to her former home.

DR. LEWIS has Norman Horses and Durham Cattle for sale.

Notice To Tax Payers.

Notice is hereby given that I will at an early date call upon every person, firm or corporation within the city of Dublin, for a complete inventory of all property owned or controlled by them on Jan. 1st, 1903, within the limits of said city and not exempt from taxation. Tax payers are respectfully requested to prepare to be able to promptly furnish this inventory according to law without delay when called upon.

GEO. F. PARKER,
Assessor and Collector City of Dublin, Jan. 2nd, 1903. 33-8t

Unusual Presents.

Mrs. Scott H. Mack was agreeably surprised on New Year's day to receive a letter from her father, Robert Bailey, a prominent stockman of Schleicher county, which contained a one thousand dollar note. Mr. Bailey also presented each of his five married children with a like amount.—Comanche Exponent.

Young Lady Badly Burned.

Miss Sallie Kellum, the eighteen year old daughter of E. P. Kellum who resides seven miles south of Dublin, was badly burned on Saturday evening, Jan. 10th. The young lady had been suffering with the chicken pox for some time and was very weak. She was sitting alone in her room and attempted to change her position to a chair near the fireplace and in the effort fainted and fell face forward in the fire. A cloth saturated with turpentine and tied about her neck at once caught in a blaze, as also a celluloid comb in her hair and the latter melted and severely burned her back and neck. Fortunately she at once regained consciousness and called her mother, who very quickly extinguished the flames. The young lady was badly burned but not fatally injured.

Hogan's blacksmith shop has removed from old stand to new building at O. K. wagon yard. Business is solicited. 34-tf

Child Likely to Recover.

The little child, whose skull was last week crushed by the kick of a horse, extensive notice of which was made at the time, was reported yesterday evening as resting well and likely to recover, though it is feared that the intellect may be somewhat impaired. Every attention is being given the little one however to the end that the results may terminate to the best advantage. The mother is remaining with the child, but has sent her two boys on to San Saba county to occupy the farm she has rented there until she can reach the place herself. A. M. Maloney last week had a subscription list drawn up and carried it around town for the assistance of the mother, but a sum of only $21 was realized from a canvass and this amount was turned over to her.

Suit Against the Texas Central.

Suit has been brought in Waco by James W. Isom against the Texas Central Railroad Company for damages in the sum of $3,000, alleging that his wife and children were in the passenger depot awaiting a train to go to Hico when a car ran into the building breaking the wall down and injuring Mrs. Isom and the children with fragments of brick and mortar.

The Dublin Dairy can furnish you regularly and promptly with milk and butter in any quantity desired. Phone No. 9.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Shugart & Tannehill has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. T. Tannehill retiring from the business and F. E. Shugart & Co. assuming all indebtedness of the said firm and collection of all accounts due them.

35-4t F. E. SHUGART & Co.,
J. T. TANNEHILL.
Dublin, Texas, Jan. 6th, 1903.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The public is hereby notified that after Jan. 31st a penalty of 10 per cent. and $1.00 will be added to all taxes not paid. This is the law and will not be deviated from; so that notice is given as fair warning to all.—R. T. Roberts, county tax collector. 35-2t

The Hawks lecture at the school auditorium Wednesday night was attended by a large number of people, despite the very unfavorable conditions due to the recent wet weather. The entertainment was grand and is pronounced by competent critics as probably the best that has ever been delivered in Dublin. Prof. Hall and the school faculty deserve much praise for furnishing such an elegant series of entertainments, of which this one was the last of the course.

RESOLVE.

As the dead year is clasped by a dead December,
So let your dead sins with your dead days lie.
A new life is yours, and a new hope. Remember
We build our own ladders to climb to the sky.
Stand out in the sunlight of promise, forgetting
Whatever the past held to sorrow or wrong.
We waste half our strength in a useless regretting:
We sit by old tombs in the dark too long.

Have you missed in your aim? Well, the mark is still shining.
Did you faint in the race? Well, take breath for the next.
Did the clouds drive you back? But see yonder their lining.
Were you tempted and fell? Let it serve for a text.
As each year hurries by let it join that procession
Of skeleton shapes that march down to the past,
While you take your place in the line of progression,
With your eyes on the heavens, your face to the blast.

I tell you the future can hold no terrors
For any sad soul while the stars revolve.
If he will stand firm on the grave of the errors,
And instead of regretting, resolve, resolve!
It is never too late to begin rebuilding.
Though all into ruins your life seems hurled,
For see how the light of the New Year is gilding
The wan, worn face of the busied old world.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

COMMITS SUICIDE AT FT. WORTH

A Former Citizen of Dublin Takes His Own Life—Direct Cause of Rash Act Unknown.

T. J. Woods of Hico, for many years a resident of this place but lately engaged in the saloon business at Hico, committed suicide by taking morphine at the Southern hotel in Ft. Worth last Saturday night. There are conflicting reports as to the reason for his act, one being that he had applied for a position as carpenter at the packeries and not being able to get a place did the deed in a subsequent fit of dejection; another report is that he went to Ft. Worth to open a saloon and had been drinking heavily all day and in a fit of remorse took the drug. He had been in Ft. Worth about a week and on Saturday night retired about nine o'clock. Shortly after other guests of the hotel heard him breathing heavily and reported the matter and an investigation followed. He was found unconscious and a physician was summoned, but he could not be revived and died early the next morning. On a table in the room was an empty box marked poison and a slip of paper containing his name and address.

The body was shipped to Hico by way of Cisco and Dublin, passing here Monday morning and was interred at the cemetery in Hico, where his family resides.

The deceased has lead an eventful life of some fifty years and has had much trouble in his time, having taken the life of two or three men; whether in justification or not, no doubt these facts had something to do with tragic ending of his own life and it is but proper that the mantel of charity should be drawn over the career of the dead man, his virtues extolled and the sympathies of the people go out to the family.

Double Tragedy at Brownwood.

Mr. Trapp, employed with the Hurlbut Hardware Co. at Brownwood, was shot and seriously if not fatally wounded at that place yesterday afternoon by a stranger who immediately walked up the sidewalk a short distance and shot himself dead.

The man who did the shooting came to Brownwood via the Rio Grande railroad last Wednesday and registered at the hotel as Clarke Jones from Memphis, Mo.

From his first arrival his peculiar actions led those who saw him to believe that he was mentally deficient. Yesterday morning he deposited some money in a Brownwood bank and after that strolled about town until his mental condition and actions seemed to justify his arrest and the sheriff was telephoned for to take charge of him. Before the sheriff arrived, however, he walked down the street to where Trapp was standing on the sidewalk talking to a farmer and deliberately drew a pistol and shot him, the bullet penetrating the right cheek of his victim and lodging in the back of the head. He then walked down the street a few yards and killed himself with the same weapon.

The wounded man will probably recover and inquiry has been made by telegram regarding the man who did the deed.

W. H. Armstrong, who has for twenty-five years resided in Dublin and been operating a gin business here, moved last week to the Whittenburg place, three miles out on the DeLeon road, and will try his hand at farming the coming year. He will continue in the gin business, however, at this place but expects that he will try to get rich from farming. Mr. Armstrong is one of the early settlers of Dublin, having come here in the seventies.

Pay your taxes before Feb. 1st.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitution treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

JNO. E. McCARTY,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office over Tom Miller's Dry Goods Store.
DUBLIN, TEXAS.

J. R. SESSUMS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Clay Drug Co., phone No. 18.
Residence Grafton street, near College, phone No. 49.
DUBLIN, TEX.

DR. J. A. WINFREY,
CHRONIC DISEASES
(NON-SURGICAL)
And Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
DUBLIN, TEYAS.
Office Over Tom Miller's Store.

MARTIN'S CHOP HOUSE
First-class Meals Served Every Saturday at - 25c.
SHORT ORDER A SPECIALTY
We Solicit a Trial,
HARRISON MARTIN, Prop.
Opposite Prim Bros.

DR. A. F. UPTON,
Physician and Surgeon.
PURVES, TEXAS.
After twenty-five years of study and experience I will give $10 reward for any form of Flux or Croup that I cannot cure, if the case is given me at the start and my directions followed to the end. It matters not who fails on these troubles or who says it cannot be cured, this proposition is open to all. Calls answered promptly day or night.

J. G. CONNER,
Attorney-at-Law,
DUBLIN, TEXAS.
Practice in all courts. Office over G. B. Maloney & Co's. store.

Rheumatism Cured. Contracted Limbs Straightened, Stiffened Joints Successfully treated. Cure guaranteed. Call or write for references.
DR. W. O. THOMAS,
DUBLIN, TEXAS.

CITY MEAT MARKET
First-class and tender fresh meats and barbecue. We ask only a trial to convince you that we kill only the best beeves and in the best manner to preserve the good taste.
J. B. SALYER, Prop.
Next Door South Maloney's.

KENT & PURDY'S PAINTS.
PERFECTION and EXCELSIOR
BRANDS.
EVERY CAN GUARANTEED
(CASH GUARANTEE)
Sold only by
Clay Drug Co.
Who Carry Everything in the Drug, Paint and Oil Line.

On The Inside
Of some clothing is evidence of the maker's desire to get through with his job quickly.
No defects of that kind in our
TAILORING.
The "vitals" are carefully made and finished and this will give perfect set and shape to the garments until they are worn out.
Cleaning, Pressing, Altering and Repairing Promptly and Neatly Done.
D. W. SHEEHAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

GOV. SAYER'S MESSAGE

The Last Document of The Retiring Governor an Able and Timely Paper..

The message of retiring Governor Sayers to the Twenty-Eighth legislature is able and exhaustive. We summarize it as follows:

Notwithstanding the Brazos floods of 1899, destructive storm on our southern coast in 1900, the widespread drouths of 1901-2, there has been a marked advance in all material interests. Instance: Ad valorem taxes in 1902 have increased over those of 1898 $162,932,367. Increase of railroad track mileage from 1898 to December, 1902, 1344 miles, with a reasonable certainty of 1059 additional during 1903. National banks in the state have increased from 196 with capital of $1[illegible]265,000, deposits of $37,[illegible],000, and resources of $77,553,000 in 1898 to 339 banks, $25,261,000 capital, $74,042,000 deposits, and $142,632,000 resources in 1902.

Rice Industry: In 1898 we had 18,000 acres cultivated, with yield of 180,000 bags; in 1902, 200,000 acres and 2,000,000 bags. Rice mills increased from 5 in 1900 to 16 in 1902. As an indication of truck-farming increase, the I. and G. N., and Cotton Belt roads in 1898 handled 571 carloads of fruits and vegetables; in 1902, 2965 carloads. Gulf port exports in 1898 were $78,633,301; in 1902, $115,114,642.

The governor felicitates the people upon our cordial relations with other states, as evidenced by oratoins to President McKinley, the various large commercial excursions, and the entertainment of different national organizations and reunions.

The following comparative statistics are interesting:

Net receipts of general revenues for fiscal year 1898, $2,755,070; for 1902, $3,046,434, notwithstanding a tax reduct on from 20 to 16 2-3 cents on the $100. Jan. 1, 1902, cash balance to credit of general revenue is $665,113.34. Aggregate of existing and unexpended appropriations, including $382,700 deficiency for two years, is $2,549,260. General revenue receipts for current fiscal year will be $3,050,000. Hence there should be a cash surplus Aug. 31, 1903, of at least $565,533. It is estimated that the Twenty-Eighth legislature may appropriate $6,000,000 for all purposes for the two years ending Aug. 31, 1905.

Texas' bonded debt it $3,989,400. Only $687,800 of this is held by individuals, the remainder being held in trust by the state for its various institutions. The state board of education will purchase the latter amount as fast as it is put upon the market. Some of these bonds mature in 1904. Those in private hands should be paid or converted into the school fund.

Expenditures for permanent improvements since January, 1899:

State Lunatic Asylum, $134,980; North Texas Insane Asylum, $163,744; Southwestern Insane Asylum, $29,790; Epileptic Colony, $100,328; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $135,763; Blind Asylum, $28,756; Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for Colored Youths, $18,460; Confederate Home, $28,839; Orphans' Home, $13,510; fire escapes for eleemosynary institutions, $14,000; State University, $108,270; A. and M. College and experimental stations, $153,891; Prairie View Normal, $36,869; North Texas Normal, $5,317; Southwest Texas Normal, $35,781; Sam Houston Normal, $12,500; Quarantine Department, two vessels, $39,142; Industrial School for Girls, $13,184; convict farm in Brazoria county, $77,261; San Jacinto Battle Field, $7,390; Houston and Austin statues, $9000; on Houston statue at Washington, $3500; on monument to Albert Sydney Johnston, $2000; total, $1,172,249. To which add $491,653, account Confederate pensions; claims against Republic, $15,000; returned to United States government, $45,125; to reimburse free school fund, $17,180. Total $1,741,207.

Permanent School Fund.—Received from state from all sources, $43,936,131 acres of land. Unsold Sept. 1, 1898, 26,196,526, of which 10,728,630 were under lease. Sept. 1, 1902, unsold land, 22,080,225; leased 13,700,236. Recovered for lands occupied without authority, $74,509.86. Collected as rentals from September, 1898, to December, 1902, $1,794,148.80, this, added to receipts from unlawful occupancy exceeding aggregate receipts for previous eight years by $160,264. Hence the larger per capita distribution, notwithstanding rapid increase of scholastic population and losses from timber sales.

The governor calls attention to the great losses sustained by the state on school fund because of the legislature failing to enact effective mining laws, and refers to the report of the land commissioner citing two laws under which the school fund lost from eight to twelve million dollars.

It is admitted that no further legislation is needed for investment of the school fund by the board of education, as under the present laws it can be invested within reasonable time after payment. From January, 1899, to December, 1902, the money receipts to fund aggregated $6,835,284.90, of which $6,405,922.05 was invested within date named.

Sept. 1, 1902, the permanent school fund consisted of 22,080,225 acres of land, $9,291,830.91 in different bonds, $342,232.23 in T. and N. O. railway bonds, $15,289,466.93 in land notes. Omitted from the above are all railroad bonds purchased prior to the war, as no interest or sinking fund has been paid on them since 1898. On this point legislative investigation is advised.

The available school fund consists of receipts upon an ad valorem tax of 18c. one-fourth of all occupation taxes, $1 poll tax, interest on bonds, notes and land rentals. From these sources it is estimated that receipts the present year will reach $3,881,190. To which should be added receipts by counties on their own school lands, and special taxation where unpaid.

The Railway Commission.—There is no branch of the public service in whose proper and successful administration the people have a more direct and substantial interest than the one charged with railway supervision and regulation. Prior to the organization of the commission in 1891, the provisions of the constitution and law relating to railway corporations had been ignored. Accordingly, laws were enacted upon these lines, and in the results from an operation of eleven years their practical utility is clearly and forcibly demonstrated.

Rate wars in the state have ceased, and railway holdings have become permanent investments, and do not now possess the speculative characteristics of former years. The owners of the railways are expending large sums for the betterment, and are extending branches into adjacent territory. During the past four years fully eleven millions of dollars have been disbursed in improvements, and 1344 miles of trackage constructed between June 30, 1898, and December 1, 1902.

In 1891 the number of miles of railway was 8654, with outstanding stock and bonds amounting to $38,765 per mile; on December 1, 1902, the number of miles, exclusive of yard tracks and sidings, was 10,884, with an aggregate in stock and bonds of $33,360 per mile—being a decrease per mile of $5,405.

The average rate per ton per mile received on freight transported by railways in the state was, during the year ending June 30, 1891, 14.03 mills, but for the year ending June 30, 1902, it was 9.58 mills—a decrease of 4.45 mills per ton per mile. To be more specific, the average ton rate per mile for the year ending June 30, 1899, was 10.73 mills, and for the year ending June 30, 1902, it was 9.58 mills; if the roads had continued to receive between these dates the rates for the year first named, the sum total of their freight revenues would have been $7,491,576 greater than they actually were.

It is well to note that the Commission has been very materially strengthened by the Act of May 16, 1899, in regard to rebates and discriminations, which will, if rigidly and impartially enforced, do much toward the correction of these evils.

The people can not safely rely upon the cultivation only of what may be regarded as the staple crops. These must be supplemented by such other products as are adapted to our soils and climate to insure permanent and growing prosperity. Many of these products are classed as perishable and therefore require convenient, ready and cheap transit to markets other than local. For this purpose, increased railway facilities become a prime necessity.

The Office of the Attorney General.—From December 15, 1900, to August 31, 1902, there was collected and paid into the treasury, through this office $136,220.51; also, county, city and school district bonds, aggregating $12,243,128, were examined and approved.

The Comptroller's Department.—The comptroller recommends legislative action looking to the improvement of the present system for the assessment and collection of taxes. The amount of property escaping taxation steadily increases year by year, and when rendition is made, it is so rated as to hardly reach one-third of its true market value. A favorite and unconcealed method of de- able school fund prevails in many of the counties through the maintenance of the county rate at a high and unnecessary figure, and as compensation to the taxpayers the lowering of assessment values. This procedure results in loss to the fund mentioned.

Again, the disparity among the counties in the valuation of lands is such that, when generally understood, can not but cause great discontent. Investigation will show that the poorer and less fertile lands are assessed much higher in proportion to their value than are the richer and more productive. The mandatory provision of the constitution that all property, whether owned by natural persons or corporations, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, has been totally disregarded for many years, is practically a nullity. It is unfortunately too true that men who are honest in their private dealings will unhesitatingly defraud the government of its just dues through taxation, provided no serious penalty follows.

The General Land Office.—The report from this office shows that the work done during the past four years has been much greater than at any like period since it has been established. The prosperity of the state has created an unusual demand, and the office has been compelled to continually exert its full strength in order to accommodate those seeking to lease or purchase.

In a communication since his report, the commissioner urges the appointment of a representative of the state to act with a like one from the United States government in establishing the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico and between Texas and Oklahoma—it being understood that the boundary line between Texas and Nexico as surveyed and marked by the United States commissioner, John H. Clark, in 1858, 1859 and 1860, shall be retraced, and that said line shall be definitely marked by building permanent monuments thereon along the same from the northwest corner of El Paso county to the southeast corner of New Mexico, and to the northwest corner of Texas, and also that the line from the northeast corner of Texas, south to the Rer river shall be established. He recommends the appointment of a thoroughly practical, skilled and scientific surveyor, to be made by the commissioner of the general land office, with the approval of the governor. His recommendations should have prompt and favorable consideration.

The Treasury Department.—The total amount of business transacted by this department from January 2, 1899, to September 1, 1902, was $61,589,982.66—an increase of $11,940,929.78 over the like next preceding period. The treasurer calls attention to the fact that a change has been made from the custom that has prevailed for many years, and that only cash payments can be received on land accounts. He recommends that a provision be made for such payments so as to involve the least possible expense to the people, and at the same time protect the State against loss.

The Adjutant General's Office.—Considering the very small force allowed, the work imposed upon this office during the past four years has been altogether too much. Because of the Spanish-American war the volunteer guard had become reduced in 1898 to three batteries of artillery, with two guns each, two companies of white and four companies of colored infantry, and one band. In 1899 its reorganization was begun, and it now consists of sixty-four company, troop, battery and band organizations—aggregating in officers and enlisted men 2,987—all well armed and equipped. Companies of the guard have been on several emergencies called upon to do very important service. Whenever so ordered they have always responded with alacrity and discharged the duties dequired of them in a manner worthy the strongest approval.

The policy of adequately providing for annual encampments, and for the compensation of such of the guard as may be needed to aid the civil authorities in the maintenance of order and in the protection of life and property, can not be too forcibly impressed upon the legislature. In addition to his usual duties, which have been many and important, the adjutant general was required to ascertain the amounts due from the Federal government to the state. After accomplishing this work he was ordered to Washington, and succeeded in securing recognition and payment of the claims presented, with the result that $1,217.87 has been paid into the treasury; $35,860 to individuals and corporations on account of transportation and supplies; and $48,496.91 for pay of volunteers, accepted and rejected, prior to enlistment. Ordnance and quartermaster and ordnance stores, valued at $63,635.46, have been returned in kind to the state. A detailed statement of this matter appears in the adjutant general's report. The services of the rangers during the past four years have been altogether satisfactory. Their value in the apprehension of criminals and the protection of life and property can hardly be exaggerated.

It is to be regretted, however, that there have been several instances of mob violence because of the commission of most heinous of crimes. Whenever lynching has occurred it was not possible for the state authority to interpose. The records of the executive and adjutant general's offices evidence, beyond question, that in every case, upon being notified by local officials of the formation of a mob, the promptest and most energetic action practicable was taken and whenever reasonable notice was given, the prisoner always received protection.

The State Department.—At no time since organized, has this department been so busily engaged as during the past four years. Its receipts from January 18, 1895, to January 15, 1899, were $289,090, and from the last date to January 1, 1903, they aggregate $895,143. It will be interesting to note that since the enactment of the general incorporation law of 1871, there have been issued, through this office, charters for various purposes, with an aggregate capital of authorized stock of $1,043,057,224, of which $361,173,424 is of corporations formed between January 1, 1899, and September 1, 1902. Of these corporations, those that were alive on September 1, 1902, and paying the franchise tax, had an authorized capital stock of $425,018,430. The amount of authorized capital stock in corporations formed between January 1, 1899, and September 1, 1902, in good standing on the records and paying the franchise tax on the latter date, was $325,617,183. In the foregoing corporations railways are not included; although fifty-eight of such companies, with an authorized aggregate capital stock of $41,634,000, were chartered during the last mentioned period.

The number of foreign corporations admitted to business in this state since January 1, 1899, in good standing and paying the franchise tax on September 1, 1902, was 261, with an aggregate of stock amounting ot $409,552,000. This does not include insurance or fidelity and guarantee companies, which hold permits from the commissioner of insurance.

The records of the state department show that the 164 charters that have been granted within the last few years to oil corporations, of which 155 were authorized in 1901, have a capital stock of $181,164,000, pay an annual franchise tax of $8,035, while the records of the comptroller's office also show that $50,124 is due the state upon an ad valorem assessment of the properties belonging to these corporations of but $5,251,259, making a sum total only of $58,159 taxes and fees paid and to be paid, as against the enormous amount of stock which they were authorized to issue and sell. In other words, $5,251 259 of property, as disclosed by the tax rolls, is the basis upon which $181,164,000 of stock depends for its value. One of two conclusions is certainly true; either the state has been grossly defrauded of its just revenue, or many to whom this stock was sold were victimized. It should be also noted that the authorized capital stock of these oil companies is larger by $49,642,430, than the outstanding stock on 10,559 miles of railway in the State.

One species of corporation has been especially represented as being used for the purposes of defrauding the citizens of the state to a very large extent—the mutual insurance companies. There should be no hesitancy in the repeal of the statutes under which they have been incorporated. It is safe to say that a large proportion of them have voluntarily ceased business, or have had their charters forfeited by the attorney general's department, and all who held policies in such companies have suffered a total loss. The injury to the public from these associations has greatly outweighed any possible benefit that might have accrued from those organized for proper purposes and honestly managed. It should be borne in mind that there is a great difference between mutual benefit associations, which have no charter, and those which are incorporated. It is only to the latter kind that reference is made. The officials and directors of every corporation should be made, under sufficient penalty, to promptly inform the state department of its abandonment of business or its dissolution, and inasmuch as they have entire control of its assets, to be responsible for the payment of this tax.

The law in regard to interurban railways being defective, legislation upon the subject is recommended.

The State Health Office.—In this department there has been a marked improvement in economy, efficiency and smoothness under the present incumbent over his immediate predecessor. Prior to September, 1900, there existed a custom, which was known to the legislature, of using the fees collected at Galveston and other ports, in addition to the regular appropriations, to defray the expenses of the service. During the month named, and since then, all such fees have been paid into the treasury, so that the present health officer has been compelled to rely solely upon appropriations, which were smaller than usual; but nevertheless he was able, during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1902, to conduct his department with entire efficiency and to leave an unexpended balance of $11,305.30, besides paying into the treasury fees amounting to $15,084.65. Previous to that date, not only were the appropriations used, but the fees, also, with deficiencies often occurring.

The money stolen by Jones was $8,693.65, none of which has been recovered. The offices of the executive and adjutant general show that every possible effort was made to have these men arrested immediately upon the discovery of their crimes. Both have been indicted and are now believed to be in Honduras, with which the United States have no extradition treaty.

The Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History.—The enormous sums annually paid fraternal orders by citizens of every avocation in order to protect themselves against anticipated misfortune, and the confidence necessarily imposed in the integrity and wisdom of their management, unquestionably demand that they should not only be subjected to frequent and rigid inspection by a government official with power of suspension, should conditions justify; but they should also be required, under penalty for misappropriation, to maintain sufficiently large reserve fund, out of which the expense of adjudicating losses should not be paid.

The net receipts to this office for 1901 were $155,447, as against $105,557 in 1898.

The State Purchasing Agent.—The law creating this office did not become effective until July 19, 1899—the first contracts let thereunder beginning the December following. It has been in operation three years and has required experience in order to secure harmonious working. The results accomplished are gratifying. Its value is fairly illustrated in the report of the superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum. It will be seen that at the institution named, during the year ending November 1, 1897—when the actual expense of living to the average citizen of the United States was much less than at any other period in the country's history—the cost of daily maintenance per capita was 26 cents; during the year ending August 31, 1902, it was 21 cents—a decrease of 5 cents in favor of the latter, notwithstanding the fact that the price of the supplies furnished during the last named was greater by 32 1-3 per cent. than during the former period. In other words, there was a saving during 1902 over 1897 of $6,917.36 in the matter of maintenance, although the cost of living had been largely increased.

In the insane asylums the daily maintenance per capita at the state, for 1897, was 31 cents, and for 1902, 29 cents; at the North Texas, for 1897, 32 cents, and for 1902, 33 cents; at the Southwest Texas for 1897, 32 cents, and for 1902, 28 cents.

No account can be paid unless it be supported by the affidavit of the seller and approved by the storekeeper and the purchasing agent; so that the one who buys the supplies and the one who receives them for consumption, acting independently of each other, must concur before payment can be made. It will be noted here that the purchasing agent and the storekeepers derive their offices from different sources—the former being appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, and the latter by the superintendents of the institutions with the sanction of the boards of managers.

The text-book act, which is now regarded with universal approval, rests upon the same principle that underlies the one under consideration.

The State Revenue Agent.—Through the energetic efforts of this official, the collection of occupation taxes has been greatly improved, though much remains to be done in order to insure a full compliance, by those upon whom such tax is imposed, with the requirements of the law. In view of the large amount of revenue to the treasury through the tax on occupations, it is of importance that the state revenue agent should be kept continually in the field, otherwise many occupations will escape payment.

The Live Stock Commission.—The operations of the commission are fully detailed in its report. With the means allowed, it has given all the attention practicable to the live stock interests of the state. To do better work, however, larger appropriations than heretofore must be made. Its relations to the agricultural department and the states receiving Texas cattle have been satisfactory.

As the state grows in population, and the lands become more closely settled the tendency to disease among stock will increase, followed by the necessary enlargement of the powers and duties of the commission.

Fish and Oyster Industry.—With an area in grounds and beds of 2608 square miles, well adapted to the propagation of these articles of food, this industry should be an object with the legislature of especial care and attention. If properly fostered, the oyster and fish products will become not only staple articles of food with our people, but, also, of exportation worthy of mention in the world's market reports.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—By the several acts of the last two legislatures, the responsibility was put upon the executive, not only as to the propriety of the erection of buildings, but, also as to the manner of their construction when undertaken. Every precaution has been taken so that no question might arise in respect to their durability. All improvements of the kind are believed to be as good as could have been made with the money appropriated.

The State University.—The student-body of this institution in 1898-1899 numbered 800, and in 1901-1902, 1378—a gain of 578. Under present conditions, it is with exceeding difficulty that such an attendance can be accommodated with the instruction that should be given. Additional grounds, buildings and equipment are necessary in order to relieve the embarrassment, which can not be prolonged without detriment to the institution. No practical method can be devised to raise the necessary funds if the legislature shall not appropriate annually more than heretofore for maintenance. I therefore recommend a sufficient appropriation for that purpose, during each of the next two fiscal years, to enable the board of regents to inaugurate and maintain through the revenue arising from the permanent fund, a gradual and uninterrupted enlargement in improvements and property, responsive to the needs of the university; and that authority, if necessary, be granted to the board to use, within its discretion, the revenue accruing from the permanent fund. By the Act of March 28, 1901, the university was authorized to make a mineral survey of the public lands, and under it much valuable work was done, though the appropriation of $10,000 per annum was altogether too small for the purpose. In view of the fact that this policy has been attended with good results, it is believed that the survey should be extended to all the lands without exception, and that in consequence a larger appropriation should be made—especially as the United States geological survey will co-operate, expending a like amount of money. There should also be further legislation as to the classification and sale of the mineral lands.

Authority should be given the board of regents to invest the money credits to the permanent fund of the university in the treasury, so that the same may be interest bearing.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College.—The number of cadets enrolled at the college for the session of 1898-1899 was 332; for the one of 1902-1903 the enrollment was 356—a gain of only 24. Without explanation, this apparent stagnation, numerically considered, may appear strange. The attendance has been somewhat affected by the increase, since 1898-1899, of the minimum age of entrance from 15 to 16 years, and, also, by the requirement of an additional year for admission to the engineering course. This does not, however, fully account for the standstill in the cadet body. The true cause is to be found in the report of the board of directors, in which it appears that there are at present accommodations only for 350 cadets under favorable circumstances; that the dormitories are heated by ordinary stoves, with wood as fuel; that they are without bathing facilities and modern sanitary arrangements; that members of the faculty are compelled to occupy as quarters the rooms intended and needed for other purposes; and that the barns, outhouses, roads, sidewalks and drains are in a dilapidated condition. So long as these disadvantages shall continue, a substantial advance in numbers can not be reasonably expected. If the college is to keep pace with the growth in population of the state and to be worthy the great interests—agricultural and industrial—that it was intended to promote, immediate and adequate provision should be made for putting all improvements and property into the best possible condition, and also for the erection of additional dormitories, upon the most approved plans, and of the necessary residences for the faculty, so that not less than 1200 cadets may be comfortably quartered and properly instructed. And further, there should be no delay in equipping the college with every facility for theoretical and practical instruction in civil, sanitary, railway and electrical engineering and the textile industries. Nor should the interests of agriculture be neglected. The college should be fully prepared to instruct, by practice and theory, as to farming in all its varied and incidental branches.

The Prairie View Normal and Industrial College.—The report from this institution shows an improvement over previous years. The number of students enrolled for the present session is 280. The principal recommends appropriations for certain purposes, which, if allowed, will be a substantial benefit to the college and enable it to do better and more comprehensive work than heretofore. They should be given.

Industrial Institute and College for White Girls.—Under the Act of April 23, 1901, a commission was organized to select the location for this college, and after visiting fourteen different places, the city of Denton was selected; and thereupon a board of regents was appointed, by whom, after due advertisement, plans and specifications were adopted and contract let for the construction of a central building. A tract of land situated within the city limits and consisting of about 70 acres, and $16,050 was donated by the citizens, with an agreement to bore an artesian well upon the grounds under a guarantee of an abundant flow of water. The building is now in the course of construction, and will be ready for occupancy during the coming spring. Twenty-three thousand dollars is asked by the board with which to properly equip the building, and an additional sum of $20,000 per annum for the maintenance of the institution during the two years beginning September 1, next.

The State Normals.—Upon the character and success of these institutions depends, in a large measure, the efficiency of the public free school system, and it is indeed gratifying to know that they are fully meeting this responsibility. The Sam Houston is now in its twenty-fourth year. Its enrollment for the present session numbers 455 students.

The North Texas Normal was established under the Act of March 31, 1899. Its first annual session began on September 18, 1901, with an enrollment of 300 students, which was increased to 511 before its close. This was followed by a session extending through the months of June and July with an enrollment of 270, of whom 49 had previously attended. Its second annual session began on September 17, 1902, with an enrollment of 400 students, which has since been increased ti 508. Such appropriations as may be required for the betterment of the college are recommended.

The Southwest Texas Normal is not yet ready for occupancy. Though authorized by the Act of March 28, 1901, delay became necessary, so that the building was not completed until January 1, 1903. An additional appropriation in the amount of $36,000 is needed for its proper equipment, which is recommended.

The Public Free Schools.—Notwithstanding the fact, universally admitted, that institutions affording the most varied learning and the highest culture are essential to social, professional and industrial life, yet, as the public free schools are the only means through which the vast majority of the people can secure education for their children, and as they are the stepping stones to more comprehensive scholarship, it is of vital importance that they should possess all the efficiency possible. Experience has demonstrated that material prosperity and development will not long abide in those commonwealths in which educational interest and enterprise lag behind.

The scholastic population for 1901, as shown by the census rolls, was 729,217, with an enrollment of 571,786, and an average daily attendance of 383,900 pupils between eight and seventeen years of age. The sum total of revenue for the support of the schools for the year—state apportionment and proceeds of county permanent funds and of local taxes—was $4,901,019—an increase over the previous year of $593,584. It should also be noted that during the year $51,125.28 was paid into the schools as tuition fees for pupils in independent districts not entitled to free tuition, against $38,608.36 during the year ending August 31, 1900; also, that during the two years preceding August 31, 1901, buildings were erected in independent school districts at the cost of $825,939, raised through local taxation, and not embraced in the foregoing amounts. The amount distributed by the state board of education in 1898-1899 was $3,186,562, on a basis of $4.50 per capita; in the 1902-1903 period there is a population of 759,338 and an apportionment of $3,796,755, or a per capita of $5, which is larger than for any previous year except for 1892-1893, which resulted in a deficiency of $117,564.96.

Of the entire revenue for public free school purposes, during the years 1899-1900, in Texas, 25.1 per cent was derived from permanent funds, 49.9 per cent from state taxes, 22 per cent from local taxes, and 3 per cent from other sources.

The state board of education is required by law to apportion according to the census returns, and not upon the enrollment. If the annual reports of the superintendents of public instruction may be relied upon, it can not be questioned that many millions of the public money have been wasted, either upon fictitious children, or upon children who were not present at any time during the year in a public free school room. The average daily attendance of pupils within the scholastic age during the years 1900-1901 was 383,900, making a difference of 187,886 between the enrollment and the attendance. I again most earnestly recommend that such action be taken as will insure the correction of these abuses of the general liberality of the tax-payers in providing for the education of all children between the ages of eight and seventeen years.

One of the most notable and substantial reforms accomplished under the administration of my immediate predecessor was that which followed as a direct consequence of the enforcement of the Act of June 10, 1897. As a measure intended to insure better text-books than those then being generally used and at a much less cost, it has been successfully and satisfactorily enforced. The contracts, made under the law, will expire September 1, 1903. Cities of ten thousand inhabitants or over are not included within its provisions, unless their councils or school boards shall consent. No controlling reason, it is believed, can be assigned why such cities should be exempted.

The Confederate Home.—The number of inmates of the home on December 1, 1898, was 242; on December 1, 1902, there were 310—an increase of 68. The estimates for additional improvements, furniture and repairs for the next two fiscal years aggregate $34,700 in addition to that required for maintenance, all of which are recommended.

The Eleemosynary Institutions.—No class of people is entitled to higher consideration than the orphan, the insane, the blind and the deaf and dumb, and of the many functions of government none is more important than to adequately provide for their every proper want. Nor does its duty end here; the institutions, to which the afflicted and unfortunate are committed, should be maintained at the highest standard that humanity can suggest or science devise.

These institutions, it may be safely stated, are now in better condition than ever before in their history. It is pleasant to record, with emphasis, that their present officials, teachers and employes have proven themselves faithful and equal to their trust.

The expectation may now be reasonably entertained that henceforth the management of these institutions will not be subjected to change with every administration, and that removals will not be made or re-appointment refused, except only for the improvement of the institutions themselves.

The Lunatic Asylums.—The growth of population in these institutions during the past four years has been large—from 1955 on December 1, 1898, to 3145 on December 1, 1902—an increase of 1190. To-day there is not, within the knowledge of the gentlemen having these asylums in charge, an insane person in jail, or on any poor farm, or in private custody. Additional appropriations for betterments, however, are necessary to their greater efficiency. The southwestern is the smallest of them. It should be enlarged and equipped to the capacity of 1200 inmates, exclusive of officials and employes.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum.—On December 1, 1898, as appears from the records, there were in attendance 264 pupils at this institution; on December 1, 1902, the number present was 450—a gain of 186. So excellent in every respect has been its management that it is attracting general attention and is now ranked among the foremost of such schools in the country. Its industrial features have greatly improved. The principal and teachers are unquestionably well qualified for their duties, as is shown in their work. Where so many children are assembled and maintained through a period of not less than nine months in every year, it is of prime importance that there should be a hospital to which the sick may be removed and especially if with a contagious or infectious disease. The present title should be changed to Texas School for the Deaf and Dumb, so as to record with its true character.

The Blind Asylum.—The administration of this asylum is worthy the highest commendation; there has been no lack of care, industry or ability in those charged with this responsibility. The usefulness for which this institution should be capable, however, is much impaired through want of sufficient ground and suitable buildings, properly equipped. The older improvements are of inferior material and workmanship and not at all adapted to the purpose intended. They should be torn down, or thoroughly repaired, with such changes in construction as may be advisable. To one at all familiar with present conditions, it must certainly be apparent that an urgent necessity exists for relieving the institution of this embarrassment, and it is without hesitation that an appropriation of $75,000, to be expended by the board under the direction of the governor, is recommended. If such appropriation be made and judiciously used, the population of the institution will rapidly and largely increase. Its name should be changed to Texas School for the Blind. The number of pupils in actual attendance on December 1, 1898, was 164; on December 1, 1902, 168.

The Orphans' Home.—The present management of the home is altogether satisfactory. Its board of trustees asks for certain appropriations, all of which appear to be necessary. The home is greatly lacking in industrial facilities. No question can arise as to the wisdom of promptly and fully supplying it with whatever may be required to give the children not only such education as can be obtained in the best graded schools, but also in the industrial trainin that will enable them, when leaving the home, to be self-sustaining and useful citizens. And the children should be so comfortably situated and kindly treated that in after years they will recur to their life at the home with the fondest recollections.

The number of children in the home on December 1, 1902, was 308; the report of the board of trustees for 1898 shows that on January 1, 1899, there were 40[illegible] children present. This was found, after careful investigation, to be erroneous, there being in fact on that date but 299.

The Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum for Colored Youths.—There were in attendance during the year ending August 31, 1902, 94 pupils; but owing to the failure of the legislature to make appropriation for the present session for the salaries of the superintendent, teachers and employes, and for the clothing and transportation of indigent pupils, which has heretofore always been done, the number now present is not so large as during the previous year. It is hoped that the legislature will promptly repair this injustice. The name of the institution should be changed to School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Colored Youths.

The Epileptic Colony.—This institution, authorized by the Act of February 9, 1899, located at Abilene, will be ready for occupancy within the next six months. The board, consisting of the governor, comptroller and treasurer, has used every effort to secure the best buildings and improvements possible and is much indebted to Dr. Worsham for valuable assistance.

The Penitentiary System.—In consequence of the fire in the Huntsville penitentiary on February 13, 1899, the great overflow of the Brazos river in the same year, the ravages of the boll weevil and the devastating storm of 1900, the loss occasioned by the boll weevil, the drouth, and unprecedentedly early freeze in 1901, and the largely increased cost of the necessary supplies over previous years, the penitentiary system has been subjected to a strain far severer than during any like period since the abandonment of the lease policy in 1883; and had it not been for the intelligent and energetic efforts of its management, the state would have been called upon to make good a large deficit. On the contrary, of the $160,000 appropriated during the years named, as under previous administrations, to cover deficiencies and to purchase lands and material for prison industries, only $80,000 has been withdrawn from the treasury, of which $77,261 was used in the purchase of 8212 acres of land in Brazoria county, no known as the William Clemens farm. The present financial agent received from his predecessor $292,965 in cash, iron pipe and sugar; yet, despite the losses through the casualties mentioned, and which were conservatively estimated at $288,235, and the largely increased cost over former years of all necessary purchases, he expended to September 1, 1902, the sum of $291,277 from the resources of the system in permanent improvements and property. The entire property of the system was, on October 31, 1898, appraised at $2,665,148, from which should be deducted $32,320, consisting of uncollectable bills, receivable and open accounts, long past due, which, by order of the commissioners, was subsequently cha charged of the books as being entirely worthless. The actual value of all properties on that date was, therefore, $2,632,828. The valuation of the properties owned by the penitentiary on September 1, 1902, was then conservatively determined to be $3,181,410, of which $80,000 accrued through the treasury—an increase of $548,582 since October 31, 1898, for which, less $80,000 withdrawn from the treasury, the present management should be credited.

The financial agent reports a cash balance of $10,034 on September 1, 1902, and as due for labor earned during the previous month $32,468; and the further sum of $502,170 in notes, accounts and stock on hand, consisting of manufactures, complete and incomplete, raw material, clothing and provisions—all uncollectable notes and accounts, fixed machinery and live stock, which have heretofore entered into such exhibits, being eliminated.

The entire product of the Huntsville penitentiary in manufactures, from November 1, 1888, to September 1, 1902, amounted to $3,204,453, of which $760,131 was consumed by the system; the balance—$2,444,219—was sold in the open market at a profit of $213,949.

The total net deficit at the Rusk penitentiary from 1887 to 1902, inclusive, was $1,363,433, distributed as follows: 1887-1891, $386,730; 1891-1895, $518,664; 1895-1899, $347,861; and $110,178 from Gebruary 1, 1899, to December 31, 1902.

It may be said with entire truth that the condition of convicts during the present administration has been much improved. They have been supplied with sufficient and suitable food and clothing; every precaution has been taken to prevent mistreatment and overwork; and the sick have been cared for. The regulations promulgated by the commissioners in regard to the convicts are very stringent, and whenever a violation has been ascertained, the offender has been dismissed. Despite all these precautions, it can not be denied that there have been cases of bad usage which have never come to the knowledge of the penitentiary authorities, and so long as the system of maintaining convicts in temporary quarters and separate bodies shall continue, it will be impossible to insure their proper treatment at all times.

So believing, I approved the purchase, during the years 1899-1900, of 8212 acres of lands in Brazoria county, well located upon the Brazos river, and of great fertility. To September 1, 1902, there had been expended on this property, in the way of improvement, $126,428. In pursuance of the act of October 2, 1901, a contract was made for the erection of a sugar mill at a cost of $268,500, without interest. The contractor has received $40,000, and will be paid during the present month, $35,000 more, and it is estimated that the crop of 1902 will yield at least $40,000 additional—the remainder to be paid, year by year, from the proceeds of the cane growing upon this farm.

The mill is first-class in every respect, each and every part being entirely new and of the most approved type, and possessing a capacity for grinding not less than 1,000 tons of cane every twenty- hours.

The number of pardons granted d ing the present administration has b 785, of which 122 were on the recomm dation of the penitentiary physicians b cause of diseases believed to be fatal, which incapacitated the convicts so doned for labor, and 23 whose testim was needed by the state in impor criminal prosecutions.

The House of Correction and Reform tory.—Since this institution, under act of May 12, 1899, passed under the trol of the penitentiary commission and of the present assistant superint ent, it has undergone marked impro ment. Though suffering from two s cessive annual drouths, it has paid the treasury, during the past four $32,399, as against $19,324 during the years prior to January 1, 1899. It lab however, under a great lack of fac ties for moral, educational and indust instruction, and these should be liber supplied without hesitation by the leg lature.

Its inmates, when sent there, are u der the age of seventeen years, and th employment should not be exclusiv confined to farming. They should be g en the opportunity, not only to acquir fair education through the school roo but also a training in such industries will enable them, when discharged, to turn to society in a condition to earn honorable living and to become good c zens. To accomplish this, the chapel, t school room, and the work-shop are e sentially necessary. To this end, I ha to recommend larger annual approp ations than heretofore, or if only t usual amounts be given that all reven arising from the institutions may be us by the commissioners for its betterm upon the lines indicated. The assist superintendent reports a population ran ing from 142 to 200.

The Amendment to Article 6, Section of the Constitution.—It is believed that order to render this amendment more e fective official receipts for poll tax should be given separately from those f other taxes; that election officers sho be required to stamp, or write in across the face of every poll tax recei when presented to them by a voter, t word "voted," with the date of the ele tion; and that the amendment and la should be made to apply as well to p mary as to general and special election

The Trusts.—The evil that is resulti to the country from the formation a operation of trusts, is now so general recognized that it is hardly necessary invite attention to the subject. The que tion is so complicated, and the intere involved are so large and varied, th any legislation looking to its full and fin adjustment will be required to under the ordeal of judicial interpretation.

The legislature in 1889 enacted what commonly known as the anti-trust sta ute, and owing to a defect the law wa amended in 1895. The act of 1895 w amended by the Act of 1896, exempt from its provisions live stock and ag cultural products in the hands of th producer. Following a decision of t United States supreme court construing similar statute of Illinois, the courts this state have held the law of 1895 to unconstitutional and void. In 1899 the was further legislation upon the subj in which it was declared to be cumu tive of all kindred laws previously en ed, and at least one district judge of state has held such legislation to void because of the exeemption refer to. The case in which this decision w made is now pending before the supre court.

Irrigation.—Because of the large a valuable interests involved, and of general movement in some sections f securing water for agricultural purpo by means of irrigation, it is believed th the legislature should give this subj its most thoughtful consideration. would seem, from the address of Ju Lewis, that the law is so unsettled as only to jeopardize improvements alre made, but also to delay any extended fort that might be contemplated to ap the streams of the state to such uses.

The Boll Weevil.—Efforts have made by both federal and state author to devise means by which the extermi tion of the boll weevil might be acco lished, but without success. Past fa ures, however, should not occasion d couragement or cause the abandonm of all attempts to overcome the diffic

After much reflection I have been to believe that the wisest policy in circumstances of the present, would to make an appropriation of not l than $25,000 for the purpose, the expe ture to be entirely within the discre of the governor.

The City of Galveston.—On account its great importance not only to the st but also to the western and southwest states and territories, and of its la and growing commerce, it became ne sary early in 1899 to inquire into the s tem of pilotage that was being maint ed at the port of Galveston. The serv was not so good as it should be, a the charges for pilotage were exces After an unsuccessful effort to secur change for the better in these part lars, a new board was appointed w excellent results.

It appears from the report of the c missioners that 990 vessels, foreign domestic, with a total capacity of 2, 898 tons, entered the port during the y ending December 31, 1902, and that entire amount of pilot charges was 894.

The city has now undertaken to b a sea wall for its better protection, at a great cost. The bonds issued for purpose have been taken, almost a gether, by its own people, and the st can well afford, out of its abudance, allow the funds that will be asked.

The Louisiana Purchase Expositi On January 14, 1901, quite a number public spirited and enterprising citi of the state met at Dallas, under an vitation extended by the executive, organized for the purpose of making exhibit of the resources of Texas at Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to held at St. Louis in 1904. An ear effort is now being made to raise the essary funds through private subs tion. So far, the success has been great as could be reasonably expe but it is believed by many that the f that will be required should not come tirely from individual contributions. question of an appropriation by the st is, therefore, submitted to the leg ture, in the hope that it will be g the attention its importance demands, that such action be taken as in its j ment may be warranted by the co tution. It is not to be doubted that exposition—should an exhibit in ke with the dignity and wealth of the be made—will be of greater benef Texas than perhaps to any other monwealth in the Union.

Works of Art.—In the appropri Acts of May 29, 1899, and October 2, provision was made for the erectio the statutes of Gen. Sam Houston Stephen F. Austin in the capitol of state, and of the statute of Gen. Hou in the statuary hall of the national tol; and, also, a monument to Gen. A Sydney Johnston in the state ceme Contracts for their execution in the f Italian marble have been made and on file in the state department. The utes intended for the state capitol been completed and placed in the rotu and await the pleasure of the legisla as to their unveiling. That of Gen. H ton for the national capitol will be c pleted and delivered on or before cember 1, next. The monument to Johnston will be erected on or be July 1, 1904.

The Twenty-Fifth legislature aut ized "The Daughters of the Republi Texas" to erect and place in one of allotted spaces assigned to the stat Texas in the hall of statuary in the ional capitol at Washington a statute resenting and in memory of one of fathers of Texas. The association se ed Stephen F. Austin, and has contr for the monument in the sum of Of this sum it has been able to raise $1,561. An additional sum of $3,000 is essary in order to meet the balance on the Austin statute, and I recom an immediate appropriation in amount.

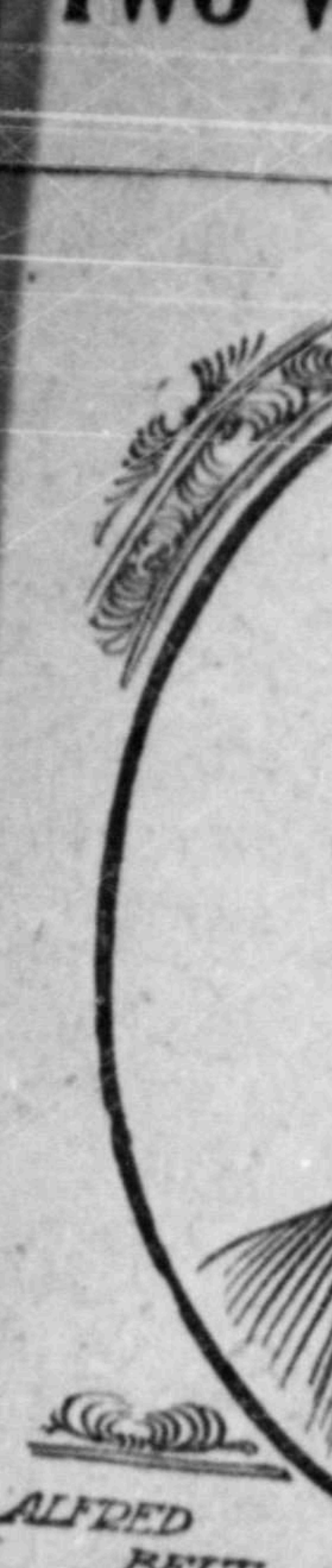
The San Jacinto Battlefield.—Unde Act of May 6, 1897, as amended by of February 13, 1899, the purchase ground upon which the battle of Sa cinto was fought, has been comp The appropriation of $1,000, made b Twenty-Seventh legislature to inclos beautify it was found to be altogeth adequate, and was, therefore, no pended. Means sufficient should b lowed for the proper protection an provement of the field as a public p

Conclusion.—As the platform de tions will have the attention of my cessor, it only remains to be said whatever of merit the administrati the public affairs during the past years may possess, the largest me of commendation is due my ass

For myself it is only claimed t whatever I have done, the motiv been to serve the people faithfully, estly and well.

JOSEPH D. SAY

TWO W



Alfred Beit, the fa can billionaire, has b apoplexy at Johanne rica. His doctors hope of his recovery.

Alfred Beit is the ri history of the world. mond mines in South silver and copper mi country.

He is the head and t mond industry of the w ings are two miles dee glittering gems.

So vast is his wealt yond the mind to comp is the only billionaire of the world. Beside hi Pierpont Morgan and pigmies.

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At once the young ma wonderful rise. Fortune at every turn. His luck ous. Step by step he wealth until, at last, it w for he himself to realize

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In his life there was mance. He was several ti ed to be engaged to Mrs. denberg, a beautiful New an. Always this rumor w but, it is said, his heart w her.

As an indication of his p ture, he recently gave a hannesburg and every wom was presented with a pure mond weighing a carat. will rob the world of one interesting characters.

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ABRAM S. HEWITT NEAR

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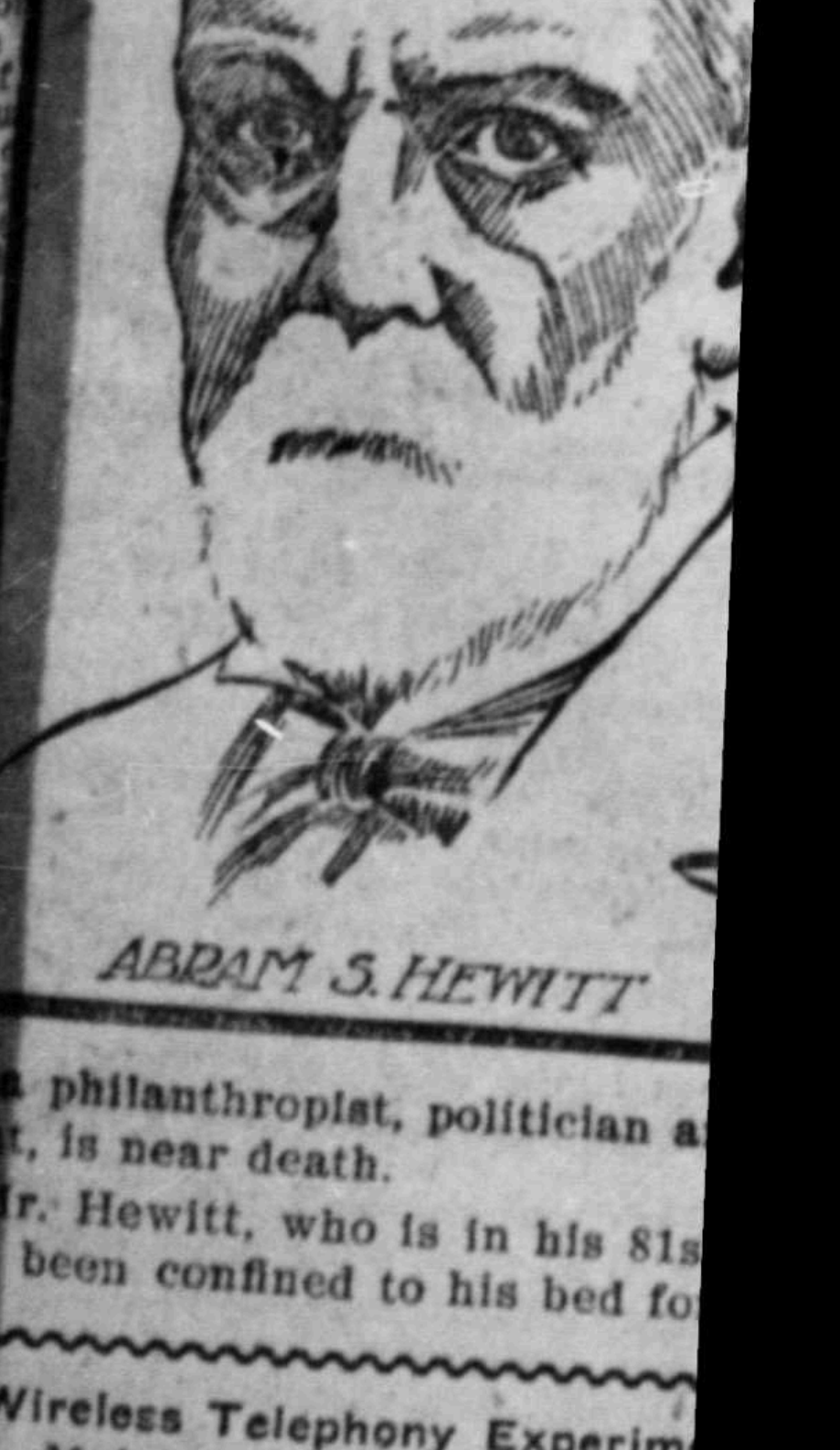

a philanthropist, politician a ent, is near death.

Mr. Hewitt, who is in his 81s as been confined to his bed fo

Wireless Telephony Experim

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TWO WELL-KNOWN MEN WHO ARE NEAR DEATH

ALFRED BEIT

"LUCKY" BALDWIN.

Alfred Beit, the famous South African billionaire, has been stricken with apoplexy at Johannesburg, South Africa. His doctors have abandoned hope of his recovery.

Alfred Beit is the richest man in the history of the world. He owns diamond mines in South Africa and gold, silver and copper mines all over the country.

He is the head and front of the diamond industry of the world. His holdings are two miles deep bristling with glittering gems.

So vast is his wealth that it is beyond the mind to comprehend it. He is the only billionaire in the history of the world. Beside him Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan and Carnegie are pigmies.

Beit is purely a man of business. He is a genius of the world of finance. He was born forty-seven years ago in Hamburg. When 22 years old he went to South Africa, at that time in the throes of the diamond fever.

At once the young man began his wonderful rise. Fortune favored him at every turn. His luck was marvelous. Step by step he accumulated wealth until, at last, it was too great for he himself to realize its vastness.

He was associated with the late Cecil Rhodes, and his affection for him was wonderful. Like the "uncrowned king of Africa," Beit was known as a woman hater.

In his life there was but one romance. He was several times reported to be engaged to Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, a beautiful New York woman. Always this rumor was denied, but, it is said, his heart was given to her.

As an indication of his princely nature, he recently gave a ball in Johannesburg and every woman present was presented with a pure white diamond weighing a carat. His death will rob the world of one of its most interesting characters.

Dispatches from San Francisco a few days ago announced that E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin was dying in an obscure lodging house in that city.

The career of "Lucky" Baldwin has no parallel in the history of the world. He made money by luck, and by luck alone. His good fortune was marvelous.

As a young man he drifted to California. He was without money and without education. By dint of hard work he accumulated $6,400, and invested it in Consolidated Virginia stock at $5 per share.

He left it with his brokers, instructing them to sell it when it reached $7 per share. Then he went to Japan. But before going he forgot to sign the stock, so the brokers could not part with it. When he returned the stock was worth $800 per share and he had cleared $5,000,000.

This was the foundation of his colossal fortune, and ever after he was known as "Lucky" Baldwin. His good fortune encouraged him to go into stocks. Everything he went into reaped him a golden harvest.

His first stroke was in 1873. In 1890 he was worth $20,000,000. He owned property in San Francisco and the beautiful Santa Anita ranch was his.

It was here that he bred his famous race horses. With them he had the same luck that he had in financial affairs. He owned some of the greatest horses that ever faced the flag. Four times his colors flashed first by the post in the American Derby—the most splendid prize on the American turf. Besides this he won many other rich stakes.

During the last few years, however, the wonderful luck turned. The bad fortune began with the destruction of the Baldwin hotel in San Francisco by fire. From that time on his wealth steadily declined. As once fortune had smiled on him, now it frowned. Undismayed, he made the greatest efforts to recoup his losses, but they were of no avail.

Now he is stricken of cancer, old and broken, but a meager portion of his great wealth remaining.

ABRAM S. HEWITT NEAR DEATH

Former Mayor of New York and Prominent Democratic Politician.

Abram Stevens Hewitt, former mayor of New York city and distinguished as a philanthropist, politician and student, is near death.

ABRAM S. HEWITT

Mr. Hewitt, who is in his 81st year, has been confined to his bed for some time. He is suffering from obstructive jaundice.

Abram S. Hewitt was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., July 31, 1822. His father was an English mechanic, who was one of the four men sent from England to set up the first steam engine in the United States. This man, John Hewitt, settled in the United States and continued in the business of building and setting up steam engines. Young Hewitt worked on a farm until he was old enough to go to the public schools and later he won a scholarship in Columbia college. He was admitted to the bar in 1845.

During his college career he became acquainted with Edward Cooper, the son of Peter Cooper, and eventually became his partner in the firm of Cooper and Hewitt.

Later Abram Hewitt married the only daughter of Peter Cooper.

The Cooper & Hewitt mills contributed largely to the union victory during the civil war by making gun metal and other war munitions which they sold to the government at cost.

In 1875 Mr. Hewitt was elected to congress on the Democratic ticket, and except for one term he served until 1887, when he resigned to become mayor of New York city, defeating Henry George.

In 1876 he was chairman of the national Democratic committee in charge of the Tillman campaign.

Wireless Telephony Experiment.

M. Maiche, a French inventor, has made some experiments with wireless telephony in the forest of St. Germain. The transmitter was placed on the top of a house, but connected to the ground in the manner of a lightning rod. A thousand yards distant two [illegible] poles 90 feet apart were connected together by wire and had a telephone receiver in circuit. Sounds from the transmitter were plainly heard in it. Receivers off the line of transmission do not catch the message.

Thriftiness Causes Suspicion.

A horrible suspicion has arisen in connection with the loss and prompt recovery of Miss May Van Allen's $20,000 pearl necklace in the Holland house, New York. The person who returned the string of jewels to its fair owner received a reward of just $10 and in view of the marked difference between the two sums mentioned it is being hinted darkly that the pearls are bogus, otherwise even the thrifty Miss Van Alen might have seen her way to adding a cipher to the reward.

TWO IN A BOAT.

By LILLIAN NICHOLSON.

(Copyright, 1902, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Gladys tossed back her ringlets.

"Thank you," said Philip.

"For what?" asked Gladys.

"I can see your eyes better now," said Philip.

"You mean you don't like to look at my hair," pouted Gladys, as a curl blew across her cheek in a most distracting manner.

"I do like to look at your hair," said Philip, resting on the oars. "It's the prettiest hair in the world—when it does not hide your eyes."

"Silly boy," she murmured.

"Summer resort talk, you know," he said, lightly. Philip usually supplemented his compliments.

"Well, you meant it just the same," she replied, looking at him in merry defiance.

"Yes—I did," he answered, so earnestly and with such a look that she flushed and turned her head as if seeking something on the water.

The morning had not been an entire success, in spite of the fact that the time and the weather and the scenery around Lake Delevan were ideal for a row.

Philip Minton and Gladys Howell had been companions for a month, almost to the extent of ignoring everyone else at the hotel. Mrs. Delmar was the true American type of chaperone; she amused herself in her own way, and let Gladys do the same. And when Gladys found Philip Minton's society the most congenial of all the guests, Mrs. Delmar craftily refrained from commenting.

Philip and Gladys had not dropped into the usual sentimental summer flirtation; he said pretty things lightly, and she received them with a merry laugh in which he invariably joined. There was no apparent reason for a feeling of restraint between them as the boat sped across the clear water, but each felt that a nameless something deeper lay beyond their gay remarks.

Philip watched Gladys intently as she gazed out upon the water, her two little hands shading the loveliest of eyes. The silence had become oppressive.

"Do you see Travers' boat anywhere?" she asked in desperation.

"No, and neither do you," answered Philip, mercilessly, a ring of triumph in his voice. She was beginning to understand without being told. "Travers left this morning—told us good-bye last night, don't you remember?"

"Oh, yes, of course," she exclaimed, vexed at herself. "Well," she continued, "you can tell me good-bye tonight, for I go home in the morning."

There! It was was told at last, and she felt herself mistress of the situation.

"What?" ejaculated Philip, in dismay, starting violently.

"Be careful," she said calmly, "you will overturn the boat, and I don't want to be drowned; one looks so horrid with weeds in one's hair, and——"

"I thought you were to remain all summer," said Philip, abruptly, his face a little pale in the bright morning sun.

"So did I," she answered, sighing, "until yesterday. I did not intend to tell you until this evening, but—but somehow I couldn't keep it." There was the faint suggestion of a tremor in her voice which did not escape her companion, but she continued bravely, "You have been very nice to me, and I want to thank you, and tell you how much your congenial companionship has added to my pleasure."

"If you will permit a trite expression," he said, a little stifly, "allow me to say the pleasure has been mine." But he melted instantly. "Oh, hang the luck!" he exclaimed, "why must you go?"

"Because I can't very well afford to lose my position," she answered bluntly. Philip's handsome face expressed astonishment.

"My substitute is ill," she explained, "she was to take my place for the summer, but I must go back. I am a stenographer, you know'.'

Gladys.

"No, I wasn't aware of it," he answered in his straightforward way. "I understood—"

"That I was Miss Gladys Howell of Kentucky," she answered, with just a touch of scorn in her voice. "I am Miss Howell, and I am from Kentucky, but only distantly related to the wealthy Mr. Howell, whose daughter you thought I was."

"You are exactly like her picture," said Philip. "I knew James Howell at college, and I've seen a picture of his sister a number of times in his room. Naturally I thought you were she."

It was her turn to look surprised. "All the Howells resemble," she said, "but my connection to the family to which you refer was not close enough for them to notice me after the death of my father. He had lost everything in an unfortunate investment, and I have been self-supporting ever since.

There was an awkward pause. The boat drifted lazily, and the man paid little attention to the oars—he was lost in deep thought.

"I grow so tired of my life at times," she continued, "the weary routine of the office day after day, and the short vacations at summer resorts near home, where I was snubbed and patronized alternately because I earn my living—Mrs. Delmar was a schoolmate of mamma's—it has been a pleasant change to be received as I have been here, simply because I am with her. I did not intend to deceive you, but when you took it for granted that I was the wealthy Miss Howell I let you think so, because I wanted a taste of the life I so much desire. I thought I could return to work and have always a pleasant recollection—I liked you, and—"

Her voice died away in confused murmurs, but she had at least prevented him from saying things he would afterwards regret, and make her despise him because he did regret them. But she reckoned without her host.

Phillip.

"I am sorry you had such a small opinion of me," he said, gently. "I assure you it would have made no difference with me had I known—not in the way you think, anyhow."

"I did not have a small opinion of you," she said, spiritedly. "We have to accept social conditions as they exist. Had it been known here that I am a stenographer, the Sunday papers would have devoted half a page to your picture and mine, with the startling announcement that 'Philip Minton, son of the millionaire, John Minton, is paying marked attention to a pretty typewriter at Lake Delavan. Society breathlessly awaits the result.'"

Philip Minton threw back his head and laughed a hearty boyish laugh.

"Well, if this isn't a joke," he exclaimed. "Possibly your words would have proven true but for the fact that Philip Minton, son of the millionaire, John Minton, is at present taking a cruise in his yacht. I am only a third cousin, and the old man's confidential clerk. To think that you took me for his son—that chappie! Why anybody at the hotel could have told you who I am."

"I did not mention your name to anybody, of course."

"Of course?"

"Yes," she said, faintly.

"Gladys," he said, mischievously, bending toward her, "you said awhile ago that you like me."

"I did not," she cried, her cheeks aflame.

"Pardon me, but you did," he insisted, with a ring of happiness in his voice, "and since you are not the unapproachable Miss Howell of Kentucky, I feel free to tell you how very much I like you."

"Indeed?"

"If you only knew how I have worried trying to keep up our delightful friendship and to refrain from telling you that I love you."

"Oh!"

"Once I thought I would throw myself on your mercy and ask you to wait until I could give you a home such as you would have to leave. Gladys, I am not a rich man yet, but I can make you happy—will you let me try?"

"If I say no?"

"I'll overturn the boat and we will drown together."

"I believe I have already told you that I shouldn't like to drown," she answered.

This Rapid Age.

A steel skyscraper in New York is to be taken down to make room for a more modern structure. The original building was erected in 1898, but is now looked upon as out of date. The age of steel is, indeed, a rapid age.

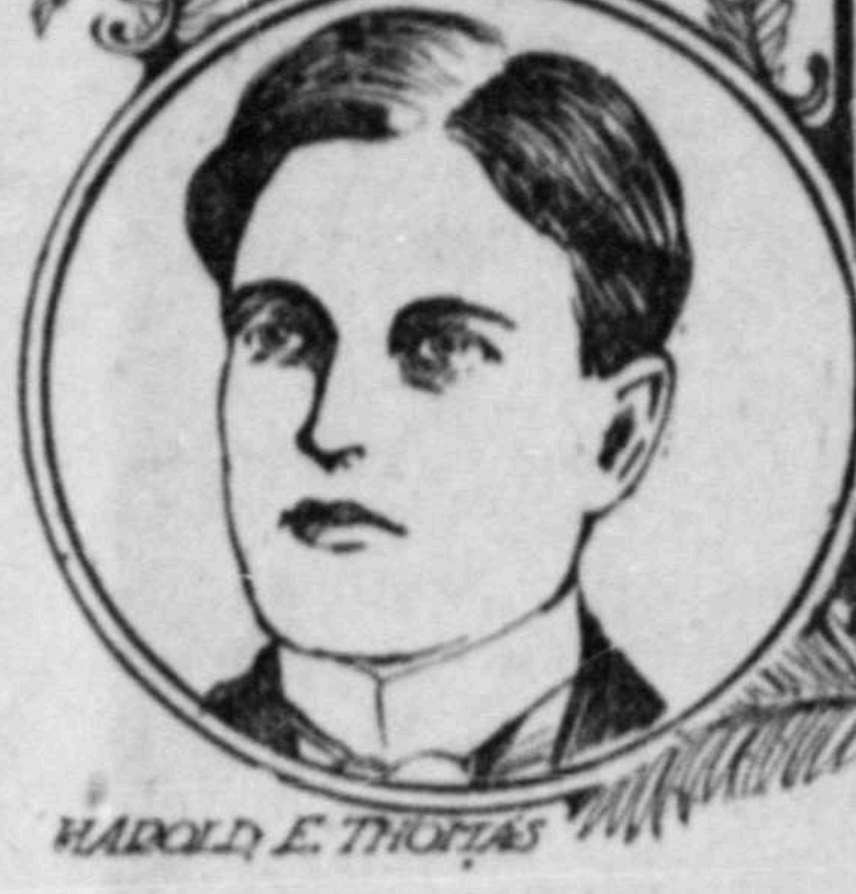
A Woman's Sphere.

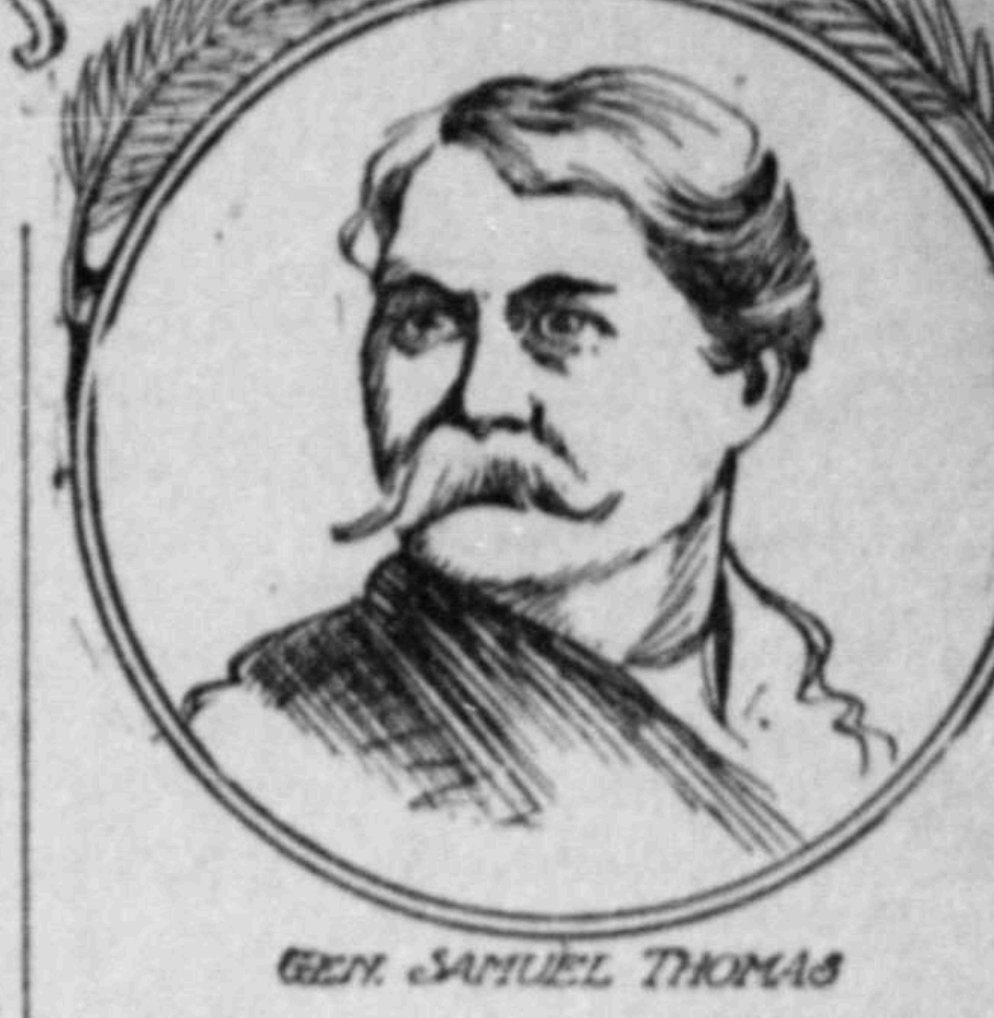
Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott: "Than she who so lives as to make home a sacred memory to children and grandchildren and to the wayfarer passing by the door no man on earth does a greater work."

MILLIONS LEFT AS PRIZE FOR LAWYERS

BABY THOMAS

MRS. HAROLD E. THOMAS


HAROLD E. THOMAS


GEN. SAMUEL THOMAS

The celebrated Thomas divorce case, the hearing of which in Chicago last winter was attended with a widespread interest, will be recalled by the death of Gen. Samuel Thomas, which occurred in New York last week.

The estate of Gen. Thomas is variously estimated at from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

But one grandchild lives to claim a share of the estate. She is Augusta Eleanor Thomas, who resides in New York with her mother, Mrs. Harold E. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas is the wife of the General's son, who resides in Chicago.

Col. Burry and Herbert E. Bradley, who represented Mrs. Thomas in the divorce proceedings of last winter, will make a fight for an equal division of the great estate, while it is almost equally certain that Harold Thomas will insist on receiving the entire estate for his own.

The divorce suit filed by Harold E. Thomas brought out an interesting story of love, romance and some tragedy.

Mrs. Thomas before her marriage to Thomas was the wife of his uncle, David Porter, a wealthy druggist and manufacturer of Kansas City. Porter was 60 years old. His bride, who before her marriage was Miss Ada Blandy, was 19 years old.

They lived together for a year, at the end of which time Harold Thomas, sent by his father on a visit, appeared in Kansas City, and became deeply impressed with his uncle's pretty bride.

Whether Porter felt this or not will never be known. One day he was found dead in his store. He had taken four different kinds of poison and then turned on the gas.

Three weeks after his death Harold Thomas married the widow at Council Bluffs.

When Thomas brought proceedings against his wife on the ground of desertion he declared that his child had died and that another had been substituted, but he afterward admitted the falsity of this statement on the stand. The case was closed suddenly, however, by the judge, who dismissed the jury, declaring that they were prejudiced in favor of Mrs. Thomas.

VON STERNBERG IS POPULAR

New German Ambassador Will Be Welcomed at Washington.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, who succeeds Herr von Holleben at Washington temporarily and may be made ambassador, was formerly secretary of the German embassy at Washington. He came into much prominence as one of the German commissioners in the Samoa conference three years ago, and later figured in the negotiations following the boxer outbreak in China. His wife is an American, the daughter of Charles Langham, an Idaho mine owner and a niece of Arthur Langham of Louisville, Ky. They were married two years ago in London.

Baron Speck von Sternberg.

When they were both in subordinate positions in Washington Col. Roosevelt and Baron von Sternberg used to hunt, walk and ride together. They became quite chummy. Similarity of tastes drew them together. Each liked boxing and fencing, and they had many a friendly bout. The kaiser knows this, and has shown considerable tact in shelving the pompous von Holleben and naming Speck as his successor. Especially in view of the fact that England is to be represented by Herbert, who, likewise, while an under-secretary, formed similar relations with Roosevelt. Now the German and English ambassadors will be in a position to slap him on the back and call him Teddy.

Tom Reed's Favorite.

When the late Thomas B. Reed was a student at Bowdoin College he made a boating trip with some fellow students, and, their boat capsizing, they were cast away without any food on a little sandy islet just large enough to afford them refuge. Here they remained in a famishing condition for several hours, when they were rescued and taken off. During this interval they tried many expedients to while away the time, and among them each was to signify his favorite poet and poem. When it came Reed's turn he said:

"Well, I think I like best that fellow Gray, and his "Ode on a Distant Prospect of 'Eat'n.'"

PRECEDENCE AT THE CAPITAL.

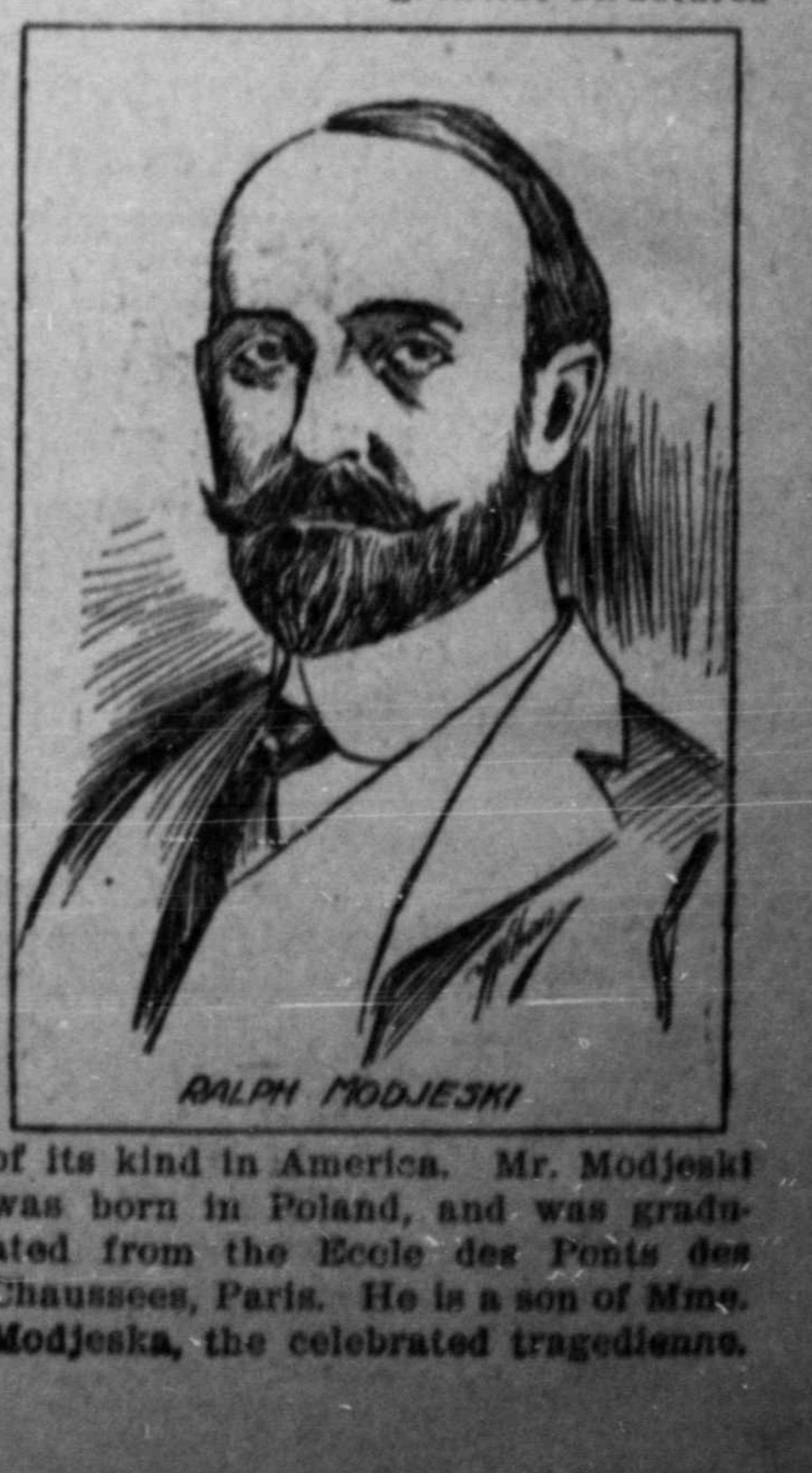
Question Which Makes Trouble in Diplomatic Circles.

The much-mooted question of precedence forever has been and doubtless forever will be the bane of official society in Washington, and, indeed, it extends its tentacles to every function at which one or more men of official rank are guests. Because of the dissensions and discussions which it has created at the republican court at Washington, life friendships have been broken and life enmities engendered; indeed, on more than one occasion, infractions of the rigidly prescribed etiquette have threatened to result in international complications, says Waldon Fawcett in January Smart Set. The reading public will yet recall the lively controversy as to whether or not Mrs. Dewey, wife of an admiral of the navy, should be given precedence to Mrs. Miles, the wife of the general commanding the army, and a similarly aggressive contest is yet in progress between the speaker of the house of representatives and the speaker pro tempore of the senate. In social usage the diplomats, like the senators, take rank according to seniority of service at Washington, but a hostess must also remember that all the ambassadors rank the ministers, and bear in mind the relative prerogatives of charges d'affaires, secretaries and attaches.

ENGINEER OF HIGH RANK.

Ralph Modjeski Elected President of the Western Society.

Ralph Modjeski, recently elected president of the Western Society of Engineers, is a noted American engineer who has held many important positions, particularly in the construction of great bridges, notably the Rock Island bridge. At present he is the engineer of the bridge that is going up at Thebes, Ill., which, when completed, will have cost $2,500,000, and will be one of the greatest structures of its kind in America. Mr. Modjeski was born in Poland, and was graduated from the Ecole des Ponts des Chaussees, Paris. He is a son of Mme. Modjeska, the celebrated tragedienne.


RALPH MODJESKI

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS
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Office, Progress Building, Patrick and R. R.
Subscription Price, $1.00 per Year.
Subscriptions outside Erath Co. and Dublin Territory must be Paid in Advance.
J. S. DALEY,....PUBLISHER AND FOUNDER.
DUBLIN, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1903.

Women killed 125 deer in Maine this Autumn.

A ton in the bin is worth ten in the mine. This is a fact.

German statistics show that out of 1,000 bridegrooms only 89 chose women older than themselves.

Green carpets are very attractive, but it is well to remember that the dye has a large proportion of arsenic in it.

There is a live-oak in Florida that covers a quarter of an acre of land. Its branches are as big as an ordinary tree trunk.

Alfred Beit, the South African diamond king, has had an epileptic stoke. The Kaffir shares in London showed sympathy.

The pension office has had an application for a pension from a veteran of the Spanish war on "account of corns contracted by wearing army shoes."

One of the most valuable diamonds in the world was given to the Pope by Mr. Kruger, at that time president of the Transvaal republic.

The inventor of the marshmallow candy has just died in Rochester, N. Y. His name was Frederick A. Jockey, and he was born in Alcase-Lorraine, 67 years ago.

A petition for a prohibition election throughout Dallas county has been filed with the county commissioners there. The election is expected to be ordered for some time in February.

A man out west dropped a $1,500 bundle of greenbacks in his cellar and then shovelled them into the furnace. He may have a little consolation in the reflection that fuel is expensive this winter.

Germany has a big army and a fine navy. She is anxious to find exercise for these as there is growing uneasiness at home and a foreign war is an excellent counter-irritant to relieve internal troubles.

Ex-Congressman Tom Watson of Georgia was the originator of the free rural postal delivery and succeeded in securing the passage of the first resolution appropriating funds, for that purpose on May 28th, 1892.

RUTS

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are: Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed.

"Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means—long sickness.

To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

It makes new flesh and gives new life to the weak system.

Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

Scott's Emulsion can be taken as long as sickness lasts and do good all the time.

There's new strength and flesh in every dose.

We will be glad to send you a few doses free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

If my friends have alabaster boxes full of perfumes of sympathy and affection which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary days and open them that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a bare coffin without a flower, and a funeral without a euology than life without the sweetest of love and sympathy. Let us learn to annoint our friends beforehand for burial. Postmortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance over the days of our lives.—Ram's Horn.

Our ears cannot respond to vibrations higher than 40,000 per second and our eyes only begin to perceive vibrations when they reach 400,000,000,000,000 per second. We have no organ sensitive to the range of these intermediate vibrations filling this gap. It is certain that ants perceive some of these intermediate vibrations, those of the ultra-violet rays and much of the wonderful instinct of the "lower animals" may be due to their wider range of vibration sensitiveness. But notwithstanding our sense limitations there are some dogmatic scientists who think they know all.

A "haunted" mine has been discovered in Texas. About a hundred years ago this mine was worked by the Spaniards and apparently it was abandoned suddenly. Whenever the attempt has been made to explore it, the explorers have been met by a sudden and violent blast of wind accompanied by dreadful howlings and wailings suggestive of lost souls. The mine probably taps a hidden reservoir of air controlled by an underground stream of water and belongs to the class of "blowing caves" found in different parts of the world.

A bill has been framed by the municipal assembly of the city of Chicago, providing for the city ownership and operation of the street railway system. The bill will be presented to the Illinois legislature and its passage asked of that body and also to give the right to every city in the state to own and operate the lines within their boundaries. The bill contains a provision authorizing the city to acquire the systems by condemnation proceedings if it is unable to purchase at a reasonable figure.

It is a remarkable coincidence that since W. J. Bryan has been one of the most conspicious figures in the Democratic party in the United States for the past several years, that the Twenty-eight legislature should have two members of the same name. They are W. J. Bryan of Mexia, of the Forty-second district and W. J. Bryan of Abilene, of the One Hundred and Third district. Both of these gentlemen are simon-pure democrats.—Thurber Journal.

At the recent special municipal election in Waco for the selection of a new mayor, J. W. Riggins who had been impeached by the city council and removed from office, stood for re-election, but was beaten by a majority of over two to one. Mr. Riggins is still contesting the acts of the council before the higher courts, claiming they had no right for impeaching him.

While returning from the entertainment at the school building last Wednesday night, Mrs. R. B. Spencer sprained one of her ankles in a very painful manner by accidentally stepping on the edge of a sidewalk in crossing a street near home. This is the fourth time that the same ankle has been sprained and it is feared that it will be months before she sufficiently recovers from the accident to be able to walk.

Mrs. S. P. Rose of Aggle, Tarrant county, who recently came to Dublin for special treatment, died last Sunday afternoon at the Shofner house with paralysis of the heart. She was thirty-eight years of age and leaves a husband and two children. The body was shipped Sunday night to her former home for interment.

The Eastland county jury fund is behind to the extent of seven thousand dollars and the script is said to be worth but forty-five cents on the dollar.

The ladies of the Episcopal church will give a tea and box social at the residence of W. H. Neel on Friday, Jan. 30th, from 6 p. m. to 12.

If your stomach is disordered, bowels irregular and you don't feel well, you need Prickly Ash Bitters. It is very effective in removing this condition.

Mrs. Clara McDade, a cousin to Mrs. L. M. Bennett of this place, has recently moved here from Hempstead in order to give her children the advantage of our city schools.

Comanche County Court.

J. F. Stokley, theft, bond forfeited.

Tom McCrary, disturbing religious worship, fined $25.

Bob Palvadore, gaming, plea of guilty, fined $10.

Bub Dillard, Curtis Benedict and W. J. Clevenger, theft. Clevenger plead guilty and was fined $1 and one hour in jail; Benedict and Dillard plead guilty and was fined $1 each.

M. D. Williams, aggravated assault, trial by jury, verdict not guilty. Condy Carnes, aggravated assault, dismissed.

Henry Stallcup, aggravated assault, plea of guilty, fined $25.

Jess Maroney, selling liquor to minor, plea of guilty, fined $25.

Pomp Carnes, gaming, plea of guilty, fined $10.

M. B. Wilkerson, gaming, plea of guilty, fined $10.

Will Clevenger and Ike Brown, malicious mischief, plea of guilty, fined $1 each.

Lon Nabors, gaming, plea of guilty, fined $10.

Fleet Gill, gaming, plea of guilty fined $10.

Charlie Brown, running gaming house, plea of guilty, fined $25.

Sam Parish, theft, dismissed.

Cal Ferrell, violating local option law at DeLeon, plea of guilty, fined $20 and twenty days in jail in two cases and third case dismissed.

Bob Carnes, assault, dismissed by county attorney.

Buck Parker, violating local option law, three cases, bond forfeited and capias issued. Ten or fifteen witnesses in these cases were fined $55 each for non-attendance.

Jewell Aston, violating local option law, bond forfeited and capias issued.

Lon Scott, abusive language, dismissed.

A. R. Pool, practicing law without having paid occupation tax, defendant paid tax and case dismissed.

Tom Denton, Race Hibbits and Jesse Johnson, aggravated assault, Denton plead guilty and was fined $25, Johnson was tried by jury and fined $5, case of Hibbits dismissed.

Joe Mills, gaming, plea of guilty and fined $10.

Milo Wright, gaming, bond forfeited, and capias issued.

Lonzo McDaniel, gaming, plea of guilty and fined $10.

Milam Tow, gaming, plea of guilty and fined $10.

Harvey Courtney, gaming, plea of guilty and fined $10.

Ben Barker, aggravated assault, dismissed.

Buck Parker, selling whisky at DeLeon, jury out.

John Walters, gaming, not guilty. —Exponent.

Comanche County Grand Jurors.

The following are the grand jurors for the February term of Comanche district court:

L C Boynton,	T C White,
G A Bruton,	A S Harris,
J R Stewart,	S T Zellers,
B B Bowden,	J M Moreman,
J P Ruff,	W C Streety,
Jas M Smith,	J T Washington,
Ben F Gamel,	J P Pettit,
C J Cox,	W W Cunningham

DID YOU KNOW
That Improper Food Often Causes the Liquor Habit?

It's a great proposition to get rid of a taste for liquor by changing food.

"About three years ago," writes a man from Lowry City, Mo., "my appetite failed me and my food disagreed with me. I got weak and nervous and felt dull and entirely unfit for business; then like a fool I went to taking liquor to stimulate an appetite. For a time that seemed to help me and I congratulated mysef on finding so simple a remedy. But, alas! I had to take more and more all the time until I got so that I could not get along without the whisky and I was in a pitiable condition.

"I tried to quit but that seemed impossible as I needed nourishment and my stomach rejected food and the more whisky I drank the worse I got. I kept fighting this battle for more than two years and almost gave up all hope.

"I noticed an advertisement of Grape-Nuts in the paper and concluded to try it. I found I could eat Grape-Nuts with a relish and it was the first food that I found nourished me in a long time. Soon my stomach trouble stopped, my appetite increased, the craving thirst relaxed until all desire for drink was gone. I have used Grape-Nuts constantly for over a year and I am now strong and robust; entirely cured from drink and able to work hard every day. My gratitude for Grape-Nuts is unspeakable as it has saved my life and reputation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

KIDNEY PAINS

Are located in the small of the back and may appear on one or both sides. These are dangerous symptoms because they indicate the early appearance of Bright's Disease.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Is an effective kidney medicine. It conveys a healing and strengthening influence to the suffering kidneys, stops the wasting of the kidney tissue, stimulates digestion, cleanses the liver and bowels and puts the entire system in order.

Sold at Drug Stores. Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.

A Few Facts in Verse.

W. J CLAY DRUG CO.

Clay Drug Co. for drugs fresh and new
Prescriptions filled for all of you.
Epicac, quinine, and also pills
Are there to cure a thousand ills.
Prescriptions put up there are safe and sure
All of their remedies guaranteed to cure.
A mistake there is never made.
They only use drugs of the purest grade.

C. G. MCCORD.

C. G. McCord is a jeweler reknowned
With the finest jewelry for miles around.
Watches, diamonds and rings galore
At very low prices in his well equipped store.
Watch repairing is in his line
Work neatly done and finished on time.
His business methods are of honorable worth,
Unchallenged by all on the face of the earth.

MISTROT BROS. & CO.

Mistrot Bros. & Co. are merchants of worth
With the finest dry goods of any on earth.
In woolens and worsteds of latest weave,
That fit like a glove both body and sleeve.
They sell shoes in all kinds of leather
Both heavy and light to suit all weather.
And as dealers in hats they have wide fame
If they can't fit your head your head is to blame.

BAXLEY & BATES.

Baxley & Bates' saloon is the place so they say,
Where the boys quench their thirst all through the day
The best of beer is on tap you know,
No better can you find wherever you go.
They have Paul Jones' whiskey, the best distilled,
Try it, you'll like it, I know you will.
They can mix you a drink that is fit for the gods.
'Tis the best place in town, the boys say, by all odds.

The crowned heads of every nation
The rich men, poor men and misers
All join in paying tribute to
DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

H. Williams, San Antonio, Texas, writes, "Little Early Riser Pills are the best I ever used in my family. I unhesitatingly recommended them to everybody. They cure constipation, billiousness, sick headache. Torpid liver, jaundice, malarial and all other liver troubles.—Overton Drug Co.

Messrs. Elbert St. Clair, Ely Herndon and Walter and Will Williams left the first of the present week for Austin to attend the inaugural ball at the state capital. They will return by way of Marlin to be present at a social function at that point.

A primary meeting was held at Whitney last week and J. J. Randle nominated for mayor, Milton West for marshal, D. S. Mayes, M. Laudman, and W. T. Herrick for alderman. The election was held Tuesday and the officers will serve until April of this year. It will be remembered that Whitney has only recently voted to incorporate.

Epworth League.

Program for Sunday, Jan. 25th, at 6:30 p. m.

Subject—Rev. James Lambuth.

Leader—Marvin Ulmer.

Song and prayer service.

Scripture lesson by leader.

Biographical sketch of James W. Lambuth—Prof. Clay.

Power of the Gospel—Miss Myrtle Fisher.

Letter from China—Miss May Bailey.

Mission Work in Japan—T. K. McCarter.

Letter from Japan—Miss Ella Ray.

No Respector of Persons—Corner Fisher.

Mission Work in China—W. J. Marr.

Christian Endeavor.

Program for Sunday, Jan. 25th, at 3:30 p. m.

Subject—An Evening with Chinese Missions, (Acts 17:24-31).

Why Do Mission Work—Miss Ava Roberson.

The Need of It—Miss Dona Bledsoe.

What is the Purpose of Missions—Gilbert Williams.

How Can I Help the Work—Miss Ellen McClatchey.

In What Spirit it Should be Done—Miss Annie Cargile.

What Will God Do For It?—Miss Grayce Adams.

The Reward—Dred McKinney.

Recitation—Miss Leola Gilbert.

Quartett—Misses Daisy McClatchey and Dona Bledsoe, Messrs. Nash and McKinney.

Man Wants the Earth

Woman Wants Bargains

WE HAVE BOTH!

The Earth	.15	One bottle best machine oil	.05
1000 best parlor matches	.05	500 best carpet tacks	.05
Two tin cups	.05	Two boxes shoe tacks	.05
One-half gallon tin cup	.05	Ten-quart tin bucket	.15
Lamp chimney, No. 1 or 2	.05	Iron water bucket	.15
Two cans of lye	.05	Iron well bucket	.25
Three bars laundry soap	.05	Wood well bucket	.35
Three bars buttermilk soap	.05	No. 1 Iron tub	.50
One box axle grease	.05	Wash board	.10

Bargains in China and Glass, Tin and Granite Ware, Hardware Specialties, Candy and Gum, Books and Bibles.

Brite's Variety Store DUBLIN, TEXAS

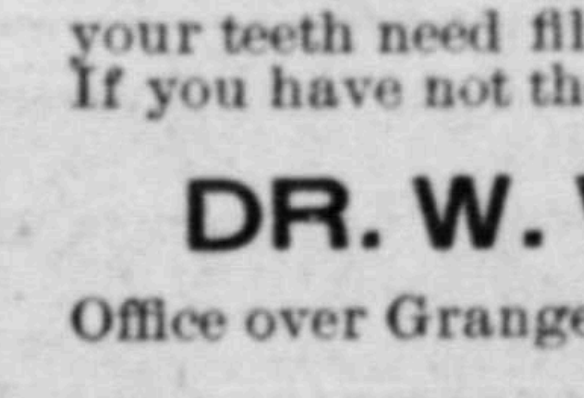
Some 1903 Prices

High Patent Flour per hundred pounds	$2 00
White Corn Meal per bushel	50
18 pounds Granulated Sugar, Standard	1 00
20 pounds Navy Beans	1 00
25 pound Box of Prunes	1 75
10 pounds Best Soda	50
Good Vinegar, per gallon	20
Good Syrup, per gallon	40
Extra Good Laundry Soap, 10 Bars	25

Now, it will pay you to come and see us, as we can save you from 25 to 50 per cent. on your groceries by buying of us in 1903.

Yours for Business,

McCampbell & Sons



GOOD TEETH

Are necessary for good digestion and good health depends on good digestion. If your teeth are about gone I can fit a plate, guaranteed satisfactory for use and wear. **Teeth Removed Painlessly.** If your teeth need filling let me save them—you will never regret it. If you have not the cash we can arrange about that. Respectfully,

DR. W. W. SNIDER, DENTIST.
Office over Grange Store, DUBLIN, TEXAS

Dr. J. J. Mulloy, practice limited to the diseasesof the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office over the Grange Store, Dublin, Texas.

Edmonds makes the best, neatest and most artistic photographs. Studio over postoffice. 30-tf

Erath Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued since Dec. 25th:

C. W. Stephens and Annie Hampton.

C. O. Stephens and Lelia Jones.

C. M. Turnbow and Tennie Caudle.

G. W. Timberlake and Dollie Hawkins.

A. L. Martin and Nannie Anderson.

J. W. Winn and Miss E. J. Keahey.

B. L. Gresham and Lillie Winn.

Angelo Bennetti and Maria Ceccatto.

J. A. Wilkes and Della Price.

H. P. Faulkner and Margie Albin.

Everest M. Friend and Miss Collinsworth Perry.

Annisetto Sandoval and Sepherino Mirando.

M. T. Bowers and Jennie Stewart.

Anthony Graves and Maggie Lewis.

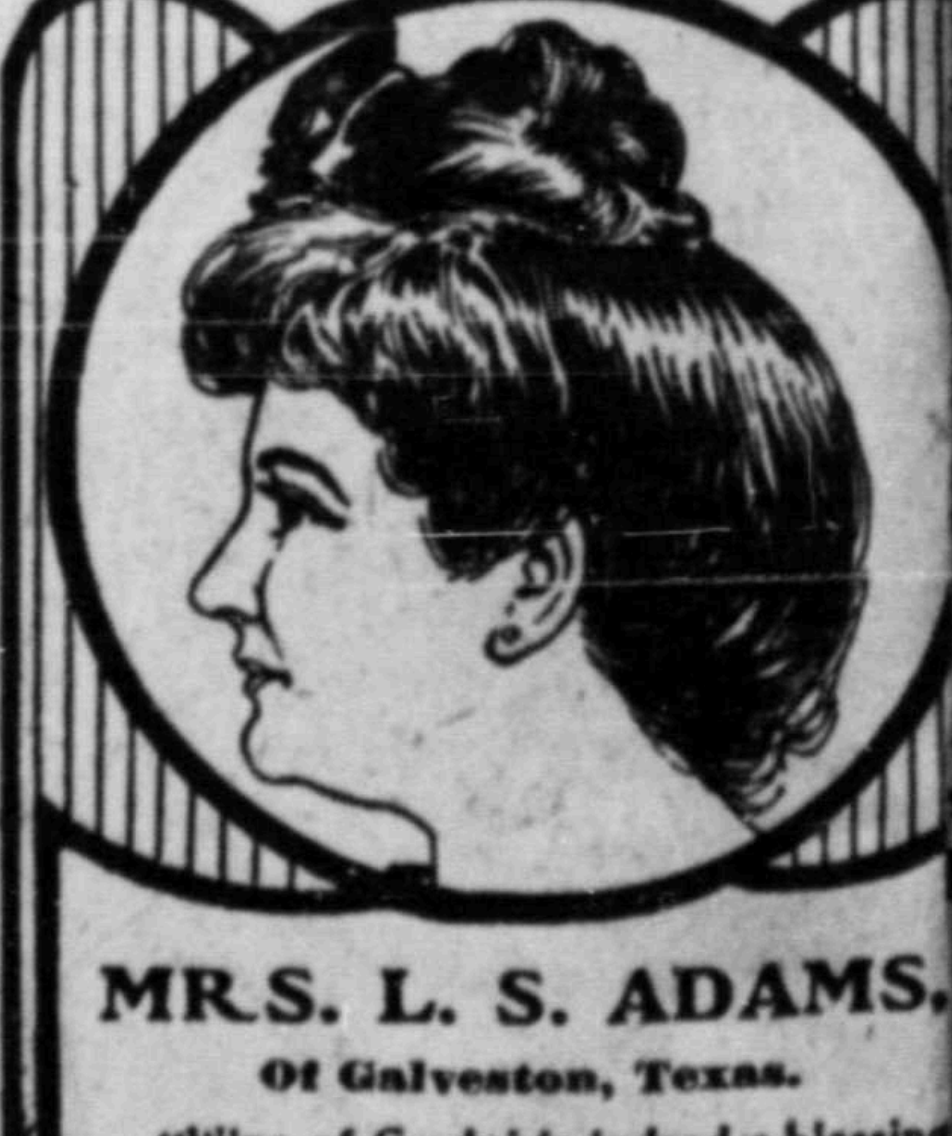
W. L. Close and Minnie Teater.

J. F. Perry and Minnie Briley.

W. O. McCain and Lillie Reece.

W. L. Tinnon and Mattie Winborne.

Henry L. Nally and Mrs. R. C. Hoddleton.



MRS. L. S. ADAMS,
Of Galveston, Texas.

"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered fo seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedie with no success, your Wine of Cardu was the only thing which helped me and eventually cured me. It seemed t build up the weak parts, strengthe the system and correct irregularities.

By "tired women" Mrs. Adam means nervous women who hav disordered menses, falling of th womb, ovarian troubles or any o these ailments that women have You can cure yourself at home wit this great women's remedy, Win of Cardui. Wine of Cardui ha cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Wh not begin to get well today? A druggists have $1.00 bottles. Fo any stomach, liver or bowel diso der Thedford's Black-Draugh should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDU

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.
J. S. DALEY Sr., Publisher and Founder.
DUBLIN, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1903.

Edmonds' photos are the best. Studio over postoffice. 30-tf

Read Dr. Sniders ad and give him your dental work.

DR. LEWIS treats the Diseases Peculiar to Children.

E. R. Williams has been appointed postmaster at Hamilton.

Call at Zack Eakins' saloon for the best whiskies, wines and cigars.

J. W. Higginbotham went to Gorman on business the first of the week.

Charlie Northcutt Jr. was here the first of the week from Carbon on business.

The Erath County Teachers Institute will meet at Stephenville today and to-morrow.

Myrtle, the little eight year old daughter of Mrs. S. E. Camp's is improving from a spell of pneumonia.

Our neighboring city of De Leon has inaugurated a trade and sale day, which is the second Monday in each month.

"Uncle" John Hutchison of Alexander is arranging to remove with his family to Granbury, says the Granbury News.

Constipation leads to liver trouble and torpid liver to Bright's Disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a certain cure at any stage of the disorder.

Cold keg-beer on tap at Zack Eakins' saloon all the time. Call on him. He appreciates your patronage and will treat you right.

We will pay you $1.50 in cash for all the guineas you will bring us in the next three week.—C. H. Strong, manager, Dublin, Texas. 36t

K. N. Baxley, formerly of Cisco, has purchased the T. J. Simer business house at Lingleville and will install a photograph gallery at that place.

See Sam Weatherford for horse shoeing. Many years of experience in this line makes it easy for him to do the work in a most satisfactory manner. 35-tf

Mrs. L. C. Packard spent Sunday and Monday with her husband at Dublin. She left Thursday to visit her mother at Marlin.—Whitney Messenger.

The people of Rising Star have a petition before the legislature asking for the organization of a new county with Rising Star as the county site.

A young man named Pinkard, aged seventeen years, was arrested at Clifton recently on a charge of horse theft alleged to have been committed in Coryell county.

The hospitable home of W. H. Fowler in east Dublin was thrown open to the young people of the Christian Endeavor Thursday evening, where they had an enjoyable social.

The Erath county singing Convention, which met at Altman on Dec. 13th, will hold its next regular meeting at that place in March, the district convention will be held at Clairette.

Preaching both morning and night next Sunday. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Juniors at 2 p. m. and Endeavor at 3:30 p. m. Subject of prayer meeting next Wednesday night "How to Increase the Supply of Preachers."—G. H. Morrison, pastor.

Our fellow townsman S. A. Green, who has been under special treatment at San Antonio for some time past, returned Thursday of last week greatly improved if not entirely recovered from his late malady. Every citizen of Dublin will be glad of this happy issue.

Tutt's Pills
FOR TORPID LIVER.
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove.
Take No Substitute.

The Surest Remedy is
Allen's
Lung Balsam
It never fails to cure a SIMPLE COLD, HEAVY COLD, and all BRONCHIAL TROUBLES.
Large Bottles $1.00. Medium Size 50c.
Small or Trial Size 25c.
Endorsed by all who have tried it.

Jas. A. Arnold of Wellington, Texas, familiarly known when a boy here several years ago as "Sandy," is here this week with his wife, who was an adopted daughter of the late Capt. O'Neal. Mr. Arnold is postmaster at that place and reports that he has had exceptional prosperity since his removal to that point. He left here some five years ago for an overland trip to the northwestern counties with a view to locating and says that he has no reason to regret his selection of Wellington as his new home. In fact his glowing accounts of what may be done in that section by hard work, frugality and thrift, eminently entitles him to a diploma as an immigration agent of the first class. He says the first year of his location in Collingsworth county he planted one hundred and twenty-five acres of wheat on rented land and reaped a harvest of twenty-five to twenty-six bushels to the acre and realized from the crop a gross income of nearly three thousand dollars. This he says gave him a start and he has no reason to complain of his success since then. His brother Wade is editor of the local paper there, the Wellington Times, which appears to be a prosperous institution and is prominent in the affairs of the town and particularly in church matters, being a deacon in the Baptist church at that point. Capt. G. N. Arnold has retired to a farm, which he owns near there and on account of his advancing age is not taking a specially active part in public affairs. The many friends of the family here will be glad to know of the prosperity attending them in their new home.

The report of the census department upon the quantity of cotton ginned of the 1902 crop has just been received showing the total by states up to and including December 13th. This report shows a grand total in all the states of 9,311,835, and of this number 812,661 were round bales weighing from 240 to 300 pounds. The round bales are usually reckoned at half basis and upon this idea the total number of full bales ginned to that date in all the cotton growing states would aggregate 8,905,503. The total number of ginneries reported is 32,528, of which but 30,194 have been operated for this crop. The figures on the state of Texas alone is as follows: Active ginneries 4,542; total bales of 1902 crop ginned to and including Dec. 18th 2,167,472; ginner's estimates of amounts yet to be ginned 188,968; per cent. of crop ginned 91.7. The per cent. of entire crop ginned is given as 90.2. Texas leads any other state by nearly a million bales, the next in production being Georgia and Mississippi with over a million bales each, and Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisana, North Carolina and the Indian Territory in the order named with less than a million each.

The phenomenal growth of the subscription list of the Progress within Dublin territory is a matter of particular gratification to the publisher and we are thankful to our friends to whose efforts in our behalf this increase is largely due. The paper has started into the present year in better condition in every way than it has ever before been and particularly is the subscription list in a greatly more satisfactory condition than at any time in the past. Our list of subscribers who receive their mail at the Dublin postoffice alone exceeds five hundred and the list is increasing more rapidly than any other. We have made no special effort during the past year for subscriptions outside of Dublin territory, and while not making any exceptional efforts for subscriptions at all, what we have done has been altogether in the interest of securing snbscribers within our territory. The growth therefore has not been sudden but gradual and hence the more substantial. We are grateful to our friends for the assistance given.

Prof. and Mrs. W. J. Clay left Monday for Austin, where the professor was this week installed as state commissioner of insurance statistics and history. Those who know Prof. Clay intimately confidently expect a period of unprecedented activity in the affairs of the office to which he has been appointed and a consequent enlargement of the practical value to the people of that important branch of the state service. Prof. Clay belongs to that class of men who do with a vim whatever is undertaken and his natural ability coupled with his spirit of determination and energy rarely fails to carry his undertakings to a successful issue.

The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Co. has just finished rebuilding and improving the local exchange at Walnut Springs, which property they recently purchased. They will shortly also make some improvements in their local system here, particularly in rebuilding their Grafton street line.

New Bank Officers.

The annual election of officers for the National banks throughout the union occurred last week. The following officers were elected for our local banks:

DUBLIN NATIONAL.

President R. W. Higginbotham, vice-president B. M. Utterback, cashier Jno. G. Harris, assistant cashier H. L. Harris, directors R. W. Higginbotham, B. M. Utterback, G. B. Maloney, M. C. Witcher, T. A. Miller, J. B. Waldo and Jno. G. Harris.

CITIZENS NATIONAL.

President Frank M. Browne, vice-president R. B. Spencer, second-vice-president J. H. Latham, assistant cashier J. H. Reese, directors F. M. Browne, J. H. Latham, R. B. Spencer, W. R. Young, M. J. Woods, B. W. Lafferty, Jno. M. Jordan, R. W. Gray, S. S. Davis, R. B. Moore, S. H. Prim.

Capt. R. F. McKeage, postmaster at Olin, has been in the service of the postal department continuously for more than twenty years and is now contemplating sending in his resignation. The captain has many friends throughout the Dublin country.

LeRoy Trice, general manager of the I. & G. N. railroad, went west in his special car over the Central road last Monday. It is presumed that Mr. Trice's trip over the Central has somewhat to do with the report that the I. & G. N. is anxious to add the Central to it's system.

Don't forget your poll tax receipt. If you expect the right to vote at any election held this year your receipt showing date of payment before the first of February is an absolute essential to your qualification.

Phone No. 9, the Dublin Dairy, if you wish butter or milk delivered at your residence. We can supply any reasonable demaad and we make our trips regular. A careful inspection of the methods employed in our dairy is solicited. 35-tf

T. H. Gossage, of the harness and saddle firm of Bratton & Gossage, has this week purchased the W. T. McClatchey place on Patrick street at a consideration of $2,000. He is a son-in-law to Mr. McClatchey and removed here some months ago from near Proctor.

M. C. Scott, traveling representative for the Farm and Ranch of Dallas, was here Saturday on business for his paper and appointed Claude Fewell local agent for that publication. Mr. Scott was the socialist nominee for congress in the Dallas district at the last election.

Representative J. J. Bennett of this county has been named on several important committees in the legislature now in session. Among them is assignments on the committee on public lands and land office, on asylums and on stock and stock raising.

The last day of grace for the payment of taxes for 1902 closes with the last day of the present month. After that a penalty and collection fees are required by law to be added to all unpaid tax. Tax payers should not overlook this matter and also the fact that their poll tax must be paid by February 1st or they will not be entitled to vote at the city and school elections in the spring.

IT PAYS

To Know Something About Coffee.

When man takes properly selected food and drink nature will most always assert herself and rebuild the structure properly.

"From my earliest remembrance I was a confirmed coffee drinker," writes a gentleman from Marshallville, Ga., "taking two cups at nearly every meal. While at college I became very nervous, dyspeptic, irritable and unfit for study and attributed it largely to coffee, but did not stop its use.

"When I was married I found my wife was troubled the same way and we decided to try Postum Food Coffee. My wife made the Postum according to directions and we found it superb. We used it exclusively for the morning beverage and the taste of the ordinary coffee became distasteful to both of us.

"We have found a distinct gain in health. Any amount of Postum does not cause a feeling of either dyspepsia or nervousness, while the return to coffee even for one meal has disastrous effects upon my nerves. My dyspepsia has entirely left me and both my wife and myself are well and strong and feel that it is all due to the Postum." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is easy to replace coffee with Postum which has, when properly made, a rich flavor and the color of coffee with none of its injurious after-effects.

Parties who have given the matter study claim that farmers should this year plant their crops early in order that they may mature before the hot and dry weather comes. In fact to a causal observer this idea of early planting seems to be the sensible thing for any and every year, from the fact that by so doing a crop is practically insured so far as the seasons are concerned. Every year there is a time that if certain crops would be planted they would mature properly with a good production and the way to be certain to catch the time is to plant early and risk having to replant or to plant entirely over. Its better to plant twice or even three times and have a certain crop than to plant one time and probably have none.

Judge T. P. Gore, the blind orator who campaigned Texas for the people's party ticket some eight years ago, is at present a resident of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and is the most prominent member of the territorial senate. He has been blind since a mere boy, yet he is considered the best orator ever on the stump in the south, and an exceptional Greek and Latin scholar and learned in the classics. He is already being mentioned for United States senator when Oklahoma is admitted as a state. Many people in Dublin will remember his two visits to this place, at one of which he held a debate in the Risien old opera house with then Attorney General M. M. Crane.

Rev. Gibbs, of Dallas, rector of the Episcopal church at this place, held services here last Sunday morning and at night and delivered two most excellent discourses. Last Sunday was his regular day for service at Hamilton but the muddy drive necessary to reach that point prevented his being able to fill his appointment there which will probably be filled next Sunday, the regular time for service at this place. The roads from Hico to Hamilton are said to be in an almost impassable condition. They were right recently worked and the late continued wet weather has made of them a veritable bog for nearly the entire distance.

Mrs. Crowder, wife of Rev. W. G. Crowder who was for many years a resident of the Victor community, died in some of the western counties near here last week. The body was brought to Victor, where it was interred last Saturday. Rev. Crowder and wife have for the past three years resided in south Texas but returned a month or more ago and after a brief visit in this county left for the west to locate. Mrs. Crowder died very suddenly with heart failure, only being sick about three hours. She was about fifty years of age.

There's no use paying for something you don't get. No use paying your money for carefully sewed seams and for careful cutting and then get common goods and all the badness that poor pants means. The price of common pants will buy a pair of the Buckskin Breeches and they have a guarantee in the pocket that makes good our statements as to their being the best pants on earth. Best wear. Best fit. Best finish.

Mrs. W. H. Drew, of Springfield, Mo., arrived last Saturday for an extended visit with her brother, Postmaster S. J. Weaver and his family. Some months ago Mrs. Drew was the victim of a painful accident in falling from some steps at her home in Springfield and dislocating one of the lower limbs. From effects of the accident she is just now recovering sufficiently to be able to leave her room. She is the widow of W. H. Drew, who was a resident of Dublin engaged in the milling industry here in 1888.

The Hamilton Herald of last week published a number of interesting clippings from its files of Dec. 17, 1879. Among them we find the following reference to a gentleman who has for several years been a resident of Dublin: "Mr. A. Viridet, from Geneva, Switzerland, who was here some time ago, has returned to make his home with us. His family will arrive in a few days. We can safely recommend Mr. Viridet as a good jeweler, having tried him."

Buck Parker was tried at Comanche this week for violating the local option law in De Leon and fined $25 and twenty days in jail. Cal Ferrill plead guilty to two violations of the local option law in De Leon and promised the state if they would throw out one case he would not re-open his joint in this city.—De Leon Free Press.

It pays always to patronize home industry in every instance possible, even at an advanced price over what the same purchase would cost elsewhere. Money sent to Dallas, Galveston, St. Louis or Chicago does not return, but that spent with home enterprises remains within your reach and some of it is sure to come back to you.

Personal Mention.

Harry Adams was over from Comanche Sunday to see home folks.

Miss Byrd of Greenville is visiting at the home of Mrs. Joe Higginbotham.

Deputy Sheriff Dave Deaton was over from Stephenville several days this week.

Dr. R. A. Miller was able last Tuesday to make a trip to Hico, returning on the noon train.

Claude Stephens and wife of Brownwood were here this week visiting W. W. Barber and lady.

Messrs. George and Looney Tatum recently left for Waco to spend a term in Tobey's business college.

Mrs. M. E. Cathey returned last Saturday from a visit of one month with her two brothers in Denton county.

Green H. Harrison and family are here on a visit from Aspermont. They expect to leave for home to-morrow.

Mrs. F. J. Prim left last Friday for her home at Wynnewood, I. T., after spending two or three months on a visit with her sons here.

Mrs. Clink Lee of Willow Springs, Gillespie county, is here on a visit to her sister, wife of A. W. Cathey. She may decide to locate here.

Jno. A. Whitten left yesterday with his wife for Whitney, at which place he has accepted a position with the dry goods firm of O. D. Carver.

Mrs. S. H. Prim and her little daughter Grace, left last Friday for a ten days visit with Mrs. Prim's mother at Sulphur Springs, who is very sick.

Miss Minnie Edwards left last Wednesday evening for Llano in company with her sister, Mrs. Watkins, with whom she will stay for several months studying music. Her many friends here wish her a pleasant stay and a happy return.

Call at Zack Eakins' saloon and buy a bottle of "Bud" or Schlitz.

To cure a cold in one day take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

An eleven pound baby girl was born Thursday of last week to Jno. E. McCarty and lady.

Dr. J. R. Sessums has recently moved to his new residence on Grafton street near the college.

Gideon Mills, who was the first tax assessor of Erath county, died at his home in Colorado City last week.

The best prescription for malaria, chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tastless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tastless form. No cure, no pay, price 50c.

Corn! Ear Corn!

I have arranged through a friend in Kansas to ship good ear corn at closest price to farmers who want to go in on cars. See me—Billie Northcutt.

P. S. Gates, who resided in Dublin several years ago, returned this week with his family and will make this his home for a time. Since he left here he has resided in Scurry and Coke counties and also in New Mexico.

General repair work of carriages, wagons and other vehicles promptly and well done by E. Rouleau, Dublin. Also rubber tires fitted to any vehicle at prices that will save you money. 8-tf.

Oscar McClellan and family, consisting of wife and two children, came in last Tuesday from Alexanderia, La., and will locate near here. They are related to the Matheny brothers here.

Unconscious From Croup.

During a sudden and terrible attack of croup our little girl was unconscious from strangulation, says A. L. Spafford, postmaster, Chester, Mich., and a dose of One Minute Cough Cure was administered and repeated often. It reduced the swelling and inflammation, cut the mucous and shortly the child was resting easy and speedily recovered. It cures coughs, colds, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. One Minute Cough Cure lingers in the throat and chest and enables the lungs to contribute pure, health-giving oxygen to the blood.—Overton Drug Co.

Brakeman Burke, going south on a Frisco train one night last week, accidentally fell from a car between this place and Proctor. He was soon missed and the train backed up to find him, but it required fully an hour to do so. He was not badly hurt.

Heads Should Never Ache.

Never endure this trouble. Use at once the remedy that stopped it for Mrs. N. A. Webster of Winnie, Va., she writes, "Dr. King's New Life Pills wholly cured me of sick headaches I had suffered from for two years." Cure headache, constipation. Biliousness. 25c at Overton Drug Co.

Classified Advertisements.

An especial low rate of one cent a word for first insersion and a half cent a word for each succeeding insertion without change, given items under this head. Items must in all cases be paid for in advance as the sums are to small to justify opening an account for them.

Wanted—A good family buggy horse. Apply to D. J. Timlin, Dublin. 34-3p

For Sale—Seven good young work mules, some broke and others not. Will sell for part cash and good time on balance. Apply to E. S. Barry, two and one-half miles north of Proctor, Texas. 34-3t

Farm for Sale—Seventy-six acres located five miles east of Dublin in Cottonwood community. Fifty acres in cultivation. Apply to or address John Neal, Dublin, Texas. 36-4t

Vigorous Old Age

Paine's Celery Compound makes the old feel young, and cures their ills. It has added years of health and enjoyment to many a life. Use this great medicine regularly, and its invigorating powers will fill your declining years with health, strength, and happiness. Read what George F. Morse, 67 years old, writes:—

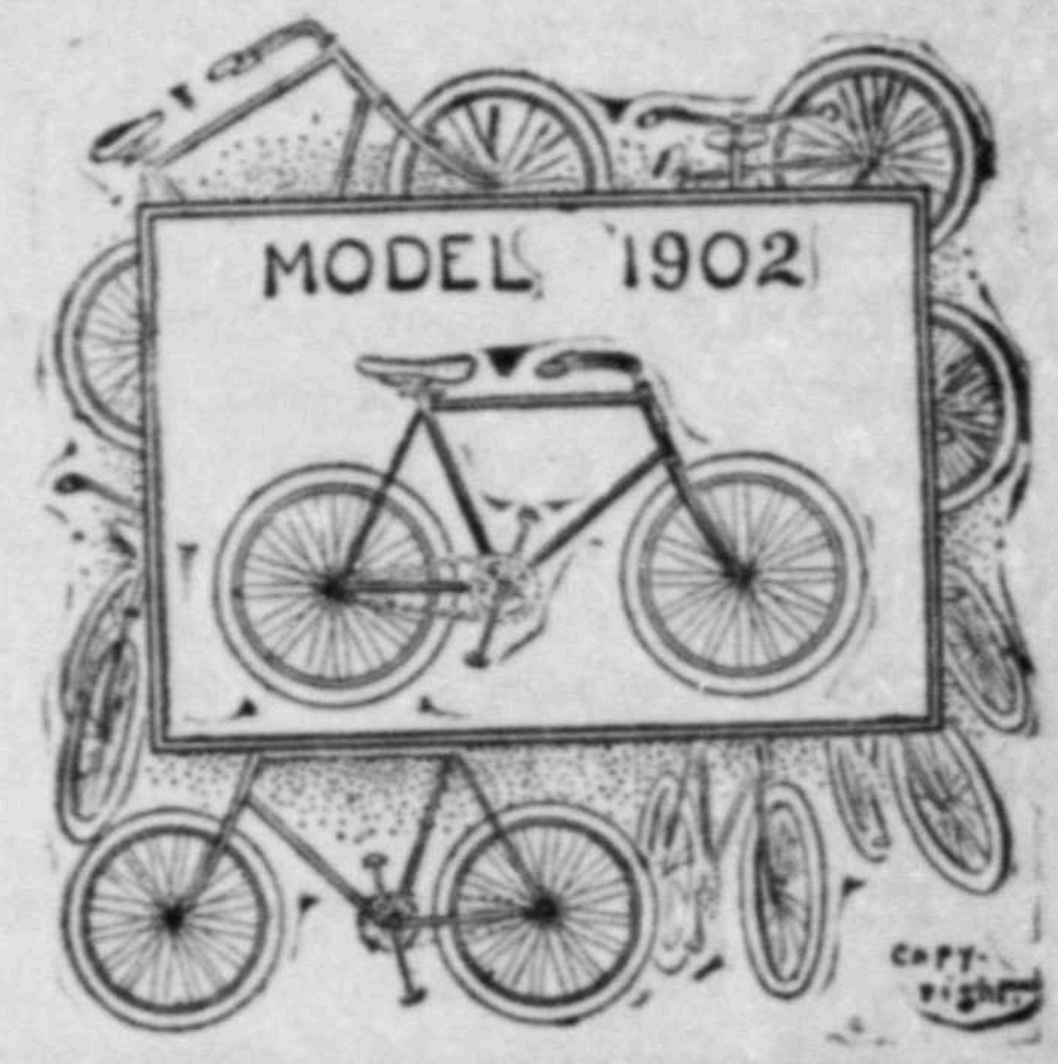
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

Gentlemen:—Just a word in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, hoping it may catch the eye of some afflicted person, and they may receive the same satisfactory benefit. Some 15 years ago I had a combination of malaria, chills and fever, and grip, which continued for a year or more; meantime I lost in weight about 60 pounds, trying different medicines and doctors with unsatisfactory results. Paine's Celery Compound was recommended, and, after using a little I began to improve, gaining about a pound a week. In a year I had regained 50 pounds of the lost weight and good health, and have been a well man ever since. Yours truly, GEORGE F. MORSE.

LEOMINSTER, MASS., Oct. 27, 1902.

DIAMOND DYES
COLOR ANYTHING ANY COLOR.
Dresses, cloaks, suits, ribbons, coats, feathers, stockings,—everything wearable, Diamond Dyes make to look like new.
Direction book and 45 dyed samples free.
DIAMOND DYES, Burlington, Vt.

E W Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day



All My Wheels Drop In Prices

Now. I am making an attack on prices and am cutting right and left in order to reduce surplus stock and get a little surplus cash. This is the bicycle riders opportunity.

BICYCLES

With unimpeachable reputations are offered at prices that at other seasons of the year would be ashamed to associate with high-class wheels. Good second-hand wheels at almost your own price. Call and see me before you buy.

G. T. Cargile.
DUBLIN, TEXAS.

LOOK OUT
For Colds—La Grippe!

Protect yourself, and don't trust to Providence. Considering the harm done, "neglect" before and after taking a cold is a physical crime. You may prevent a cold, or, if too late, you can insure yourself against the "after effects," for there is the greatest danger, by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. Few die from Colds, or La Grippe, or Catarrh. They die of the after effects. These diseases all weaken, and to a weakened body come flocking a host of diseases that fasten on weak lungs, heart, stomach, kidneys, and other weak parts that we seldom think of.

The easiest and best thing to do is to fortify the system so that you will not catch cold, but if too late to do that, then you must see that no lasting injury is done. Medical authorities all agree that iron is the fighting element of the blood enabling the system not only to ward off disease, but to fight it after it has obtained a foothold.

Dr. HARTER'S
IRON TONIC

is just the remedy needed, as it supplies the blood directly with the iron it requires to combat Colds or La Grippe. Take it before, during, or after. If taken in time, it will prevent; if taken during, it will shorten the course; if taken after, it will prevent all bad after effects.

Women are especially benefited by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, as they seem to suffer from the weakness of Colds and La Grippe longer than men, and they are particularly susceptible to the action of a blood builder such as this is.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

GOV. LANHAM NOW

Hon. S. W. T. Lanham is Inaugurated Governor of the State.

WORDS WERE FEW AND SHORT

The Retiring and Incoming Addresses Were Remarkably Short and Perspicacious. All Now Ready for Business.

Austin, Jan. 21.—At high noon Tuesday in the presence of 5000 people, Samuel W. T. Lanham was inaugurated Governor of Texas. The ceremonies were very interesting. The addresses of retiring Governor Sayers, of the incoming Governor, of retiring Lieutenant Governor Browning and the new Lieutenant Governor, George D. Neal, were models of brevity and to the point.

In the audience were former Governor Lubbock, who was inaugurated forty-two years ago, and Governor Hogg, who entered upon the duties of that position twelve years ago.

Governor Lanham's address was received with demonstrations of approval, the audience applauding his declarations that while the people of Texas were progressive they are above mere selfish exploitation; also his declarations in favor of a pure ballot, against waste and in favor of promoting agriculture, the last declaration being coupled with the famous saying of Governor Roberts, "civilization begins and ends with the plow." The climax of enthusiasm was reached when Governor Lanham laid his hand on the shoulders of his precedecessor and told of their long friendship and long service together. When the new Governor concluded by expressing the hope that when his term had ended the people would be able to say of him as they say of Governor Sayers, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Tears glistened in the eyes of both, and in the eyes of many persons in the audience.

The joint session of the Senate and House was opened with prayer by Rev. Z. B. Lyless of Williamson County, who was a pupil of Governor Lanham when the latter taught school.

The oath of office was administered by Associate Justice F. A. Williams of the Supreme Court.

Retiring Governor Sayers, in introducing his successor, said:

"It is with profound gratification to all that the record, personal and public, of the man who has been elected to the chief magistracy of this great Commonwealth is such as to make certain that his administration will be wise, honest and efficient. In presenting him, my countrymen and countrywomen, I pray that heaven's richest benedictions may continually fall upon the State during his term of office; that there may not be storm, or drouth, or pestilence; and that prosperity and happiness may abundantly abide in every home within our borders. Ladies and gentlemen, the Governor."

Another St. Louis Bribery Conviction.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—Charles E. Kelley, member and former speaker of the house of delegates, was Tuesday convicted of perjury in connection with the Suburban Street railway franchise deal, and given two years in the penitentiary. He still has to be tried on two charges of bribery in connection with the same deal.

Seventy-two Pardons Granted.

Huntsville: The superintendent of the penitentiary has received seventy-two pardons for convicts sent out by Gov. Sayers. Of this number twenty-three were from Huntsville, twelve from Rusk and the others from various farms and camps. There were nineteen life term men, and while the number seems large, those from this place, according to consensus of opinion, were deserving.

Died From a Man's Bite.

New York: As the result of blood poisoning caused by being bitten by a prisoner about eighteen months ago, Patrolman John T. Collins, a Brooklyn policeman, is dead. Collins was bitten on the hand by a desperate thief in an attempt to escape. The policeman took two days off, and then returned to work, but the poison in his system showed itself at intervals, in painful rashes and was the cause of frequent fainting spells.

Baby Burned To Death.

Clarksville: A 5-months-old baby of a Mr. Nowl, who lives two miles north of town was tied in a high chair, which in some manner was overthrown, throwing it into the fire and burning it to a crisp before it could be rescued.

Willis Roberts, a colored porter in a grocery store at Paris, was caught in a moving freight elevator Tuesday and, it is thought, fatally crushed.

Fort Worth Fat Stock Show.

Fort Worth: A meeting of the board of directors of the Fort Worth Board of Trade was held Tuesday afternoon at which Stuart Harrison, a member of the fat stock committee, was present and spoke on the forthcoming show on the 5th, 6th and 7th of March. Mr. Harrison said that the show would probably be the best of the kind ever given in Fort Worth. He said that $5000 would be distributed in prizes and that $3000 of this amount had been subscribed by different national blooded livestock associations. He asked that a committee be appointed from the Board of Trade, whose duty it would be to secure by subscriptions from Fort Worth citizens the remaining $2000.

San Angelo Going Ahead.

San Angelo: The waterworks company will soon be equipped with a fine new standpipe, amply adequate for all the needs of San Angelo for water service and fire protection. Contract has been let and the foundation is now being laid. It will have a capacity of 250,000 gallons, and will cost about $8000, and will be completed by the first of next March. The turbines have been ordered by the San Angelo Water Power company, which will be used at its massive new dam on the South Concho river to furnish power, which will be leased by the San Angelo Electric Light company to run its plant. It is expected that this dam will furnish all the power necessary to run the electric light plant.

The Plague Still Spreads.

Bisbee, Ariz.: It is reported that the bubonic plague has made its appearance at Toporico, state of Sonora. The story is, that an unknown white man came to Toporico from Mazatlan and said he had managed to make his way through the quarantine lines. The people of Toporico are greatly excited and many have left town. The people of Topolobampo are reported to be dying like sheep and the survivors are leaving the stricken city as fast as possible.

Held Up El Paso Street Car.

El Paso: A man who is accused of holding up a street car late Monday night and robbing the conductor of $50 was arrested by the police Tuesday afternoon. The conductor and moterman of the car fully identified the prisoner, who made them stand up and deliver at the point of a sixshooter. The man had been hanging around the midway during the carnival.

EVERYWHERE.

Dixie Irrigation company, which was organized under the laws of Arizona, was granted a permit to do business in Texas. It has a capital stock of $1,000,000. This is the company which is establishing a great system of irrigation in the western part of the state near Toyah.

Will Posey, a brakeman, who has been under a $500 bond on a charge of striking Conductor A. B. Murray on the head with a sealing iron on Monday last week, was rearrested and placed in jail Tuesday on the receipt of information that Conductor Murray died in Commerce at 8 o'clock this morning.

The ladies of Ennis have gotten the restroom opened and ready for the people.

Mrs. A. E. Metcalf has instituted suit in the district court at Paris against a saloonman to recover statutory penalties in the sum of $2000 for the alleged sale of intoxicating liquor to a minor.

Annie Neil, Galveston, has sued the Santa Fe for alleged damages sustained by collision of a train with buggy she was driving.

The irrigation dam on Dr. L. C. Tyson's farm, on the Big Wichita, near Wichita Falls, is now complete and ready to receive the storm waters. Though a private enterprise, this lake will have a surface area of forty acres and sufficient depth to store water to irrigate 400 acres of land.

Mrs. W. A. Brooks of Forney received a telegram Monday announcing that her father, E. T. Lane, was killed by a train in Harrisonville, Mo. She and Mr. Brooks left at once for the scene of the accident.

Secretary Root has approved bills pending in congress which provide for the establishment of camps for joint maneuvers of the regular army and the national guard near Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Fort Douglas, Utah, and on the Nacimento Ranch, Cal.

A substantial move is under way at Ennis for the erection of a neat, fully days on account of dyphteria.

Greenville held a big boll weevil convention Tuesday at which representative men from all over Hunt county were present. Among other things done, the meeting resolved in favor of a strict bird protection law to be passed by the legislature for ten years, all birds included, except English sparrows.

GONZALES IS DEAD

The Columbia Editor Dies From The Murderous Pistol Wound.

TILLMAN HEARS IT UNMOVED

Physicians Resort to Every Known Expedien to Prolong the Wounded Man's Life, But All Efforts Did Not Avail.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 20.—After four days of suffering death same shortly after noon Monday to Narcisso Gener Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, who was shot last Tuesday by Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman. He was unconscious when the end came. His wife, three brothers, his sisters, members of the editorial staff of the State, and the surgeons were present. The morning papers had informed the public that hope had been practically abandoned. A few minutes after the end came it was known all over Columbia. There is no apparent anger, no display of excitement, but an unnatural quiet is noticeable throughout the city.

When the news that the end had come was bulletined to Charleston Monday the flags on the buildings of the News and Courier and Charleston Post were at once placed at halfmast. Throughout the day and Monday night hundreds of telegrams of sympathy have poured in, not only from communities, newspapers and citizens from all over South South Carolina, but from many American cities, North and South. Among them were expressions from Hugh S. Thompson of New York, ex-Governor of South Carolina; and Gonzalo de Quesara, the Cuban Minister at Washington.

Doings at Austin.

Austin: The statues of Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas, and of Gen. Sam Houston, the liberator of Texas, which were executed for the state, were unveiled Monday night in the first floor corridor front of the capitol building. The statues were unveiled by Mrs. Joseph B. Dibrell of Seguin, chairman of the monumental committee of the Daughters of the Republic, who presented them in the name of the Twenty-Seventh legislature. Gov. Sayers, in accepting the statues on the part of the state, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Austin and Houston, and praised the Daughters of the Republic for their work in securing these memorials. He expressed hope that each succeeding legislature would make an appropriation to provide a memorial for some great man of Texas.

The anniversary of Robert E. Lee's birth was celebrated here Monday afternoon in the senate chamber under the auspices of Albert Sydney Johnston chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Schoolhouse Wins.

Orange: An election was held here Monday to decide upon the issue of bonds for $22,000 to be used in erecting a new brick school building and for reparing two now in use. The vote was light, but a majority went in favor of the issue.

Four steamers loaded with coal started from Blithe, England, Monday for America. The coal trade of Northumberland has been much stimulated by the American demand.

Death Preferred to Disgrace.

Spokane, Wash.: Rather than be held a prisoner for burglary, John Lee, a junkman, 52 years old, hurled himself to death over the cliffs of the Spokane River and into the maelstrom below the falls. Lee was arrested on a charge of breaking into a freight car and stealing grain sacks. He broke away from the two policemen and hurled himself over the clifl into the river.

Col. Mickle Succeed Adgt. Moorman.

New Orleans: Contrary to the expectation of all who had made up their minds in advance, Col. William E. Mickle of Mobile, Ala., was elected adjutant general of the United Confederate Veterans association. It was everywhere conceded that Capt. Walshe would be General Newman's successor, until the name of Col. Mickle was sprung by Col. Fall of Texas.

Made $2000 Within four Minutes.

El Paso, Tex.: The great five steer roping and tying contest between Clay McGonigle of Carlsbad, N. M., holding the world's championship, and Ellison Carroll of Oklahoma took place Monday and was won by McGonigle in three minutes and twenty seconds. The contest was for $2000 and the gate receipts. Carroll roped and tied his five steers in three minutes and thirty-three and one-half seconds.

DAKOTA DIVORCES NULL.

Divorces Obtained by Non-Residents Declared Illegal and Null and Void.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The United States supreme Court again passed upon the validity of divorces granted in South Dakota to non-residents in the suit of Annie Andrews vs. Kate H. Andrews over the estate of Charles S. Andrews, whom both claimed as husband.

Andrews secured a divorce from Mrs. Kate Andrews, the first wife, in South Dakota, after remaining there six months, as required by the statute of that state. The Massachusetts courts held that the decree had been frauduently secured and recognized the first wife as the legal widow of of the deceased Mr. Andrews. Monday's opinion, which was delivered by Justice White, affirmed that holding. He said that Andrews' residence in the state of South Dakota did not constitute legal domicile. It was evident, he went on, that Andrews' six months' residence in South Dakota had been taken up for the sole purpose of securing a divorce; that temporary change of residence did not amount to domicile, nor to a change of citizenship. For this reason he held that the South Dakota court was without juricdiction in the divorce proceedings, and its decree wholly void.

Panama Dead or Postponed.

Washington: Secretary Hay is said to be hopeless of successfully negotiating with Columbia for the construction of the Panama Canal, and anxious to go ahead with the Nicaragua deal. President Roosevelt is reported to be inclined to give Colombia more time, hoping that when the little republic finally concludes Uncle Sam can not be "shaken down" any further it will do business. Senator Scott of West Virginia, who is backing the Darien route (that is the one which would necessitate a tunnel five miles long, through solid rock), manifests a disposition to come to the front with another proposition to investigate some more soundings and borings, surveys and things. One report has it that he believes he has interested the President in the proposition.

Tragedy at Rosenburg.

Rosenberg: A shooting affray occurred on the streets Monday morning in which W. H. McDonald was instantly killed with a shotgun. John Lenhart was arrested. Mr. Lenhart is an old decrepit man and an ex-Union soldier, who came with his brother Henry to this city five years ago. Lenhart was taken to Richmond and placed in jail.

Immigration Inspector H. M. Crouse took three Syrians off a train at Laredo who were trying to enter this country. They were examined by Dr. Mc Knight and found to have a very contagious eye disease called tacoma, so they were returned to Mexico.

A financial institution will soon make its debut in Dallas, to be known as Continental Savings and Loan Company of Dallas, corporated and having a capital stock of $250,000. The business of the new company will be that of conducting a savings bank and doing a general loan business.

While playing with fire Monday afternoon the little child of Jes Walker of Hugo, I. T., had her clothing all burned off and is in a critical condition.

Six new rural routes will be started from Greenville on March 2.

Enoch Pendleton, while out hunting Saturday, near Oklahoma City, was accidentally shot with a Winchester. Monday he contracted lockjaw and died.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri legislature to prohibit foot ball.

If the truth is mighty and will prevail it should show more signs of becoming prevalent.

Honor for Famous Frenchmen.

Among the bills which the French chamber of deputies is soon to discuss is one to transfer the remains of Balzac, Renan, Michelet and Edgar Quinet to the pantheon. Notice of an amendment in the shape of an additional clause to include the remains of the late M. Zola in the proposed translation has been given, among its signatories being M. Brisson, M. Jaures, the chief socialist leader, and M. De Pressense.

Pooh Bah in Real Life.

Gilbert's pooh bah does not compare with Lord Raglan, governor of the Isle of Man. He is president of both houses of the island parliament, he can initiate laws and taxation, he is chancellor of the exchequer, president of the government board, chief justice of the courts, admits members to the bar, is head of the military forces and police, besides being commandant of the prisons. In fact, he is invested with such multiform authority that he may be regarded as an absolute monarch. So far, however, his lordship has been a wise ruler.

BREAKS OUT AGAIN

South Carolina Again Furnishes an Old Time Scrap.

SHOOTS HIM AN EDITOR DOWN

Jim Tillman, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Shoots Narcisso Cener Gonzales, a Columbia Editor.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 16.—Within the very shadow of the South Carolina statehouse, Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman Thursday afternoon shot and probably wounded Narcisso Gener Gonzales, founder and editor of the Columbia State, a newspaper which has since its inception bitterly opposed the so-called Tillman faction in South Carolina politics. The two men have been sworn enemies for some years, and Tillman's animosity was accentuated by Gonzales' pronounced editorial opposition to him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor during last fall's campaign. In that campaign Gonzales made editorial reference to Tillman as a liar, scoundrel and debauchee. A challenge to a duel followed, but Conzales ignored it. It is reported that the immediate cause of the attack was a message Thursday by Gonzales to Tillman. Last night at the Columbia hotel the lieutenant governor said to a group of his friends: "Gonzales has sent me word that when we meet again we shall settle our difficulties with pistols."

The condition of the wounded man at a late hour tonight was regarded by the surgeons as very critical. Tillman was arrested and is confined in the county jail pending the outcome of Gonzales' injuries.

At the State Capital.

Austin, Tex.: The house completed organization Thursday noon, and notified the governor that it was ready for business. The senate before that hour had adjourned for the day, and as that body had neglected to notify the governor that it was ready for businqess, Gov. Sayers withheld his message. It will go to both branches of the legislature Friday.

Before adjournment of the house a flood of bills was sent in to the clerk's desk. None of them appears to be of far-reaching importance except Col. Standifer's good roads bill and a bill providing for interurban railways.

The house made provision for a joint session of the two houses next Monday to canvass the vote for governor and lieutenant governor and for a committee to act with a senate committee to arrange for the inauguration.

Both houses passed resolutions providing for the unveiling of the Austin and Houston statues on Monday. Gov. Sayers is to be the ortaor of the occasion.

Child Burned to Death.

Temple: The 4-year-old child of Frank Scott, living on the F. M. Nichols farm, between Temple and Troy, was burned to death Thursday by its clothing catching fire from grass and weeds being burned off the land. The child went too close to the flames with the result as above stated. This is the second tragedy of this kind that has occurred on farms near Temple within the last two weeks, a similar accident resulting fatally to the child of Mr. Chaffin under almost the same circumstances.

Hospital for Consumptives.

New York: New York City is to have a hospital for the study and treatment of consumption that will rival that given to Philadelphia by Henry Phipps, says a dispatch to the Herald from Philadelphia. Its endowment will be at least $1,000,000. The name of the donor is kept secret. It is stated that the impending announcement of the New York benefaction precipitated the publication of the donation of Mr. Phipps.

Burghers Will Come to Texas.

New Orleans, La.: Gen. Samuel Pearson, Boer envoy, was here en route from Mexico to New York, where he will meeet the Boer commission. He has a gigantic colonization scheme in hand whereby thousands of his native burghers will find homes in this country. He tacitly admitted that the bulk of the Boers would be located in Central Texas, with possibly some in Louisiana. Mexico will hardly prove as feasible as the States.

May Not Be Bubonic Plague.

Laredo: A Mexico special says: Dr. Favela reports from Ahome that the patients there present a distinctly different clinic. The particulars are entirely dissimilar from those noted in patients at Mazatlan. He has not yet entirely decided whether or not the disease is bubonic plague. The disease at Ahome appears in widely separated points and seems to be sporadic.

THE PORT ARTHUR BILL.

Also the Boll-Weevil and Federal p tronage.

Washington: The Port Arthur p of entry bill was before the sen committee on commerce again and postponed for a week. John H. Ki and Pat Calhoun were heard in fa of the Cooper bill making Port Arth a subport. They opposed the sen bill because of the location of P Arthur at the head of a privately ow ed canal. Senator Bailey was pres at the hearing. The committee nounced that the matter was of importance that the presence of full membership was desired bef the question was finally passed up Hence the postponement until Thursday for further consideration

The agricultural appropriation b which has been completed prov fully for all the plans of the agric tural department with regard to periment station for the exterminat of the boll weevil and boll worm.

Cecil Lyon and R. B. Hawley are Washington scrapping over wh friends shall have the federal offi of that state. Lyon is the recogn state chairman of the Republican pa and Hawley is proving the most fluential man of the party, so fight is quite interesting.

The president commuted the fifte year sentence of Henry Starr of Indian Territory so that it exp Thursday. Starr was convicted 1898 of manslaughter and also on charges of robbery. He served f years in jail pending his trial and h since served five years, with wh time allowed for good conduct is m than equivalent to the fifteen-year tence.

Texas' Oldest Inhabitant Dies.

Paris: Grandma Zilpha Dockery, w enjoyed the distinction of being oldest person in Texas, died at o'clock Wednesday night at the h of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Gibson, n Pattonville. She was taken sick Saturday. The following day she came unconscious, and remained that condition up to her death. was 106 years old on Sept. 8 last. was born in Virginia, but moved Spartanburg, S. C., when she w years old. She came to Texas her descendants nine years ago, located in Lamar County. A spe car was chartered to bring them h Her children, grandchildren and gr grandchildren are scattered from river across Lamar to Fannin cou

Dastardly Deed of a Brute.

Pecos: T. J. Ray and two sist living at Santa Lucia, about f miles south of here, were poisoned unknown parties putting arsenic their food. One of the ladies is and the other will die. Mr. Ray h chance to recover. No clew exists the perpetrators of the foul deed.

Passing of a Pioneer.

Paris: While Uncle Billy Hanco an old settler of Lamar county, years of age, was sitting in front of fire at the home of his nephew Emberson Prairie Wednesday night pitched forward out of his chair de Death is supposed to have been du heart trouble. The deceased was n married.

Unusual Grounds for Suit.

Oklahoma City, Ok.: Clara E has filed suit against A. M. Detrick well-known dentist, for $5000 dama The petition alleges negligent and skilled work on a tooth, which resu in injury to the eye and jawbone.

The crew of a Houston and Te Central freight train found the b of a young negro lying beside track at 1 o'clock Thursday Hutchins. The body had evide sustained some shock, as there found to be a hemorrhage from nose and ears. His right leg badly mangled.

The new Postal Guide gives T 3245 postoffices an increase of 57 last year. Texas has the sixth p in the number of postoffices, Penn vania, New York, Ohio, Virignia North Carolina heading the list in order named.

The case against T. J. Clay, cha with the killing of Will Griffi Tyler two years ago, was dism in the district court at Gilmer on count of lack of evidence to conv

Miss Florence Wynne of Hunts was so badly burned Wednesday she died Thursday.

Col. Lanham stated to friends he would be inaugurated in a P Albert suit of clothes made by w mills at Waco, and that it was h to wear a silk hat pres to him by Washington friends.

The Abilent board of trade has ed resolutions favoring merging of arate railway lines in Texas wh same is desired.

THEY GET F

German Vessel Make Attack on a

ORCE OF THE GAR

The Panther Attacks a Fort o Which Defends Itself Wi Until The Vessel

Maracaibo, Venezuela, San Carlos, at the entr Maracaibo, was shelled Saturday afternoon by cruiser Panther. The the fire with four guns, er withdrew in the dire acao.

Fort San Carlos is twe from Maracaibo, and entrance to the lake or

The correspondent of t Press here has received letter from Gen. Bello, th of the fort: "Saturday 12:30 Fort San Carlos and shelled, without any on our part, without prev tion or the delivering of a by the German cruiser Pa tried to force the entran fight lasting an hour, duri fort used only four guns, which tried to forc ernce was obliged he fight, and retreated on of Curacao. The fort no damage, and only thre wounded." There have demonstrations on the str result of the shelling of

Fearful Explosion at Gu

San Juan, P. R.: Six me d and three others were he explosion of a powde an eight-inch gun on board States battleship Massac day morning while at tar off Culebra Island.

The dead: K. J. Platt, E. Mallowski, Chicago; er, New York; Andrew H Norway; R. Rule, Walnut innati, and A. S. Tacke, S The wounded: A. N. Da am, N. C.; may die. W. Chicago; may die. J. G. Pittsburg.

The explosion occurred in ch turret and was due t ental discharge of a percu r while the breech of the pened. The full charge e e turret and killed or inju crew of the gun, numbering nsign Ward K. Wertman, harge of the turret, escap hough he was standing nea f the explosion.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt

New York: Abram S rmer mayor of New r many years Representati ress, died at 6 o'clock thi his 81st year, after ha itically ill for ten days. the moment of death were s three sons and three dau

w Road in Oklahoma an

Oklahoma City: Contra en let for the constructi exas and Oklahoma Rail is city to Coalgate, I. T. a Katy project, and will ,000,000.

Can Pick Some Cotto

Waxahachie: John Wil ung negro of Nash, this co ednesday picked 513 poun from 9:30 a. m. to dark, ked this season as hig unds of cotton in one day. deposit at one of the ba 00 made by picking cotton . Williams' statements stigated and verified by s e best white citizens

Gold Galore in New Fi

Seattle, Wash.: A trem h strike, the magnitude s never been equaled since rson told his wonderful sto ondike, has been made es north of a point on Tana miles from its source. Th in American territory. Ci s been depopulated, and a w e of prospectors from all nding country is in progr few have reached the disc

Fought With a Lighted L

aris: Euna Robinson, frightfully burned S ht. In a difficulty with woman a lighted lamp struck her in the cente was shattered. ome ignited and ran in st id flame down her body, from her head down to the

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THEY GET FIDGETY

German Vessel Makes Unprovoked Attack on a Fort.

FORCE OF THE GARRISON HURT

The Panther Attacks a Fort on Lake Maracaibo Which Defends Itself With Four Guns Until The Vessel Retires.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, Jan. 19.—Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo, was shelled for an hour Saturday afternoon by the German cruiser Panther. The fort returned the fire with four guns, and the Panther withdrew in the direction of Curacao.

Fort San Carlos is twenty-one miles from Maracaibo, and commands the entrance to the lake or the inner bay.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here has received the following letter from Gen. Bello, the commander of the fort: "Saturday afternoon at 12:30 Fort San Carlos was attacked and shelled, without any provocation on our part, without previous notification or the delivering of an ulitmatum, by the German cruiser Panther, which tried to force the entrance. After a fight lasting an hour, during which the fort used only four guns, the Panther, which tried to force the entrance was obliged to abandon the fight, and retreated in the direction of Curacao. The fort has suffered no damage, and only three men were wounded." There have been popular demonstrations on the streets here as a result of the shelling of the fort.

Fearful Explosion at Gun Practice

San Juan, P. R.: Six men were killed and three others were wounded by the explosion of a powder charge of an eight-inch gun on board the United States battleship Massachuseets Friday morning while at target practice off Culebra Island.

The dead: K. J. Platt, Troy, N. Y.; L. E. Mallowski, Chicago; E. H. Loeser, New York; Andrew Hendrickson, Norway; R. Rule, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and A. S. Tacke, St. Louis.

The wounded: A. N. Daggett, Durham, N. C.; may die. W. A. Schert, Chicago; may die. J. G. Patterson, Pittsburg.

The explosion occurred in the eight-inch turret and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breech of the gun was opened. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured all the crew of the gun, numbering nine men. Ensign Ward K. Wertman, who was in charge of the turret, escaped injury, though he was standing near the scene of the explosion.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt Dead.

New York: Abram S. Hewitt, former mayor of New York, and for many years Representative in Congress, died at 6 o'clock this morning in his 81st year, after having been critically ill for ten days. With him at the moment of death were his wife, his three sons and three daughters.

New Road in Oklahoma and B. I. T.

Oklahoma City: Contracts have been let for the construction of the Texas and Oklahoma Railway from this city to Coalgate, I. T. The road is a Katy project, and will cost about [illegible],000,000.

Can Pick Some Cotton.

Waxahachie: John Williams, a young negro of Nash, this county, last Wednesday picked 513 pounds of cotton from 9:30 a. m. to dark, and has picked this season as high as 863 pounds of cotton in one day. He has on deposit at one of the banks here [illegible]00 made by picking cotton this season. Williams' statements were investigated and verified by several of the best white citizens

Gold Galore in New Field.

Seattle, Wash.: A tremendously rich strike, the magnitude of which has never been equaled since Bob Henderson told his wonderful story of the Klondike, has been made eighteen miles north of a point on Tanana River, [illegible] miles from its source. The district is in American territory. Circle City has been depopulated, and a wild stampede of prospectors from all the surrounding country is in progress. As yet few have reached the discovery.

Fought With a Lighted Lamp.

Paris: Euna Robinson, colored, was frightfully burned Saturday night. In a difficulty with another negro woman a lighted lamp was seized and hurled at her. The bowl of the lamp struck her in the center of the forehead and was shattered. The oil became ignited and ran in streams of liquid flame down her body, burning her from her head down to the waist.

EVERYWHERE.

Gainesville is undergoing a siege of burglary.

An Elks lodge of 43 members was organized at Waco Saturday night.

A negro preacher has a fully developed case of smallpox at Gatesville.

Celeste is an incorporated city, having passed the 1000 mark in population.

Italy shipped her third carload of cottonseed meal to Denmark a few days since.

It is currently rumored that the Houston and Texas Central will build to Glen Rose.

The town of Grapeland voted on incorporation Saturday and it carried by 48 for and 12 against.

Italy has proposed to establish the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Pekin and Taku.

The now First Christian church at Dallas, costing $12,000, was occupied for the first time Sunday.

The wheat crop in Young county is large and is reported as giving promise of a fine yield. More oats than usual are being sown.

The World's Fair committee will meet at Austin on the 20th, and not at Dallas, as first reported.

The Texas and Pacific has received two more of the battleship locomotives, which weigh 138 tons all over.

Harry Hunter, a youngster of Ennis, was fooling with a pistol a few days since and shot himself through the hand.

Sunset is preparing to have a free rural mail delivery, with six routes. The people, as a general thing, are delighted with the movement.

A recent overhauling of the books by expert accountants reveals the fact that Houston is out $54,631.42 through mismanagement by her officials.

Many representatives are sore over the invitation to the inaugural ball, which specified that only those in full dress would be permitted on the floor.

There are several cases of smallpox in Mexia, and the city council has ordered strict quarantine established against all families where the disease exists.

The finance committee of the Confederate Veterans' reunion began on Monday to raise a fund of $100,000 to entertain the veterans who attend the reunion.

The Sherrill Mercantile company, the new credit house recently organized to transact a general credit business in Temple, has received its charter from Austin.

There is a move on foot for the purpose of organizing a transportation company to put a sternwheel steamer on the Brazos river to ply between Velasco and Brazoria.

The annexation of Oak Cliff to Dallas is again discussed. Oak Cliff has for years been treated as a part of Dallas by the postal department, which designates it as "Station A," Dallas.

A report from Blum says a proposition is being formulated by citizens of that town to present to the Cotton Belt for an extension of their road from Hillsboro to Blum and thence to Glen Rose.

A Syrian couple were married at the Catholic church in Paris Sunday. According to custom among them, the day before was given to feasting, and a number of Syrians from a distance were in attendance.

D. E. George, an old man reputed to be wealthy, died at Enid, Ok., from poison. He owned land in Indian Territory and Oklahoma and at Dallas, Tex. Before his death he declared that he was John Wilkes Booth.

There were seven deaths from the plague at Mazatlan, Mexico, Saturday, and the number of patients in the lazareto is fifty. The situation continues the same. Business is practically nil and the majority of the inhabitants are still away.

Eugene J. Conklin, of Chicago, in a fit of jealousy, shot and instantly killed Miss Jennie Dwyer and painfully injured her escort, Frank Fay Merritt, Friday night. He then shot himself and died at Englewood Union hospital at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

At a meeting in the vestry of St. Paul's church at Waco the resignation of Dr. Frank Page was accepted and he immediately wired his acceptance of the rectorship of St. John's church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Now it is reported that the Cuban soldiers are dissatisfied and will start a revolution of their own unless the government pays them back salaries.

Swift & Co. have taken out a building permit to erect a brick storage and market house in San Antonio, to cost $10,000.

L. Schwartz & Co., of San Angelo, let a contract Friday for the erection of a two-story brick building. The contract price was $16,500.

THE GOVERNMENT BOLL WEEVIL FIGHT

Basis of a Practical and Effective System of Producing Cotton in Spite of this Most Destructive Parasite. Its Territory and Damage.

Following is the report of the chief entomologist, Dr. Hunter, who has been working and collecting facts about the boll weevil in Texas:

The division of entomology has worked with the boll weevil since the first appearance of the pest in Texas in 1894. Practically continuous observations have been made upon its natural history, habits and the means of its migration. It was not, however, until the last season that the funds at the disposal of the division permitted extensive field work.

A special appropriation, which became available on the 4th of June, 1902, made it possible for the division to conduct field work on a large scale, and according to a system that gives tangible and presentable results. The arrangement consists of a contract whereby certain planters agree to plant, cultivate and care for the crop, exactly in accordance with the directions of an agent of the division.

In this way 200 acres at Calvert and 150 acres at Victoria were used for experimental purposes. A complete field laboratory was established at the latter place for work, breeding parasites and testing operations, as well as for investigating every feature of life history of the weevil that may afford any advantage in fighting the pest.

Though somewhat handicapped by the late date at which the appropriation became available, the work of the past season has demonstrated many important points. The principal ones are presented herewith, together with such previously acquired information as constitutes, it is believed, the basis of a practical and effective system of producing the staple anywhere that the boll weevil occurs:

Territory Effected — Though still confined to Texas, the territory occupied by the cotton boll weevil at present includes about 28 per cent of the cotton acreage of the United States. This acreage in 1900 produced 34 per cent of the total crop of this country, or one-fourth of the crop of the world for that year. This region is bounded on the north by Red river, and on the east by the pine forests of the divide between the Trinity and the Sabine rivers. It includes all of the twenty-one counties which, in 1899, according to the twelfth census, produced 40,000 bales or more each.

In the new invaded region, however, between the latitude of Dallas and Red river, the insect, though scatteringly present, has not multiplied to such an extent as to cause much damage.

Amount of Damage—Various estimates of loss occasioned to the cotton planters during the past year have been made. They range from 350,000 to 500,000 bales, representing from $8,000,000 to $25,000,000. In the very nature of the case such estimates must be made on data difficult to obtain, and in the collection of which many errors must inevitably occur. As is well known, there is a general tendency to exaggerate damages that is a result of a combination of many influences. Before the advent of the boll weevil in Texas, unfavorable weather at planting time, summer drouth and heavy fall rains as well as the attacks of many other noxious insects, caused very light crops to be produced.

Now, however, the tendency is to attribute all of the shortage to the weevil. Nevertheless, not only on account of the very serious work of the insect, but also on account of the rather unfortunate previous condition of the cotton-producing industry, the boll weevil is among the most favorable menaces to an agricultural industry that ever arose in this country or elsewhere. It seems well within the bounds of conservatism to state that during 1902 the insect caused Texas a loss of at least $10,000,000. In spite of the generally serious outlook, it must be stated that the fears of damage the weevil may do are often, and especially in a new invaded district, very much exaggerated. It is by no means necessary to abandon cotton. The division of entomology has demonstrated the past season that the crop can be grown profitably in spite of the boll weevil. Moreover, the experience of many counties in South Texas shows that a locality can, in a short time, adapt itself to the new system of cotton raising made necessary by the weevil. The experience of Victoria county illustrates this point well. Besides showing it generally a successful continuation of cotton culture in Victoria county since the weevil reached it, it is clear that the crop of the United States at large has varied year by year in much the same way in which the crop of Victoria county varied, showing that crop conditions which affected the entire cotton belt have been a much more important factor than the weevil in reducing the crop in a series of years.

Future Prospects—The most serious aspect of the situation lies in the fact that the pest is constantly spreading and will undoubtedly eventually be distributed all over the cotton belt. There are no influences that can check it short of the limit of its food plant in this country. In Mexico, where the insect has existed as an important enemy of cotton for a much longer period than in the United States, the investigations of the division of entomology, as well as the the Mexican government, indicate that the only factor in limiting its distribution is that of altitude. In the famous Laguna district of that country, including a portion of the states of Coahuila, Chihuahua and Durango, the weevil is unknown, notwithstanding the fact that large quantities of seed cotton are annually sown there for grinding and milling from the lower regions, where it is very numerous. That this region, under the circumstances, has never become infested, seems only to be explained by its altitude, which is disastrous to an insect which probably originated in a region of very low elevation. The average elevation of the Laguna district is about 3500 feet above sea level. Unfortunately, in this country, there is no land at all adapted to cotton culture in the belt now constituted that approaches such an elevation.

Basing the estimate on a careful study of annual increase in territory since the insect reached Texas, as well as upon careful attention that has been paid to the means whereby it reaches new territory, it seems safe to predict that in from fifteen to eighteen years the pest will be a serious drawback to cotton culture everywhere throughout the south, as it is in Texas now.

Methods of Combatting—It is wholly beyond possibility that the weevil is ever to be exterminated. Its history in Mexico and since reaching Texas, as well as the history of many related injurious insects, offers no hope that it will ever be much less destructive than now. Nevertheless, it has been demonstrated that cotton can be grown profitably by means of a few expedients in planting and managing the crop where the insect is present. The expedients involve no appreciable extra expense in producing the staple, and, accordingly, are coming to be generally adopted in preference to direct means, such as poisons and machines, which, aside from their doubtful utility under many conditions, involve expenses for labor or material that soon hopelessly reduce the margin of profit.

During the past season the division of entomology has been engaged in field experiments to demonstrate that cotton can be produced successfully in spite of the boll weevil. Some of this work was conducted on the plantation of Col. E. S. Peters in the Brazos valley, near Calvert. This valley is, on account of its low and moist situation, the presence of timber, and the almost exclusive production of cotton, the most seriously affected portion of the boll weevil territory. In fact, the most favorable conditions possible for the multiplication of insects are there present, and Col. Peters' plantation is a typical one. The soil is the typical alluvial deposit of the valley, and practically identical throughout the 120 acres included in the experiment. The seed was the ordinary seed of the region, grown on the same plantation the year before, of an unknown variety, as is usually the case in that region. The stand was equally good everywhere. No means of fighting the weevil whatever, aside from those mentioned, were practiced. In none of the fields did any of the insects aside from the weevil cause any considerable damage. The boll worm was present, but did very little injury. The sharpshooter was scarcely noticed, and the leaf worm did not appear in sufficient numbers to warrant poisoning.

The following is a summary of the results of these experiments:

1. Early planted cotton with thorough cultivation produced two-thirds of a bale per acre.

2. Early planted cotton with careless cultivation produced one-ninth of a bale per acre.

3. Early planted cotton with fair cul[illegible]half bale per [illegible] when a man can r[illegible] and fifty bushel cotton with wide rows and can about one-fourth of a bale per acre.

5. Late planted cotton with narrow rows, sprayed thoroughly, yielded about one-fourth of a bale per acre.

The evident conclusions are:

1. Profitable crop in the most unfavorable situation can be produced by early planting and thorough cultivation. This field produced one bale to 1.5 acres, the average production in the United States is one bale to 2.3 acres. The experiment, moreover, was performed during probably the most generally destructive season for cotton culture in Texas for twenty-five years.

2. Early planting, not followed by thorough cultivation, is of no avail. From this comes the important suggestion that planters should exercise the greatest care to avoid allowing a tenant more land than he can cultivate thoroughly. "Overcropping would destroy all the benefits of early planting."

3. The bad effect of late planting can not be remedied by wide spacing, by subsequent thorough cultivation, nor by spraying. But, nevertheless, late planting with thorough cultivation is better than early planting with careless cultivation.

4. In case the main crop can be planted early the trouble and expense of planting trap rows for the weevil is entirely unnecessary. Without fully going into details, it can be said that the work of the division of entomology has demonstrated several other very important points. Among these is the fact that the use of northern seed and the seed of especially early maturing varieties will increase the advantage of earliness in planting. At Victoria early fall destruction of the plants the preceding year was found to bring about a very noticeable decrease in the number of weevils. For instance, as late of Oct. 10, in a field upon which plants of previous years had been destroyed by Sept. 20, about 33 per cent of squares were uninjured on fields in similar situations planted about the same time, but upon which the plants had not been destroyed in the fall it was impossible to find a case where more than 8 per cent of squares were uninjured at that time. It was also shown at Victoria that the weevils caused less damage to cotton planted only moderately early (week ending March 10), on land upon which the plants of preceding season had been destroyed by burning early in the fall, than in fields planted late (week ending April 30) on land that had never been in cotton, and which, moreover, were measurably isolated from other cotton fields. There are two methods for destroying the plant, namely burning after uprooting, by plowing and grazing.

There are three important general difficulties in the way of grazing.

1. It is not at present feasible in the portions of Texas where the bulk of the cotton crop is produced on account of the small number of cattle present.

2. in fields where johnson grass is started, cattle, by spreading it, would probably do much more harm than good; and

3. In fields the nature of the soil, if trampled upon by cattle, would make it impossible to carry on thorough cultivation the following season. But burning the stalks by Oct. 1, thereby preventing the maturing of many fall broods, as well as destroying many weevils that take refuge in the windrows as soon as the plants are uprooted, is feasible, effective and economical, and consequently generally practiced. The tendency of some planters to allow the plants to stand in the field, in the hope of securing a top crop, is one of the most serious obstacles in the fight against the weevil. The statistics as well as the testimony of the most experienced cotton planters in Texas, show that there has not been any appreciable top crop produced in Texas in more than three years in the last quarter of a century. It is therefore safe to state that the gain to the planters the following season in a lessened number of weevils will always more than compensate him for the loss of any top crop he is likely to obtain. The department's experiments show that the matter of spacing the rows is rather uncertain. The discontinuance depends upon the nature of the soil and the variety of the cotton grown. Much depends on the season. During a very wet year plants will grow to such an extent as to make the greatest feasible distance unimportant from the weevil standpoint. In this matter the planter must always act in accordance with experience he has had upon his land. It will be well, however, to bear in mind that the distance between plants in the row is fully as important as the distance between the rows. The nearer the soil area to each plant approaches a square the greater the yield will be. At the same time too great spacing, besides decreasing the yield, actually delays the fruitage, and is therefore especially to be avoided. As nearly as a rule can be formulated it may be stated that on the river bottom soil, which produces the bulk of the Texas crop, a distance of five and a half feet between the rows in a series of years would not be too great, while there are very few upland fields where four feet would be too great. Another point in this connection is frequently overlooked, i. e., the saving of labor when the rows are wide. For instance, it costs about one-third less to crop a field with rows six feet apart than one with rows four feet apart.

Ineffective Means of Combatting the Weevil—In order to save the cotton growers useless expenditure of time and means, attention is called to certain ineffective means of combatting the boll weevil. Several specifics in the way of poisons for the destruction of the boll weevil have been widely advertised. At the laboratory in Victoria these have all been tested and found absolutely useless. The weevil, being an insect that in all stages except one feeds well protected in the square of the boll, takes nourishment in the remaining stages almost exclusively by inserting its beak well within the tissue of the fruit, and will never be reached by such means.

It can not be stated too emphatically that money paid for these ingeniously advertised substances is wasted. In this connection it may be stated that there is no known variety of cotton that is immune against the attack of the boll weevil, notwithstanding the advertising claims of the certain seed dealers. The only advantage one variety can possibly have over another is in point of early maturity.

Machines—Many attempts have been made to perfect a machine that will assist in destroying the weevil. The division of entomology has carefully investigated the merits of representatives of all these classes, beginning in 1895 with a square collecting machine at Beeville that had attracted considerable attention. Up to the present time none of these devices have been found to be practicable or offer any definite hope of being successful. The difficulty and expense of working a machine when most needed, as in very wet weather, will probably always prevent them from coming into use. If it were not possible to raise cotton profitably without the use of a machine the situation would be materially changed. But since it is possible, as it is shown in this bulletin, to produce the staple without the use of any other means than those that enter into cotton clutivation everywhere here seems no hope for them. If perfected at all they will undoubtedly meet the same fate as the many complicated devices for destroying and poisoning the cotton leaf worm with which planters and entomologists were especially concerned about twenty years ago, the wrecks of which may now be found upon any of the older plantations in Texas.

Cottonseed Meal—Recently the reports that cottonseed meal exerts a powerful attraction for the weevil, and that they may consequently be killed easily by mixing poisons with it, has been circulated. This report seems to gain credence in some quarters, and unfortunately, may reach a wide circulation, as did the fallacious theory propounded last July that mineral paint would kill the pest. The division of entomology has experimented exhaustively, not only in the laboratory, but in the field, with cottonseed meal, and finds that it is totally useless. In the laboratory weevils were confined in cages with meal and squares, and in other cages with meal and cotton leaves. In no case during continuous watching for several days was a weevil found leaving the squares or leaves to feed upon the meal. In the field sacks of meal were placed in five different cotton; fields where weevils were plentiful; examinations were made daily for eleven days, but only a single weevil was found on the meal, and that one seemed to be merely seeking the protection of the sack. During the eleven days many weevils were caught and placed upon the sacks of meal, but in no case were they found there the next day. It is difficult to see how a more forcible demonstration of the futility of cotton seed meal as an attractant for the weevils could be presented.

Egyptian Cotton and the Boll Weevil—Peculiar circumstances surrounding one of the department's experimental fields of Egyptian cotton at San Antonio gave rise, during the past season, to a belief that such cotton is exempt from injury by the boll weevil. Unfortunately this mistaken idea was in some way accredited to the agents of this department. The resulting interest is still manifested in frequent letters received from planters regarding the obtaining of "immune Egyptian seed." As a matter of fact numerous observations made during 1901 and 1902 on several varieties of Egyptian cotton growing at different places show that they are particularly susceptible to damage by the boll weevil. In fact they are much more likely to be injured than the ordinary varieties of American upland cotton. The tendency of the varieties of Egyptian cotton observed, including Matiffi and Jannovitch is to grow a very large stalk. Absence of irrigation does not appreciably modify this tendency. Egyptian cotton is therefore invariably late in maturing, setting no bottom crop. Late cotton, wherever grown, is bound to be injured by the weevil. There is nothing in the plant distasteful to the insect which in Mexico has been found working in tree cotton and in Texas in sea island cotton, both as far removed botanically from American upland as is expedient. In the field at San Antonio by the middle of September the pests had increased to such an extent that every square was punctured, and the consequent absence of the specified places for oviposition had driven them to any bolls that had previously given promise of developing. A few volunteer American upland plants growing among the Egyptians, one, though only three and a half feet in height, produced more staple per plant than did the surrounding Egyptian plants five and a half feet high.

General Recommendations: The work of the division of entomology for several years has led to the recommendations which follow. It has been demonstrated in the experimental fields of the department and by the experience of many cotton planters that by using these simple means a profitable crop can be produced in any situation where the boll weevil occurs:

1. Plant early. Plant if possible, the seed varieties known to mature early, or at least obtain seed from as for north as possible. It is much better to run the risk of replanting, which is not an expensive operation, than to have the crop delayed. The practice of some planters of making two plantings to avoid having all the work of chopping thrown into a short period is a very bad policy from the boll weevil standpoint. Taking a series of years into consideration, it will not be found too early to plant cotton in the latitude of Houston and southward by the 25th of February; in the Brazos valley as far north as Waco, by the first week in March, and at no place in northern Texas later than about the 20th of March.

2. Cultivate the fields thoroughly. The principal benefit in this comes from the influence that such a practice has upon the constant growth and consequent early maturing of the crop. Very few weevils are killed by cultivation. Much of the benefit of early planting is lost unless it is followed by thorough cultivation. In case of unavoidably delayed planting the best hope of the planter is to cultivate the field in the most thorough manner possible. Three choppings and five plowings constitute as thorough a system of cultivation as is necessary in most cases.

3. Destroy by plowing up, windrowing and burning all the cotton stalks in the field not later than the first week in October.

In some cases turning cattle into the fields is advisable. Aside from amounting to practical destruction of the plants, grazing of cotton fields furnishes considerable forage at a time when it is generally much in demand.

4. Plant the rows as far apart as experience with the land indicates is feasible and thin out the plants in the rows thoroughly.

Good Use for Fur Boas.

A girl with a fur boa rescued a man from drowning in New Jersey. Hereafter we shall make no criticisms about the length of these fetching articles of feminine wearing apparel. If they are to be used as ropes when occasion requires every woman may carry her own fire or water escape.

Hospital as a Memorial.

Friends of the late Rev. Richard S. Storrs, the eminent Brooklyn preacher who was for many years president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, are planning to honor his memory by the erection of a mission hospital in Foochow, China.

Makes Gift of Public Documents.

Senator George S. Vest has donated to the University of Missouri a complete file of all public documents of value issued by the federal government during the past twenty-four years, the term of his service in the United States senate.

Literary Censor Criticised.

Another storm of abuse is sweeping over the English literary censor because of his refusal to license a play called "Paradise Lost." It is founded on Milton's poem and the censor bars it because in his opinion it is "scriptural."

Germany's Most Noted Men.

The two grand old men of Germany just now are Professors Theodor Mommsen and Adolf Menzel, whose united ages reach the imposing total of 173 years, of which 87 go to Menzel, Mommsen being a year younger.

Granddaughters of Ben Franklin.

Miss Wainwright and Miss Schroeder, the latter a daughter of the governor of Guam, have just entered Washington society. The young ladies are great-granddaughters of Benjamin Franklin.

Policeman's Unique Record.

Capt. Stephen Henton of the Boston police force retired from the department on New Year's day after a continuous service of twenty-eight years, during which time he never made an arrest.

Good Cause for Indigestion.

As it was apparently suffering from indigestion, a bullock was slaughtered near Spalding, England, when its illness was found to have been caused by a tennis ball it had swallowed.

OVER THE COUNTRY.

HAZLE DELL.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 19th.—We are having a great deal of cold, cloudy, disagreeable weather, which is impeding farm work to a great extent, notwithstanding the farmers are jubilant over the prospects for bountiful crops this year.

Mr. Baker and son of Purves were here this week prospecting with a view of putting up a cotton gin at Hazle Dell in time for this year's crop. We trust they will meet with sufficient encourgement to carry out this enterprise for this section certainly needs a gin. Two years ago the gin was moved away from this place and since that time the farmers have been forced to haul their cotton six or seven miles to get it ginned.

Jas. Gillian of near Purves has bought the Latham Company's interest in the Gustine mercantile establishment and hereafter it will be known as the firm of Watson Bros. & Gillian. In making the deal Mr. Gillian put in his farm of 250 acres for $3000.

Joe Weidner has his residence completed and he and his family are now comfortably domiciled therein.

George Conner of near Wilson was here a few days ago looking over the Livingston lands with a view to purchasing.

A fine girl arrived recently to bless the union of John Knowling and wife.

About three miles north of Hazle Dell there is a considerable quantity of cotton yet to pick and pickers are in demand.

It is said by those in a position to known, that hogs are scarcer in this country now than at any time since the county was formed. There are at least six buyers to every hog.

Finds Way to Live Long.

The startling announcement of a discovery that will surely lengthen life is made by editor O. H. Downey, of Churubusco, Ind. "I wish to state," he writes, "that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is the most infallible remedy that I have ever known for coughs, colds and grip. It's invaluable to people with weak lungs. Having this wonderful medicine no one need dread pneumonia or consumption. Its relief is instant and cure certain." Overton Drug Co. guarantee every 50c and $1 bottle and give trial bottles free.

LINGLEVILLE.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 20th.—We have been having some rainy weather lately and those who are always ready to complain at everything are now wanting fair weather again so they can catch up with their plowing, so they say. Most all farmers are behind with their plowing.

J. P. Davis, who spent the holiday season with relatives and friends in Arkansas, returned last Friday. On Sunday evening he was married to Miss Ollie Roberts at the Methodist church, Rev. Van Zandt officiating. They have the congratulations of the entire community.

Misses Kate Fagan and Decie Telford of Stephenville visited Misses Julia and Mary Cox from Friday until Monday.

Miss Dora Haggard, who has been visiting for sometime past with Lee Mobley and family of Stephenville returned home last Friday.

J. W. Carr spent Tuesday with T. J. Price and family.

The Secret of Long Life

Consists in keeping all the main organs of the body in healthy, regular action and in quickly destroying deadly disease germs. Electric Bitters regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood and give a splendid appetite. They work wonders in curing kidney troubles, female complaints, nervous diseases, constipation, dyspepsia and malaria. Vigorous health and strength always follow their use. Only 50c, guaranteed by Overton Drug Co.

DE LEON.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 21st.—Dr. Rush is in Comanche this week arranging to remove to that place. He has sold his residence to Dr. J. P. Weaver.

Marion Black and sons have bought two hundred acres of raw land from J. Doss Miller on the Victor road two miles north of town and are hauling lumber for the erection of a house.

The little child of Jim T. Gilmore is very sick with pneumonia.

Joe Broughton and lady returned Monday from a two weeks visit to relatives in Mississippi.

H. C. Harris and Miss Ladonia Harrison were married at Elgin, Texas, on Wednesday evening of last week. The young couple arrived on the westbound train Saturday evening. We wish them much joy through life.

Prof. Donaldson has moved into the Frank Brown residence on Texas avenue.

Dr. S. J. K. Taylor has sold out here and with his family left Wednesday for Dallas, where they will locate.

Everywhere mud is to be found. While it is very disagreeable under [illegible] as it is putting a fine season in the ground, which almost insures a good crop.

Arthur Waldrip and family were down from Gorman Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Harris, who has been very sick for several weeks past, is improving.

You know what you are taking when you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay, 50c.

DUFFAU.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 20th.—Disagreeable weather still continues and work on the farm is on a standstill.

Wheat and oats are looking fine.

Rev. Clements has a very sick child with pneumonia.

People are moving in every direction; locating for the ensuing year.

Ed Johnson was transacting business here Monday.

A fine boy arrived at the home of Will Alexander and lady recently.

We are informed that those who moved from here to Mexico are anxious to get back to Erath county.

This scribe is putting out a nice apple orchard. We think all the peach trees that were in the hail storm at this place last year will be found to be dead when spring opens. A number of farmers are digging them up now.

CHALK MOUNTAIN.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 19th.—It has been raining here for the past three or four days.

The sick are all improving. Z. T. Fagala has two sick children.

The supper given by the Woodmen of the World last Saturday night was a success.

Rev. John Lackey went to Granbury Saturday to preach, returning Tuesday.

Mrs. Willis gave an oyster supper Saturday night and all present enjoyed themselves.

W. T. Graves has moved on the place he bought about a year ago from Tom Waller. John Fonts has moved on the place vacated by Mr. Graves.

We now have Sunday school every Sunday.

A Scientific Discovery.

Kodol does for the stomach that which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relaxing the nervous tension, while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all foods into rich, red blood.—Overton Drug Co.

ST. GEORGE.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 19th.—We are having lots of rainy weather now and as a result farmers are behind with their land breaking for the new crop.

George Curtis returned Thursday from a visit to Tennessee. He was accompanied on his return by his brother, Joe and wife.

Will Brannum and Miss Claudie Williams were married Sunday at the residence of Rev. Ike Reid at Dublin, to which place they were accompanied by a number of young people from here. After the ceremony was performed they returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a delicious repast was served. A host of friends join in wishing them all the happiness that married life can bring.

One Hundred Dollars a Box

Is the value H. A. Tisdale, Summerton, S. C., places on DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He says: "I had the piles for twenty years, I tried many doctors and medicines, but all failed except DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cured me." It is a combination of the healing properties of Witch Hazel with antiseptics and emollients; relieves and permanently cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, sores, cuts, bruises, eczema, salt rheum and all skin diseases.—Overton Drug Co.

STEPHENVILLE.

From the Empire.

Jan. 15th.—The present owners and managers of the Dawson saloon at this place have announced that they will retire from the business at an early date and Kay Roberts, the manager, will begin work on the first of the month for Bennett's grocery.

Miss Maraha Hickey died at the home of her father, Capt. Hickey of near the city, Sunday night. She was about forty years of age and had been an invalid nearly all her life. Her remains were laid to rest at the West End cemetery Monday evening.

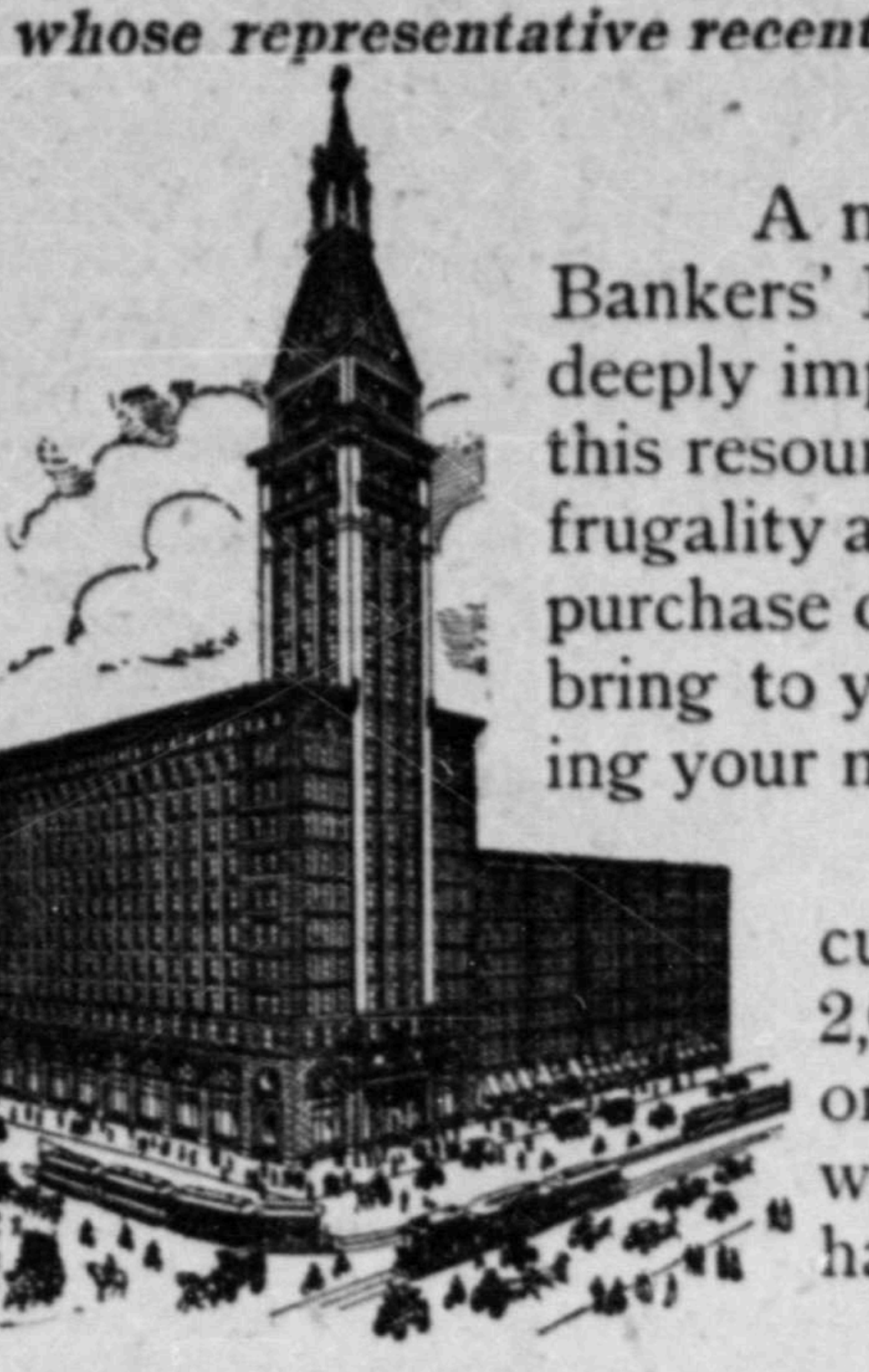
Dick Oxford, former county attorney here, came in last week from Mancos, Colorado, to attend the bedside of his father, who is quite low.

Assessor Ashworth started out last Monday to assess the taxes for this year. He will be assisted by A. L. Ward of Johnsville, D. J. Patterson of Morgan Mill and John W. Roberts of Stephenville.

Mrs. J. M. Steele is this week visiting her sister, Mrs. R. P. Cole at Dublin. She will also visit Harbin friends before returning.

GREETING to the SUNNY SOUTH

*From **MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**, Chicago,*
whose representative recently enjoyed Southern hospitality as a member of the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Bankers' Delegation of Chicago.



A member of our firm, having accompanied the Merchants', Manufacturers' and Bankers' Delegation of Chicago, on its recent tour through Southern States, returns deeply impressed with the wonderful activity, enterprise and prosperity of the people of this resourceful section of the country. He was especially pleased by the evidence of frugality and shrewdness displayed by the people in seeking the cheapest markets for the purchase of their household, farming and personal necessities, and at once decided to bring to your attention the unrivaled facilities of Montgomery Ward & Co., for supplying your needs with the best goods at lowest prices.

Nearly 31 years ago we began selling goods direct to the user, saving our customers the profits of the jobber, agent and dealer. Now we have more than 2,000,000 pleased and satisfied customers. Think of it! 67 out of every 100 orders we receive are shipped the same day received, and 97 out of every 100 within three days. We head the list of quick shippers, our facilities for quick handling of orders being unequaled.

Our Catalogue No. 71 has 1,100 pages and contains descriptions, pictures and wholesale prices direct to you on everything you eat, wear or use. You should have it. It will save you at least 20 cents on every dollar you are now spending. Write us for it. We send it free and only ask you to send 15 cents to pay part of the postage.

HERE ARE A FEW SPECIMENS OF OUR PRICES:

MEN'S SUITS, made-to-order, all wool materials; guaranteed quality, workmanship and fit, latest styles	$11.00
KITCHEN TABLE, hard-wood, two drawers and two bins, holding 50 lbs. flour or sugar each, top 26x46 inches	$2.95
BUGGY HARNESS, the best cheap harness on the market	$4.25
SEWING MACHINE, latest drop-head style, strongly made, well finished in solid oak, guaranteed for 5 years, cheapest machine of equal grade anywhere offered	$8.45
GLASSWARE SET, 33 pieces, consisting of one water pitcher, 12 glasses, 1 berry dish, 12 saucers, 1 bread plate, 1 sugar bowl, 1 butter dish, 1 cream pitcher, 1 spoon holder, 2 salt shakers, made of finely finished, pure crystal glassware, attractive pattern, good quality	$1.33
DINNER SET, one hundred pieces, made of American semi-porcelain, pure ivory white, decorated with forget-me-not and fine fern design in myrtle green, greatest bargain ever offered	$5.65
MORRIS CHAIR, made of golden oak or in mahogany finish, large, massive, heavy frame, carved and well finished, reversible cushions, covered with imported, figured velour plush, adjustable back, most comfortable and desirable reading chair on the market, usually sold by dealers at $8.00 to $10.00	$4.50
ORGAN, 5-octave, 10-stop, oak case, excellent tone, equal to $50.00 organs sold by dealers, guaranteed for 5 years	$26.75
COUCH, extra large and well made, containing best springs, upholstered with fancy velours and corduroy, trimmed with good grade of fringe	$5.50
SHOT GUN, the New American side snap, pistol grip, plain blued barrels, nickel-plated mounting, rubber butt plate, using brass or paper shells (we also carry shot guns in all prices, up to $250.00.)	$4.35
REVOLVER, Young American double action, full nickel-plated, rubber handle, 32 caliber (Also on up to $15.40.)	$1.50
SMYRNA RUG, unsheared, 2¼x5 ft., looks as well and wears as long as the regular Smyrna Rug	$1.25
LAP ROBE, gray fur goat skin, 48x68 in., fancy plaid blanket lining of good weight, usually sold at $8 to $10	$4.10
LACE CURTAINS, choice, elegant design, 48½ inches wide, 4 yards long, good wearing qualities	$1.34
READING LAMP, brass bowl and stand, 1½-inch wick, 10 inch plain white dome shade, never sold for less than $1.50 to $3.00	$0.95
COFFEE, RIO, good value, roasted, per lb.	0.12
FARM WAGON, 2 horse, full size double bed, thoroughly good in every way, complete	$39.50
PLOW, Texas black land, steel beam, excellent quality, general purpose plow	$8.70
HARROW, made of heavy wood frames, 48 ⅝-inch, dagger point teeth, complete with draw-bar	$3.80
CORN SHELLER, "Original Dandy", adjustable to large or small ears of corn, durable and satisfactory	0.70
CORN SHELLER, our famous "Victor," furnished with table and fan, large, heavy balance wheel, capacity 10 bushels per hour, big bargain	$4.35
"DAISY" FEED MILL, for grinding ear corn or shelled grain, capacity 8 to 10 bushels per hour, good mill that will do its work well	$13.98
AXE, double bit, good quality, 4 to 5 lbs. each, (without handles)	$0.75
REFRIGERATORS, made of ash, with quarter-sawed oak panels, zinc lined, 28x17 inches, height 48 inches, holds 50 lbs. of ice	$9.10
GASOLINE STOVE, 2-burner, lay-down tank, the finest of this class in the market	$2.95
SHIRTS, men's extra quality, cotton work shirts, good, heavy weight, double back and double front, double stitched, flat felled seam, all colors, the kind usually sold at 75 cents and upwards	$0.50
CHURN, 5-gallon barrel churn, made of the best materials, strong, convenient fastenings, recommended as the best churn of its kind manufactured	$2.45

Send at once for our 1,100 page Catalogue, which contains full descriptions of all of the above articles as well as 70,000 others. We suit all tastes and purses with goods of all grades, from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made, at four-fifths to one-half what dealers charge.

Lay this paper down right now and write for our Catalogue before you forget. Watch for our advertisements in this paper.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., **Chicago.**

The House that Tells the Truth.

Twenty-Five Hundred Strong

We Await Your Orders

Each employee thoroughly trained to attend to his or her special part of your order in the quickest possible time and without mistake. Not only best goods at lowest prices, but PROMPT SHIPMENTS are largely responsible for our immense and still rapidly increasing business. Ninety-seven out of every hundred orders are shipped within 3 days after being received and thousands are shipped the same day.

Don't you think it would pay you to trade with us? From our large catalogue you can buy everything you need at wholesale prices. Fill out the coupon and send it with 15 cents for our catalogue TODAY—you will more than save your money on the first order you send us.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Send for Catalogue TODAY and get ready for Spring "fixing up."

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Enclosed find 15 cents, for which please send me Catalogue No. 71.

Name ______________________

Write very plain.

Express Office __________ Post Office __________

County __________ State __________

Why not place your Mid-Winter Order with us?

What will you need during January and February?

Look ahead—Better begin by filling out coupon below.

SAVE YOUR EYES
Write for special spectacle catalogue with instructions for fitting, free.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

TOLAR.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 21st.—A steady downpour of rain fell here yesterday and the greater part of last night.

W. M. Dunn left Friday for Jefferson and other points in east Texas.

Mrs. Daley and son of New Mexico arrived Friday evening to make this their home. Mrs. Daley is a sister of Jas. and Frank McCarty of this place.

Miss Pearl Lyle spent Saturday and Sunday here with her sister.

Miss Mamie Bradley spent Sunday here the guest of friends.

Homer Duke was here from Stephville the first of the week.

Miss Lucile Gaston and Prof. Kellum will give an intertainment here Friday night, consisting of readings, recitations and music.

The infant child of Rev. Tatum and lady died Saturday night and was buried Sunday evening at Asbury cemetery.

There is considerable grip and pneumonia in this community.

SHELBY.

Regular Correspondence.

Jan. 20th.—Little Hugh McClesky is on the sick list.

We are having a great deal of wet weather.

There is some cotton to pick yet.

There will be a quantity of milo maize and Kaffir corn planted in this section this year. George Dougherty will plant fifteen acres in milo maize, to feed his hogs on.

Farmers are turning land and getting ready for another crop.

Mrs. Bird Knight lost all her chickens, thirty in number, one night and day last week. It is thought they got poisoned. The neighboring ladies gave her a nice start in chickens.

The singing at this place was a grand success last Sunday evening.

A literary society was organized here on the 9th night with Will Gardner president, Addie Neve secretary, Eula Neve, Fred Dougherty and U. M. Knight program committee. The society will meet every other Friday night.

Harmon Whitacre and T. B. Reece were welcome visitors at the school last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Guthrie and daughter Anna of Huckabay vicinity were visiting Mrs. Byrd Knight last week.

Sam Knight got himself crippled last Tuesday morning—cause known to himself only.

W. L. Williams went to Stephenville Tuesday.

Miss May Stewart has entered school again after some week absence.

Stops the cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25c.

He Petered Out.

"About ten years ago," says the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette, "a merchant came here with plenty of money to start a first class dry goods store. He rented one of the best located rooms in town, put in a fresh, clean up-to-date line of dry goods that was good enough for the richest woman in town and wasn't altogether out of reach in price for the poorest, advertised these facts so attractively in the newspapers that he had lots of women wishing every day was pay day. Trade romped his way so lively that he thought of enlarging the front entrance. He was even thought of as a coming competitor of Newman's (Roarabaugh's wasn't here then). His business ran along as smooth as velvet until he went to figuring how much money he would have at the end of the year if he didn't spend any of it for advertising. The advertising discontinued. Shortly after that he found he could get along and wait on trade with one less clerk.

"In a few months' time his trade had grown enough smaller that three more clerks were discharged. He tried to brace up the business by adding a line of groceries with the dry goods but that didn't work. The next move was to buy a cheaper grade of goods and sell at lower prices but that didn't bring the trade either. His stock at the wasn't any too good for the to Between the cheapening of quality of the goods and lack of advertising and with a s grocery in the back, the dry go department fizzled out altoget He tried to run the grocery on same methods and had a hard making enough to pay the help disposed of it as quickly as sible. He is now running a s general store that looks like a cure with all the patients on a tion, in the eastern part of state."

New Century Comfort.

Millions are daily finding a of comfort in Bucklen's Arnica Sa It kills pain from burns, scald, bruises; conquers ulcers and sores; cures eruptions, salt rheu tism, boils and felons; removes c and warts. Best pile cure on ea Only 25c at Overton Drug Co.

Edison announces that in fu he will not confine himself to ventions that have commercial sibilities but will investigate t problems that promise most for race. Among these he enumer the direct production of electr from coal. Whoever accompli this long sought end will find he has not only benefited the but has also opened up "com cial opportunities" for himself yond the dreams of avarice, or of Mr. Rockefeller.