Guaranteed Actual Circulation Larger than any Other Erath County Newspaper.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

VOLMUE VI. DUBLIN, ERATH COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1894. NUMBER 52

Look Before You Leap!

Don't buy blindly. Look around you—compare prices and qualities. We are willing to stand the test of the most rigid inspection. If our goods are not all we claim for them, don't buy. We make no false statements. Our specialties and unusual values can always be found as advertised. We have no desire to fool the people. Life is too short to trifle with truth. If you want just what you need at right prices, or lower, see us first.

Twice Friends---

First, when we met you for the first time in our store; second, when we sell you the best goods at the lowest reasonable prices. By "reasonable," we mean prices that will stand as being fair for the things sold.

See the Point?

The most exacting ought to be satisfied if they know they are getting their money's worth. For in these days of enterprise (so-called) the biggest toad in the puddle is he who has the money—no matter how he gets it—but he doesu't make friends; he buys them.

We Buy Friends, Too,

By honorable treatment. It counts. May we try to sell you some Groceries, Hardware, Barb wire, Tinware, Crockery, etc.? We carry the largest stock in Dublin.

E. W. HARRIS,

OLDHAM BUILDING.

McCAIN

TRADING CO.

Largest Mercantile Establishment in West Texas.

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.

MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.

Wholesale and Retail.

Groceries AND Farm Supplies

BEST GOODS.

LOWEST PRICES.

We are Prepared to Run Good Farmers until Fall.

McCain Trading Co.,

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

DUBLIN MEAT MARKET.

IS THE PLACE TO GET GOOD, FRESH MEAT.

Full Weight and Reasonable Prices.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF CITY.

JONES & LEE

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A CRAZY NEGRO CREATES A GREAT STIR IN CONGRESS.

He Intimates That If Congress Does Not Pass the Coxey Bills the Capitol and Treasury Will Be Destroyed—He Was Arrested and Jailed.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—There has been a great deal of talk about the probability of bombs being used on congress by some irresponsible person and the talk has become louder since Cherry, a colored man, made a demonstration in the gallery of the house Monday. He arose and add ressed the speaker twice in a loud voice and then stated that unless congress passed the Coxey bills by the 23d of this month the capitol and treasury would be destroyed. He was quickly arrested by the doorkeeper and by him transferred to a policeman who took him to the calaboose.

Cherry is from Georgia, but has been in Washington a long time. His business is that of propelling a large 4-wheel bicycle on which are two double seats for passengers. He has been considered of unsound mind and has been pulled around by the authorities on several occasions. The Coxey movement has excited him to his present condition. The man has wild religious views also, and said that God had sent him to deliver the message to Speaker Crisp and he also sent him to deliver it to the president.

All this looks and sounds as the innocent gabble of a crazy man, but the congressmen argue that if Cherry had imagined that he had been directed by providence to throw a bomb to the floor he would have done it. The conditions now seem to be developing all the cranks in the country and Cherry's conduct today is a matter of considerable trouble to the lawmakers

Smallpox In Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A malignant case of smallpox is now under treatment at the city hospital for the cure of contagious diseases opposite the District jail. The man, who is a bright, yellow-colored negro, about 38 years old, and having a slight mustache, is badly broken out, his face being horribly encrusted. He came originally from Chicago and was exposed to the disease there Doctors have small hopes of his recovery. All sorts of rumors are afloat to the effect that the negro stopped at a number of places along the route since he became seriously ill and has spread the disease broadcast in the section through which he traveled It is impossible to verify any of these rumors, and many of them are greatly exaggerated. All prisoners in the jail and workhouse were vaccinated by order of the health board.

Gresham's Eight-Hour Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The house committee on labor agreed to report favorably the bill of Representative Gresham of Texas allowing pay for over time of laborers upon government work after the passage of the 8-hour law. There are a number of laborers in the south, and especially at Galveston, who were employed on the government work and for several years after the passage of the 8-hour law were required to work much longer. It is in the interest and for the relief of these constituents that Mr. Gresham has pushed the bill.

Battleship Texas.

NORFOLK, May 16.—The trial of the battleship Texas took place at the navy-yard here and exceeded all expectations. Ninety-six revolutions per minute were obtained, while but 84 are called for in the contract to maintain the required horse power. The trial of the steamboat engine averaging 86 revolutions per minute terminated successfully. The naval officers were well satisfied. The trial of the port engine will take place Tuesday.

Senator Wolcott Gone Abroad.

NEW YORK, May 16.—United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado sailed from New York Saturday for Europe. He goes away on account of ill health and will probably be absent for several months.

The House.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The somber emblems of mourning covered the desk of Representative Robert F. Brattan of Maryland, on which lay a bunch of roses when the house met.

The message of the president transmitting Hawaiian correspondence, received Wednesday, was laid before the house. Some routine business was transacted.

The house bill granting the railroad companies in the Indian Territory additional powers to obtain right of way for depot grounds was passed

Mr. Talbott (Dem., Md.) briefly announced the death of his colleague Mr. Brattan, and offered the customary resolutions. The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—After action on some minor bills the house went into committee of the whole to consider general appropriation bills. There was a long discussion, but no action on the bill.

The house, according to custom, took a recess until 8 o'clock

At the night session six private pension bills were favorably acted upon.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Consideration of the naval appropriation bill consumed the time in the house after the disposal of some routine business until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The house bill authorizing the Braddock and Homestead Bridge company to bridge the Monongahela river at Homestead, Pa., was passed.

District of Columbia business was then taken up, but the even tenor of the proceedings were interrupted by a burly negro in the center of the gallery arising and making threats if the Coxey bills were not passed the capitol and treasury would be distroyed.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The resolution passed authorizing the publication of 5500 copies of the annual report of the weather bureau of 1893.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the senate the resolution to investigate the police clubbing came up, and after discussion by Senators Gordon, Teller, Stewart, Hoar, Harris and Gray it went over, and the tariff was taken up and a running debate followed until 2:40 p. m., when the debate was interrupted in order to allow Mr. Patton, the new senator from Michigan, to be sworn in.

The debate then continued on the chemical schedule until 5:15 p. m., when the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—After a fruitless attempt to bring up other business than the tariff in the senate, that measure was taken up and amendments were passed changing the duty on boracio acid from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 5 cents per pound; chromic acid from 30 per cent advalorem to 4 cents per pound, and citric acid from 20 to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Mills and Mr. Allen voted against the amendments. The Republicans voted with the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—It was 11:25 o'clock before the senate secured the necessary quorum to proceed to business. Some routine business preceded the resumption of the tariff debate.

A bill was passed to place Major General George S. Green on the retired list of the regular army as first lieutenant. This was the rank held by General Green when he retired from the regular army in 1866.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—In the senatl after some business of no general importance had been dispatched the tariff bill was taken up. There was numerous amendmentt proposed, but the only ones adopted were the duty on alum at four-tenths of a cent, and carbonate of ammonia at 20 per cent. and sulphate of ammonia at 20 per cent.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The tariff bill was taken up and several chemical items changed, none of much importance.

East Texas towns have raised the quarantine against Texarkana on account of smallpox.

Tom Godfrey shot and instantly killed Criss Perkins at Houston, Tex. Both were negroes.

Thompson, the Sedalia bank robber, is still missing.

A tornado did much damage in and about Indianapolis and one child was killed.

Cotton oil mill owners and operators in Texas not belonging to the cotton oil trust have organized an association

One man was killed and three injured in a wreck on the Chicago and Northwestern road at Menomonie, Wis.

Palmer Mosley and William Byrd have been nominated as opposing candidates for chief of the Chickasaw nation.

O. H. Hoss of Nevada has announced that he will not be a candidate for nomination to congress against Hon. Charles H. Morgan

A storm did great damage at Stillwater, Minn.

Rev. J. W. Whipple, an old settler of Austin, Tex., is dead.

The railroad ticket office at Van Alstyne, Tex., was robbed, but a small amount only secured.

James Wiggins, a tiemaker, was killed at Belden, Tex., by a tree falling on him.

L. R. Hutchinson, from St. Louis, killed himself at Big Spring, Tex. He was suffering with consumption.

Isaac Burrus, who is charged with killing Dave Bohannan at Atoka, I. T., has been arrested.

N. Goldstein, a tailor, is under arrest at Purcell, I. T., for attempting to burn his shop.

A. H. Lee, an attorney at Guthrie, O. T., suicided with morphine.

C. E. Givens, at Childress, Tex., took 6431 pounds of wool from 1000 sheep.

The Tom Bean case is again on trial at Sherman, Tex.

Two Negroes Arrested.

ATLANTA, May 15.—Two negroes have been arrested for the murder of Mrs. Lilly, who was found dead at her table Sunday night. Nothing but circumstantial evidence confronts them. The old lady was supposed to have same money. Her servant first gave the alarm at midnight and says she was in the city during the early part of the night.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

THEY MEETS IN ANNUAL SESSION AND ADJOURN.

Five Days Consumed In Transacting the Business—Nearly All the Old Officers Reelected—Many Go on the Excursion to Old Mexico.

DALLAS, May 11.—Long before the hour for the Southern Baptist convention to convene Thursday the building was filled with people, which has a seating capacity of nearly 5000, and many standing in the aisles and on the outside of the building. The meeting was called to order by President Harlson, and after the opening prayer, which was delivered by Rev. Dr. Prichard the regular order of business was proceeded with

After some little delay the secretary read the list of delegates from each state and then the election of officers took place.

President Jonathan Harlason was reelected president by acclamation.

J. William Jones of Virginia, W. J. Northen of Georgia, S. H. Ford of Missouri and F. M. Ellis of Maryland were elected vice presidents.

Dr. Lansing Burrows of Georgia was reelected secretary and O. F. Gregory of Maryland was chosen assistant.

The reports of the various standing committees were submitted and received without being read.

One of the nicest speeches of the occasion was made by Rev. C. L. Seasholes of the First Baptist church of this city in his welcoming address to the delegates.

It is estimated that there are about 4000 delegates and visitors in the city and double that number is looked for. Sunday and Monday will be the big days and 10,000 people are expected.

Baptists are all over the city and the suburbs. They are in the homes of nearly every denomination and are being well cared for.

There are many prominent persons delegates to this great convention and includes besides theologians, statesmen, editors, lawyers, merchants and men from all the honorable avocations of life.

Besides the delegates there are several distinguished persons from outside the southern states. Among them are Rev. Dr. Lawrence of the Second Baptist church, Chicago; Dr. G. H. Woods of Colorado; Rev. C. A. Moody of Oregon.

DALLAS, May 12.—The second day's session of the Southern Baptist convention was devoted to reports of the various committees. Most of the documents date back for a year and therefore consumed much time. The attendance of delegates and visitors is estimated at 7000 to 8000.

DALLAS, May 15.—Neverbefore in the history of Dallas has the pulpits of the various denominations ever been occupied by so many distinguished and eloquent ministers as on Sunday. The churches throughout the city were turned over to the Baptist brethren and the Southern Baptist convention made appointments Saturday for the city, suburbs and surrounding towns. In every instance the houses were filled full.

DALLAS, May 15.—There were over 3000 persons in the tabernacle when President Haralson's gavel dropped, and the convention was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

After devotional exercises the committees reported upon foreign missionary work. The greater part of the morning session was devoted to a discussion of the report.

The delegates are beginning to leave, but there is still a large attendance.

Almost the entire day was spent upon the missionary work. The report was long and required time to dispose of it.

Rev. J. D. Fulton of Brooklyn, a member of the American Protective association, lectured at the opera house last night on "Why Priests Should Wed." He had a good audience and made many startling statements.

DALLAS, May 16.—The last day's session of the Southern Baptist convention was called to order by Judge Harlson, and the hundreds of vacant chairs showed that the exodus of delegates and visitors had already commenced in earnest Dr. Crampton of Texas offered the prayer, and Secretary Burrows read the minutes of the preceding day.

There was little business before the convention and just after noon adjourned.

Many of the delegates left on immediate outgoing trains and the remainder followed on the morning trains. About 150 took advantage of the low rates and went on an extended tour through Mexico.

Negro Convict Lynched.

WELBORN, Fla., May 17.—Goot Williams, a negro convict, was taken from Mallory's camp at Pine Grove, eight miles north of here, and lynched by a crowd of about 100 men. It is said he was implicated in the brutal murder of two women in Hamilton county not long ago. The negro had escaped from prison and the murder was committed while he was gone. He was recently captured at Macon, Ga., and brought back to the camp. There is considerable excitement in the neighborhood and more trouble is feared.

Cholera In Russia.

ODESSA, May 17.—Cholera exists in seven governments in south Russia.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

President Beers has appointed a marshal and superintendent of streets for Fairbury, Ills.

The Sunday school workers of Platt county, Ills., are holding their annual meeting at Monticello.

George Rose, who murdered Assistant Postmaster Kuhn at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., was lynched by a mob at Strong City.

Manager Parish of Captain Willis' plantation, near Greenville, Miss., was murdered by Ed and Jim Sherrard.

M. Nizzaromo, French Consul at Honolulu, says there is a lull in the rumpus the revolutionists think they have been kicking up out there.

The lines of the United States Pipe Line Oil company have been cut near Athens, Pa., and the escaping oil set on fire.

Paul Ewing, aged 15, committed suicide at Findley, O., because a young girl returned his affections to him instead of her own.

The International Switchmen's Mutual Aid association is in annual session at Evansville, Ind.

Harris' division of Morrison's St. Louis Coxey Army has disbanded, owing to the leader having skipped out with the funds.

The American Glucose company of Peoria has closed down, owing to the inability to secure coal.

Recruiting Officer George Walsh of the Eighth Infantry, United States of America, was found dead in a bathtub at Indianapolis.

Harry L. Burnette of Chicago charges his mother-in-law with having stolen his wife from him.

The new municipal administration at Bloomington, Ills., has inaugurated vigorous reform measures.

The workingmen as well as the women of the Ashland district are taking up the fight against Colonel Breckinridge.

Burglars cracked the Laomi (Ills.,) postoffice safe, but got nothing.

The race in the Democratic primaries in Alabama for the governorship is so close that the result is still uncertain.

George Rose, killed Karl Kuhrl at Cottonwood, Kan., has been arrested.

The national convention of Hibernians elected officers at Omaha and adjourned.

A number of people were badly hurt in a wreck on the Monon near Hammond, Ind.

In a fire at Hubler & Beck's varnish works at Akron, Michael Hughler was fatally burned.

The State Savings bank, in which the state's funds are deposited, has been closed at Tacoma, Wash.

The murdered remains of Christian Hanse were found near Arlington, Tenn. A number of suspects have been arrested.

Incendiaries set fire to enginhouse No. 2 at Sioux City. The horses were burned to death and two firemen may not recover.

Hon. Jehu Baker has issued an open letter announcing himself a candidate for congress from the new Twenty-first district of Illinois.

The retirement of Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall is regarded as presaging the defeat of that organization at the polls this fall.

John W. McClure of Hayesville states that although he had been acting as a directors of the Frst National bank of Sedalia he had not owned a dollar's worth of stock.

The widow of the late Senator Plumb has sued her husbands former partner for an accounting.

Charlton Elred was arrested at Louisville charged with complicity in the $35,000 express robbery committed by Messenger Hardin.

J. W. Blanton, a farmer, was seriously bitten by a mule near McKinney.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ONLY A ROSE.

Words by Clifton Bingham. Music by Milton Wellings.



Copyright, New York Musical Echo Co., 1893.

Only a Rose.

FORT WORTH & RIO GRAND R. R.

Excursion to Brownwood, Sunday, May 25.

On account of Rev. Sam Jones meeting at Brownwood the Fort Worth and Rio Grande will run an excursion to Brownwood as follows:

LEAVE.		FARE.
6-30 a. m.	Granbury	$1 50
6-55 "	Tolar	1 50
7-17 "	Bluffdale	1 50
7-36 "	Immermere	1 50
8-00 "	Stephenville	1 50
8-23 "	Harbin	1 50
8-38 "	Dublin	1 25
9-02 "	Proctor	1 00
9-16 "	Edey	1 00
9-35 "	Comanche	1 00
9-53 "	Logan's Gap	1 00
10-09 "	Blanket	1 00
10-27 "	Delaware	50
10-45 "	Brownwood	

Train will leave Brownwood for return to Granbury at 10-30 p. m. Tickets good only on this train. Buy tickets before entering the the train. Passengers without tickets will pay regular tariff rate.

OSCAR WHITE, G. P. A.
Fort Worth, April 26.

Highest prices paid for fresh butter, eggs, chickens and turkeys.
E. W. HARRIS,
50-3t Oldham Building.

Sam Jones' Excursion.

DUBLIN, TEX., May 7, 1894.

To the PROGRESS: As Sam Jones will not be in Brownwood until the 14th the special train advertised for Sunday, May 13th, will not run, but one will be run in place of this train on Sunday, May 25.

Respt. GEO. BUCKINGHAM.

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.
MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.
MRS. MAY BRANHAM,
Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.
Mrs. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

Hotel Life In New York.

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

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

English Jim.

That contemptible British sheet, the New York Herald, says, "The people will not allow an income tax to be levied." What sort of people do you refer to? Plutocrats?

You bet they will, honey. It is about time wealth paid its share of taxation. It isn't fair to pile unjust taxation upon the poor people.

Tax Rockefeller's millions. Tax Jay Gould's millions. Tax Vanderbilt's millions. Tax millionaires in general. They are better able to stand it than the poor people. Millionaires buy legislation to aid them in legally robbing the people. Let them pay their fair share of supporting such a government.

The Herald should move its New York office to "Lunnon," turn up its panties and assume a stony British stare.

Shades of the elder Bennett!

To what depths of infamy and un-Americanism has the son Jim descended! —Denver Road.

Saved by a Prayer.

In a small village not far from New York I was sent by my parents to spend a few weeks with an aunt of my father's. I had not been at her home long when one evening as we were preparing to retire for the night my aunt discovered that we were not alone in the room. She had noticed a slight noise and upon close inspection discovered a man hid in a closet. She knelt in silence a few moments; then in a loud voice she asked God to protect the stranger, whoever he might be, to keep him from the evil he intended to commit, to bless and lead him to better ways.

She had barely finished when he came from his hiding place and addressed her, saying: "Madam, you have taught me a lesson I shall never forget. My mother taught me to pray just as you have prayed tonight when I was but a little child," and with these words he left us, and we have never seen him since.—Cor New York Press.

It is a curious fact that Russia's only friends among the great powers of the world are republics—the two republics of France and the United States. The czar is not much of an admirer of the German and Austrian kaisers, or the Italian king or the Turkish sultan, or the British sovereign, but he is on the best of terms with Mr. Cleveland and M. Carnot and is a practical friend of their respective countries, each of which sails under a tricolored flag.—New York Sun.

Chicago a City of Deadheads.

Among other big things the Chicago exhibition may certainly boast "the largest free list in the world." On Sunday there were 80,000 paying visitors, but the free admissions increased the total to 125,000. Chicago calls itself a "live" city. It might fairly be called the city of the "deadhead."—London Globe.

Another Railroad Senator.

The recent disclosures show that another railroad lawyer has gone to the United States senate to join that already large band of representatives of wealth and monopolies that sit in the upper chamber. They show that not only in the recent canvass, but in the preceding canvass, certain railroads in the state made the only really large contributions that were made to the campaign funds of the Democratic party.

People who have had dealings with railroads know that they drive sharp bargains and do not yield a cent in a trade. They are soulless and heartless in their dealings with the people. They sometimes grasp rights that do not belong to them. They discriminate against individuals and against localities. They sacrifice any individual or any section to advance their general interests. They bleed the people that the railroad stock may be watered, and that dividends may be declared on this stock and men made fabulously wealthy at the expense of the toiling masses. Is there any unprejudiced man in the state of Virginia who is so credulous as to believe the railroads contributed these large sums without first exacting terms? What was bought by these contributions?—Virginia Sun.

From a United Press garbled account of a meeting of the People's Party state committee at Atlanta the following information is gleaned: Third party leaders gathered here today to take preliminary steps for the gubernatorial and senatorial campaign to come on this year. It was the meeting of the state executive committee of the Populists, and the plan of campaign was mapped out. Atlanta was fixed upon as the place and the 17th of May the time for the state convention. Leaders are enthusiastic over the outlook for the Populists. They claim they have many accessions to their ranks in all parts of the state and believe they have a fighting chance to win. Tom Watson feels confident of success.

A POPULIST MESSAGE.

The Governor of Colorado Advises Prayers of Petition as Well as Thanksgiving.

The governor issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation. He finds much to be thankful for, even in Colorado, but he does not hesitate to call to the attention of the state a cause for prayer and supplication to Almighty God. The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, The president of the United States has designated Thursday, the 30th of the present month, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, I, Davis H. Waite, governor of Colorado, do hereby appoint the same day as a day of thanksgiving for this state, and recommend to the good people thereof that they assemble on that day and render unto Almighty God praise and prayer for his blessings. No war, famine or pestilence has vexed the land during the past year, and the earth has yielded bountifully of her increase. But in this thanksgiving I invoke the people of Colorado to remember especially their "brethren in bonds" —the 45,000 miners of silver who in a land of boundless natural resources have been deprived of employment by tyranny and corrupt and unconstitutional legislation, and in many cases have been compelled to abandon their homes—the agriculturists of our state, whose crops cannot be marketed for the cost of production, and who find, as their products decrease in price, the value of the notes and mortgages which represent their indebtedness correspondingly increase—and the real estate owners and business men of Colorado, who, under a system of trust deeds and attachment laws, the most infamous since the days of Caligula, find their property, when encumbered, often sacrificed at a tithe of its value, and all this injustice is perpetrated to increase the inordinate riches of extortioners whose avarice and greed, aided by corrupt legislation, has grasped in the hands of 30,000 people more than half of all the wealth of the United States, and is fast reducing to pauperism the common people of the world.

I implore the citizens of Colorado, on this day of prayer and praise, most fervently to petition Almighty God that he will arouse the public sentiment to a sense of the dangers which threaten not only our state and nation, but civilization itself, and that in his mercy he will so order it that "this government of the people, by the people and for the people may not perish from the earth."

Done at the capitol, Denver, Nov. 8, 1893.
DAVIS H. WAITE, Governor of Colorado.

What the "Gains" Meant.

Republicans will take much glory to themselves for the "gains" they have made in the recent elections. They forget that had they not lost so much last fall there would not have been so much room to gain now. The votes they got this fall were rather an expression of contempt for Democracy than any compliment for Republicanism. The people are only stuffing them preparatory to slaughter, just as the ancients ornamented the horns of steers just before knocking them in the head.—Nonconformist.

Colorado All Right.

The People's Party still retains control of Colorado. The vote cast on Tuesday shows that the party is much stronger than it was in 1892, when it swept the state. It is only in the larger cities, where the political hobo class and bankers' boodle combine together, that the People's Party is weak.—Rocky Mountain News.

Constable's Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF TEXAS, }
COUNTY OF ERATH. }

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice's court of precinct No. 4, Brazos county, State of Texas, on a judgment rendered in said court, on the 9th day of September 1890, and directed and delivered to me as Constable, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell on the 1st Tuesday of June 1894, it being the 1st day of said month, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock, p. m., at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the court house door of Erath county, Texas, in the town of Stephenville the following described property, to-wit:

A track or partial of land situated in the town of Dublin, Erath county, Texas, a part of the Wm. Thomas survey, and bounded as follows. Beginning at the N. E. corner of a one-half acre block deeded by J. E. Bishop and wife of W. B. Sin Clair for S. E. corner of this, thence N. 74 W. with Sin-Clair's N. line 84 varras, thence N. 14, E. 70½ varras, thence 79½, E. 110 varas, thence S. 15 W. 80 varas to beginning.

Said property being levied upon as the property of J. W. Peeples, and to satisfy an executed issued out of said court in favor of R. R. Chatham & Co., and against J. W. Peeples for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents, and costs.

This the 3rd day of May 1894.
J. A. ADAMS,
Constable Precinct No. 2, Erath county, Texas.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
cured by the use of
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Tones the system, makes the weak strong.
Cures Others will cure you.

T. J. FARMER,
PHYSICIAN and SUR
DUBLIN, : : TEX
Office at Dublin Drug Co. Can be night at former residence of R. H. near Christian church.

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

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

W. T. DANIEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LA
DUBLIN, TEXAS.
Practice in all courts. Collections ed and promptly attended too. Office in Wasson & Miller building

L. N. Frank. Le
FRANK & YOUNG,
LAWYERS.
STEPHENVILLE, TEX
Will practice in the state and Courts.

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

G. W. Hamblett &
Have just opened Fresh Stock of
GROCERIE
In the building just ed by J. Z. Mill
—and—
SOLICITS YOUR PATRO
Call and see them.
Dublin, - - - Te



A NARROW ESCAPE!

How it Happened.

The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader: "For a long time I had a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost incessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stomach until I thought every minute would be my last. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sweep a room without sitting down and resting; but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure all that is past and I feel like another woman. Before using the New Heart Cure I had taken different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was discouraged and disgusted. My husband bought me a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and am happy to say I never regretted it, as I now have a splendid appetite and sleep well. I weighed 125 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 145. Its effect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far surpasses any other medicine I have ever taken or any benefit I ever received from physicians."—Mrs. Harry Starr, Gratzville, Pa., October 12, 1892.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles $5, express prepaid. This great discovery by an eminent specialist in heart disease, contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

BUT TWO PARTIES.

The Republican and Democratic Parties Practically United Against the Populists.

Doubtless never before in the history of any country, certainly not in this, have the two dominant political parties been divided and threatened with destruction through the propaganda of one single well defined and openly declared platform of principles. In fact, such a condition can only obtain when there is little if any difference between the two rougher parties. If each were contending for different principles of government, a third party could not maintain contention upon similar lines with both, but in the present case when the two old parties have lost their identity upon nearly every great factor of economics and have become a unit save in name upon all important measures of legislation and their construction, it is difficult to account for their discomfort and probable defeat through the preaching of similar doctrines.

There is now little, if any, difference between the Democratic and Republican parties, save only that one is in office and the other is out. Upon all important questions they are, or rather the leaders of these parties are, a unit.

Both are in favor of national banks and against government issues.

Both are in favor of a single gold standard and against free coinage of silver.

Both are in favor of the present railroad system and against its control or ownership by the people.

Both are in favor of a contraction of the currency and contend against all legislation that would increase the volume in circulation.

Both favor monopolies and vote to increase their power whenever possible.

Both legislate for the cities and ignore the country.

Both are governed by the same principle and actuated by the same desire. Because of this the propaganda of the People's Party acts like a two edged sword—it cuts both ways.

When such conditions are met, there but one logical outcome, a complete alignment of political parties. Add to this the growing discontent among the people of the west and south over the autocratic domination of the east, and there is no room for doubt as to radical changes in party lines, and that at an early date. Evidence is not wanting that the south and west are to become the victims of the east during the present administration, and that this coercion will be applied with unusual vigor. It is also apparent that a revolt is being organized, and is liable to break out at any time, that will surely bring industrial freedom to the producing classes. The more vigorous the coercion the sooner will come the result is now an acknowledged fact, and some are anxious for the event to come at once.

Every indication of future action points directly to an eastern party of the classes that will be met by a southern and western party of the masses. The result will be the building up of the People's Party and the enactment into law of those remedial measures which are set out plainly and clearly defined in the platform of principles.—National Watchman.

France's Financial Position.

The terms which France has dictated for the return to Italy of the silver currency of which she has been drained are most significant. Half the amount, or 100,000,000 francs, must be paid in gold, and the balance in notes. The gold can come only from the innermost reserve of the war chest, for Italy has nothing else left. There are other signs that France is pursuing a systematic financial campaign against her continental enemies. It has been openly declared this week that a relentless financial war will precede the inevitable military struggle. Austria is already in a bad way, and the serious difficulties in Berlin of the past few weeks threaten to become worse. Paris is the only impregnable financial capital on the continent aside from neutral centers like Amsterdam. Her safety lies in the fact that she owes nothing. Every other country is heavily involved. France, therefore, stands unrivaled today among continental powers in army, navy and in financial resources.—New York Sun's London Letter.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

HOW THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE OPERATE IN GERMANY.

The Service Is Far Superior to What It Is In This Country and the Rates Not One-Fifth as Large—An Interview With Germany's Director of Telegraph.

In Germany they do not operate the telegraph and telephone on the same plan as prevails in the United States, and many thinking travelers assert that the system in vogue in the German empire for the conduct of those enterprises, as well as the railroad, is a model fit for all nations to adopt. Details of the way in which Emperor William's country manages the electrical department of government were related to a San Francisco Call reporter recently by Heinrich Hofmeister, director of the German telegraph system and superintendent of the cable station at Emden. He arrived here from Central America, where he had gone on official business for his government. This is Dr. Hofmeister's first visit to California, though he has often crossed the ocean to the Atlantic states. Asked to state the difference between telegraphic service in his country and this, Dr. Hofmeister said:

"The greatest difference which I have observed is that we do more for the small towns and villages all over the empire. We have arranged it so that the smallest communities have a service twice a day for letters, newspapers and money, and that they have an efficient telegraph and telephone service. In Germany the mails, the telegraph and telephone are combined in one department, known as the reichs postant, or as you would call it, the postal department. Dr. von Stephan is at its head, and since 1876 his strong personality has been bent to this one end, that in the matter of intercommunication the people shall have a perfect system at the minimum cost. His success has been wonderful and his work the admiration of the world. His theory is that effective service at low rates multiplies business. His slogan was, 'Reduce the tariff.'"

"How do your tolls compare with the rates in this country?" was asked.

"Very much lower. The charge for a 10 word message to any part of the empire is 20 pfennige, or 5 cents of your money."

"Irrespective of distance?"

"Yes. It is the same for five miles as for 500."

"What are the telephone tolls?"

"Twenty-five cents for five minutes' conversation. We do not take distance into account. You can talk from Berlin to Hamburg at the same rate as the nearest station. We charge individual subscribers 150 marks (about $36) a year for the use of the telephone, and there is no charge for switches."

"Is there a deficit or a surplus at those rates?"

"Oh, a handsome surplus every year, which is turned into the general treasury. Lest you may think the charges by your private corporations are too high as compared with ours, I ought in justice to say that we operate much of our mail, telegraph and telephone system conjointly. In small places one man acts as postal clerk, telegraph operator and telephone manager. When we added the telephone service, we did not incur in many places additional cost for buildings, employees and incidental expenses. But, as I said before, the people of the interior are better served than Americans. We provide fire alarms, calls for physicians, weather reports, etc., and we are always prepared for emergencies."

"Do you still string wires on poles?"

"Indeed not. We abolished overhead wires long ago, not only in cities, but throughout the empire. We employ underground cables containing seven hard copper wires constructed like submarine cables and encased in iron pipes like gas mains. Germany is one gigantic spider web of underground cables. Main lines radiate from Berlin to the outermost edge of the country, and these radiating lines are joined together at regular intervals. Spider web exactly describes the system. It is Dr. von Stephan's chef d'œuvre. With this network under the earth no meteorological disturbance, however severe, can interfere with the perfect working of the wires from Berlin to any part of the realm. No invading army could cut the wires unless it dug trenches over the face of the empire.

"Occasionally we string wires on poles in the country, but we use two poles, strongly braced, to support the cross-arms, much like the bents of a bridge, and we put up porcelain insulators, which prevent the escape of the electric current. It seems to me that in this country your poles are too flimsy and your glass insulators imperfect."

"Do you think government control of the telegraph and telephone applicable to the United States?"

"Why not? This system is a success in Europe under every form of government. You must come to it sooner or later. The people demand the best facilities for intercommunication at the minimum of cost, and these cannot be secured from private corporations, but only from the government itself, and it matters little whether such government be monarchical or democratic."

Work, Work, Work!

It is the Democratic party that is to be shelved in 1896. All the monopoly interests will concentrate on the Republican party as against the People's Party—and be beaten. Mark my prediction!

Never let the campaign lag, brothers. While the robbers are dividing the spoils of their raid, scour the country for patriot recruits. Arouse every citizen to a sense of the danger to the republic and human liberty. Having got the offices, they are drunk with success and will be weaker, and we will be stronger in November, 1894. Press on the fight! Remember winter is the time people read. Furnish them books or papers if it takes part of the bread from your table. Work, work, work!—Coming Nation.

ABUSE OF CREDIT.

Professor Adler Speaks of the Responsibility of Speculation For Hard Times.

Professor Felix Adler had a very large congregation in Carnegie Music hall Sunday morning, when he spoke on "The Ethics of Hard Times." His sermon was forceful, analytical and in many parts particularly applicable to the audience he was addressing.

"Is there a moral side or aspect," he asked, "to the present commercial depression? There certainly is. The laws of morality and the laws of health and public well being must rest on private morality for their foundation.

"The financial disturbance was but the occasion for the present crisis. There is a deeper cause. The unwary steps of the traveler may precipitate an avalanche, but certain conditions must have pre-existed to make so slight an impulse productive of such disastrous results."

Professor Adler alluded especially to the abuses of the credit system. "The credit system," he said, "permeates the commercial world as the nervous system is ramified through the living organism. Credit is a term of moral meaning. It implies confidence and trust. He who, whether dishonestly or recklessly, abuses credit is an enemy of society at large, because he shatters the bond on which the security of all transactions depends.

"Credit is abused when it is placed at the service of purely speculative enterprises. What is a speculative enterprise? The function of credit is twofold—to keep intact existing wealth by reproducing it, and to increase wealth. The latter is the lure. The former is the safeguard. Every enterprise is speculative in which the prospect of more than average increase of wealth makes those who engage in it neglectful of the safeguards for the maintenance of wealth.

"The speculative enterprise itself is prompted by a desire to win gamblers' games, to secure an income without its equivalent labor.

"We can hardly claim to have arrived at an advanced state of civilization so long as men, otherwise worthy and deserving of respect, still venture their wealth as in a lottery. The working classes, however, are the chief sufferers. It is admitted that by no prudence or foresight on their part can commercial crises be prevented, and yet the worst horrors of the calamity when it comes fall upon them in loss of employment.

"He who takes out of the pocket of the laboring man money which he needs to pay rent and get food for his children is a criminal of the deepest dye. But he, too, who assists in creating conditions which prevent the laborer from paying rent and getting food for his children is not to be held guiltless. And this applies not only to those engaged in speculation, but to those who invest even a part of their wealth in shares of such enterprises, for they, too, are prompted by the desire to win gamblers' games. They, too, encourage the bad drift."

Speaking of national conditions, Professor Adler said: "The question of the standard of value is certainly not unrelated to moral questions. The standard of value must be a fixed standard and can only be such when people trust one another.

"We are bound to ask ourselves whether the agriculturists of the south and west are not subject to unjust conditions? Is not this disturbance of the standard of value the penalty which the manufacturing and industrial classes pay for their indifference to the demands of the agriculturists?"—New York Times.



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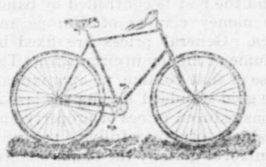


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AND

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Property For Sale;

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West Texas Real Estate and Immigration Bureau has for sale.

No. 1. 140 acres on cow creek, 54 acres in cultivation four miles north-west of Dublin.

No. 2. 154 acres four miles north of Dublin; 125 acres in cultivation, good four room stone house, good well and underground cistern. Price $4000. ½ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

No. 3. 100 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, forty acres in pecan grove, can be irrigated from Cohcho river, one mile from San Angelo. Price $10 per acre.

No 4. 1280 acres 3 miles southwest from San Angelo all under fence, two-thirds fine farming lands. Price $5.00 per acre.

No. 5. 1058 acres all under fence, nearly all fine farming lands. Price $5 per acre.

No. 6. 1600 acres in Menard county near Ft. McKavette, ½ farm lands, price $5 per acre. 1096 acres on which Fort McKavette stands; ½ of this land is fine farming land and can be irrigated from the San Saba river, which furnishes the finest water power in the west; also 15 good stone buildings, built by the government, which cost seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars, are included with this tract of land. Price $10 per acre.

No. 10. One farm of 143 acres in Cherokee county; 30 acres in cultivation, balance in fine pine, hickory and oak. Two houses, good well and orchard. This property is ten miles from the city of Rusk. Price $5.00 per acre.

No. 11. 300 acres of land, 110 in cultivation, good six room house, good smokehouse, crib, stable, one tenant house, plenty of water, good well, cistern and spring. School house, postoffice and blacksmith shop within ¼ of a mile. This property is located 12 miles southeast from Dublin. Big bargains here for some one who desires to buy a first class No. 1 farm.

TOWN PROPERTY.

No. 6. In Dublin, one lot in Keith addition, 100x125 feet with three room house, well-finished, barn and lot, good well, fine young orchard. Price $1000. ¼ cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 7. Part of lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10, block 1 of Keith addition, good seven room residence, good well, barn and lot. Price and terms on application.

No. 8. 7 acre tract of land in the town of Dublin, a bargain for some one; only open for 10 days. Call at once and secure the cheapest block of land ever sold in Dublin.

No. 9. In south-east Dublin, ¼ acre lot, very good house, no well. Will trade for wagon and team or $125 cash.

No. 12. Two lots 110x150 in Latham's addition, good three-room house, splendid well of water out houses, etc. Price $300, one-third down cash, balance in one and two years.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS

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LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

J. S. DALEY EDITOR AND PRO.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1894.

A CHOICE TICKET.

For Governor—
Thos. L. Nugent, of Ft. Worth.
For Congress, 8th District—
Chas. H. Jenkins, Brownwood.
For State Senate, 26th district—
Thos. Gaines, of Comanche.

BE HONEST AND ANSWER.

It is escimated by disinterested staticians that the people of the United States owe public and private debts of thirty-two billions of dollars. At 6 per cent. the annual interest alone on $82,000,000,000 will be $1,920,000,000 What will it take to pay this in interest alone? In 1892 the following was the estimate of some of our resources:

Value of corn crop,		$651,385,651
" " wheat "		415,592,000
" " cotton "		165,159,000
" " gold "		39,000,000
" " silver "		75,000,000
Total, - -		$1,340,136,500

Hence, after paying on interest all of our corn, wheat and oats, and gold and silver output of our mines, we have left as a balance still due on interest the difference between $1,950,000,000 and $1,340,136,500, or, $598,763,300, to pay which balance due on interest alone would take all of our immense cotton crop. Recollect that two-thirds of this interest goes to foreigners. Suppose the principal as well as the interest should be demanded—then we honestly ask if we would not be forced to give up all our property and still be in debt?

Now, we further ask, is there any possible chance of ever paying this volume of debt on a gold basis, when it is known there are only about five billion dollars of gold in the whole world? What, then, must be done?

First, either repudiation, which no man desires, or,

Second, the enforcement of the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson that one generation has no right to saddle a debt on the succeeding generation, and let the debts expire with limitation, which way has many pains and difficulties, or.

Third, as recommended by the People's party, give the people a chance by increasing the volume of money so that all property can be converted into money on easy and advantageous terms.

This, we emphatically answer, is the proper way.

But, in view of stern and rigorous facts, it seems that eventually the people, in order to get rid of ever and ever rolling up hill the sysiphus stone, which is continually rolling back on them, and crushing their limbs and energies, will have to take the advice recently recommended by a great humane newspaper of national renown, in which it says:

"Under the present situation of financial affairs it is utterly impossible for the people to pay the interest upon their indebtedness, much less pay the principal, and money continues to grow in its power to oppress, and labor and property continue to grow weaker in their ability to pay. * * Without some action of congress increasing the volume of money during the next year or two, which is not probable, either forced foreclosures or voluntary surrender will be the result. * * * We believe in voluntary surrender. * * * We believe the time has come when every farmer should take an inventory of his affairs, and if he finds himself in debt to the extent of one-third the present cash value of his assets, he should at once abandon the whole to his creditors. Times cannot grow better under present laws, but to the contrary, will continue to grow worse."

It is the same case with the merchant, and more so with the manufacturer. They one and all had better stop now, abandon everything to the money sharks, and begin at something without the incumbrance of debt. It would require but a very small dose of this sort of medicine to make the usurers and tribute-takers sick. They don't want farms, nor stores, nor factories; what they want is interest, and they want all of that they can possibly get

There is no use of the American people struggling with their indebtedness on a falling market. Prices will continue to decline until the law makers give back to the people the currency which they have retired and burned up and put into bonds. A bonding of the money and contraction of the currency has caused all the difficulty; an increase of the volume of money is the only remedy. But Shylock will not permit the increase; hence, voluntary surrender must be undergone. or worse."

We add, let us make another great appeal to our countrymen to

First, cease listening to the syren song of the oriental money magicians.

Look facts squarely in the face and honorably answer if the People's party is not the only party that proposes anything like speedy and adequate relief, and vote accordingly. In order to weaken the power of money, some advocate the passage of a law making it a penitentiary offense to lend money at any interest at all, arguing that the effects of interest as shown in history cause more direful results than theft and murder combined, and that it ought to be as positively prohibited as theft and murder. They say that no man was, up to the 15th century, permitted to be a member of any branch of the Christian church who took interest on his money.

However this may be, we still believe that the doctrine of the People's party of increasing the volume of money to the extent of restoring the parity between property and money is the most feasible, practicable and just remedy. If property was as valuable as money, and could command money like money commands property, then all would be well. The measures proposed by the People's party will bring about this state of affairs if they can be carried into legislation.

More Currency Less Credit.

No currency is "good" unless it represents some possession of property actually existing in the hands of the nation which issues and uses it; unless it is a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; unless its volume is sufficient to represent all the necessary business transactions of the nation; unless it be issued by a sovereign power collecting revenues and taxes, and exercising supreme jurisdiction throughout the area of its intended circulation.

An inflated currency, having no solid basis in actual property, may produce most serious commercial disaster; but is not more dangerous than undue expansion of credit—or its only alternative, a contracted narrow commerce—inevitably attending an insufficient volume of currency. "Credit" means "interest," and interest means loss to the producer.

An insufficient volume of currency restricts trade. cripples industry, retards progress, permits usury, and compels undue credits. A sufficient supply of sound money infuses life into enterprise and development of every kind and nature. Credits based on gold, whether in the form of checks, drafts, bills of lading, notes, exchange, or clearing house certificates, cannot legitimately take the place of legal tender currency, for they all imply a tribute to the men who control the gold. A diminishing money supply causes shrinkage in prices and "lack of confidence," for no enterprise is maintained or developed in the face of a steadily falling market. Our commercial prostration to-day is ascribed to "lack of confidence"—and most justly; and this may be referred with perfect accuracy to the nondescript financial legislation of the present and past, and to the shrinkage of prices, due, beyond a doubt, to the increasing relative scarcity of gold more than to any other cause. The tariff issue will be adjusted much more easily when our currency is intelligently adjusted.—*"Wm. Penn, Jr.," in Blue and Gray for May.*

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

ADDRESS OF POPULIST SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

It Tells the Story of the Conspiracy to Crown Gold as King and Make the People Slaves—A Terse Review of Financial Legislation Since 1873.

The following address has been issued by the Populist members of the senate and house of representatives and several other fearless opponents of the goldites and their political allies and tools:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—The conflict of the money powers battling for a gold oligarchy and the masses struggling for constitutional liberty is momentous and irrepressible. War and enterprise anticipated future production for the preservation of our government and the development of our resources. The world's accumulations of gold and silver formed the basis of the money volume available to pay time contracts. The aggregate debts of the world exceed $100,000,000,000. Less than $8,000,000,000 of gold and silver constituted the available fund for the ultimate payment of debts. These enormous obligations might have been discharged without the destruction of industries if the available coin for the fiscal payment, with its annual increase from the mines, had remained undiminished. The arts require an amount of gold nearly if not quite equal to the entire present output of the mines, and with silver demonetized there can be no appreciable increase in the world's stock of coin, while business and population constantly require more money.

A large part of the gold coin in the world is now hoarded in anticipation of war, and the rest is controlled by banks in the money centers of Europe and America. General prices are fixed by the volume of money in circulation. The decrease of that volume in approximating the gold standard during the last 20 years has reduced prices of property and the products of labor fully 50 per cent. The control of gold by the banks enables them to regulate the volume of money based on gold and expand or contract it at pleasure.

The reduction in standard money to gold alone means continuous contraction of the volume of money. The struggle for gold is shaking the foundation of every financial system in the world. The increased demand for gold since silver was demonetized has already enhanced the value from 40 to 50 per cent. The increase of population and business will continue to augment the demand, but the supply must remain stationary or decline. Rude nature has never yielded an excessive supply of either gold or silver when both were used. There never was too much coin for use as money.

DESTROYS SILVER AS MONEY.

The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act destroys silver as money of ultimate redemption and reduces that metal to credit money to float only by redemption in gold. The $1,100,000,000 of paper and silver now in circulation must rest upon less than $100,000,000 in gold in the treasury available for redemption. The only reason for demonetizing silver was to enhance the value of gold and obligations payable in money. It is further proposed to sell bonds of the United States and buy gold to strengthen the reserves in the treasury. National banks will use the bonds for banking purposes and issue their notes, upon which the people must pay interest as well as on the bonds. The banks will continue to usurp the power of the government to issue money, together with the power to expand and contract the volume of circulation to aid the speculations of gamblers in other people's property.

The mint laws were codified in 1873, and the silver dollar was omitted in that codification without attracting the attention of either house of congress and without the knowledge of the people. When the people learned two years later that silver had been demonetized, they demanded its restoration. In 1878 a free coinage bill passed the house of representatives by more than a two-thirds majority. It was amended in the senate by making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to purchase not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month to be coined into standard dollars. The bill was vetoed, but it became a law, notwithstanding the veto, by a two-thirds majority in both houses of congress. The people continued to demand the coinage of silver upon the same terms and conditions which apply to the coinage of gold.

In 1890 a compromise was extorted from a hostile executive providing for the purchase, at the market price, of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, to be paid for with legal tender treasury notes redeemable in coin. The law required the secretary to coin as much of the bullion so purchased "as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for." The secretary construed the word "coin" to mean gold coin. He surrendered the option to pay in silver to the exporters of gold without consideration, and then proclaimed that the Sherman act was driving gold out of the country. The governments of France and Germany had the same option and refused to pay out gold for export, but required the exporters of gold to accept silver. Both France and Germany exercised the option for the benefit of their governments. Their credit was maintained by obeying the laws. Our credit was embarrassed by violating the law.

ACT OF 1873 CONDEMNED.

For 20 years all political parties have condemned the great wrong of 1873 which demonetized silver, and promised when in power to restore bimetallism. In 1892 the Democratic party came into power on the solemn pledge to use and coin both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal. On every vote taken in either house of congress—and they were frequently taken—a majority of the Democratic members in both houses have voted for free and unlimited coinage of silver. On the 1st of July, 1892, after both presidential candidates were nominated and their platforms promulgated, the senate passed a free coinage bill by an almost unanimous vote of the Democratic members. The platform and this vote in connection with all their previous votes committed the Democratic party before the election to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and contributed greatly to the success of the party in the election.

The Sherman act had furnished the country about $150,000,000 of legal tender money and contributed largely to general prosperity, but it interfered with the full establishment of the gold standard and the appreciation of gold coin. It was the only law that obstructed the final consummation of the original conspiracy to get rid of one-half of the world's metallic money. The speculators and the London and New York bankers knew from experience that nothing short of a financial panic would stampede congress.

The bankers refused the business community ordinary accommodations: the secretary of the treasury cut off the supply of new money furnished by the Sherman act by refusing to purchase silver as that act required: Gladstone's administration, expecting that our government would stop buying silver, law or no law, suspended the coinage of silver in India, and the panic became general. The president issued a call for an extra session of congress in which he attributed the panic, which he himself had aided to create, to the Sherman act. When congress met, the house of representatives was stampeded like a flock of sheep. The power of money and patronage converted an alleged majority of two-thirds in favor of the free coinage of silver into a majority of two-thirds in favor of the gold standard.

STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE.

The struggle in the senate lasted more than two months and until the gold power and federal patronage could induce a majority of that body to submit to executive dictation. The gold press in every commercial center teemed with misrepresentation, insult and abuse of the unpurchasable defenders of the people. Banks, boards of trade and the commercial press demanded a vote without debate. The power of money was felt on every hand. Intimidation and threats of personal violence loaded the mails of senators. Unusual and cruel hours were resorted to to exhaust the advocates of silver and deprive them of an opportunity of spreading upon the record their reasons why the people should not be robbed for the benefit of the money changers.

The advocates of free coinage were compelled to submit to the hard conditions, but they placed in the archives of the nation an exhaustive debate exposing the wicked schemes of the enemies of the people. But the decree of the gold trust, issued by the executive, was finally recorded and the gold standard adopted. If that decree cannot be reversed, a gold oligarchy is permanently enthroned, and the whole people must, under continual contraction and falling prices, sink into want and misery. If constitutional government is to be reestablished, if the independence of the co-ordinate departments of the government is to be respected, if justice between debtor and creditor is to be restored in the land, there must be no delay. The elections of 1894 and 1896 will settle the question whether this is a government of caste or a government of people; whether gold shall be king and the people subjects, or whether the sovereign power of the people shall be exercised under constitutional limitations as provided by the fathers of the republic.

We appeal to all good citizens to study the money question, which involves everything affecting the happiness and development of the human race. Do not imagine that the question is too difficult for solution; do not allow the cunning of the money changers to rob you of your property and your liberty without a protest at the polls. Trust no man who has once betrayed you. Put no faith in any president who assumes dictatorial power. Do not be overawed or intimidated by Wall street and the power of the national banks. When the people arise in their might, intrigue, cunning, usurpation, bribery and corruption will vanish before them. When they demand justice and equal rights their demand must be obeyed. When they demand the restoration of gold and silver—the money of the constitution—their demands cannot be denied. When they demand a volume of legal tender money issued by the government which will keep pace with population and maintain stability of prices their demand will become law.

SENATORS.

W. A. Peffer.	John P. Jones.
William M. Stewart.	James H. Kyle.
William V. Allen.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Davis.	William Baker.
H. E. Boen.	John C. Bell.
W. A. Harris.	T. J. Hudson.
Jerry Simpson.	Lafe Pence.
O. M. Kem.	W. A. McKeighan.

Washington, Nov. 4.

Booming In Texas.

A dispatch states that the Populists of Bonham, Tex., met the other day for the purpose of organizing a Central club to carry on the coming campaign. Speeches were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Between 900 and 1,000 came forward and enrolled their names on the club list. Organizers were appointed in each precinct. Resolutions were passed condemning the present administration and the secretary of agriculture.

Depravity In High Life.

"This coupon," said Old Bullion, energetically trying to clip one from a government bond with a dull pair of scissors, "is what might be called a tear off for revenue."—Chicago Tribune.

The Tammany-Cleveland party will make nominations for county offices to-morrow. The party lash will be used vigorously to whip the army of delinquents into line.



"I SAY! BUY A CAKE OF CLAIRETTE SOAP and thank me for calling your attention to it."

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS.

THIS IS TO YOU!

I am talking to you, personall, and want to interest you. I can and will do it if you will come to see me before placing your order for any of the following:

Binders, - Mowers, - Engines,

Boilers, Gins, Cotton Presses, Hay Presses, Threshers,

POWERS, SULKY PLOWS, WAGONS AND BUGGIES

I am receiving Buck Eye Binders and Mowers in full car load lots thus saving considerable in freight on each machine. Thia goes into your pocket. I also have the Mineapolis Binders, Wood Mowers, Case Threshers, Solid Comfort Sulky Plows and Schuttler Wagons. A good stock of Buggies always on hand.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

I keep the best line of Machinery and Implements. Buy direct and mainly in car lots, and can afford to make better prices, quality considered, than any dealer west of Dallas. I also carry a full stock of Shelf Hardware, Nails, Barb Wire, Builders' Material, Glass and Queensware. Remember the only Exclusive House in Dublin when wanting anything in my line.

H. McEVOY,

M. C. FEWELL, Manager.

A. A. CHAPMAN, Pres. R. H. McCAIN, V-Pres. J. B. HERNDON, Cash.

First National Bank,

DUBLIN, TEX.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $50,000.00

SURPLUS, $7,500.

Directors: A. A. Chapman, R. H. McCain, R. B. Spencer, W. B. Davis and J. E. Herndon.

Transacts a general banking business, Accounts of merchants, farmers and stockmen solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted.

STUART'S

Actual Business College

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

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

Shorthand, Typewriting, Banking,

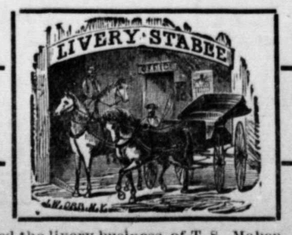
Telegraphy and Book-keeping

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

J. N. STUART, PRINCIPAL.

THE DUBLIN

Fast Horses. Nicest Rigs.



LIVERY STABLE

Best Hacks. Polite Attention.

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

W. J. DAVIES

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

DIRECTORY.

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL.

R. H. McCain, ... Mayor.
D. H. Hurd, ... Alderman Ward No. 1.
J. P. McKinnie, ... " " "
W. J. Clay, ... Alderman Ward No. 2.
W. T. Miller, ... " " "
J. J. Eager, ... Alderman Ward No. 3.
E. B. Gillett ..... " " "
J. E Bishop, City Marshal, Collector and Assessor.
M. C. Witcher, ... Treasurer.
F. C. Crews, ... Secretary.
Green H. Harrison, ... Recorder.
S. T. Oldham, ... Attorney.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcement Rates.

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

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

ELECTION NOV. 1894.

AT the instance of his friends we announce W. B. whitacre of Lingleville community, as a candidate for Representative of Erath county in the state Legislature, subject to the action of the people's party primaries or convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of J. H. McMillan as a candidate for county judge of Erath county.

AT the solicitation of a great many citizens of all parties, I announce as a candidate for county judge. Judicial offices rightly are non partisan; yet, if party nominations are made I would seek the endorsement of the people's party. THOS. B. KING.

WE are authorized to announce J. I Minter as a candidate for county clerk, subject to the action of the people's party.

WE are authorized to announce E. R. Reed, of Runyan community, as a candidate for county clerk, subject to the action of the democratic primaries or convention.

WE are authorized to announce E. S. Whitacre a candidate for sheriff of Erath county, subject to the action of the people's party primaries or conventions.

BY order of friends of N. J. Shands, we announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Erath county, subject to the action of the people's party.

TO the voters of Erath County. I hereby announce for the office of county attorney, and in asking your support for this position, I promise, if elected, to enforce the law without fear or favor. Should nominations for county offices be held, I am subject to the action of the peoples party.
J. W. JARROTT.

WE are authorized to announce Prof. B. E. Cook a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of the democratic primaries or convention.

WE are authorized to announce D. M. Rumph as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector, subject to the action of the people's party.

WE are authorized to announce Terrell Bryan a candidate for tax assessor of Erath county, subject to the action of the people's party primaries or conventions.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. Keller, of near Alexander, a candidate for Tax Assessor, subject to people's party action.

WE are authorized to announce J. D. Jackson as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor, subject to the primaries of the people's party, if such be held.

WE are authorized to announce B. F. Allison as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor of Erath county, subject to the action of the people's party.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. Bradley White a candidate for re-election for Commissioner of Commissioners' precinct No. 2, Erath county.

WE are authorized to announce F. M. Brown, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the peace in the Lingleville precinct, No. 8.

WE are authorized to announce Grant Holden a candidate for Constable of Justice precinct No. 2.

WE are authorized to announce J. A. Adams as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in precinct No. 2. (Dublin.)

WE are authorized to announce A. J. Crane as a candidate for the office of county treasurer, subject to the action of the people's party.

Bratton has moved across the street to his new quarters. tf

Screen door wire, all sizes, at E. W. Harris', Oldham building.

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

Just received—A car of barb wire and nails, a car of salt, a car of molasses and sugar, and assorted hardware. E. W. HARRIS,
49-4t Oldham Building.

Dr. R. A. Miller, offices with the Dublin Drug Co. when not in his office in the Cagney building, and wishes his prescriptions filled at that store. tf

Largest and best stock of groceries in Dublin and lowest prices-We study to please.
E. W. HARRIS,
49-4t Oldham Building.

Bratton's fine harness is immense. 50tf

Call on the old barber stand on Elm street for a good shave or fashionable hair cut.
50-2t J. O. STEPHENSON,

Heinz Buck preserves, jellies, apple butter—everything good to eat at E. W. HARRIS',
49-4t Oldham Building.

J. H. (Cyclone) Davis.

Hon. J. H. Davis will speak in Dublin at 1 o'clock p. m. Monday, June 4th. Everybody is invited to hear him.

Did you ever hear of Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic, the only medicine that will break slow fever in four days' time? Don't fail to call at S. S. Davis' drug store for it. Every bottle is guaranteed. Try one and be convinced. 47ft

Grenadine, Blood Orange and Lemon Sour, three of the most popular drinks of the season at the Model Ice Cream Parlor. Try one. (52-1t]

Davis sells Dr. Gunn's Antiseptic, the great blood remedy, and a cure for liver, kidney and digestive troubles. The only electric fluid sold by druggists. Try one bottle. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction. 47tf

W. C. Ready of Thurber, Jim Gardner of Lingleville and Dick Long, all democratic candidates for county office; spent part of last week in Dublin.

Strayed.

Two-year-old sorrel horse mule, brand, if and, unknown; 12½ hands high, jumped out of pasture near Dublin about April 10th, raised near Duffau. Liberal reward for recovery. [52-2t]
B. W. LAFFERTY, Dublin, Texas.

Having stores at Comanche and Dublin, we buy in large lots, Pay Cash, Get the Discounts and Divide it with our trade.
E. W. HARRIS,
49-4t Oldham Building.

Good pure cold drinks of all kind (except red (.) at the Model Ice Cream Parlor. [52-1t]

Rev. Sam Jones passed through Dublin Wednesday evening on the Rio Grande train en route to Brownwood to fill an engagement there.

File Copies for 1893.

We desire for our files copies of the PROGRESS of the following dates of 1893, viz, January 6, July 28, August 4th, December 24, and will be obliged to the person who may furnish any one or all of them.

Attorney D. L. Carmichael spent a part of last week in Dublin.

Delinquent School Tax.

The delinquent school tax for the year 1893 is now past due and as the school is in arrears with its teachers, all who are delinquent are requested to settle at once. After the 20 of the present month, 10 per cent collecting fee will be added to the tax of all those remaining unpaid. W. J. DAVIES.

Champagne cider is out o' sight. You can get it at the Model Ice Cream Parlor. [52-1t]

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

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

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

J. H. Davis will be at Dublin on June 4th.

Do Honor To The Nations Dead.

By the proper observation of Memorial Day. By special invitation Rev. J. T. Harris will conduct the services at the Methodist church at Dublin, Sunday, May 27th, at 3:30 o'clock p. m.

Special—Free Literature.

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

Dr. R. A. Miller made a trip last week to Waco and returned by way of Belton. Miss DeAlva accompanied him home from that place, arriving last Saturday.

Sickheadache Cured.

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

Mrs. Moore has began a school in calisthenics to meet at the Higginbotham opera house on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.

Anyone wishing to procure the A. W. McWilliams cow yoke, call on Geo. W. Reid, Dublin.

Joe Harrel and Tom Wright had an altercation at the formers place of business last night. Both parties were badly used up.

Prof. B. E. Cook, the Tammany-Cleveland candidate for county attorney, spoke at the city hall last night and his "argument" was met by J. J. Eager, who is a Populist but not a candidate. Mr. Cook appeared to realize, taking his audience as a standard, that his political goose was cooked, and Eager was frequently applauded, though the meeeting was supposed to be a T-C one. The regulation number of pap suckers that has been following in the wake of Mr. Cook on his tour of the county were present and presented their claims for a handy seat at the pie counter.

WANTED: To employ a lady or gentleman to represent us in each county. Salary, $40 per month. Address with stamp, Chas. A. Robinson & Co., Salina, Kans.



A PLEASANT SURPRISE is in store for you when you buy Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If you ever took the ordinary liver pill, big and bulky, nasty too, you'd appreciate a good thing, especially when it is sugar-coated, tiny as a mustard seed but very effective. Other things being equal, the smallest is the best in liver pills—hence, "Pleasant Pellets."

If you are troubled with Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Bilious Headaches, and a hundred and one ills which depend upon an inactive liver,—use Dr. Pierce's Pellets. With these pills you get not only temporary relief but a positive *cure;* they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or your money is returned.

For fat people who suffer from indigestion, for hearty eaters and high livers—those whose livers are sluggish, this pill is what is most needed. Take a Pill after dinner.

A Call.

BLUFF DALE, Texas, May, 15th, '94.

To Hon. U. J. Morton, Harbin, Texas. DEAR SIR: Having learned that E. E. Davis is not a candidate for the legislature, and having knowledge of your ability and integrity, we do earnestly solicit permission to use your name for that place.

Hoping this request will meet your approbation. Awaiting an early reply, we remain yours respectfully. MANY VOTERS.

How's This?

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

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

Sold by Druggists; price 75c. per bottle.

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

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

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlains Pain Balm does. I have been using it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with. W. B. Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, Ohio. 50 cents bottles for sale by S. S. Davis.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Decoration Day May 30th.

Will be properly observed by Sam Houston Post No. 55 G. A. R. who will meet at G. A. R. hall 10:30 a. m.

All ex-Confederate soldiers, citizens and school children are cordially invited to participate in public services at new cemetery.

While Mr. T. J. Richey, of Altona, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy so highly he concluded to try it. The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails. For sale by S. S. Davis.

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping coughs, and is the most effectual remedy known for this disease. Mr. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cents bottles for sale by S. S. Davis.

Lingleville High School.

The following is the list of text books used by the Alliance High school at Lingleville. The PROGRESS has been requested to publish the list some time back, but the publication was deferred for want of space at that time.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE.

Speller: Swinton's Word Primer. Swinton's Word Book.
Readers: Barnes' New National.
Grammar: Harvey's Elementary and Harvey's Practical.
Arithmetic: Ray's New Primary, Ray's Intellectual, Ray's Practical.
Geography: Eclectic, Elementary and Electic Complete.
History: Barnes' Brief History of the United States, Pennybacker's history of Texas.
Physiology: Pathfinder Series, Child's Health Primer, Young People's Physiology, Steele's Hygiene and Physiology.
Geometry: Stewart's Plane.
Civil Government: Peterman's.
Algebra: Ray's New Elementary.
Rhetoric. Waddy's Rhetoric and Composition.
Physics: Steele's Popular.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Arithmetic: Ray's New Higher.
Rhetoric: Quackenbos'.
Algebra: Schuyler's Complete.
Geometry: Stewart's Complete.
Trigonometry: Schuyler's.
Mechanics: Peck's.
Analytics: Peck's.
Physics: Appleton's.
Botany: Gray's.
Zoology: Steele's.
Chemistry: Steele's.
Geology: LeConte's.
Political Economy: Gregory's.
Psychology: Schuyler's.
Logic: Bain's.
Cæsar's Commentaries: Harkness'.
Cicero's Orations: Harkness'.
Virgil's Aeneid: Harper & Miller's.
Horace: Lincoln's.
Ovid: Lincoln's.
Sallust's Cataline: Harkness.'
General History: Barnes'.
History of Greece: Thalheimer's.
Mediaeval History: Greene's.
Modern History: Thalheimer's.

Feathers for Sale.

I have for sale 125 pounds or more of good goose feathers which I will sell in any quantity at 60c. per pound, delivered at my place, eight miles north of Dublin and one mile north of Kiker's gin. Address, R. W. PAIR,
48-4t Dublin, Tex.

Hon. Evan Jones came in yesterday evening from a lengthy trip to Louisana.

The finest candies in the city at the Model Ice Cream Parlor [52-1t

W. C. Peeples of Theny spent part of last week in Dublin.

When riding around in the evenings or promenading with your best girl, just drop in and get a saucer of that delicious Ice cream which you will always find at the Model Ice Cream Parlor. [52-1t]

Parties desiring builders' hardware, screen doors, hoes, steel shapes, or anything in the hardware line, will find we are UP with the times and DOWN with the prices. E. W. HARRIS,
49-4 Oldham Building.

Hillery Leslie came in on Monday from the Indian Territory and will remain here until fall.

FORT WORTH & RIO GRAND R. R.

Excursion to Brownwood, Sunday, May 25.

On account of Rev. Sam Jones meeting at Brownwood the Fort Worth and Rio Grande will run an excursion to Brownwood as follows:

LEAVE.		FARE.
6-30 a. m.	Granbury	$1 50
6-55 "	Tolar	1 50
7-17 "	Bluffdale	1 50
7-36 "	Immermere	1 50
8-00 "	Stephenville	1 50
8-23 "	Harbin	1 50
8-38 "	Dublin	1 25
9-02 "	Proctor	1 00
9-16 "	Edey	1 00
9-35 "	Comanche	1 00
9-53 "	Logan's Gap	1 00
10-09 "	Blanket	1 00
10-27 "	Delaware	50
10-45 "	Brownwood	

Train will leave Brownwood for return to Granbury at 10-30 p. m. Tickets good only on this train. Buy tickets before entering the the train. Passengers without tickets will pay regular tariff rate.

OSCAR WHITE, G. P. A.
Fort Worth, April 26.

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

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

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strength and Health.

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

District Court.

Since our last issue the following criminal cases have been disposed of.

Ben Williams, theft of cattle, jury failed to agree and case cont'd.

Steve Weatherly, burglary, plea of guilty and given two years in state reformatory.

Green Caudle, assault with intent to rape, verdict of guilty and given two years in penitentiary.

The civil case of A. A. Chapman of Dublin vs. Tims & Co., of Cleburne, for conversion of goods occupied most of this week and was finally decided for defendant.

2,228,672.

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

Tonkoway.

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

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

Jailed for swindling.

E. T. Ford, of Fort Worth was placed in the county jail at Stephenville last Monday on a charge of Swindling, preferred against him by S. S. Davis of Dublin. Ford represented that he had money on deposit and induced Davis to take a worthless check in payment for a purchase of about $30. It is understood that a number of like purchases were made here, one of which was a suit of clothes from J. R. StClair.

Electric Bitters.

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

It Should Be in very House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds; that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at the Dublin Drug Co's. Large bottles 50c and $1. 5

Bratton sells saddles, harness and buggies the lowest. 48tf

OVER THE COUNTY.

ST. GEORGE.

We are glad to say that health is good in St. George.

With the protracted rain we have had we have a good chance for a fine crop. Oats were looking very bad before the rain, but think they will make a good crop now. Corn and cotton are fine.

Farmers will have to get a move on themselves to keep down the grass and weeds.

Our literary society is on a boom.

We have several candidates in our midst.

COWAN.

A good rain fell last night and to-day. Oats had wilted down and would not have made enough to seed the ground. Probably it is not too late now to make a good crop, with plenty of rain from now on. Corn, though late and small, is now in shape to do well.

There is some scare in the community, caused by the report that there are mad-dogs at large, one having been killed.

HIGHLAND.

What mostly interests a person is what they generally speak of first. Since last Tuesday the general topic in this section was the destruction of vegetation caused by the hail storm Tuesday night and heavy rain fall during the week. Farmers have very near all of their cotton to plant over. Corn is damaged, but the most of it will come out and make if nothing happens. Gardens are damaged at least calculations 50 per cent.

J. L. Blackstock came in to-day. He reports having finished up quite a tedious job of well drilling for a gentleman living up north of Lingleville. They are out looking for another job.

There is no sickness or weddings to report this week.

A little girl has made the home of Mr. and Mrs. Keith bright.

MT. AIRY.

Our Heavenly father has poured out his blessings upon us again with a fine rain, the heaviest we have had for several months, and let us all be thankful that we did not have any hail.

Planting is abont done, and all crops that are up look very promising except oats, they are damaged considerably by the dry weather or insects, probably both.

WILSON.

Since the late good rain a broader smile can be seen on the faces of the farmers in this section than for a long while before, and crops are looking nice.

Mr. D. L. Hardin has returned to this place after a visit of several days to his old home near Comanche.

The class in singing is making splendid progress under their efficient teacher, Mr. Holly.

Rev. Mr. Sheridan is very low with consumption at Mr. Wilson's, he is not expected to live long.

The young people had singing at this place Sunday morning and in the after noon. Most of them attended the singing at Lone Star and all report a pleasant time.

Miss Dora Lacy has been quite sick for several days, but we are glad to learn she is improving.

Important Information.

The "Rock Island Route" is now running through vestibule sleeping cars between Texas and Colorado, leaving Fort Worth daily at 8:15 p. m., and arriving in Denver at 7:45 second morning. If you intend making a business or pleasure trip to Colorado this summer, call on your nearest ticket agent, or address the undersigned for folders, rates or information.

It is needless to add that we still continue to run the "Flyer" to Kansas City and Chicago without change of cars.

Purchase your tickets via "The Great Rock Island Route," and get full value for your money.

J. C. MCCABE, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL DISEASES of the blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its vitalizing, enriching, and alterative effects makes only **PURE BLOOD.**

Bratton keeps the best harness, saddles and buggies. 48tf

LOOKING BACKWARD.

A LEAF FROM SUPPOSITITIOUS HISTORY WHICH RINGS FAMILIARLY.

How Coonskins Became the Only Money Recognized by the King—Legal Tender Which Saved the People—Philosophy of Money Explained In a Narrative.

APRIL 18, A. D. 2894.

Many centuries ago there was a great king that ruled over a great kingdom on which nature had lavished all her bounties with a most liberal hand. The climate was most delicious and healthy, the soil rich and liberal in the production of everything useful or ornamental for the satisfaction of the wants of what would have been a most happy people but for one thing. That one thing was this: In the early ages of this kingdom there had been developed what was known in later civilization—and is indeed known down to ours—as debt, taxes, interest and mortgages.

Now, it happened that two neighbors had got into debt to the amount of 100 cents. Before this time all debts, taxes, interest and mortgages had been paid in property under a system that was called barter. Those two men went out one day, and one of them took a pick and shovel and went toward the foot of a nearby mountain for the purpose of digging out some of the yellow metal known then, as now, by the name of gold, with which he thought he could pay his debt.

The other took his dog and went to a nearby wood covered valley. As soon as he got there he turned his dog loose and hunted through the woods most of the day, and toward night he and the dog caught a coon. The man took the coon home, skinned it and ate it for his supper and stretched the skin nicely on a board and went to bed and slept the sleep of the just. Just before day he waked up with one of the brightest ideas in his head that ever entered into the head of a mortal man. He and the king I have before spoken of were great friends. As soon as he ate his breakfast from what was left over from supper the night before he took the coonskin under his arm and walked over to where the king lived, which was no great distance. As soon as the king saw his good friend coming he came out to meet him and asked him if there was anything that he could do for him.

"Yes, my royal friend," says he, "you can do me a great favor this morning."

"Whatever it is," says the king, "I will do it for so good a friend as you have always been to me. Let me hear what it is."

"It is just this way," says the man, "I owe my neighbor 100 cents, and I want you to take your signet and stamp with it right between the eyes on this coonskin this inscription—to wit, 'This coonskin shall hereafter forever be legal tender for 100 cents for all debts, taxes, interest and mortgages, and no other property shall ever be legal tender for any obligation but coonskins.'"

The king pulled his signet ring from his finger and fixed the desired inscription of the sovereignty between the eyes of the coonskin, as desired.

Meantime the man that went to the mountain with his pick and shovel stepped up and showed the king a little over 20 grains of gold that he had dug the day before and asked the king to put his signet on that, so that he could pay his debt, too, but the king told him that but one kind of legal tender was tolerated in the dominions, and that was to be coonskins. The man insisted that one man's property should have no advantage over another man's in the matter of legal tender functions, and that his gold was just as much property as coonskins, and that it had taken just as much labor to dig the gold as it had taken to catch the coon. The king told him that he did not understand financial matters, and that he talked like a socialist or an anarchist, and that he had better keep such revolutionary ideas to himself, or it would be worse for him, and besides that all the great financiers had agreed that nothing but coonskins should ever be legal tender.

Well, the people rocked along with the legal tender coonskins for some years, but in spite of all they could do they could hardly ever get coonskins enough to satisfy legal obligations, and some evil disposed persons called Populists actually counted all the coonskins in the world and found that there was but 3,500,000,000 of coonskins altogether, which was about five coonskins per capita, when really it was necessary to have at least 50 coonskins apiece. When that was found out, it raised a great cry among the people for more coonskins. Some of the more unreasonable among the Populists went so far as to say that it was wrong to make the property of one class of men legal tender and deny it to the property of others. They even contended that legal tender for all the people should be made out of something that was not property at all in the sense that gold, silver, wheat and codfish are property. In fact, they were so blinded as to ask the king to make what they called greenbacks the only legal tender, and then let all kinds of property stand on its own merits. But the old king died about this time, and a king named Cleveland was on the throne and he had a prime minister named Sherman. Now, this Sherman controlled the king in all matters in relation to legal tender, and to satisfy the clamor of the people that the Populists had raised he advised the king to promise the people that he would add to the coonskin legal tender a large number of wildcat skins, which, though not as good as the coonskins, would still help some, but now a strange thing happened.

There was in the dominions of this King Cleveland a city called New York, and there was in this city a street called Wall, and this street was inhabited by a strange kind of bird called a "lark," and it is commonly called a "shy lark," and sometimes it was called a "shylock." Now, in some strange way those "shy larks" or "shylocks" had something to do with the legal tender question, and they unanimously objected to any piecing out of the coonskins with wildcat skins, but stood out throughout the roost for coonskins, and nothing but coonskins. The result of this policy of the "shy larks" was that when the people had to meet their legal tender obligations there were not enough coonskins to do it with, and as nothing but coonskins would discharge legal tender obligations thousands of people every year lost their homes and all other property and were reduced to the condition of tenants and hirelings on the lands that were once their own[illegible]

This tendency to the loss of property for the want of coonskins was accelerated every year by the fact that the "shy larks" owned and controlled the coonskins and would never let the people have enough of them to meet their legal tender obligations, so that by the time that Cleveland became king and Sherman prime minister, out of a population of 70,000,000—which was the population of the kingdom of Cleveland—30,000 owned two-thirds of the wealth of the kingdom and had mortgages on the most of the rest.

Now, the people began to see that if this condition lasted much longer they would surely be reduced to the condition of paupers and tramps (there were already in King Cleveland's time over 3,000,000 tramps), and if they did not do something speedily their children would soon be slaves to the owners of the coonskins. When the people began to realize the gravity of the situation, their leading men met in a great city near the center of the kingdom and built a couple of boxes called ballot boxes and put Cleveland in one of them and sent him up Salt river, where he remains in a state of "innocuous desuetude," and they put Sherman in the other and sent him to the devil. Now, what became of the lawyers is not known. Most of them were supposed to be concerned with the legal tricks by which this coonskin trick was kept up so long, and of course they could not go scot free, and something had to be done with them, but what it was I do not know. Some of them, it was said, went with Cleveland, but it is supposed that most of them went with Sherman.

After these things happened the people abolished the coonskin legal tender scheme and passed a law that any one proposing to make legal tender of any man's property, whether of wheat, cotton, codfish, gold, silver, iron or any property whatever, should be put to death without benefit of clergy. They then made legal tender out of what were called greenbacks, because they had no commodity value as wheat, cotton, etc., have.

As soon as this was done an era of prosperity set in such as was never seen anywhere in the world before. All the jails and penitentiaries were speedily emptied, and those institutions were blown up with dynamite. The poorhouses were all pulled down. Courthouses were no longer needed, and all the judges went to making an honest living at work, like other people. The fact is the millennium had actually come, after all. Peace and plenty reigned from one end of the kingdom to the other.

All these things took place long ago, but the year in which the people freed themselves from many centuries of coonskin fraud was 1896. Now, I would ask this question—to wit: If the king had stamped the property called gold with the legal tender stamp, would not the very identical conditions have followed that followed investing the coonskin with legal tender functions?

The whole philosophy of money lies in the narrative contained in this paper, and the sooner the world realizes it the better for the world.—John M. Payne in Cotton Plant.

Pan-American Bimetallism.

A. C. Fisk, president of the Pan-American Bimetallic association, in a call lately issued, says:

Believing the present an auspicious time to accomplish something substantial for silver, thereby restoring prosperity and contentment among the people, confidence in our rulers and institutions and conferring untold blessings on the human race, a meeting is hereby called to assemble in Washington on the 22d day of May, composed of representatives of the United States, Central and South America and Mexico, and all the states thereof, to memorialize the congress of the United States to restore silver to its ancient right at a ratio not to exceed 16 to 1.

At the bidding of a power that has blotted out civilization in all ages, the lawmaking and executive branches of the government have stricken down one-half of the metal money and debased and partially demonetized the paper currency, compelled the people of the United States to pay unnecessarily in the past 25 years $20,000,000,000 interest, principal and discount, and by vicious laws have burdened the nation with a real estate mortgage debt of $20,000,000,000, and other debts aggregating as much more, and now seek to reduce the country to a gold basis. Twenty thousand people already own three-fourths of the property of the nation; 10,000,000 people are involuntarily idle; the property of the nation is rapidly being confiscated. Fields, factories and mines are deserted; every industry is stricken as with a plague; strong men, refined women and innocent babes are starving in the land of plenty. Our rulers are rioting in luxurious living and saturnalia. Frenzied with their successes in the past, they are inventing new schemes of robbery and plunder.

Let petitions be circulated in every precinct of the land and forwarded to the convention until the voice of 40,000,000 of people shall resound in the ears of congress, that we may ascertain whether this is in fact a government of the people. Our demands should be respectful, but firm. No written credentials will be required. Any one favoring the objects of the association or the call will be recognized as a delegate.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The People's Party the Only One Which Can Really Carry It Out.

The true inwardness of this "reform" administration is fast developing. Mr. Cleveland has announced a policy which amounts to the formal abandonment of all the civil service reform pledges he ever made. According to Good Government, the organ of the civil service reformers, he will hereafter wash his hands of all responsibility for any but a few great appointments, leaving all the rest absolutely to the discretion of the heads of departments. This announcement, which is borne out by the list of scandalous appointments already made, is entirely in keeping with Josiah Quincy's abject confession at the Massachusetts Reform club dinner that the administration had found it impracticable to carry out the reform theory and decided to give it up.

It certainly begins to look as if Mr. Cleveland's second election to the presidency were going to prove disastrous to his personal reputation, but so far as the country is concerned, it is no doubt on the whole a good thing that the Democratic administration has dropped the mantle of hypocrisy on this subject of civil service reform. While the Republicans are not likely to be quite so frank about it, the record of Harrison's administration ought to be as conclusive as a confession that Republican platform professions mean no more than those of the Democrats.

Both the old parties have now become utterly discredited with the people on this issue, and their platform writers might as well save themselves the trouble of composing any more lies on the subject. Meanwhile the popular indignation with the spoils system for and by which the old parties stand grows year by year more intense, and the demand for a pure civil service which shall take and keep the offices "out of politics" becomes more resolute and determined. Are the people to be beaten by the politicians in this plain issue between them? If not, to what agency shall they turn, seeing that both the old parties mock them? Must they not turn to the new party? We believe that the present situation of the civil service reform movement offers a great opportunity to the People's Party, and one which they would be most unwise as well as unpatriotic not to make the most of.

The Omaha platform contains a proviso that railroad employees under government ownership should be brought under the classified civil service, and this demand is an implied proviso in all propositions for the extension of public control over public services. Our party, on account of the prominence in its programme of government management propositions, is necessarily pledged to the most rigid doctrine of a pure civil service absolutely removed from politics, and in making that plank a prominent and leading feature of our platform we should strictly carry out the logic of our principles.

The old parties are too completely in the hands of the spoilsmen to be able, even if their leaders wished, to carry out a thorough civil service reform, and it was always folly to expect anything from them; but the People's Party is not under bonds to the politicians or office seekers. It alone is in a position honestly to promise to take the offices out of politics and to keep that pledge when it comes to power. There is no element from which a reform party like ours could expect any help that would be alienated by a radical reform position on this question, while it would attract to us a multitude of the best people in the country and complete the moral prestige of our cause.

The logic of events, we are hopeful, will so confirm this reasoning that we shall see prominent in the next national platform of the People's Party a plank declaring that "all nonelective public officials, excepting a limited number of heads of departments, should be appointed and promoted for merit only and hold office during good behavior."—New Nation.

Pennoyer's Proclamation.

Governor Pennoyer of Oregon has before shown himself a man of courage and independence, and his Thanksgiving proclamation, free from the meaningless platitudes usually going to make up such documents, and containing a plain statement of the actual condition of the people of his state, is worthy of its patriotic, Christian author. Here is the proclamation:

I do hereby appoint the fourth Thursday of the present month as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings he has bestowed upon this commonwealth during the present year.

God has indeed been most beneficent to our state and nation. And yet unjust and ill advised congressional legislation having made gold alone a full legal tender money has so dwarfed and paralyzed business that the bounties of Providence are now denied to hundreds of thousands of people within the national domain, who not only are without employment, but also without the means of procuring food, raiment or shelter.

While, therefore, the people of Oregon return thanks to God for his goodness, I do most earnestly recommend that they devoutly implore him to dispose the president and congress of the United States to secure restoration of silver as full legal tender money, in accordance with the policy of the fathers of the republic, whereby our industries may be revived and honest toilers of the land may procure their daily bread, not as alms, but as the reward of their labor.

Salem, Or., Nov. 1.

An Awful Responsibility.

During the last 30 years wealth has increased in our nation at the rate of $250,000 per hour or $70 per second. Yet we are suffering all the baleful consequences of hard times, the people are in a state of destitution, and 5,000,000 tramps fill the land. Bad laws have produced this condition. By whom were they made? Both Democrats and Republicans are equally responsible for the evils now oppressing the people.—Southern Mercury.

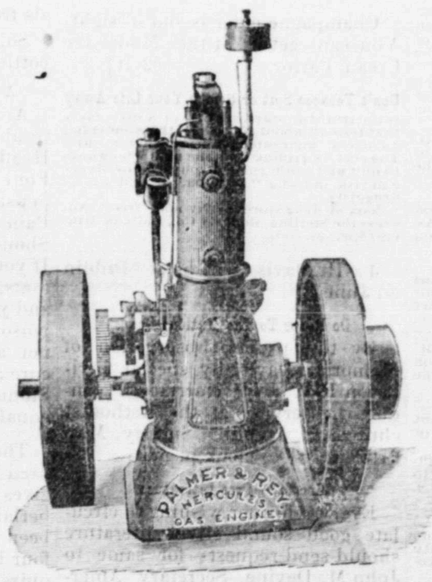
The state of Colorado increased its Populist vote about 10 per cent. Colorado is more solidly Populist than ever. A little local Republican victory in Arapahoe county indicates nothing. The goldbugs of Denver are on top, but the silver men in the state control the situation.—Denver Road.

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Is Prepared to Print any kind of Job Work you want in the neatest manner.



Linen Note and Letter Heads
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Our Prices are Reasonable in all cases. Remember us with your order when you want Printing.

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DUBLIN, - - - - TEXAS.

HISTORY REPEATED.

THE SITUATION TODAY SIMILAR TO THAT JUST PRECEDING THE WAR.

The Scattered Elements of Reform Gathering Into the People's Party—The Goldbug Parties Are Doomed—Senator Allen and the Commonwealers.

History is repeating itself. A new alignment of political parties is taking place. During the 20 years between 1840 and 1860 a half dozen parties were striving for the mastery, and the chattel slavery question was the dominant issue. Those who will turn back the pages of history cannot fail to note the similarity between the conditions prevalent under the reign of Buchanan and those under Cleveland's administration.

The political development which resulted in the final overthrow of the slave power began in the campaign of 1840, when the Liberty (or Abolition) party entered the field with John G. Bierney as its candidate for president, who was also the candidate in 1844, securing the balance of power of the popular vote, and it has always been claimed that the new party was the means of defeating Clay. In 1849 the Liberty league and the Free Soil party kept the old party politicians in hot water, and in 1852 the Free Democracy entered the arena.

This was the last national campaign that the Whig party engaged in. In 1856 the smaller factions had amalgamated under the name of the Republican party, which also absorbed the radical element of the Whig party, while the conservatives went over to the Democracy. The panic of 1857 and the chattel labor question split the Democracy in 1860, and the new party came into power. The religious question had also been dragged into the political arena by the slaveholding plutocrats for the purpose of blinding the people, but the so called American (or "Know Nothing") party died of its own rottenness.

After the war any number of political parties were organized, among which were the Antisecret society, the Radical, the Straight Out Democratic, another American party, the Revenue Reform, the Labor, the Greenback, the Union Labor and the United Labor and the Prohibition. The latter party has steadfastly held to its name and principles from the beginning until the present time, while the other minority parties have passed through various changes. The present Socialist Labor party is the direct offshoot of the United Labor party. The old Greenbackers and Straight Out Democrats joined the Union Labor movement, while the Radicals rejoined the Republican party, and the Revenue Reformers (free traders) went over to the Democrats.

The People's Party of today is the successor of the Union Labor party, including also nationalists, single taxers, free silverites, progressive Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and others who are working for reform. In the first national campaign—in 1892—the People's Party polled 1,250,000 votes, stepping from fourth into third place. It seems to be the party to which the great mass of the American people are looking for relief. This is testified by the fact that in state and municipal elections since the national campaign the party has constantly gained strength, while its organization is now being systematically carried on in all states, its newspapers and periodicals are being added to daily, and men prominent in public life are flocking to its standard. Still another sure sign of growth is the ridicule and abuse heaped upon the new party by the partisan press and the studied suppression of Populist news.

It must be plain to every one studying the political moves of today that the two dominant parties are rocking in the throes of dissolution. This is not only emphasized by the refusal of 5,000,000 voters to cast their ballots at the last national election because of disgust, but also by the fact that the two old parties are practically agreed on national questions, even on the sham tariff battle, and are utterly unable to cope with the problem of wage slavery.

The Republican party, despite all claims to the contrary, is steadily losing ground in the western states, without which it cannot regain power. On comparing the returns of elections held since the presidential campaign, it will be found that the g. o. p. is on the toboggan slide, and the seemingly large vote in some sections is not so, in fact, but due to the refusal of the Democrats to vote, while the People's Party vote has steadily increased until that party is now a close second in heretofore rock ribbed Republican strongholds.

The Populist strength in the western states was found in the country. Recent municipal elections show that the towns and cities are falling into line. This fact is fully understood by the new chairman of the Republican congressional committee, who warns his party that, notwithstanding favorable indications, the next congress will not be Republican except by putting forth extraordinary efforts to win.

Cleveland's rule or ruin policy has been the means of all but wrecking the Democratic party in the height of power. The radical and conservative elements are at present busy reading each other out of the party. Its 20 years of promises to restore silver to its former position as a money metal have been broken. Its 30 years of promises to reduce the tariff have been broken. In the west the party is hardly discernible. Down south the party is crumbling to pieces, and Populism is reaping the benefit. There is an internal fight going on between the slaveholders of Wall street and the radical factions that is very interesting to an outsider. The crash is sure to come.

There was panic in 1857. Souphouses were in full blast; thousands of honest toilers were forced to beg; the slaveholding plutocrats turned a deaf ear to suffering and spat in the face of justice. There is panic today. Again soup kettles are boiling; millions are tramping, compelled to beg or steal for a living; the slaveholding plutocrats laugh at suffering, their demagogic organs and servants in legislative halls ridicule and sneer at the demands of labor, and justice is again outraged. Buchanan was the tool of the slave drivers of the south; Cleveland is the pliant tool of the slave drivers of the north. Religious fanaticism was rampant in 1857, and today bigotted societies again plot mischief. The northern and western sections were in the right in 1857. The southern and western sections are right today. In 1860 the Democratic party split, and war followed. The Democratic party is split today. What will follow?

The marching of unemployed workingmen toward Washington, with a vague idea that the government will aid them; the epidemic of strikes from one end of the land to the other, which are but struggles for living wages at the most; the deep, sullen discontent that has taken hold of the employed and idle masses, and the wild enthusiasm manifested when reckless orators declare that the wage problem must be settled by force, as was the slavery question 30 years ago; the falling markets, the flowing of gold to Europe, the withdrawal and hoarding of bank deposits, the cry of alarm from press, pulpit and rostrum and the careless indifference of those who should encourage peace—what do these denote?

War or peace is now a matter of wise and hasty legislation. The settling of the present tariff squabble will have little effect. There is still time left to do something practical that will tend to ultimately settle the wage question in a peaceful manner. Let those who are in easy circumstances, and who imagine that there is nothing to fear, get down into the ranks of the mobs of laborers who have had their wages ground down to the lowest notch and have been forced to the brink of starvation; let them ask questions, and they may soon awaken from their day dream of fancied security.

* * * * * * *

Senator Allen struck from the shoulder the other day when he said in the senate: "I have been reading during the past few days about some general called Ordway—whether of the regular army or the militia I do not know—who is mobilizing the militia force of the District for the purpose of receiving Coxey and his men at the confines of the District with the bayonets of soldiers and the clubs of policemen. I should like to know what right he has to make such a threat. Who is he that he speaks in this way of American citizens as rioters and vagrants?

"We witness the singular spectacle of this city being thrown into convulsions at the appearance of this harmless army of unarmed men who are coming on a peaceful errand—upon a mission to the legislators of the country. Preparations are being made to prevent their entrance into the city. A brutalized and hired soldiery is to meet them at the District line and fall upon them to drive them back or to corral them as in a prison. And yet every day or every hour one can go into the great railroad stations of this city and witness the arrival of armies of lobbyists, who, not waiting to go to a hotel, walk straight to the capitol, crowd the galleries and the lobbies and seek senators in committee rooms to lay their ingenious schemes before them. They are met with outstretched arms, with words of welcome by senators and representatives, and these men do more damage to the prosperity of the country than all the Coxeys in the world."

In passing, it may as well be stated that two servants of plutocracy—Harris, Democrat, and Hoar, Republican—made a great effort to defend this "general called Ordway," but it was a flat failure.—Cleveland Citizen.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Jury List April Term District Court.

GRND JURY.

L Brawner,	Gus Purvis,
J J Forthcutt,	W F Jenkins,
J D Martin,	Green Turner,
Anderson Guest,	J L Howell,
J Matt Stephens,	B H Carraway,
J O A Clark,	M Simmons,
Jno W Jones,	H E Thieband,
D H McCleskey,	John Wilson.

FIFTH WEEK.

J C Hickey,	J S Hyatt,
John Rupe,	Calvin Martin,
B N Kiker,	S Raney,
I A Harris,	J M Cunningham
Jno W Glenn,	Jas B Brown
Charlie Gilbert,	J C Wright,
G L Clark,	J H Herring,
A L Murphy,	John Burk,
D R Thornton,	J B Stokes,
Nat Bridges,	J E Pemberton,
W R Warren,	Thos Reece,
J E McCleskey,	Allen Lackey,
Jack Smith,	John Alexander,
W R Wolverton,	Alfred Northcutt,
W J Minton,	Joel Ott.

Those Pimples

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

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

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

John Bull Has Run Up Against a Thing That Will Cause Him Trouble.

The little republic of Guatemala has taken the bull by the horns, the bull being none other than John Bull. A gnat has been successful where an elephant has failed, and the insignificant Central American nation may accomplish what the great powers have been unable to do—namely, force Great Britain to go back to the use of silver as money on an equality with gold.

Guatemala has nothing but silver money. By the recent decline in the market value of that metal her dollar has fallen from between 75 and 79 cents to between 38 and 41 cents, in terms of the gold standard. The republic has a lot of outstanding bonds, largely held in England, where only gold or its equivalent would meet the interest charges. Owing to the silver depreciation, the Guatemalan government was confronted with the necessity of paying $2 for every one of the original interest obligation. She very promptly refused to do anything of the sort and notified the bondholders that the interest due July 1 next would not be paid.

That touched England in a tender spot. The capitalists of London looked into the matter, and the result was a memorial to the government at Westminster from the most conservative commercial body in the world, and one which has ever worshiped at the gold money shrine, the London chamber of commerce, praying for "an international inquiry into the causes of the decline and fluctuations of the value of silver, and for relief from the embarrassments and losses suffered therefrom by British merchants doing business with countries where silver money is the common currency and the standard of value."

England may attempt to follow her usual course and send a man-of-war to collect the interest due on the Guatemalan bonds. But she will find that one man-of-war will not be enough to do the work. Every country in the western continent south of the United States is practically in the same boat with Guatemala, and they will join against the common oppressor. If Great Britain tries to collect interest by force under existing circumstances, a war to the bitter end will result, for the issue is one that involves the very existence of the Latin-American nations. They have been brought to bay, and there is no alternative for them but to turn on their pursuers. They have no gold, and to pay their foreign debts in silver means ruin.

The silver countries regard England as the great monetary enemy. Not satisfied with driving silver from her own currency and setting the example which Germany and France felt compelled to follow, she forbade the coinage of the white metal in India and sent the market price of silver tumbling. She is reaping the reward of selfishness. The boomerang is reacting on the heads of her own people.

Possibly England cannot rule the world in this matter, after all.—Detroit News.

PAPER MONEY.

There Is Nothing In the Charge That Its Use Would Cause "Dangerous" Inflation.

I have read an excellent article from the pen of Mr. Joseph Franklin on "Money and Prices," in which he says: "If one could be sure that the possibilities of printing paper were not unlimited, there is no doubt but that paper currency, all of a kind, would be better than gold or silver or both combined, but nature has put no stop to the press, and we cannot, or need not, trust each other to put a stop to it."

Is it not a historical fact that the currency of the United States, of every kind—gold, silver and paper—never exceeded the amount said to be necessary to the transaction of business—namely, 5 per cent of the volume of business done—the remainder being done with checks, drafts, etc., and is it not also a fact that in every instance when the paper currency was greatest in volume the difficulty was not to prevent the issuing of still more, but to prevent contraction of the volume? Was it not in every instance the contraction of the volume of the currency—brought about by the powerful influence of bankers and dealers in money—that caused financial crashes and ruin to the business of the country? It seems to me there ought to be no more danger in trusting congress with the power of limiting the amount of paper money to be issued than in trusting it with the power to declare war. Certainly "inflation" could not be more devastating than war.

Singularly enough, too, every time we got into a war it became absolutely necessary also to "inflate" the currency, because, since gold and silver did not exist in quantity sufficient to meet the emergency, there was no way out of the difficulty but by issuing paper money, and it always saved the country. Financiers will say, "Yes, but the cash always came, didn't it?"

Yes, it came, but not because of the inflation, but because of the successful efforts of those same financiers to contract the currency to a gold basis. Of course it is to the interest of those who get rich by lending money at interest to make money as scarce as possible—after they have corralled a few millions each—so that they may get a higher hire for it, but would it not be vastly more to the interest of all of the rest of the people to have at least money enough in circulation to exchange their products between them easily and with facility by issuing noninterest bearing notes directly to the people than to permit the volume to be contracted by interested individuals and then hire some of it back from those same individuals and pay them for its temporary use? This country at least has never abused the power to issue paper money, and I believe it can always be trusted. At all events, the power will be safe in the hands of the government as in the hands of bankers and other money lenders.—Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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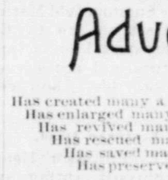
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TWO TERRIBLE DEEDS

ONE AT FORT WORTH AND THE OTHER AT DALLAS.

Mrs. McAnally Is Shot Down by a Jealous Man, Who Commits Suicide, and Mrs. Williams Is Hacked to Death by Her Brutal Husband.

DALLAS, May 16.—Of all the crimes committed in Dallas the chopping to pieces of Mrs. L. E. Williams by her brutal husband is certainly the most horrible ever brought to light.

Mrs. Williams had been missing just a week and when the neighbors would ask Mr. Williams where she was he would invariably reply that she was off on a trip, but would not state where.

On account of the quarrelsom manner in which the couple lived suspicion began to point that all was not right, and Sheriff Cabell was given a tip on Monday. He at once set about to find out something in the case, and Tuesday afternoon the terrible deed was brought to light.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams lived in a little 2-story house on McKinney avenue. The front of the first floor was used as a furniture shop and the upper story used as a dwelling.

Sheriff Cabell visited the place and confronted Williams with a posse of officers and asked where his wife was. Williams made the same reply that he had made before. The sheriff then placed officers in charge of Williams and began to look about the premises. On entering the bedroom on the second floor a horror met the gaze of the searching officers. The room was in disorder and bloodstains were upon the floor, bedclothes and window.

Nothing was seen of the remains, but the blood upon the window led to a clew. In the yard beside the house it was revealed that fresh dirt had been broken and two negroes were put to work digging.

About two feet below the surface a horrible stench came from where they were digging, and the mutilated remains of the woman found.

The sight of the body made strong men turn their backs upon the ghastly sight. The face was covered with blood and the head disclosed several gashes that exposed the brain, and had been inflicted with the sharp end of some instrument. The only covering on the corpse was a bloody nightgown, and the corpse's head rested on a bloody pillow. The remains were inquested by Justice Skelton, who turned them over to Undertaker Linskie for interment.

A bloody hatchet was found, with which the deed is supposed to have been committed, and the sheriff took Williams and a negro named Dick Johnson, who worked with Williams, off to jail, and lodged information charging Williams with murder and Johnsod with being an accessory.

Williams refuses to talk about the affair and nothing can be learned except what is ferreted out by officers and told by neighbors.

The affair has set Dallas wild and great crowds visit the scene of the murder.

Mrs. Williams was about 40 years old, good looking and portly. She weighed over 200 pounds. Her husband is about 45 years old.

A WOMAN SHOT DOWN.

Sid Williams Deliberately Slays Mrs. McAnally at Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, May 17.—The cowardly and atrocious murder of Mrs. S. A. McAnally and the suicide of the perpetrator, which threw this city into great excitement Monday night, is still the talk of the town.

It is now positively known that the deed was committed through extreme jealousy, as Dan Williams was insanely infatuated with Mrs. McAnally.

The murder was committed upon the porch of John White, where Mrs. McAnally boarded, and there were no witnesses to the deed though several persons were in the house and heard the woman call the name of Williams just as two shots from a pistol were heard. Both shots entered the body near the heart, one passing through one corner of the heart. She died instantly.

While the officers were in close pursuit of Williams he obtained a shotgun and placing the muzzle to his head blew his brains out.

Mrs. McAnally was highly esteemed. She had not lived with her husband for about two years for some cause, and did sewing in the city for a living. She leaves a boy of 11 years, which she was educating at the Polytechnic college here.

J. S. Ireland was calling upon Mrs. McAnally at the time she was called to the door by Williams and when the shots were heard pursued the murderer until he escaped in the darkness.

The funeral of Mrs. McAnally has not been arranged, as her mother in Tennessee and husband at Cleburne, Tex., have been telegraphed to for instructions.

Resigned a Professorship.

AUSTIN, May 15.—Rev. R. L. Dabney, professor of philosophy in the state university, has resigned to take effect at the close of the session, when he proposes to make known the causes of his resignation. This makes three vacancies in the faculty, including the chair of assistant to Professor Dabney, made vacant by the death of Prof. Lefevre, and the chair of chemistry, which Professor Everhart will vacate in June.

Terrific Hailstorm.

ALEXANDER, Tex., May 14.—A portion of this county was visited Wednesday night with the most destructive hailstorm known in the county. It hailed about 20 minutes, the track being about 10 miles in length and 1 mile in width. The damage is great, all vegetation in its path being destroyed. The shingles on some farmhouses were so split up as to require new roofing. Wheat, corn, oats, cotton and orchards are all destroyed. It was followed by a heavy rain almost a waterspout.

The Texas Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Secretary Hester has issued a statement based on official returns, showing the actual movement of the Texas cotton crop for the month of April to have been 68,845 bales against 64,134 in April 1893, and the total for the eight months from September to April inclusive 1,948,697, against 2,029,930 last year. Secretary Hester makes the Texas movement after April 30 last year 78,503, the total commercial crop of Texas for last year having been 2,208,523

Charged With Lynching.

GATESVILLE, Tex., May 14.—Nothing new has developed in the preliminary trial of the parties who are charged with lynching Ed Cash. The trial is progressing smoothly. About 10 of the 65 witnesses in the case have been examined, and if nothing transpires to check the examination Judge Woodward will probably get through with the case in a week.

Child's Floating Corpse.

HOUSTON, May 12.—The body of a little girl was found floating in the bayou at the foot of Texas avenue and Smith street. It proved to be Sallie Krantz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Krantz, who keep a little store near by. The home people had not missed their little daughter, and when the find was announced it caused pitiful distress in the household.

Murdered Man Identified.

TIOGA, Tex., May 16.—The man who was reported as being murdered near Marshall two weeks ago turns out to be Frank Steel who lived near this place. His photograph has been sent his father John Steel and identified by him and others. Steps are being taken to find the murderer.

Attempt on Her Own Life.

SAN ANTONIO, May 14.—Isabella Orr, formerly of Galveston, attempted suicide by taking an overdose of morphine. Her condition is critical and she will probably die. This is the third attempt at self destruction she has made within the past three months.

Fatally Stabbed.

PARIS, Tex., May 14.—In a quarrel between Dave Downing and his brother-in-law, named Baker, both farmers, living seven miles from Paris, Downing was cut in the side of the neck near the juglar vein with a knife, and is reported to be fatally injured.

Woodwards Released on Bond.

SAN ANGELO, May 16.—The Woodwards, charged with the murder of Charles Beachamp and assault to murder Sam Oglesby on May 5, were released on bail.

Stabbing at Paris.

PARIS, Tex., May 15.—Ed Barrett and B. C. Wright, employes of the Frisco railway, had a fight in which Barrett was stabbed in the brest.

Killed by Lightning.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., May 17.—Lightning struck and killed seven head of cattle in a pasture near San Angelo Monday.

DONALDSON CAFFERY.

He Is Elected United States Senator by the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—The Louisiana legislature met in biennial session yesterday for a 60 days session. The most important business before it is the election of two United States senators to fill vacancies created by the death of Randall L. Gibson and the elevation of Edward Douglas



SENATOR DONELSON CAFFERY.

White to the United States supreme bench. Gibson's term expires March 4, 1895, and as there will be no meeting of the legislature between adjournment of the present session and that date a successor for the full term of six years, commencing March 4, 1895, will also be chosen at this meeting. White's term expires March 4, 1897.

Donaldson Caffery Elected.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 16.—Donaldson Caffery on first ballot was elected United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1895 and expiring March 3, 1901.

An Indian's Diplomacy.

I heard a good story of a celebrated Indian potentate who took an English peer, who was staying with him, out shooting. Truth to tell, the peer shot very badly, and the eastern prince was sorely puzzled to combine oriental compliment and empty gamebags. At last, with a low bow, he said, "Your excellency shot splendidly, but God was very merciful to the little birds!"—London Gentlewoman.

ONE HUNDRED INJURED.

Oil Tanks Explode With Serious Results—Talmage's Church Burned.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 15.—The barrelhouse at Emery's refinery in this city took fire late Sunday afternoon, presumably by spontaneous combustion, and was destroyed. The loading racks and five oil tank cars, standing on a sidetrack of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg road, were also burned. The fire was a fierce one, and attracted immense crowds of people from all over the locality.

While the firemen were making a final stand and thousands of people were watching them, there was a tremendous explosion. A tank car, holding 4100 gallons of benzine, had let go with a mighty roar. Fortunately the burning benzine that was flung into the air in sheets of liquid fire, had consumed itself before settling down over the crowd.

The explosion was followed by a panic that cannot be described in words. The blind, unreasoning, pitiless instinct of self-preservation showed itself, and the weak went down before the strong in multitudes of cases in the frantic rush to escape what seemed to be a horrible death. In the stampede men as well as women and children were thrown down and trodden over by the flying masses that surged up from behind. Thirty-five of the firemen were burned so that the skin peeled off their faces and hands and the hair was singed off their heads and faces. Of the men who are slightly burned there is no record, and the total number of those burned and injured in the stampede will probably reach 100 persons. With all the suffering this fire will cause, the property loss will not exceed $5000.

Of the 100 badly injured there are only two in great danger. Many will be disfigured by scars, but their wounds are in no way serious.

Talmage's Tabernacle.

BROOKLYN, May 15.—While Dr. Talmage was shaking hands with his congregation just after the morning service Sunday, and about 200 people were left in the building, some one remarked: "I smell smoke." Almost instantly a tongue of fire was seen to leap out from between the pipes of the organ. Dr. Talmage commanded the people to leave the church and they lost no time in obeying the command. Two of the trustees, who were in their room in the tower, were overcome by smoke and had to be carried out. Whithin 10 minutes after the first alarm had been given the church was doomed.

Adjoining the church was the Hotel Regent, eight stories in height, with a frontage of 90 feet on Clinton avenue and extending back 200 feet to Waverly avenue. The fire spread from the tabernacle to this hotel and then to the dwelling houses on Green avenue and Waverly avenue, opposite the church. The wind carried the blazing cinders in such quantities in a southeasterly direction that dwelling houses on Washington avenue, two squares away, and also the Summerfield Methodist church, were set on fire by the sparks, but the greatest loss on any one of these structures did not exceed $15,000. The total loss, however, reaches over $1,000,000.

Author and Lecturer Dead.

LONDON, May 17.—Professor Henry Morley, a distinguished author and lecturer, died at Caris Brooke, Isle of Wight.

American News In Europe.

An English correspondent takes occasion to point out to Americans in the course of a recent letter to a New York newspaper that the outrageous quality of what is sent abroad from this country as news is working wonders in lowering us in the esteem of foreigners and in corrupting all classes of transatlantic readers. Of the few days preceding the transmission of his angry letter he states that more than half the whole matter sent during that week was given up to stories of lynching in the south, including minute details of the burning of a negro for outrage after an hour of torture with redhot irons, and nearly as long a story of the lynching of a black nursemaid.

"It is a small thing," says he, "that Americans living and traveling here should be continually insulted by opinions based on this garbage, but if international respect and amity mean anything it is not a small matter that our people as a whole should be persistently and libelously given away in this fashion, and from their own side too."

Cracking of Trees.

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

Panics and Banks.

The competition between the banks in their efforts to secure a large and profitable business at times induces them unduly to expand their credit by making unsafe loans. At other times, to protect their own safety, they are forced to contract loans to the ruin of bank customers.

Bank figures clearly show the banks had expanded and loaned too much on May 4 last, because on July 12, only two months and eight days thereafter, they found it necessary to contract their loans to the extent of $136,000,000. The enormous expansion and contraction of banks periodically cause widespread bankruptcy and loss.

Why should a banking corporation with a capital of $100,000 and no surplus be permitted to expand its credit four or five times beyond its capital, and thus realize 20 or 30 per cent on its actual capital, while individual loaners must be content with 5 or 6 per cent interest?

Incorporated banks are useful to the public as places of deposit, of discount, of exchange, but these offices are quite as well performed by individuals. Why is it not safer for the public to have more money and less bank credit in circulation? Would not the frequency of financial calamities, such as we are now passing through, then be very much lessened?

Have not the special privileges granted to banks, to expand or contract their credit and loans at will, proved too costly to the public? The periodical revulsions thereby occasioned are not only destructive to all business, but cause an immense waste of labor never afterward recovered.—Charles M. Dupuy in New York Press.

Simpson on the Election.

Speaking of the Republican landslide in the east, Congressman Jerry Simpson said:

"It was simply the result of a scare among the masses. There are a lot of lunatics in the country who know nothing themselves and were made to believe by the Republican press that the threatened revision of the tariff portended evil to the working classes. Besides this, they blame the Democratic party for the existing business depression, which, as a matter of fact, is a result of iniquitous Republican legislation. The common people are like a man on a raft of saw logs. As one log sinks, he jumps to another and another, hoping to keep himself afloat. They will finally get on the People's Party log, which is big enough to support them."—Press Report From Kansas City.

Governor Waite to Governor Lewelling.

In a personal letter to Governor Lewelling, Governor Waite of Colorado says:

"Our legislature is not Populist in either branch, although we fairly carried the state. We were scientifically counted out by defects in our Australian ballot law. The chief object in calling a special session is to provide ways and means to furnish work for the unemployed, to repeal the infamous bonding system, which is fast burdening our municipalities with debt, and permit the state, county, cities and school districts to make public improvements on their credit with their own scrip, and that scrip receivable for taxes. With a hostile majority in both houses it is perhaps too much to expect an indorsement of the silver policy that will be recommended, but it will force those ideas to the front and compel their discussion. Six months from now, or one year at least, it will be generally acknowledged that no relief can be expected from congress. The attempt to procure the free coinage of silver within the lines of the two old parties has been a complete failure for 15 years. It can never succeed, because it implies that we are finally to win by the aid of Wall street, which is an impossibility. What concord hath light with darkness or Christ with Belial?"

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



Lillie May Bentley

Born a Genius

Disease Threatens to Cut Short a Noble Career

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Good Health.

Lillie May Bentley is an accomplished elocutionist and natural born speaker of only 12 years of age. She is the only child temperance lecturer before the public. Her genius, however, did not exempt her from an attack of a disease of the blood. Her own words best tell the story: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I heartily join with the many thousands that are recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled from infancy with gatherings in the head. I was compelled to leave school upon the doctor's advice. He thought it was the only thing to save my life, but I

Continued to Grow Worse.

I was persuaded finally by a friend to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The use of one bottle acted effectively upon the blood and I began to improve. After the use of three bottles the gathering ceased and I am cured of my former trouble. I owe my life and will always remain a true friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla." LILLIE MAY BENTLEY, Shelbyville, Indiana.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

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P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893. —I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.

—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891. MESSRS LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours, JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893. MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS. PROPRIETORS, Savannah, Ga

EVAN JONES, J. J. EAGER, J. S. DALEY,

WEST TEXAS REAL ESTATE ... AND ... IMMIGRATION BUREAU

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

OFFICE WITH PROGRESS.

Property For Sale;

FARMS AND RANCHES.

West Texas Real Estate and Immigration Bureau has for sale.

No. 1. 140 acres on cow creek, 54 acres in cultivation four miles north-west of Dublin.

No. 2. 154 acres four miles north of Dublin; 125 acres in cultivation, good four room stone house, good well and underground cistern. Price $4000. ½ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

No. 3. 100 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, forty acres in pecan grove, can be irrigated from Cohcho river, one mile from San Angelo. Price $10 per acre.

No 4. 1280 acres 3 miles southwest from San Angelo all under fence, two-thirds fine farming lands. Price $5.00 per acre.

No. 5. 1058 acres all under fence, nearly all fine farming lands. Price $5 per acre.

No. 6. 1600 acres in Menard county near Ft. McKavette, ½ farm lands, price $5 per acre. 1096 acres on which Fort McKavette stands; ½ of this land is fine farming land and can be irrigated from the San Saba river, which furnishes the finest water power in the west; also 15 good stone buildings, built by the government, which cost seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars, are included with this tract of land. Price $10 per acre.

No. 10. One farm of 143 acres in Cherokee county; 30 acres in cultivation, balance in fine pine, hickory and oak. Two houses, good well and orchard. This property is ten miles from the city of Rusk. Price $5.00 per acre.

No. 11. 300 acres of land, 1[illegible] in cultivation, good six room house, good smokehouse, crib, stable, one tenant house, plenty of water, good well, cistern and spring. School house, postoffice and blacksmith shop within ¼ of a mile. This property is located 12 miles southeast from Dublin. Big bargain here for some one who desires to buy a first class No. 1 farm.

TOWN PROPERTY.

No. 6. In Dublin, one lot in Keith addition, 100x125 feet with three room house, well-finished barn and lot, good well, fine young orchard. Price $1000. ½ cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 7. Part of lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10, block 1 of Keith addition, good seven room residence, good well, barn and lot. Price and terms on application.

No. 8. 7 acre tract of land in the town of Dublin, a bargain for some one; only open for 10 days. Call at once and secure the cheapest block of land ever sold in Dublin.

No. 9. In south-east Dublin, [illegible] acre lot, very good house, no well. Will trade for wagon and team or $125 cash.

No. 12. Two lots 110x150 ft. Latham's addition, good three-room house, splendid well of water, outhouses, etc. Price $300, one-third down cash, balance in one and two years.