THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

Terms, $1.50 per annum. *"Justice to All Mankind Without Regard to Consequences or Personal Favors."* *Single Copy 5 Cents*

VOLUME IV. **DUBLIN, ERATH COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1892.** **NUMBER 44.**

★ ★ ★ ★

DAVIS & UTTERBACK

HAVE

JUST ✳ RECEIVED

A

LARGE STOCK!

OF

SPRING ✳ GOODS!

CALL AND INSPECT STOCK!

★ ★ ★ ★

FIAT MONEY.

Webster defines the word "fiat" as "a command to do something; a decisive or effective command; a decree."

Hence, according to the definition, "fiat money" is simply and only made money to decreed money. With this point established, the next important question is, under what decree or by whose command is this fiat money created? Did this command emmanate from omnipotence? Did the Creator of the universe ever decree what should and what should not be "fiat money?"

If so, what is its substance and what are its denominations? Also, where is this "fiat money" of Deity found, and what are its particular characteristics? To whom is or was its existence revealed, and by whom or through whom is it first distributed among the children of men? If God does really "make money," as some of our statesmen and writers claim, where in the great laboratory of nature is the process carried on? To charge such efforts to Deity is sacrilege, and tends to lessen our respect and reverence for the attributes of divinity. The fact is that providence created the material out of which money is made, but man made the money itself.

As an example, God made the material out of which the steam engine is made, but the labor of man built the machine. The engine together with water and fire may be prepared to draw the passenger coach from point to point with great rapidity, but it is the "fiat," the command of the railroad officials that determines whether their powers shall be active or dormant. Just so with money. Certain materials, sometimes one, sometimes another, and many times several are selected and fashioned by labor into various forms with certain other characteristics to designate their use, (hundreds of different substances have been made use of in the past for this purpose,) after which either custom, as in the past, or what is termed law, as in the present, declares them to be "fiat money."

As raw material they are not money, they are only the products of nature. As fashioned by labor they are not money, but simply manufactured products; but when custom or law decrees that they shall act in the capacity of money, then, and not until then, do they start out on their mission as such. The idea of a natural money, or that some particular kinds of natural products were designed in the beginning to be used as money is absolute fiction and unworthy the age in which we live. That all money is artificial, and, therefore, the result of a "fiat" must be apparant to all who would give the matter a moment's careful thought. The fact that all money is "fiat" was firmly established by the Supreme Court of the United States in its decision relative to the legal tender act. The decision embalmed in law the reasonable and intelligent conclusion that appeals to everyone who has studied the question; that it is the impress of government decree that carries with it the functions of money, and not the material upon which such impress is made. The term "fiat money" as now used in derision and ridicule by the money owners implies some connection with what they are pleased to designate as "irredeemable money." The absurdity of this assertion is only equaled by the ignorance which prompts it. The "fiat" which gives the money its distributing and debt-paying functions. is in no manner near or remote connected with either irredeemability. "Fiat money" (a full legal tender) is redeemed with each transaction in which it is a factor. Take for example the greenback paper money. Without the exception on its back it is absolute "fiat money." It was issued as "fiat money," was circulated for thirty years as "fiat money" and remains the same "fiat money" to-day. It always was and is at the present time "irredeemable" as the term goes, which however, has nothing whatever to do with its being "fiat." I want to state at this point that there never was a single dollar in gold held as reserve under any act of congress to redeem these greenbacks.

The idea of creating something out of nothing, or of making values by act of congress, is another fling at "fiat money," which is as absurd as it is misleading. The government creats no value in "fiat money;" neither does it pretend to; it simply decrees a medium of exchange, which is made indispensable under present civilization. There is no value in the impress of government authority, but there may be more or less in the commodity on which the impress is made. There is no value in money, since value lies in the commodity out of which the product is made that receives the stamp of government decree. As an exampie of "fiat money" and its functions, it is authorized by law, and is made ready by labor. It goes out from the treasury in exchange for labor or its products. It passes from hand to hand in the various transaction of business. In every instance where it is a factor it is redeemed, and at last reaches the government treasury in payment of taxes, where it is received or redeemed in the ultimate sense of that term. Again, it goes out on its errand of distribution, and again it is returned to the treasury. This is fiat money, and its discharge of the functions for which it was created. It was redeemed in every bargain, every sale every transaction of every kind in which it was a factor and in which it stood as the representative of the power and authority of the government whose fiat it was.

N. A. DUNNING.

Popular Talks On Law.

By Wm C. Sprague.

We have seen in my three previous papers on the subject of Mercantile Agencies that the law has generally laid down in this country is to the effect that reports of mercantile agencies are privileged communications—that is such communications as exempt them from liability of statements otherwise libelous, when, and only when, such reports are made to subscribers to the agency having an interest in the information given. We have also found that this interest must be a specific interest, that is, not such an interest as subscribers have in all persons who are reported, but an interest in the particular concern or business or business concerning which the report is made. That the law in Canada would seem to be almost the reverse; in other words, that no report by an agency is privileged, whether made to an interested subscriber or not. Frequently agencies make contracts with their subscribers by which the latter assume the responsibility, risk and liability for negligence or incorrect statements on the part of the agency's employees in procuring, collecting and communicating the information. Such contracts have been upheld in two cases, which are the only ones we find, both in Pennsylvania, and one against Dunn and the other against Bradstreet. There are statutes in many of the states which provide that in order to maintain an action against a person for a representation concerning the character in trade of any other person, it is necessary that the representation be in writing and signed by the person sought to be charged. Where it has been sought to apply this statute to mercantile agencies in cases where there reports are not in writing, there has developed a difference of opinion on the part of courts, which leaves the question unsettled. One view is that the agency waives its right to take the advantage of the statute by its original contract with the subscriber. Another view is that the agency is liable, not upon the representation, but upon the contract, and that no statute requires the latter to be in writing. Statutes of this character are found in Alabama, California Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming, and cases upon this subject are the following. Sprague v. Dunn, 12 Phila. (Pa.), 310; McLean v. Dunn, U. C., 399 Q. B., 551, Swan v. Phillips, 8 A. and E., 457.

Sometimes a merchant, in order to gain credit, makes to the mercantile agencies a false statement as to his business character and ability. In such cases, one who has been defrauded by reason of his relying upon these representations, may maintain an action of deceit against such merchant. A fraudulent intent upon the part of the merchant must be clearly shown, and the representation must be so nearly connected with the transaction in which the plaintiff alleges that he was deceived, as to make it plain that the defendant intended the representation to be relied upon in that transaction. It would, no doubt, be interesting to attorneys throughout the country to know how far they are protected in responding to requests made by mercantile agencies as to the responsibility of merchants. Very little has come before the courts to help in determining the question. There is a case reported in the Albany Law Journal, first volume, page 323, tried in September 1870, before a Circuit Court in New York, in which the attorney received a letter with printed questions from J. M. Bradstreet & Son's agency, inquiring as to the standing, character and financial ability of a party named Sherwood. This letter he answered, Sherwood sued the attorney for libel, because of matter contained in that answer. The judge charged the jury that the communication made by the attorney to the agency was not privileged, and it was laid down that the protection which is given to the proprietor of a mercantile agency in reporting the standing of a party to one of its subscribers, is not given to the country correspondent of the agency. It would seem, however, that any ruling that would hold the agency irresponsible in the matter, would also protect the country correspondent, who is nothing more or less than a clerk or agent of the agency for a particular purpose. Indeed, it is almost the sole and universal method employed by agencies to obtain the information which they furnish to their patrons, and it is hard to see where any justice lies in holding the one responsible and the other not, and we believe if the question ever comes before the higher courts, as indeed it would seem strange that it has not, the decision will be the reverse of that before quoted.

In our next we shall treat of the liability of mercantile agencies doing a collection business.

Lack of space prevents the publication in this issue of a lengthy article on "The Issue of '92" by John Ohyer of Stephenville, watch for it in the near future.

Will Bennett, charged with burglarizing the residence of Mr. John C. Harrison, was tried in the district court at Ft. Worth and the jury returned a verdict of guilty and fixed his punishment at two years in the reformatory.

LAMPS AND THEIR CARE.

Many of the Accidents Are Due to Neglect of the Simplest Precautions.

Lamps have become so popular during the past few years that there is hardly a home which does not possess one or more. They are usually ornamental, but they are also kept in constant use even in houses lighted by gas or electricity. There are several excellent makes of these lamps, but the best of them will fail to give a good light unless it receives careful treatment.

To begin with, the lamp should be trimmed and the oil filled up in the morning every day. Once a week the oil contained should be thoroughly emptied out, and the small amount of dirty oil thrown away. Next see that the burner is clean. Whenever the lamp burns badly this should be at once looked to, as it often is the cause. If the buruers are boiled for a few minutes in soda and water at regular intervals there will be little difficulty in the burning. Next see that the wicks fit exactly. For this purpose, when new wicks are required, the lamp-burner should always be sent. Some people buy the wicks by guess, a most foolish plan, for not only must it be of the right width, but also of the right thickness, so as to allow of the oil reaching the flame properly and also to let the wick be turned up or down easily.

Another thing to ascertain is if the wick is worn out. A lamp should have a fresh wick every month at least. Be careful before fitting in a new wick to see that the latter is perfectly dry. It should be placed for ten or fifteen minutes on a hot plate before fixing it on the lamp, so as to remove any moisture. It is said that soaking the wicks in vinegar and then drying them thoroughly prevents all chance of smoking; of this there should be no fear where the lamp is regularly and properly cleaned and trimmed. Be very careful in trimming the wick, not to let any of the charred part fall into the burner. Do not cut the wick, but scrape off the charred part with a match or bit of stick.

We frequently hear of lamps exploding, and for such explosions the most (apparently) scientific reasons will be given; but it may be safely asserted that not once in a hundred times does such an accident occur. What does occur is that a lamp, which has been burning in a warm room for some time, is moved either to another part of the apartment or into another room altogether, when the sudden rush of cold or cooler air causes the heated chimney to fly; this report startles the person carrying the lamp, which is dropped, the oil container breaks, the oil is spilled, and in some cases catches fire. Of course such an accident is unpleasant at best, and decidedly dangerous at worst, but at the same time it is emphatically not a case of lamp explosion, though it will rank as such in most people's minds.

The two great and very real dangers in connection with the lamps are dirt and carelessness, and to these two causes may be safely attributed most of the so-called lamp accidents. Consult any good lamp seller and he will give you any number of facts bearing out this assertion. He will tell you the great sources of danger in lamps are dirty burners and badly fitting wicks. How inconceivably careless people can be on these points it is difficult to realize without personal observation.

A dealer in lamps gives instances of neglect that had come under his own observation:

"A short time since I received a letter from a gentleman stating that a lamp which had been in use some three or four years, and had always given the most satisfactory results, had recently taken fire, the consequence being that the lighted burner fell from the container, very nearly causing a serious disaster. I at once wrote, requesting that the burner might be sent for examination, and on receipt found that the gauze was completely choked up with a hard coating of dirt, but very few of the holes being free, and that the wick was one size too small. I requested my correspondent to call, and on his doing so pointed out the condition of the burner to him. He at once admitted that the sole blame rested on himself or his servant, but at the same time informed me that he was not aware that a lamp needed so much attention in this particular.

"During each year I handle thousands of burners, which are sent to me for repairs, wicks or glasses, and it is surprising what a small percentage have any pretense to cleanliness; some, indeed, are scrupulously clean on the outside; the inside, however, is filthy, and I wonder how they burn at all. Recently I received a circular lamp burner to put right, and found it caked inside with wax from candles, which were foolishly used to ignite the wicks. My repairs consisted in scraping off this wax and cleaning the burner, after which the lamp burned perfectly. Another burner brought to me held inside a store of dead flies (I counted forty odd). After removing these and the dust the lamp was all right."

In spite of the many accidents that have happened in such circumstances, some people still persist in filling a lighted lamp. Even those who are not guilty of this crowning act of folly think nothing of filling a lamp after dark by the light of a candle. There is always risk in doing this, for the gas from the oil is very volatile and might easily catch fire from the flame of the candle.

Some lamps have a trick of smoking soon after lighting and need to be watched. There is nothing more unpleasant than the unmistakable odor of kerosene smoke, unless it may be the annoyance of finding one's household goods coated with a deposit of lamp black.

One more hint. Never turn down a lamp, allowing it just to glimmer. It is meant to burn with the flame at full height, and when allowed to smoulder in this way it will either smoke or smell—possibly both—and most certainly heat rapidly, and become a distinct source of danger.—N. Y. Recorder.

LOCUSTS IN ALGIERS.

An Army with a Front of Three Miles and a Depth of Twenty.

The flight of which they originally formed members had a front of about three miles (regulated by the width of the valley.) They traveled fairly fast; sprinting myself along the level path for one hundred yards in the direction of their passage, I must confess to having been outpaced by them. The main body was nearly five hours in passing a given point. Almost the greater number of them flew at a considerable height in the air but did not perceptibly darken the sky. That night, in the little country auberge where I stayed, two team drivers, one a Spaniard, the other a Sicilian were comparing notes. One said that in the midst of the swarm he could not see the sun; the other, that he could not drive his team against them, as the horses refused to face them (which was probably true), and that they were three inches deep on the road (which probably wasn't.)

At about 4 o'clock the locusts perched down for the night, finding a lodging on the hot ground, in vineyards, cornfields and a wood or two. The frantic proprietors did all in their power to prevent such a calamity; but one cannot fight a snowstorm, nor a flight of locusts, either. In the vineyards the acridians were everywhere; in the cornfields they perched, head upward, one above the other, four or five on each stalk; in the woods they massed themselves upon the tree trunks, facing the declining sun. Thus do they like to take an afternoon nap after the fatigues of their day's journey, sunning themselves to the last moment as evening draws on. Especially do they love to find sandy banks, or a good dry road, facing the sunset—and so they rest, motionless, for the night.

Next morning they ought to have got up, and, after a hasty toilet and breakfast, they ought to have winged their way onward again northward; they generally start so soon as the sun has dried the air and their wings. But to the exasperation of the proprietors of the land they stayed two days, mating and egg-laying, before morning. In the interim many of them died or were put to death, and here we are arrived at a few of the graves.

Before this present year most people believed that after mating and egg-laying the locusts would die a natural death. It isn't true. No doubt vast quantities do die, but these are hardly an appreciable fraction of the whole number.

So, after two days, on went the survivors. They had eaten nothing! This is on the principle of the cabbage butterfly, who leaves her eggs exactly where the young caterpillar can find plenty of food so soon as he is born. The locusts had left the vineyards and the cornfields for their sons and daughters, the crickets, to make a meal of so soon as they should be hatched. For here we are arrived at the cradles. The female locusts had laid their eggs an inch or so underground, and in from ten to twenty-five days' time, according to the heat and character of the soil, the eclosion—the hatching—would occur. And what were the exasperated proprietors to do meanwhile?—Cornhill Magazine.

THE MULE BLEW FIRST.

Why the Doctor's Treatment Was Not Effectual.

"Breathing into the nostrils of a horse when he holds in his breath," says an exchange, "has a wonderful effect in allaying his fears and calming his temper when excited." It is not known with what intent this statement was published, but if anybody is foolish enough to experiment in the manner indicated he would do well to ponder over the story of the man who had a sick mule and who consulted a so-called veterinary surgeon as to the best means of curing the animal. The owner of the mule did not exactly know what ailed the beast, and it is to be presumed that the veterinary was equally in the dark, because his prescription consisted of a powder which was to be put into a tin tube and blown up the mule's nostrils. A couple of days after leaving these directions the veterinary met the mule-owner. That person had a somewhat disfigured face and in general appeared to be rather unhappy. "How is the mule?" asked the veterinary.

"He's all right."

"Did you follow my directions about giving the powder?"

"Yes."

"Did you put the powder in a tube and blow it up the mule's nose?"

"Well, not exactly," said the man. "I put the powder in the tube all right and got all ready to blow, but there was a little hitch."

"What was the trouble?"

"Well," said the man, with a sort of a smile, "the mule blew first."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

From Madison Square Tower.

Young Bud—How small the men appear from this height?

Old Maid Chaperon—Oh! My dear, I find them just as small from below as from above.—Brooklyn Life.

DISCOVERY OF PETROLEUM.

The Men That Paid for It Were Not the Ones That Got Rich.

The discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania was the signal which brought hundreds to the lucky section of that state in quest of easily made fortunes, and, while the few struck a bonanza, many left there well equipped for a cross-country expedition to their own, their native heaths. Of course the oil could not flow on forever, nor could the small producers continue to make money when pumps were resorted to, so they transferred their rights and property to corporations opulent enough to equip scores of wells with the necessary apparatus and then made money off the sales. Along in the last decade the Pennsylvania fields were practically deserted as far as further experiments were concerned, for the ground, being punctured with enough holes to give it a screen-like appearance, were a miniature of the surface of some counties produced. The derricks were sold and their timbers became component parts of the buildings, the drills were disposed of as best they could be, and the operators waited their chance to invade new territory. Finally, the discovery of that dirty, black oil which escaped from the ground in northwestern Ohio when it was given an outlet was announced. From the deserted fields of Pennsylvania, the scenes of building up and wrecking of fortunes, there came a horde of men into the quiet town of Lima. Not an acre remained unleased, saving where the owner figured out that if any benefit was to be derived from his property he would be the beneficiary. Soon the rasping of saws and noise of hammers proclaimed the erection of derricks, to be followed by the puffing of steam which had served to operate the drills. Oil had been found at a certain depth and when the drills reached the maximum, unless oil had been struck before, they were hauled from the ground, and if the oil had not been struck in paying qualities the producing sand was treated to a dose of nitro glycerine sufficient to destroy any building in the country. So plentiful was the oil at first that the efforts were generally successful, and as soon as the pipe line companies became prepared to receive the oil the producers lived in clover despite its cheapness.

As it was in the old field so it was in the new, the land was soon leased up, the oil began to require pumps and operators donned their thinking caps. Gas had been found around Findlay and Bowling Green and was cheaper than stealing coal or wood. Arguing that the oil belt must run in the same direction from Lima some men who were backed by years of varied experience in the Pennsylvania region did a little exploring, and subsequently opened up what has proven the most productive field in the world, but it wasn't their fault the discovery occurred when it did. Determining upon a location near the dead little town of New Baltimore, they leased a few hundred acres and let the contract for drilling a well. One of the provisions with the contractor was that when the drill reached a certain depth work was to be suspended and they were to be informed by wire. The greatest precaution was necessary, for if the well panned out as they hoped, they expected to lease tens of thousands of acres and control the field. If it were a failure they would abandon it. In sinking these wild-cat wells the greatest secrecy is observed, and sometimes armed sentinels have been posted at regular intervals to intercept spies, who in turn might be concealed in the foliage of high trees on knolls and intently observing the operations by means of telescopes.

Day after day the drill kept sinking into the soil. Finally it reached the limit and the contractor shut up shop and made for the nearest telegraph station to inform the owners that everything was ready for them. He left his helpers behind him and had not been gone long before a plot was concocted.

"Say, boys," said one who had followed the business for years, "none of us are worth a cent, and we won't be, either, if we wait for those fellows to drill this well in, so I propose that we send the drills into the sand ourselves. If we strike oil we will have all the work we want; if we don't we won't be anything out. What do you say?"

All that was needed was a leader and the others were only too glad to find one in their companion. The fire was rekindled and the drill was soon forcing its way deeper. The sand was finally reached and a rumbling noise was heard down the casing. It grew louder and the rope became slack. Then it was crowded out of the mouth of the casing followed by the poles which are above the drill and at last the drill was violently hurled to the top of the derrick. The oil shot from the hole like a geyser, with a force which sent it above the derrick and drove the men away. They realized what they had done and left the scene in a hurry, knowing that should the owners find them there the dispute would have to be settled by revolvers and knives. The well flowed on and the thick oil ran down the hills like rivulets, forming a lake in a dale near by. Thousands of barrels were wasted before twenty-four hours had elapsed and the news spread like wild-fire. The fleetest horses in the neighboring towns bore the leasers as they entered the territory, and farms were leased right and left. When the owners arrived at the scene they were in a frame of mind which would have sealed the doom of the driller had he put in an appearance. A fortune in their grasp two days before had escaped them, but they did the best they could, plugged the well and anchored the casing and started other wells on their square mile lease. They realized enough to make one man rich as it was, but it was divided into so many parts that it did not last long.

This was the opening of the field where more big wells were struck than any other section of America, but the men whose money paid for the wildcat well are not the ones who got rich out of it.—Detroit Free Press.

GROWING BETTER.

The Race Is Improving in Stature and Physique.

The first cause of bulk and stature is probably race—we do not mean superior race, for the negroes of many districts are bigger than are the English, and the "barbarians" were all bigger than the Roman soldiers who enslaved them—but race, and the continuance alike of pedigree and conditions of life usually involved in that word; but the second cause is diet in infancy; and the third, training in childhood and early youth. Much milk, for example, makes good bones; and soldiers caught young visibly lengthen out under their food and drill.

In both these latter conditions the change within the last generation—we are speaking only of the well-to-do—has been very great indeed. The world has grown unconsciously much wiser as to the management of children. Nothing improves physique like good milk—that, and not porridge, is the cause of the tall Highlanders, Irishmen and Sikhs—and the little children of our day are nourished on cream and water, or milk procured from the great dairies, which is as good as milk can be, and as different from the milk of thirty years ago as Brand is different from old beef tea. The very cows are of a different breed, not to mention the improvement in their food and lodging. Then a prejudice of an extraordinarily injurious character—we write these sentences on first-class medical evidence—has silently, no one knows why, entirely disappeared. Nothing nourishes like good sugar, possessing as it does just the requisite heat-giving quality; but the mothers of 1830-50 dreaded sugar. They had an idea that it sickened babies, who always crave for it like horses for salt; that it spoiled the teeth of growing children, and that it swelled the tongues of children a little more advanced in years—the last a fancy based on the effect of sucking taffy. They therefore withheld sugar, thus leaving the children half nourished and permanently sensitive to a climate which for seven months in the year is always chilly. Nowadays, everybody among the cultivated knows that sugar is beneficial, and the children are left to their instincts, with the result that they make flesh and are almost always warm.

Then the matrons of 1830-50 had a fixed idea, incurable by the men, who never quite gave in to it, that children, if left alone, would invariably overeat themselves, a theory true of about five per cent. The nurseries were dieted like prisons, with the result—all nurses exaggerating the popular ideas — that the children who longed for food were never fed enough, and the children who disliked much food—a peculiarity of many good constitutions—were gorged to indigestion. And, finally, children are kept warm enough. The horrible old idea of those two decades that children should be "hardened" by exposure has died away; the nurseries, besides being properly ventilated, are kept warm, and the whole principle of children's clothing has been radically, and we hope finally, modified in the sense that the "body," as distinguished from the limbs, is thoroughly and warmly clad. The result is that the child with a tendency to grow does grow, and that a greatly increased percentage of boys runs toward five feet eleven inches and of girls toward five feet eight inches and five feet nine inches, than has ever been the case before.

Moreover, as the boys and girls grow naturally, they keep their good looks, and, except for a year or two of life, it has become a positive rarity to see "gawky" lads and lasses, as great a rarity as to see the latter with the shining red elbows which, forty years ago, were at once the most dreaded and the most frequent of the minor deformities. The improvements, always, mind in a strictly limited class which hardly considers the cost of food, is manifest at every turn, and is reported not only by every artist, but every caricaturist in the country. The undersized lads and skinny girls have disappeared from pictures of the middle class, even when drawn with distinctly hostile intent. —Spectator.

Give Them the Benefit.

Give a stupid person the benefit of a doubt. We can not all of us roar like lions, and yet in the great orchestra of nature the katydid has its place as well as the king of beasts. Because some "little ones" sit, goggle-eyed and silent, in the midst of so much mighty roaring do not doubt that when their opportunity comes they can chirp up like good fellows. Give them a chance, then, and even if they do not improve it, hesitate before you call them uninteresting and stupid. Katydids were not made to sing by lamplight and in crowds. When the noises lull and the lights go out their disputations begin and last, while sweeter singers are locked in slumber. In company, then, don't put down all the silent people as fools; yield them the deference due to those who merely await their opportunity.—Chicago Herald.

P.P.P.
CURES
SCROFULA
P.P.P.
CURES
BLOOD POISON.
P.P.P.
CURES
RHEUMATISM.
P.P.P.
CURES
MALARIA.
P.P.P.
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.
P.P.P.
CURES
SYPHILIS.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS
DRUGGISTS
SAVANNAH
GEORGIA

For Sale by Herring & Chapman.

HEALTH IS WEALTH



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment a guaranteed specific for hysteria, dizziness, convulsions, fits, nervous neuralgia, headache, nervous prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and keoth, premature old age, barrenness, loss of power in either sex, involuntary losses and Spermatorrhoea, caused by over exertion of the brain self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box or six boxes for $5, sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by H. C. Birchmore, sole agent, Dublin, Texas.

KAYTON'S OIL of LIFE
THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD
CURES PAINS IN THE BACK, JOINTS SIDE, & ALSO RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, &c
KAYTON'S OIL OF LIFE IS AN OLD GERMAN LINIMENT, & Expels pain quickly.
LIPPMAN BROS., SAVANNAH, GA.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE U. S.

"HIS name [Prof. Hodges] will become intimately linked with that of the immortal BEN FRANKLIN."
—Electrical Age, May 2, 1891

PROTECTION
from Lightning by
MODERN SCIENTIFIC METHODS.
Hodges' Lightning Protector

Is the invention of a well-known scientist of New York, and is the simple and sure device which the advanced electrical science of the present day gives us to take place of the old and notoriously incapable lightning-rod, which was the invention of a century and a half ago, when so little was known about electricity. With this new invention a building can be equipped at from ONE-THIRD to

One-Half the Cost

Of a lightning-rod, and your house is not disfigured. IT NEVER FAILS to protect any structure to which it is attached.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED

In every Texas town and county. Active men can make from $2,000 to $5,000 per year. The old lightning-rod is behind the age and must go!

In localities where there are no local agents, Protectors will be shipped direct to house-owners. Any person can put them up, full directions being furnished each customer.

For illustrated pamphlet giving full description, with endorsements by prominent electricians and scientific press, and showing the failure of the lightning-rod, write to

JOHN F. FORD,
General Agent,
209 Alamo Plaza, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
AT THE
Progress - Job - Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Baggs—"Say, old fellow, there's a new ten-dollar counterfeit out." Jaggs—"I know it, and that's how I happen to be 'out' to about the same extent."—Boston Courier.

—It is testified in a divorce case that a Mr. Van Duzen beat his wife with a twenty-five pound turkey. That is too much turkey to be taken through the pores.—Judge.

—A good many of the people who lie awake nights wondering what they will do when they get to Heaven will have to brace up or they will never get there at all.—Somerville Journal.

—Visitor—"Well, Johnny, I suppose your father thinks the twins are something wonderful?" Johnny—"Yes, but" (in a confidential whisper) "I could lick 'em both together."

—"What's the matter with your shoes?" "They leak." "Why don't you try a little confession?" "For what?" "Confession is good for the sole."—Rochester Express.

—The telephone in Japan is said to be growing in popularity. At Tokio there is a general familiarity with the instrument and its uses, and even in out-of-the-way districts it is not unknown.

—A curious compliment to a dead man was uttered by a marchioness who, when told that the celebrated physician Borden had been found dead in his bed, exclaimed: "Ah! death was so afraid of him that he did not dare attack him except when he was asleep."

—Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor, author of the strking new novel, "The Sardonyx Seal," is a charming woman in her home life and fascinating in society. Mrs. Taylor has an unusual power of perception, both in nature and art, a keen appreciation of wit and a quick and delicate pen.

—Helen Hunt Jackson's body has been removed from Cheyenne mountain, where for six years it has rested, and buried in Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs. The cause of the removal is said to be the attempts of property owners in the vicinity to exact tolls from visitors.

—In June, 1796, Tennessee, having adopted a constitution and otherwise complied with the requisitions of the United States, was admitted to the Union. The first capital was Knoxville. At this time there were no settlements in west Tennessee, and only a few scattering ones in seven counties of middle Tennessee.

—Cycling has drawn up a list of the relative rates of speed that are reached by the different methods of locomotion. An express train comes first, doing the mile in under fifty seconds; an ice yacht second, doing the same distance in seventy seconds, and the swimmer the last of all, taking a full half hour for the feat.

—For some months Charles Hildebrand, of New Albany, Ind., had been an invalid, unable to leave his bed. A few days ago he heard an alarm of fire in his house, and this so spurred him to activity that he bounced out of bed with the agility of an athlete, and hurriedly made his way from the burning house.

—For thirty years the beard and mustache of Mr. James Brown, of Benlington, W. Va., has been untrimmed. With his arms extended he stretches fully six feet from tip to tip of his fingers; yet the ends of his mustache, when held horizontally, extend beyond his fingers. He braids his wonderful beard and mustache, and tucks them under his vest.

—The most valuable dinner set in the world is said to belong to Queen Victoria. It fills two rooms in Buckingham Palace and is guarded by two men continually. Mrs. William Astor has a gold dinner service valued at $50,000, and the service, in lion and unicorn repousse work, is used upon the finest of white linen cloths bordered with lace, showing a tint through its meshes of the shade of gloire de Paris roses, which are used for the table decorations.

—A Cedar Rapids, Ia., man who owns a valuable horse, conceived the idea of testing human nature the other day. Accordingly he hung a placard upon the horse, which was tied in front of his office, announcing that the entire outfit must be sold for $30. Sorn there was a procession of experts looking at the teeth of that poor horse and lifting his feet with a most knowing air, each one in turn announcing that the price was much too high. It was a great object lesson, and no one had discovered that a $500 outfit was being offered for $30 when the owner came out and drove away.

—The fashion of modeling articles of jewelry after serpents and reptiles of various sorts is scarcely likely to find favor with people of delicate sensibilities. There is something particularly inappropriate in the sight of a snake, however prettily made, in actual contact with the delicate skin of a beautifully turned arm or neck. There are quite enough designs in the world which are pretty and sensible, and one may leave these incongruous articles out of the list and suffer no serious loss.

—The earliest "infernal machines" on record dates from the siege of Antwerp in 1585, where an Italian engineer, Zambelli, destroyed an important bridge laid by the enemy over the Scheldt, by setting adrift against it four scows, each carrying a masonry mine heavily charged with gunpowder. Ignition was to be effected, either by a slow match or by a gunlock discharged by clockwork, after the lapse of a certain time. One of these floating mines exploded against the bridge with tremendous effect, and thus stimulated investigation in a new field of warfare.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

DOES FARMING PAY?

Common Sense Has Something More to Say on the Subject.

What I said in my first article was preparatory and intended to show the fact that while one kind of farming may be made to pay some other kinds could not. I wish to reduce the matter down to a plain common-sense basis—no speculation, no guess work. Let each of our readers think for one moment. Can't each one of you now call to mind some one or more farmers in your own neighborhood who have been and are now making money farming?

Before I go further in what I intend to say I wish it distinctly understood that I am talking about farming in Kentucky, and not other states. What I shall say may be just as true as applied to other sections of this great country, and of course, much of it will be. But as all my own actual experience in farming has been in this state I wish to apply my remarks to conditions as they exist here. I can pick out quite a number of farmers in my own county, and in different parts of the state where I am acquainted, who have uniformly made money farming and are making money now. They have no other occupation, no other source of revenue and are getting in better fix financially every year. If in debt for land, improvement or other property, they are lessening their debts. If already out of debt, they are laying up something or making new investments.

It must be understood that even the most successful farmers may encounter a year occasionally when the farm does not pay. This may happen from a very unfriendly season, or from cyclones or destructive storms, or some unavoidable accident. What I mean is, take an average for any five or more years and a fair profit has been made. Large investments pay about four per cent. Smaller ones, six to eight per cent., with greater risks. Many of the class of farmers mentioned are now making from four to six per cent., and previous to the last few years were making from eight to ten per cent. Now if these statements be true—and I am persuaded no observant man will deny them—why is it that the other class of farmers do not make farming pay? While you are considering that proposition, I will say the very same thing happens in every other occupation, trade or profession. Look at the merchants, you find one getting rich and ten making assignments for the benefit of their creditors. Take the mechanics, manufacturers and other trades people. The few succeed and the many fail. It will be found but little better in the learned professions; a few get to the top and make fame and money; the vast majority make a life-time struggle for existence and die poor. What is the reason, then, that farming in the great majority of instances does not pay? Largely the very same reasons that apply to other callings, and make it impossible that all, or even a large majority, shall succeed. Some of these reasons will be stated, and they will apply to farmers as well as to other classes:

1. Many persons make grievous mistakes at the beginning. From false pride, the advice of friends or necessity, they choose the wrong calling. No one will be likely to succeed in any business in which he is not specially interested, and for which he has not at least some adaptability.

2. Some have too much theory and too little practicability.

3. Some wish to do too big a business at the start with little capital; they go largely in debt; the interest consumes all they can make, and the first reverse they go under.

4. Others trust their business too much to other hands, spending their own time in idleness, or worse, in vicious habits.

5. Some, unwilling to restrict their own wants and those of their family within their actual income, spend more than they make, and, of course, must soon reach the end.

6. Others have no capacity for any business and of course can not succeed.

The following reasons apply especially to farmers: Some with poor farms and large families can not, even with fair management and faithful work, more than make a frugal living. Others with good farms have no ability to control or properly direct laborers, and in the end the cost of production exceeds the value of what they produce.

Many other causes might be mentioned, such as lack of intelligent action in making, saving and using manure. Lack of the necessary knowledge as to how and when to use commercial fertilizers, and the particular kind adapted to the soil cultivated; also the causes which have operated injuriously in depressing the prices of farm products. These latter may be treated of more fully hereafter. Those mentioned will suffice to elicit thought on the subject and an effort to find some remedy, which possibly may be reached hereafter. Be patient and trust.—"Common Sense," in Farmers' Home Journal.

THE TWO WAYS.

English and American Agricultural Methods Compared.

The American farmer gets but half the grain from an acre of land that the British farmer does, although the average natural fertility of American and British soil is about equal. It is plain, therefore, that some desirable lessons in farming may be learned by looking across the Atlantic.

A century and a half ago the cultivated lands of Great Britain were no more productive than ours are now. Since then English thought has been busy, and innumerable experiments have been made to ascertain the best means of obtaining the largest profits from agriculture on that island of the most brainy, steady, practical and far-sighted race known to history. England's chemistry and research have discovered, and her ships brought from remote countries new manurial riches to replace those which had passed into crops or been washed into rivers and the seas. She has drawn upon the nitrate deposits of South America and ocean islands as no other nation has, and used machinery to better advantage in deep and thorough tillage and economical harvesting than any other. Her methods of crop rotation are also said to be the best in the world. While in recent years we have become a more inventive people than the Englishmen, they are not slow to appropriate our good inventions, and make them as beneficial to themselves as if they were their own. They are phlegmatic, patient and persistent, while our climate, opportunities, habits and race crossings have made us almost as mercurial as the French. We hurry, and hurry breeds neglect and waste. The time has come when we need to think seriously about sobering down to the painstaking methods of the mother country.

Our farmers, with comparatively few exceptions, are inclined to cultivate too large areas of land for thoroughness. It would be better for many of them if they would confine the efforts they put forth and the help they employ to about half the land that they now work, and see that the best possible use is made of every foot of that half. When this plan is proposed to them they sometimes reply that they have not the money to spend in tilling their land properly and obtaining the needed manures. But this excuse is seldom good and a little thoughtful experimenting would kill it. It would be first rate economy to sell portions of their farms, if the requisite money can not be otherwise obtained, to enable themselves to use the means which will result in double crops. This has often been demonstrated by some of our best and most scientific farmers, who have achieved results similar to those in England by similar methods. No amount of sceptical talk on the part of those who slouch along in the old way can be regarded as otherwise than foolish in the face of those practical proofs.—Rural World.

HERE AND THERE.

—"Farming pays"—just what it owes, and no more.

—The farmer who raises "a little of everything," including some cotton, does not get left when the car of progress pulls out.

—Farmers should raise more wool and less cotton, and eat more mutton raised at home and less bacon raised in Kansas and Iowa.

—It is not what one eats, but what he digests, that makes him strong. It is not the money a farmer handles, but that which he bags, that enables him to pay his taxes.—Farm and Ranch.

—The market no longer demands great mountains of fat in hogs or pork. About two hundred pounds live weight makes the most desirable meat, and it is much cheaper to produce. Farmers, remember that.

—The "dignity of labor" is in the mind that directs it, and not in the mere labor itself. As well talk of the dignity of a steam engine or a sausage grinder, as the dignity of labor, as some construe it.—Farm and Ranch.

—That sheep never amounts to much that dies when a lamb. This should be remembered now, and provision made for the care and safety of the youngsters that will be landing on our shores from the mysterious land of Nowhere in a few more weeks.—Rural World.

—The present condition of the cotton-growing industry ought to stimulate farmers to more effort to produce food for home consumption, and to sell to the rapidly-increasing numbers of non-producers. Hog products can be made a paying business.

—Breeding very young boars to young sows, or to those fully matured does not give the best results. Both parents should be fully matured, and in the prime of life and in good condition, but not fat. This is not contradicted by the records of eight-months boars.

—It is, to say the least, a singular coincidence that farmers who bring to bear upon their business intelligent industry, and are consequently reasonably prosperous, are measurably exempt from the political oppression that is so disastrous to the shiftless and unsuccessful.—Farm and Ranch.

—It is generally believed that sheep do not need food or shelter—that nature has endowed them with a capacity to eat anything that may be laying around loose, and a coat of wool that perfectly protects them against rain and cold. A number of sheep raisers act upon these theories and then say that sheep don't pay. The trouble is the sheep are expected to pay what they do not owe, and they rightly refuse.

A. A CHAPMAN, President. R. H. McCAIN, Vice-President. C. L. PENDLETON. Cashier.

The First National Bank

—OF—

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

CAPITAL, - - $50,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Collections a Specialty.

DIRECTORS:—R. W. Higginbotham, A. A. Chapman, R. H. McCain, Dan F. Frey, C. L. Pendleton.



Dublin Marble Works.

B. W. LAFFERTY, Proprietor.

Italian and American marble monuments, tombstones, slabs, etc., and granite monuments. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Don't fail to call on or write them when needing anything in their line.

DUBLIN, - TEXAS.

Cameron & Smith,

THE OLD RELIABLE

LUMBER  DEALERS

A First-Class Assortment of Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., etc., always on hand.

Prices to Suit the Times.

J. B. GREEN,

The Groceryman,

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

W. H. WISEMAN,

THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER,

Large Work a Specialty.

DUBLIN, - - TEXAS.



BASS'

CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE

Is warranted to stop CHOLERA among Poultry and increase the Egg Production 25 per cent. It is endorsed by some of the largest and most intelligent Breeders in the Southwest.

Price, 50 Cents per Package.

For sale by all Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

BASS & BROTHER,

TERRELL, Texas.

THE DUBLIN MUSIC COMPANY,

W. T. LEGGETT, Manager.

Factory Agents for the World-Famed

ESTEY PIANOS & ORGANS

Also the CAMP & CO. Pianos and KIMBALL Organs.

The Estey organs excel all other makes for tone, style, finish and durability, and they have been awarded the highest honors wherever exhibited. More Estey pianos and organs in use than any other make. 250,000 have been made Established over 50 years ago. Every instrument fully warranted for five years and all are absolutely mouse proof. If you buy the Estey you have the best.

WE SELL on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

Horses, Cattle and Second-Hand Instruments

will be taken in part payment. We sell on long time and small payments under our enstallment plan. Anyone wishing to buy an instrument can have one in his own home on trial before paying a dollar, and if full satisfaction is not given he need not buy. We have at all time.

Second - Hand Instruments

in stock that we will sell cheap. We will be glad to send you catalogues and prices on application. Write us before you buy elsewhere; it will cost you but little and will save you money in the end.

THE DUBLIN MUSIC COMPANY,

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

Democratic. Published Every Friday.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
ERATH COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

J. S. DALEY, Editor and Prop'r.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1892.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PROGRESS is authorized to make the following announcements:

For County Judge.
H. H. HARDIN.
W. W. MOORES.

For County Attorney.
W. J. OXFORD, (re-election.)
J. W. JARROTT,
S. T. MORRIS.

For County Clerk.
ISAAC PIPES.
T. J. WILSON.
JAMES COLLINS.
E. V. D. BATEMAN.
W. E. CODY.

For Tax Collector,
D. M. RUMPH.
J. F. COLLIER.

For County Assessor,
D. F. GLISSON.
S. P. KEITH.
J. A. ROBERTSON.

For County Surveyor,
M. L. JACKSON.

For County Treasurer,
A. J. CRANE.
J. L. DURHAM.

For District Clerk.
J. J. BENNETT.

For County Sheriff,
N. J. SHANDS. (Re-election.)
T. P. THORNTON.

For Commissioner Precinct No. 2.
BEAD WHITE.

OUR CHOICE.

For Congress—11th Congressional District.
HON. EVAN JONES of Dublin.

Honestly of purpose is a very scarce article in political life, yet it is occasionally found.

The withdrawal of Culberson and Chilton made Mills election almost a unanimous one.

The time for investment in Dublin city property is on, home seekers and speculators, paste this in your every day hat.

Dublin is destined to be the metropolis of west Texas, so every body says that comes here and "every body" ought to know.

Roger Q. Mills was elected Senator on the 22nd inst. by a vote of 94 against, Culberson 4, Chilton 3, Barney Gibbs 1 and J. W. Bailey 1.

Dublin will evently materialize into a mining and manufacturing center, as soon as the mines are opened the factories will follow.

The modest young man is "not in it" this day and time, gall as a general rule leads, but the time will undoubtedly come when these two will change circumstances.

The National Convention of the "Peoples' Party" to nominate a candidate for president and vice-president on that ticket will be held at Omaha, Neb., on the 4th day of July of this year.

In the reapportionment of the state, Tarrant County district will probably be composed of Tarrant, Johnson, Hood, Somerville, Erath, Wise, Denton, Jack, Young and Montague, with a combined population of about 205,000.

Gold, Silver and Lead mines, two railroads with excellent prospects for another pair, oil mills a certainty, several wholesale business houses, first class prospects of a round house and machine shops for the Fort Worth & Rio Geande and Texas Central railroads, all together is calculated to put a town on "a sort of a boom," —watch it do it.

Public Speaking.

Hon. J. J. Eager, of Dublin, Texas, assistant State Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance will deliver lectures to the public, at the following times and places in Brown county:

Cross Cut	March	23
Windham school house	"	24
Rough Branch	"	25
May	"	26
Angel school house	"	28
Clio	"	29
Salt Creek	"	30
Moro	"	31
Zephyr	April	1
Indian Creek	"	2
Mt. Zion	"	4
Clear Creek	"	5
Live Oak	"	6
Canon s. h. at County Alliance	"	7

These appointments will all be at early candle light. Public invited to attend. Brethren will please circulate these appointments as extensively as possible.

COMMITTEE.

The improvement company's annual meeting at Llano adopted plans for a dam across the Llano river furnishing 15,000 horse power and ordered bids for furnace and steel plant.

Sheriff Spradley shot and fatally injured Lubbock Sapp, at Nachadoches. Sapp, before he was shot, had snapped his pistol at Spradley, at least a dozen times.

Mrs. A. P. Waldrep, living four miles west of Iredell, recently suicided by drowning herself in the Bosque river. She had been sick for several days and was recovering slowly. No cause is known for the rash act.

Ed Sickens, a Choctaw Indian, was jailed at Sherman recently for the killing of his wife, a white woman, of whom he was jealous. The crime was committed recently a few miles from Caddo. He stabbed her.

At Cleveland, Ohio, seventy painters and carpenters employed in the Matcer building were called out by orders from the Chicago Plasterers union on the charge that the foreman in control of the work is under the ban for owing a considerable fine to the union.

United States steamer Thetis, which has been off the coast of Lower California, has arrived at San Diego and will be ordered to San Francisco to be fitted out for service in Behring sea.

The county commissioners of Llano county have been considering bids for building an iron bridge across the river at Llano ever since last Thursday. Out of seventeen bids the contract was this afternoon awarded to the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Comanpy, their bid being $32,500.

The tramway at the top of the elevater in course of construction at Galveston collapsed, injuring nine men, four rather seriously. The cause of the accident is unknown, as the contractors state that they had taken every precaution.

Jeff Daggett, who was convicted on a charge of murder last week at Ft. Worth and given ten years in the penitentiary, but who gave notice of appeal, withdrew the motion to-day and was sentenced for ten years by Judge Stedman.

Agapito Canales, pedro Vasquez and Juan Vera, all three accused of violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the guerilla Garza, came in to San Antonio recently and voluntarily surrendered and were released on furnishing $2500 bonds. These complaints are made by the state by capt. Brooke.

LONDON, March 24.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Exchange Telegraph company states that great excitement has been caused there by what the police claim is a discovery of a plot to assassinate the Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, Rumors that such a plot was in existence had come to the knowledge of the police and a strict vigilance was accordingly maintained and rewarded by the arrest of two men concealed in Yildise Fiosk. They were heavily armed.

We are sorry to say the matter for the educational column arrived too late for publication this week.

Abbott's East Indian corn Paint for corns. Bunions and Warts, it is great.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and skin eruption on 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 Herring & Chapman.

Wanted. Wanted.

A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery or information leading to the recovery of any horse or cattle running on the range in any of the adjoining counties in this brand WTL connected. Write or deliver to Dublin Music Co., Dublin, Texas.

For the largest 5c beer in town, call at Charlie's sample room.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at HERRING & CHAPMAN'S Drugstore.

S. S. DAVIS,

The Druggist,

DUBLIN, TEXAS.

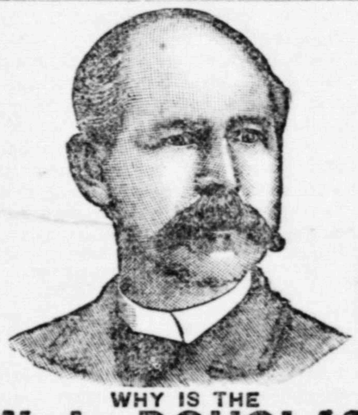
Will supply your wants for '92. We keep first-class goods, and are anxious to please customers. Prescriptions filled by a sober, experienced clerk, night or day. Call on me at Dublin.

S. S. DAVIS.

We Handle Drugs, Patent Medicines, Jewelry, Silverware and Druggists' Sundries.

If YOU WISH TO Advertise Anything Anywhere AT Any time WRITE TO GEO. P. ROWELL & CO No. 10 Spruce St., NEW YORK.

The PROGRESS has a fine new Estey Organ for sale cheap and on easy terms. Call and see it. tf



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe: Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

S. NOVAKOSKI.

A Sprained Ankle.

This is a common occurrence and one that will lay people up ordinarily 6 to 8 weeks, yet we will guarantee Ballard's Snow Liniment to cure any case of sprained ankle in 1 to 3 days if applied at once, and to immediately relieve all pain. Snow Liniment will cure any old sore on man or beast. It will heal all wounds and cures sprains, burns, scalds, bruises, sore throat, sore chest, lame back, corns and bunions. For rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, contracted muscles it has no equal. Do not allow any other white liniments to be put off on you for Snow Liniment. There is no other like it. Ask for Ballard's Snow Liniment. Sold by S. S. Davis. 1

Tower's Improved SLICKER is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof. Will Not Peel Leak or Stick

ALL Improved Slickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADEMARK on every Coat a Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

Send for Catalogue.

A. J. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS.

New Lumber Yard
R. B. SPENCER

Has a good stock of Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings.

Selling at Lowest Living Prices.

Lumber exchanged for grain of all kinds. Call and see me before buying your bill.



West Texas Marble Works.
W. J. WASSON, Prop.
—Manufacturers and dealers in—
TOMBSTONES & MONUMENTS.
Don't buy until you get our prices and see our work, which we guarantee to be satisfactory.
Dublin, - Texas.



MODEL MEAT MARKET.
M. Lingenfelder & Co., Propr's.

This market always keeps on hand a full supply of fresh meats, bologne sausage and everything usually kept in a first-class market. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Bargains! ★ Bargains!!
Call at the
RACKET STORE

Next door to the post-office and inspect my stock of
Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Notions, Glass and Tinware!
Before buying. I am selling right down at Rock Bottom Prices.
T. J. MORRIS, Jr

This Space is reserved for Higginbotham Co.

Cotton Exchange Saloon,
HALL & GREEN, Proprietors.
Always handles first-class
Whiskies, Wines, Cigars, Etc.
Keg . Beer . Always . on . Tap

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1892.

Dr. J. Whitaker Guyton,



SPECIALIST.

W. J. Wasson,

Notary Public

& General Conveyancer.

In office of Wasson & Miller.

Dublin, Texas.

Business Rules.

If any time you change your postoffice address notify us at once, giving the name of the office you change from and the one you wish it changed to.

All remittances should be made payable to J. S. Daley, Dublin, Texas.

In case you wish your paper stopped do not have the postmaster to notify us, do it yourself and at the same time you are required to pay up all arrearages.

All obituary notices will be charged for at regular rates. Death notices free.

All communications must be accompanied with the writers name, or it will not be inserted.

LOCAL RAILWAY TIME CARD

RIO GRANDE DIVISION.

North-Bound Passenger leaves.....11:08 a. m.
South-Bound Passenger leaves.....5:10 p. m.

TEXAS CENTRAL DIVISION.

East-Bound Passenger leaves.....10:15 a. m.
West-Bound Passenger leaves.....12:07 p. m.

SOCIETIES, LODGES, ETC.

DUBLIN LODGE A. F & A. M., No. 594, Meets on Saturday nights on or before the full moon in each month. J. G. O'Brien, W. M; Jno. J. Ray, Secretary.

DUBLIN LODGE K. of P., No. 107, meets each Monday night at Castle Hall. W. W. Patrick, C. C; W. H. Neel, K. of P. and S.

DUBLIN R. A. M. CHAPTER, No. 169, meets on Monday night on or before the full moon John J. Ray, H. P; A. A. Chapman, sec.

DUBLIN ALLIANCE, No. 2345, meets on every Tuesday night at Justices office; A. C. Housley, President; J. A. Adams, Secretary.

G. A. R. POST, No. 55, meets every Tuesday night before the full moon; W. H. Christian of Stephenville, Commander; G. W. Andruss of Dublin, Adjutant.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m., L. E. Gillett, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30, J. P. McKinnie, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Communion services at 10:30 a. m. every Sunday.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Chambliss, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Regular prayer meeting every Thursday night. Class meeting every fourth Sunday at 3 p. m., T. L. Ward, Leader. Juvenile Missionary Society meets every fourth Sunday in each month at 2 p. m., Miss Blanche Gillett, president.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday School every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, A. W. Risien, superintendent. Preaching every third Sunday by Rev. C. H. Dobbs at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

TRINITY CHURCH—Rev. W. W. Patrick, minister in charge. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday. Regular services first Sunday in each month.

Our Agents.

The following are authorized to receive and receipt for any monies due this paper and also have a list of our subscribers at their respective offices.

Geo. L. Rhea,.....Selden.
C. A. Doubleday, P. M.....Hico.
T. J. Summers, P. M.....Lingleville.
L. E. Davis,.....Bluff Dale.
R. F. McKeage, P. M.....Carlton.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PROGRESS is authorized to announce the following candidates.

CITY OF DUBLIN OFFICERS.

For City Marshal, Tax Assessor & Collector.
J. E. BISHOP.
Z. T. PRICE.
WM. NORTHCUTT.
R. B. MOORE.

For City Attorney,
W. T. DANIEL. (Re-election.)

For Alderman 1st. ward.
H. S. ABBOTT.
J. H. LATHAM.

For Alderman, 2nd ward.
C. C. DODSON.

For Alderman, 3rd ward,
H. A. PEACOCK.
J. W. HURT.
ED GILLETT.
J. B. CRUTCHER.

LOCAL

Higginbotham Co., have this week received a full car load of wire, which they bought at a great bargain and will sell at such prices as the times call for. They are in the market to sell, must and will do so.

The Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroad will shortly begin putting down a turntable in the yards at this place for the accommodation of the division which will no doubt be made between here and Fort worth on the Rio Grande and Dublin and Waco on the Texas Central.

A fine new stock of the best furniture at J. W. Hamblet's, at the Charlie Bowers old stand.

Col. O. R. Morrison of Hico was in the city Tuesday, on business for the ex-Confederate Association and while here gave the PROGRESS a pleasant call.

For You to Read.

If you desire to take a delightful trip for either health or pleasure, would advise you to go to Hot Springs, Ark., "the Carlsbad of America," located in the heart of the Ozark Mountains, surrounded by beautiful scenery, fine drives and walks, and the most healing waters in the world. Reached in solid trains of the finest equipment, via Iron Mountain Route. For descriptive and illustrated pamphlet, free, write Company's Agents or General Passenger Agent, Mo. Pacific R'y. Co., St. Louis, Mo,

The Jeffersonian democratic club meets every Friday night at Justice of the Peace Peacock's office. Everybody is invited to attend.

A full car of Avery cultivators were received this week by the enterprising firm of Higginbotham Co., For sale at immense bargains.

Democratic Club Meeting.

Dublin Jeffersonian Democratic club met at Justice of the Peace Peacock's office last Friday night with a good attendance. Several speeches being made by prominent members. This club was organized with a total membership of 20 persons and now has on its list over 30.

If you have second hand furniture you wish repaired, stained or varnished, call on J. W. Hamblet, the furniture man opposite G. W. Andruss' hardware store on Patrick street.

Messrs. G. W. Andruss, H. H. Andrews and Dr. Morgan left on Monday for El Paso to attend the state encampment of the G. A. R. post at that place.

Keg beer on tap at all times at Charlie's Sample Room.

Higginbotham Bros. are in the market with a complete line of plows, harrows, cultivators, planters and a general line of farm implements.

Notice to Correspondents.

Please give more news and less views. And condense as much as possible. If not, do not become offended if the editor does it.

The full car load of Avery cultivators received by Higginbotham Co., this week will be sold at rediculously low prices, and such that every farmer cannot afford to do without one. Do not fail to price them before buying, as you are certain to lose money if you do not.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper

J. F. Schuttee and lady, of Franklin, Texas, who have been on a visit to relatives here for several weeks, have about concluded to locate. Mr S. is a jeweler by trade and has been in that business for some time at Franklin.

How I Was Cured of So-Called Cancer.

LULATIN, GA.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I was a sufferer with a place on my underlip for fourteen years, and was under treatment of different physicians, but they done me no good. I had lots hope of being cured by medical treatment. I then went to a doctor living in Florida, who treat them by art. After going to him it got well, apparently, for a while, but returned as bad as ever. I then concluded to try P. P. P. (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium and after taking five bottles, pint size, was cured. I also find it to be a good medicine to give a good appetite and to give proper digestion.

Yours truly, L. J. STRICKLAND.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

Notice to City Candidates.

The PROGRESS will print a sufficient number of tickets for the coming city election. Each candidate who has announced in this paper will be charged 50c for his name on the tickets, those who have not, will be charged $2. No names will go on until paid for.

W. H. Wiseman now has a bicycle and a tin whistle.

Car load of wire just received at Higginbotham Co's., which will be sold at prices to correspond with the scarcity of money.

COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS.

LINGLEVILLE.

Business was quite dull the past week owing to bad weather.

Farmers were busy planting corn until the recent cold spell made them move in doors.

There will be a considerable falling off of the cotton acreage near here this year, more corn and oats are being planted and less cotton.

S. J. McNeil was called to Stephenville one day this week to the bedside of his sick father.

R. P. Campbell arrived a short time ago from St. Louis where he has been purchasing his spring supplies.

Our little city is on a boom, strictly speaking, among her advantages can be named five business houses, two blacksmith shops, post office, barber shop, one mill and gin and three churches, she now needs a railroad to put her on the high road to success.

The saloon here was closed out a short time since, the cause is not known.

The school at Antioch is still progressing nicely under the management of Prof. Sheridan and with over a hundred pupils enrolled.

There are several marriages on foot in and around Lingleville which your roporter will notice at the proper time. NEWS BOY.

COW CREEK.

Oats went through the freeze seemingly all right.

Farmers are as busy as bees preparing the soil for the coming crop.

Thre are several weddings on hand in the neighborhood, probably the result of leap year.

Mr. McCluskey visited Cow Creek Sunday night, reports a pleasant and joyful time.

The Sunday school is doing fine under the efficient management of A. J. Owen as superintendent and Hattie secretary.

Mr. Aleck Knowls will be married so it is reported, some time during the present month to Miss Vallie Rinker.

Prof. J. E. Stephens' school has closed and his former scholars will not attend at Highland. K. & C.

BUNYAN.

Our little burg has been in winter quarters for the past week, as brother Foster has turned one of his cold waves loose with the icy side toward us.

Nearly every Sabbath there is preaching at one of the churches here and our people are goers.

Bunyan has a school community unsurpassed by no city of her size. The enrollment for this year is 68, and the attendance has been over an average for country schools.

The Matrimonial industry seems a little off just now, but if current reports are true, Mr. N. will shortly break the monotony.

Politics seems to be the all absorbing subject just now, most newspapers are hardly taking time to tell the news. Perhaps Judge Clark is the most interesting character at this time, at least a great many eyes are turned toward him just now. He would have people believe Gov. Hogg never did any good for his state, people howled about combines and when Mr. Hogg probed into their rottenness and liberated some of their rights, they thought him the hero of the age. The most centured of his acts, the alien land law, I deem one of his brightest efforts. It might have stifled the finances of Texas for awhile, but before she can be a free and independent state it must come. How many foreigners can you point out whose citizenship is identified with the titles of the soil. We well know that it is the poorer class who braves the hardship of a country and shows up its vast resources. Not until then will those lords invest one dollar, but now they buy up the choicest lands and are able to hold it for a price the poor settlers cannot reach. I say, where is the justice in such a case. W. G.

Chronic diseases, etc. Send for circulars and testimonials. Office over Davis & Utterback. 2-12-3mo.

R. W. Turner informed a reporter one day this week that he now had all the machinery on the ground necessary to manufacture all kinds of syrup, and asks the farmers around Dublin to plant a good number of acres of cane and he promises to give them a good market for it.

Charlie's sample room is headquarters for fine wines, liquors, cigars etc.

The veteran opera troupe manager J. G. Stuttz and his excellent company will be in Dublin some time during April, so we learn from Mr. Risien.

A LITTE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful cough and turning into a fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at HERRING & CHAPMAN'S Drugstore.

At a meeting of the fire department on last Friday night, it was decided to give a public entertainment in the way of music, public addresses etc., some time in the latter part of April in honor of their new officers to be elected on or about April 1st.

Dublin real estate is gaining in value as well by the recent rains as the gold, silver and lead mines.

The bridge across Resleys creek in third ward is still without buttments and the money secured for the sole purpose of building it still lies idly in the bank vault.

L. D. Young has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Alderman in third ward. Mr. Young says he is of the opinion that the votes should not be divided in such a manner and leaves the field to others.

Mayor McCain will leave Monday on a trip to Fort worth on business, which vitally interests Dublin. Nothing at present is given out for publication in the matter, but we hope to have some interesting news from him next week.

Miss Maggie Rigney left this week for Dallas to copy the latest novelties in millinery.

W. B. Davis left Tuesday morning on a business trip to Dallas and Galveston.

A candidate who would place his announcement in a newspaper, and then kick because the bill was presented to him on the second month thereafter and have it discontinued, hasn't got common sense enough to make a respectable dog pelter.

Ex-Confederate Meeting.

A member of ex-confederates representing several different camps in this and surrounding counties held a meeting in Dublin on last Tuesday for the purpose of organizing a division with headquarters in Dublin. Two brigades were formed comprising the division. Rev. J. T. Harris, of this city was elected Major General with G. A. Beeman, of Comanche, commander of the 1st Brigade and Col. Goodman, of Brownwood of the 2nd.

The Dublin Graded School under the able management of Prof. W. J. Clay is forging to the front rank among Texas Colleges, and the young people of Dublin who are patronizing that industry are receiving the full benefit of it. The Prof. has done more to build up this magnificient enterprise in Dublin than any other two persons in the city.

There will be a social given by the A. F. F. club at their rooms in W. H. Wiseman's photo studio to-night in honor of the marriage of one of their members Mr. Charles McCarty of this city, to Miss Bunnie Andruss, of Bowie, Texas.

Mass Meeting.

There will be a mass meeting at the opera house in Stephenville on Saturday the 26th day of March, A D. 1892, at 11 o,clock a. m. The object of this meeting is to select a permanent executive committee for Erath county, who will co-operate with the State and National executive committees of the People's Party in their efforts to relieve the masses on the vital questions of Finance, Transportation and Land Monopoly recommended by the great meeting of the United Industrial organization, that convened in St. Louis on February 22nd, 1892, and published to the world that the great issue now is "more money and less taxes." Also delegates will be selected to represent Erath county in the state and congressional conventions of the People's Party.

All voters who favor the principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform of February 22nd, 1892 are cordially invited to attend and participate. This call is made in pursuance of a call made by the state executive committee of the People's Party.

A Clipping From Abroad.

One of the most important society events of recent occurrence was the marriage this week of Mr. J. B. Green, of Dublin, Texas, to Miss Leila Hamilton, daughter of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. J. G. Hamilton.

The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's parents in Snyder at half past one o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and the ceremony was appropriately performed by Rev. T. P. Speakman.

B. L. Crump acted as best man and Miss Susie Bibbee bride's maid.

A splendid dinner was spread for the enjoyment of the guests to which all did ample justice even to the preacher and editor who, as on previous occasions, occupied extreme positions at the board fitly representatives of spiritual wealth and temporal poverty.

The Groom is a prominent business man of Dublin, has made a most favorable impression among our people and succeeded in winning one of the most prettiest, sweetest and most accomplished young ladies of Snyder, who will be sadly missed from the social, literary and religious circles of this place. The couple leave for Colorado to-morrow accompanied by the attendants and will board the east bound train Saturday for Dublin.

On the evening after the marriage a sociable was given in honor of the bride and groom which most of the young people of Snyder attended and enjoyed a round of games and plays until about 11 o'clock. During the evening refreshments were handed around and all enjoyed the occasion.

The Coming West congratulates this couple most warmly indeed and wishes for them all the happiness and prosperity due to the lot of well-ordered lives.—Snyder Coming West.

Professional Cards.

L. R. COWAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in Cagney building. Dublin, Texas.

DR. R. A. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Hamilton & Chilton's Dublin, Tex.

McLEMORE & LEWIS,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
Offer their professional services to their friends of Dublin and vicinity through the columns of the PROGRESS. Dublin, Texas.

THOS. B. KING. J. W. JARROTT.
KING & JARROTT, LAWYERS.
Particular attention given to collections, administrators and guardianship business. Office front room over First National Bank Stephenville, Texas.

KING & BAKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Collecting a specialty. Dublin, Texas.

DR. J. M. WILLIAMSON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office at Collier's Drug Store. Stephenville, Texas.

TEMERANCE COLUMN.

MRS. DR. REW, Editor.

W. C. T. U. meets at the residence of G. W. Andruss every Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

W. C. T. U. PLEDGE.

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, furmented and Malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The Loyal Temperance Legion is growing rapidly. Several new signers were obtained last Sunday.

We need more teachers, the work is not laborious, good lesson helps are provided both teacher and pupil. We know that if Christians would realize the importance of saving the children they would not stand all the day idle and hear the Master say sorrowfully "The harvest truly is plenteous but the laborers are few" come over into Macedonia and help us.

The following words of wisdom are part of our address made before a Farmer's Club in New York:

There is one thing however, that I wish I had in my grip and that is the legalized saloon of our fair land, I came near saying "the land of the brave the home of the free" but I will not shame God's cause by uttering what I believe to be false. The land of the brave is where men vote as they pray and give women the same privilege. The land of the free is where men and women too, are not slaves. There are thousands who are slaves through intemperance, wearing the chains which they themselves have forged. Had I the saloon in my grasp I would hold it up to your view for a moment until you could see that it is the power of darkness and then I would hurl it down until it is buried beyond the power of resurrection. I used to say that if there is a man that I pity, it is the man whose farm is encumbered by mortgage. The man who for value received has promised to pay needs none of our sympathy, but the man who has a mortgage on both his soul and body has my sympathy and he is entitled to yours.

Our Alliance friends tell us that we need more money, but I think that we need better money. By "beter money" I do not mean a dollar containing mor gold or silver, but a dollar that never was nor ever shall be blood money. My word for it that so long as our dollars go into the till of the brothel and the saloon just so long our people will complain of hard times, and children cry for bread. The best definition of money I ever saw obtained a cash prize of $200 from a London newspaper. It was this, "Money is a universal passport to everywhere except Heaven and a universal providence of everything except happiness."

[A very interesting piece of poetry should have appeared in the column this week, was unavoidably crowded out, it will appear next week.]

Attention Confederate Veterans.

Excursion of veterans to National Encampment at New Orleans April 8, will leave Dublin on the 5th or 6th of April in special coaches. Cost of round trip from Dublin via Dallas to New Orleans and return, $6.15. Return to Dublin about the 11th of April. All members of Erath and Comanche Association desiring to go, will please report their names at once to the secretary, Maj. L. E. Gillett.

Further announcement next week.

J. T. HARRIS.

A. A. Chapman is out west looking after his business interests.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

J. S. DALEY, Publisher.

DUBLIN. - - - - TEXAS.

THE MAN WHO QUIT.

His Departure Didn't Create a Ripple of Excitement.

About seven miles from the Arkansas river we met a man on the highway with a gun on his shoulder. He looked as if he had been having a ten-round go with break-bonefever, and that after he had been knocked out somebody had run his suit of clothes through a corn-sheller. He stopped and we stopped, and he asked:

"Goin' down as fur as Clark's Bend?"

"Yes."

"Do me a favor?'

"Yes."

"Jest after you cross Goose creek you'll see a shacklety looking cabin on the left. Thar'll be an ole woman sittin' on a log dippin' or smokin' a pipe."

"Yes."

"And seven tow-headed and ragged young'uns rollin' around in the dirt?"

"Yes."

"Waal, that's my plaee and fam'ly, or was up to an hour ago. I want ye to stop and tell the old woman that I've quit. My name's Hiram, and if she doubts you, which she won't, you kin describe me."

"Do you mean you have left home?"

"Sartin. I've got clean sickened out, and I'm headed fur a healthier climate. Might jist stop and tell the old woman, so she won't think I've got mired or drownded."

"But didn't you tell her you were going.

"No. I was out shootin' squirrels and made up my mind all of a sudden. It's right on your road and won't stop you more'n a minnit. Good-by."

We found the place without difficulty. There was the shacklety cabin, and there sat the old woman calmly smoking a clay pipe with a stem only two inches long. Scattered around among the stumps were half a dozen children each one seemingly more dirty and ragged than the other. I was deputized to break the news to the woman.

"Howdy, stranger!" she saluted as I approached.

"Madam, have you got a husband named Hiram?" I asked.

"I reckon."

"Tall, sickly-looking man, with ragged clothes on?"

"That's Hi."

"Well, we met him up the road about three miles, and he asked us to stop and tell you he'd quit."

"Dun left us?"

"Yes."

"Gwine off by hisself?"

"Yes."

"And he won't cum back no mo?"

"That's the way I understood him."

She looked around at the half cleared "patch" of ground grown up to weeds—at the old cabin and the ragged children, and then she removed the pipe and blew a cloud of smoke into the air, and replied:

"Wall, hang me if I blame him one least bit! I've been wonderin' why he din't go fur the last fifteen years!"

And as we drove away she sat there smoking and trotting her foot, evidently as calm and content as any woman in the state.—Detroit Free Press.

A SCHEME THAT DIDN'T WORK.

One Car-Driver That Went Without His Noonday Smoke.

There is one driver on the Broadway surface-car line who had a business nose very pronouncedly developed,

"Can you loan me a match, my good man?" inquired an elderly man of this particular driver on the down-town trip yesterday morning at about ten o'clock. The old gentleman had taken out from his well-filled case a splendid twenty-five cent cigar, and the driver noted that there were others in the oxidized silver pocket case.

"Why, certainly—cheerfully, sir, I assure you," returned the politically polite man of the reins. And he fished around with one hand for a match, presently handing the old man several of them. More thanks. Profuse politeness on the driver's part, who sniffs the aroma of the cigar with evident delight. "I don't get much chance to smoke—at the dinner hour I smoke a cigar occasionally, for lots of gentlemen, as you have done, get a light of me and then insist upon giving me a cigar."

But the smoker was obtuse. "Of course," the obliger resumed, "I never expect anything of the kind, but they will insist upon it."

"Uh!" from the preoccupied smoker.

"It's odd, don't you think, that for every light I ever gave a passenger on this platform I got a cigar in return?"

"Quite odd."

"I finally learned to always carry matches, and I get several good smokes every day."

The old man was looking at the Diana weather-vane.

So far, to-day, I haven't gotten my lunch-time cigar. Of course, all sentiment aside, I rather expect these returns of favors."

More silence.

"In fact, it's a business matter—it's politeness for revenue only, one might say. When a man wants a light real bad—as for a mere illustration, you yourself did just now—it ought to be worth a good cigar to him, don't you think?"

"Doubtless."

"Well now, my dear sir, you will pardon me for being plain, but have you a good cigar about you?"

"Yes, I have several good ones in my pocket. What's that got to do with all this talk of yours?"

And the remainder of the ride down busy Broadway was in silence—icy, icy silence.—N. Y. World.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

—Remember Katie and the babies when you vote, and vote for their interest and the perpetuation of their freedom.—Alliance Herald.

—It may sound strange, but properly speaking, people's party delegates are not included in the call for the 22d any more than delegates from the republican or democratic parties.—Nonconconformist.

—The fiat on a silver dollar is what makes it pass. The silver in it does not enter into the question. If that is not true why does the Mexican dollar with 103 cents worth of silver only command 80 cents?—Alliance Herald.

—The sub-treasury plan abolishes fluctuations in products of the soil, closes up the "future" business, increases the business of the country, and will eventually establish a cash system.—Southern Mercury.

—Chairman Taubeneck puts the matter in a very clear and humorous light, in regard to the futility of reforming the old parties. He says: "It is easier for a hen to lay a fresh egg than to purify a bad one." See?—Great West.

—In 1850 Prussia adopted a land-loan scheme to enable her peasants to become land owners with homes. Last year England enacted a land-loan bill to enable the Irish tenants to own their homes. Yet it is awful for free America to enforce the best policy adopted in this country—make its people the owners of homes.—Southern Alliance Farmer.

—The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier has kindly consented to the advent of a third party, and furnishes not only the platform, but the candidates. It ignores the fact, however, that the third party was organized nearly one year ago, with a platform and complete party machinery. Doubtless this journal will be better posted before the campaign of 1892 is over.—National Economist.

—Money issued by the government direct to the people for services received or security given at the cost of doing the business would reduce interest to the cost of making out and caring for the papers or other securities—two per cent. or less. This would almost entirely destroy the power of cepital to absorb, and would leave the producer the full product of his labor.—Farmers' Alliance.

—"Party honesty is party duty," says Mr. Grover Cleveland. Under proper conditions this would be admitted, but for the past twenty-five years there has been so little honesty in party action and party promises—merely subterfuges to catch votes—that, according to Mr. Cleveland, no party has performed its "duty." They have not acted "honestly" with their constituents. The leaders are responsible.—Southern Mercury.

—Says the Dakota Ruralist: The resolution passed by the state presidents at their late meeting very much simplifies the position so far as the F. A. and I. U. is concerned. It has been claimed by some of our friends that there was no national people's party organized at Cincinnati last May. We have always contended that there was, and that the party then organized should go on with its work the same as any other party. Others have claimed that it was only organized conditionally, etc. We believe that the F. A. and I. U. delegates when they assemble at St. Louis will be a unit on this question. *The duty of the national committee of the people's party is to push the work of organization.*

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

The People Can Win Upon This Platform—Keep It Before the People.

1. (*a*) The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit; hence we demand the abolition of the national banks, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury bills be issued in such volume as may be demanded, not to exceed the present assessed value of improved, productive real estate, such bills to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and when demanded by the people to be issued to them at a rate of tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum upon improved, productive real estate, in sums not to exceed the present assessed value of such real estate.

(*b*) We further demand the establishment of United States postal banks in the cities and principal towns, which said banks shall be banks of deposit, exchange and discount, and loan money at two per cent. interest upon personal security and upon storage receipts for non-perishable products, issued from bonded warehouses and elevators by state inspectors.

(*c*). We further demand that the treasury bills heretofore specified shall be not promises to pay, but promises to receive, and shall read as follows: "The people of the United States, severally and collectively, promise to pay this bill in payment of debts, public and private, and in exchange for labor and products," and shall be fundable in United States savings deposit certificates of convenient denominations, intereonvertible at the pleasure of the government or holder, and drawing a rate of interest not to exceed one per cent. per annum.

(*d*). We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, upon equal terms with gold, and that silver coin be made full legal tender, in any amount, for all debts, public and private.

I want to keep the foregoing platform before the people. It is at once a combination and a compromise, and is, and yet is not, a sub-treasury platform. It embodies the land-basis feature of the sub-treasury plan and combines the essential features of the non-perishable product stipulation of such plan with the Hill banking system, and yet it gives to the people's banks no more powers or latitude than is now given to national banks by United States statute.

GEORGE C. WARD.

N. B. In Kansas the assessed value of real estate is about one-third of its actual value. In Missouri it is about forty per cent.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Political Parties Will Have No Delegate Representation at the St. Louis Conference.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding as to the object of the meeting at St. Louis February 22. The meeting, which is held under the auspices of the various reform organizations, and not of the people's party, was originally called for Washington, but owing to many protests from the west, the committee changed the location to St. Louis.

It is not a convention to nominate presidential candidates, but a conference between the delegates of various reform organizations to decide what action they are to take politically.

It was called originally at a meeting of officials of the various alliances and the K. of L. at the national alliance meeting in Ocala, Fla., in December, 1890. The date was set so late to give the old parties a chance to show what they would do for the people at this session of congress.

The call for the meeting of the people's party committee in another column will make things clear to those who do not understand the statues of affairs.

Of course it is impossible to foreshadow the action of this conference, which will be composed of delegates only from the great reform organization, such as the various farmers' and citizens' alliances, the knights of labor, the patrons of industry and a number of trade unions, but the action of the state presidents of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, who met at Washington, January 8 may indicate the results.

They adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment and desire of this conference of the presidents of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union that the delegates for the Farmers' Alliances and Industrial Unions who attend the industrial conference to be held in St. Louis February 22, '92, use their influence and votes to establish and maintain perfect fraternal relations with the labor organizations represented in said meeting, with the Ocala demands as a basis for a platform of principles, and that such platform be presented to the national conventions of the democratic party, the republican party and the people's party this year, with an earnest request that the principles involved be engrafted into their platforms for the coming national elections of 1892. But that they carefully refrain from committing our order as such to affiliation with any political party.

A memorial to congress was adopted which deplores the agricultural depression and asserts that it is due mainly to partial and unfriendly legislation. It says that the present financial system is defective; that all money should be issued directly by the government to the people at a low rate of interest and in sufficient volume to meet legitimate demands, and that silver should have all the rights in coinage and the qualities of legal tender that gold possesses.

All the organizations that will be represented at St. Louis are non-partisan and none of them are political parties. Hence the resolutions above are strictly in accord with their laws.

The action at St. Louis may be somewhat in advance of these resolutions in urging the members of these organizations to vote for the party that indorses their principles.

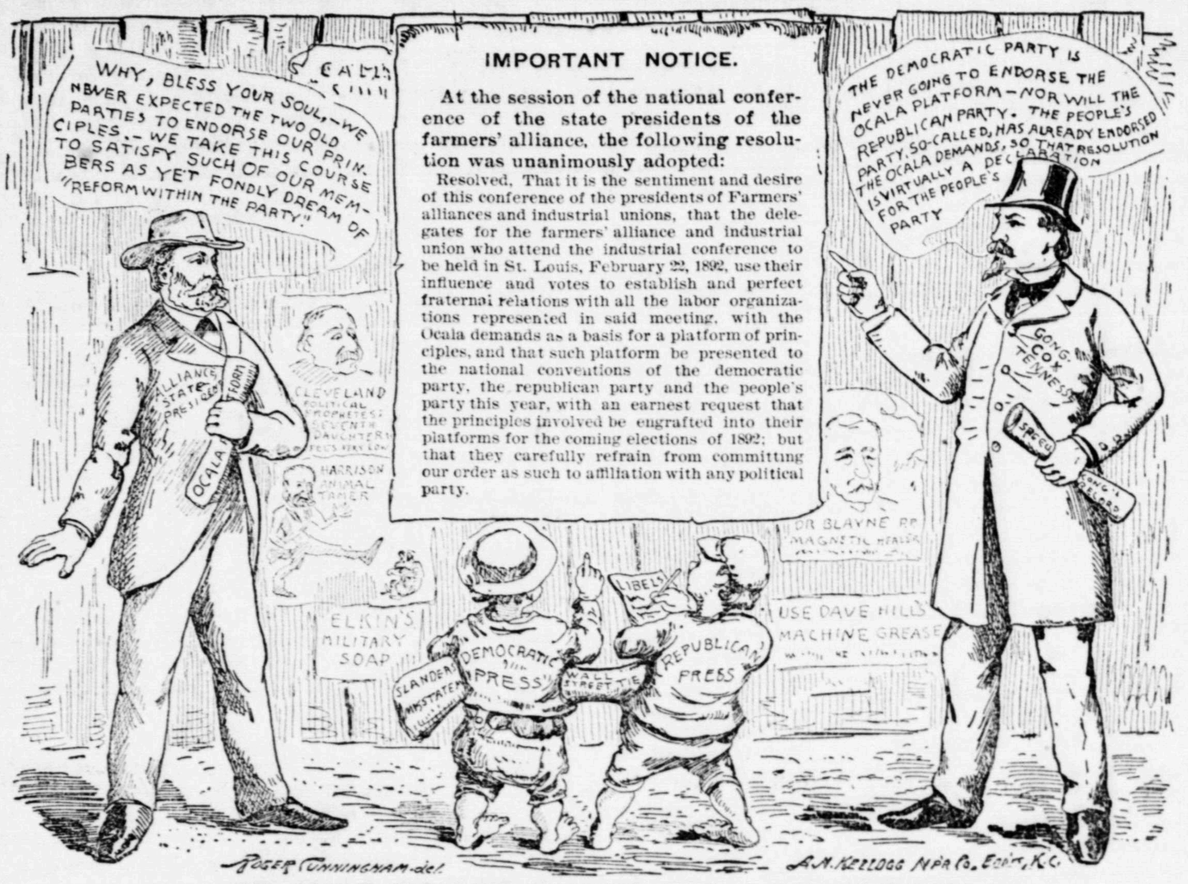
They can go no farther and should go no farther, because the members of these organizations belong to different parties and any attempt to turn them into a political party as a body would be an injustice to the members of all other parties belonging to those organizations.

In fact the alliances and other kindred organizations are a primary school as it were, through which the members are advanced in the school of political reform until they graduate into the people's party.—Robert Schilling, Secretary Executive Committee People's Party.

How They View That Resolution.

Congressman Cox, of Tennessee, in an interview criticising the action of the alliance presidents and the resolution adopted by them in Washington a few days ago, says:

"The resolution shows duplicity on its face. In one breath it says they will affiliate with 'no party or parties,' and asks every party to take them under its fold. Now, the democratic party is never going to indorse the Ocala platform as it stands, nor will the republican party. The people's party, so called, has already indorsed the Ocala demands, and if the alliance means to throw its strength to the party that indorses its peculiar views and demands, the main ones of which are sub-treasury and land-loan schemes, both clearly at variance with the theory of this government and sound political economy, why then those already in the people's party platform are so far as those demands will ever get any sort of party indorsement. Nine-tenths of my constituents are agriculturalists, and I am in full symptahy with them in their just grievances, but no democrat, who understands the principles of this government, can ever indorse the chimerical ideas of the extreme alliance leaders



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

At the session of the national conference of the state presidents of the farmers' alliance, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment and desire of this conference of the presidents of Farmers' alliances and industrial unions, that the delegates for the farmers' alliance and industrial union who attend the industrial conference to be held in St. Louis, February 22, 1892, use their influence and votes to establish and perfect fraternal relations with all the labor organizations represented in said meeting, with the Ocala demands as a basis for a platform of principles, and that such platform be presented to the national conventions of the democratic party, the republican party and the people's party this year, with an earnest request that the principles involved be engrafted into their platforms for the coming elections of 1892; but that they carefully refrain from committing our order as such to affiliation with any political party.

"BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD."

Editors of reform papers and ardent people's party supporters should not allow their enthusiasm to get the better of their judgment. There is no danger that either of the old parties will adopt the St. Louis platform or nominate candidates who are in sympathy with its demands. The central idea, never to be lost sight of, is that every true member of an industrial organization will vote for the candidates standing upon such platform, no matter by what party they are nominated.

FIRESIDE FRAGMENTS.

—Cranberry Tarts.—Roll out thin nice puff paste, cut out with a glass, then with a wine-glass cut out the center of three of these, lay on top of each other and bake. Fill with jellied cranberries.—Home.

—Pickled Cabbage.—Take two nice white cabbages and cut them in quarters; put them in salted water for twenty-four hours, then boil them tender in weak vinegar with a little tumeric in it, put them in jars, pour cold vinegar over them, tie up and set away.—Good Housekeeping.

—Potato Snow.—This is a most dainty dish, and one that requires some carefulness in its successful manufacture. Boil large white potatoes in their jackets, this time cutting only the tops and bottoms off to allow the heat to penetrate; dry in a hot place; when you wish to serve them, place a hot casserole near the fire, peel the potatoes, and rub them quickly through a coarse sieve into the dish. Do not touch the potatoes afterward or the flakes will fall; serve immediately.—Detroit Free Press.

—Hashed Goose.—Cut up the cold roast goose into small pieces. Fry sliced onions with a dust of flour in the goose-dripping or in butter. Stir in enough broth or sauce to make gravy sufficient to warm up the goose in. Add butter, salt a bunch of sweet herbs, and give them a boil. Take the saucepan off the fire, skim the gravy, put in the goose and let it heat, not boil. Pile the goose neatly on the dish; add lemon juice to the sauce; let it boil again, pour it over the goose and serve.—Housekeeper.

—Ice Cream Candy.—Juice of one large lemon; one and one-half pounds white sugar; two ounces of butter; one and one-half cups of water. Work the butter in water to extract the salt. Boil the sugar, butter and water until it will crisp when dropped into water, being careful not to stir it while it is cooking. Set off the stove, and when it has stopped boiling add the lemon juice and half a teaspoon of the extract. Pour about an inch deep into a buttered dish. When cool pull until white.—Home.

—Prune Pudding.—Let three-quarters of a pound of French prunes stand in scalding water, to cover, till soft; drain and stone and spread on a plate to cool, then roll in flour. Sift one-half teaspoonful of flour with one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, add by tablespoonfuls one-half cup of cold water. Stir until as smooth as glass. Beat three eggs to a froth, add one pint of sweet milk, stir this into the batter, beat two minutes, add prunes, one at a time, stirring steadily, pour into buttered pudding mold or baking dish and steam one and one-half hours. Do not use more flour than given, and do not lift the cover or allow the water to stop boiling. Serve with sauce or sugar and rich cream.—Boston Herald.

—Split-Pea Soup.—For each quart of soup desired, simmer a cupful of split peas very slowly in three pints of boiling water for six hours, or until thoroughly dissolved. When done, rub through a colander, add salt and one-half cup of rather sweet cream. Reheat, and when boiling, stir into it two teaspoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in a little cold water. Boil up until thickened, and serve. If preferred, the cream may be omitted and the soup flavored with a little celery or onion.—Good Health.

OBJECTIONS TO SUGAR.

Extract from a Lecture by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

A brief word as to "free sugar," not as relates to the tariff question, but as relates to diet and health. Cane sugar varies chemically from the sweets which nature puts into our fruits, and many people who can eat freely of sweet fruits can not eat cane sugar at all. One great objection to free sugar is that people are apt to take too much of it and it hinders stomach digestion. The small amount of ptyalin found in sugar is capable of digesting an indefinite amount of starch by converting it into sugar. Some people eat oatmeal and other grains with a great deal of sugar as a relish, and its presence interferes with the action of the saliva on the starch and thus delays digestion. Sugar is good food for microbes and sour stomach is frequently caused by their action upon it.

Sugar is an irritant to the tissues and often brings on catarrh of the stomach. Cane sugar is not digested in the stomach; it has to wait for the action of the intestinal juice to convert it into glucose. One of the objections to the use of candies is that they furnish altogether too much free sugar. Again, the use of sugar is not to be commended, because it is entirely superfluous. Did you ever stop to think how many sugar factories there are in the body? First, the saliva makes sugar from the starch of our food and our food is about half starch; then more starch is converted into sugar by the pancreatic juice, and any remaining starch is converted into sugar by the intestinal juice. The liver converts the sugar which has been formed in the alimentary canal into liver starch and then changes it back again into sugar as needed for fuel in the body. Besides this, the liver can, if required, make sugar out of nitrogenous substances as well as carbohydrate, so there is no dangar but we will get sugar enough. It is simply to satisfy the demands of a depraved appetite that so much sugar is consumed, and if we will adapt our tastes and appetites to our physical needs, we will get rid of the "sugar tooth," which is so unduly developed among civilized people.—Reported by Helen L. Manning.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

J. S. DALEY, Publisher.

DUBLIN. - - - - TEXAS.

BILKINS, THE HUMORIST.

Bilkins, the humorist, scratched his head,
"It's hard to be always funny," he said:
"To turn out two columns a week of wit,
It's enough to make my poor head split."

Just then, down the stairs, with clatter and noise,
Came into the room his fair-haired boys;
Harold the gray-eyed, Willie the blue,
And star-eyed Teddy, just turned two.

How they teased him—each merry lad:
They pulled his hair—what little he had;
And the questions that came from each little elf
Would puzzle the Sphynx to answer herself.

Poor Bilkins' head swam round and round
Until he could scarcely see the ground,
'Till he suddenly thought of a brilliant scheme,
And his countenance shone with a smile supreme.

He wrote all about the gold-haired boys,
About their questions and their noise:
Of what they did and what they said,
But chiefly he wrote of little Ted.

Ere long the letter was almost through—
Finished, all but a sentence or two,
"I'm glad that's over," so Bilkins said,
And he went for a frolic with little Ted.

So the manuscript lay on the dusk all night,
But a visitor came before the light,
And left that house to a desolate day,
For he took little gold-haired Teddy away.

Ah! The world seemed bleak and drear that night
As Bilkins sat down to his desk to write.
"The living must live tho' the loved are dead;
I must finish this letter"—so Bilkins said.

Then he wrote, while his heart was numb with pain,
Of a tease who would never tease again:
And he wrote, tho' the page was blotted with tears,
Of brave little Teddy's hopes and fears.

Then the last words, that were almost a prayer
And almost a cry of dark despair,
About men who work and women who weep
While gold-haired Teddy lies still—asleep.

Over the country the papers sped;
And Bilkins' letter was widely read.
They laughed at the pranks of the gold-haired boys,
And smiled over Teddy's childish joys.

But when they came to the sad last part,
An aching came into each mother's heart;
And each father said, as he looked away:
"Why! Bilkins isn't so funny to-day."

—Alfred Stoddart, in Once a Week.

SQUIRE MACK'S ESCAPE.

A Story of Adventure on the Western Frontier.

In the town in which I live there is an old frontiersman whom everyone calls "Squire Mack." In the early days he went to California, and had many curious adventures there which he delights in recounting.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was making shingles near some mining town in the Sierra Nevada. The news from home filled him with patriotic fire, and, with several comrades, he turned his face eastward, and traveled as rapidly as possible toward the "states."

Arriving at Salt Lake City, he learned that Indians had been raiding the trail ahead, firing upon wagon trains, and burning express and stage stations. This news disheartened his companions, who resolved to stop at Salt Lake City until the trouble was over.

Not so with Mack. He was of the sort of men who are bound to go through when they have begun a thing. He pressed on, taking his chances, on the "Cherokee Trail."

Mack had been a wagon-master along this trail, and knew the ground well. He had heard that the Indians were raiding about Green river, but he knew that at the crossing of the trail over this stream he had a good friend in the person of Bat Lavigne, an old French-Canadian trader who lived here.

Lavigne had a great deal of influence among the surrounding tribes of Utes, Uintahs, Cheyennes and Arapahoes. He was married to an Arapaho woman, and was reckoned a member of that tribe. He must be aware of the movement of the Indians.

So Mack, riding an excellent cayuse and leading a good-sized pack mule, pushed boldly on to Green River Crossing, and brought up at Bat Lavigne's abode dwelling one evening at sundown. Lavigne made him welcome heartily.

The trader told him that a big war party of Arapahoes had "mixed medicine" at Green River two days before, and had set out from there upon an expedition to the east. He had been with them during the powwow, but did not know whether they had "excepted white blood" in mixing their medicine or not. If they had not, the trail would be extremely dangerous.

But there were no other Indians to be feared at present, he said, if one kept straight upon the old Cherokee trail, which passed over a line of neutral ground between the mountain tribes. If the Arapahoes were again to go plundering and killing whites, as they had done a few weeks before, they would keep to this trail to avoid other enemies.

Mack's strong desire to get forward upon the way home got the better of his prudence, and he again took the trail eastward.

At about noon on the third day he came upon the smouldering ruins of an old freight or "way" station.

Mack knew very well, from certain signs which he saw in the neighborhood, that the building had been fired be Indians. If people had been living in it, they had probably been killed or taken prisoners.

Whether the Indians had gone Mack could not determine. The ground was hard and baked, and no tracks of any sort could be discovered; but the party could not be far distant.

Mack picketed his animals among some sage bush near at hand, and ate his noon lunch while considering whether it was best to go back or go ahead. He had now no doubt that the building had been burned by the Arapahoes, and that they had not "excepted white blood" in making up their protective medicine.

As he sat in this meditative mood, the traveler, happening to cast his eyes back upon the trail over which he had come, saw two horsemen leading pack animals, and riding toward him at a gallop.

They proved to be young men who were on their way home to Tennessee. They had heard of Mack at Lavigne's three days before, and had been trying to overtake him.

They, too, were on their way eastward to take part in the great struggle then going forward; but they intended to join the southern army, while he was going to join the union forces.

"Partner," said one of the southerners, "let's stick together and fight together through this Indian country, and after we get home we'll fight each other."

"All right," said Mack, "it's agreed. Northerners is northerners, and southerners is southerners, but Injins is pizen.'

So these deadly enemies of the near future went on together, comrades in danger. Every man of the three was equipped with a stout, muzzle-loading rifle and a large Colt's revolver.

They set out together on the trail, and had advanced but a few miles from the burned station when they sighted a squad of mounted Indians, who had just broken camp at a mountain spring beside the trail. They were several hundred yards in advance when they were discovered, and were just riding out of the depression which gave rise to the spring.

On account of his long experience in the country, Mack had been given the leadership by the Tennesseeans. He came to a halt and told his companions to get off their horses, hoping they might possibly escape notice; but even while they were dismounting the Indians caught sight of them, and, wheeling their ponies about, came back at a gallop straight down the trail. They spread out in a sort of fan shape as they came and Mack counted twenty-six.

"Git ready for business, boys," said, quietly. "Behind your horses, revolvers handy and rifles across saddles!"

The Indians came on at a reckless pace until within a hundred yards when Mack, stepping out from behind his horse, shouted and motioned them back.

They pulled up suddenly. One of them slipped from his pony, and, handing the rein and his gun to a comrade, came forward on foot, gorgeous in a colored blanket, a white slouch hat stuck with ravens' feathers and a variety of brilliant paints daubed upon his face and breast.

He was a big fellow and walked with a swinging stride.

"How! how!" said he, as he halted a few paces distant, and grinned hideously through his paints.

"How do you do?" answered Mack. "What do you want?"

The Indian shook his head in token that he did not understand English.

"Hablan usteds Espanol?" (Do you speak Spanish?) asked the Indian.

Mack, who had picked up a smattering of Spanish, answered that he did. In this tongue the Indian asked where they were going.

Mack answered that they were going home to the land where the sun rose, and asked in turn what the chief—for such the Indian undoubtedly was—wanted.

The Arapahoe told him that if the white men would surrender their horses, mules, guns and ammunition they might keep their blankets and go on, and he would not let his warriors molest them.

For reply Mack indicated, partly in Spanish and partly by gestures, that the Indians might have the ammunition through the muzzles of the guns, and the weapons and animals after their owners were dead.

At this the Indian grinned, and tried to turn the matter off as a joke. He then asked if Mack and his party were going to camp at Big Medicine Springs that night, and upon being told that they were, said that his camp was there, and that he and his braves would keep the white men company.

But the white men might, he said, travel in advance, since in this way they would escape the dust the Indians' horses would make.

Mack declined this courteous offer, but told the Indian that he and his companions would follow. They did not mind traveling in the dust at all, especially as there was no dust on the sun-baked plain.

The Arapaho laughed again, "mighty onpleasant," as one of the Tennesseeans put it, and wheeling about, strode back to his men.

After a moment's conversation with them, he sprang into his saddle, and, with a beckoning motion to the white men, headed his cavalcade back upon the trail.

Mack's companions looked at him inquiringly.

"We've got to follow, boys," he told them. "There's no use bucking agin it. If we turn tail now, we're goners. Our only hope is to go on with 'em fearlessly, and camp not far from em' to-night, and trust to darkness to get away from 'em."

Without a moment's hesitation, they mounted and followed the Arapahoes, who jogged along at a dog-trot.

All that afternoon the three whites rode close behind the Indians, talking and laughing with an unconcern which they did not feel, but which undoubtedly did much to render the savages more certain of outwitting and capturing or killing the little party at their leisure.

Big Medicine was reached about sundown. The chief had spoken truly with regard to his camp, for there were twelve or fifteen lodges near the springs on the lower slope of the hill, near the base of which the water came to the surface.

As they rode down to the springs the chief dropped back, and asked Mack where he would camp. Mack told him they would picket their horses among the sage brush on the side of the hill above the spring. This seemed to satisfy the Indian; he turned away, and rode with the others down to their camp.

After watering their animals and bringing a pailful from the springs, the white men moved up the side hill some two hundred yards above, and picketed their animals in a little depression out of sight of the Indian camp. A sentinel, however, whom they could see posted upon a rock upon the opposite bluff, had them in full view.

"Now, boys," said Mack to his companions after they had lighted a fire, "git out your Dutch oven, and I'll git out mine and my self-raisin' flour, and while you take the hatchets and cut a big lot of sage brush for a bonfire, I'll mix and bake bread enough to last us three days.

"Then after that's done we'll eat a big supper, and light a big fire, and behind the blaze of it we'll crawl to our horses and get out of these diggin's. It'll take us three days or three nights to reach Fort Collins, and those fellows 'll follow us clean through unless we can dodge them somewhere on the trail."

In three hours everything was in readiness for departure. No Indians had ventured near them. Evidently the Indians were trying to throw the white men off their guard by a show of indifference.

It had grown quite dark. Mack resolved to trust to a not unfamiliar ruse. He first allowed the fire to sink low, and then gathered a quantity of sage brush, and wrapped it up in three of their extra blankets.

These bundles were then placed near the fire so that they should look, at a distance, like the figures of men squatted before the blaze.

Then Mack and his comrades piled on brush until the flames leaped high; and behind this blaze they crept away to the horses, mounted them, and, leading the repacked mules, rode straight up the side hill until out of range of the firelight.

They then turned and rode several miles parallel with the trail, guiding their course by faintly seen stars. By and by they struck into the trail, and urged their animals forward. They had heard no sound of Indians in pursuit.

Before daylight, they turned off and rode about four miles to the left, where they hid their horses in a little pocket which had grass and water, and betook themselves to a quaking-asp thicket near at hand, for rest, and by turns, for sleep. Here they proposed to remain all day, and to go on again at night. One of them kept guard at the edge of the thicket, overlooking the route and the surrounding country.

Late in the afternoon a squad of Indians were discerned in the distance, looking for their trial. Crowded behind tufts of buffalo grass, they watched this band closely and anxiously.

At sundown a signal-fire about three miles away announced that their tracks had been discovered. But it would yet be an hour or more before the Indians would overtake the little party.

As soon as it grew dark enough to cover their retreat Mack and his companions started. They crossed the trail and rode until midnight on the other side. Then they crossed back again, rode two miles out to the left and camped until daylight.

Rising again, they took the trail direct, and rode at as rapid a pace as their animals could be expected to sustain.

Mack thought they had gained a lead during the night which would make it impossible for the Indians to come up with them, but at about ten o'clock they discovered a signal-fire upon a hill not more than a mile off at the left and somewhat in advance of them.

The building of this fire was proof that the party ahead were scouts, and that the main body of the Indians was behind. Mack kept his men to the trail, and they urged their animals forward.

All that day they rode, but the Indians who were signalling kept steadily in advance of them. During the day they counted no less than seventeen fires, all built at no great distance from the trail, but during all this not an Arapahoe was seen.

That night, when their horses and mules were almost exhausted, the white men made out the dim forms of two mountains a few miles in advance. Mack knew that these marked the passage of the trail out upon the open plains, within a three or four hours' ride of Fort Collins. Hidden in the mouth of a canyon they escaped observation. They rested and fed their horses, took food, and before daylight were again in the saddle.

"If we have any trouble it will come in the pass between the mountains," Mack told his comrades. "If we don't run against a party of them there we're out of the woods. If we do, it'll take a good bunch of 'em to clean us out, for there's no cover—only open ground."

As they rode into the pass they saw five Indians in the distance, seated upon their horses near the trail. These were undoubtedly the scouts, who, riding the swiftest ponies in their band, had kept ahead and were now stationed in the pass, hoping to hold the white men in check until others of their party came up.

"Nothin' to do but brush 'em one side, boys," said Mack.

Tightening their girths and looking to their weapons, the little party charged forward at a stiff gallop.

The Indians slipped off their horses and made a show of standing their ground, but as the white men pressed straight on and came nearly within rifle shot they lost their courage and fled.

Five hours later Mack and the Tennesseeans were in Fort Collins, where a strong detachment of regular troops was stationed.

The Tennesseeans looked queerly at Mack as they rode up to the fort. They seemed to be satisfied with his look and said nothing. Nor did Mack say anything to the officers at the post concerning his companion's rebellious intentions.—Frank Welles Calkins, in Youth's Companion.

WAR AS A SCIENCE.

It Should Be Cultivated by Those Qualified to Undertake It.

It is the popular and very proper thing to say that the progressive spirit of the age is leaving the barbarism of war behind, and that as civilization advances it will learn less of war. Arbitration is now the soverign panacea for that national ill. But, as a matter of fact, war has never been so carefully and so systematically studied as at the present time. The genius of invention has never been so prolific as now in devising and improving implements of war.

The man is honored and enriched who contrives means of destroying the greatest number of human beings in the shortest space of time. As the conduct of war becomes more scientific and the art becomes refined and the implements more destructive, the recurrence of war is lessened, the duration shortened and the loss of human life diminished. This is the direction the spirit of the age is taking—a direction in the interests of humanity. These humane conditions, however, involve an advanced stage of preparation.

As a science war should be sedulously cultivated by the few qualified to undertake it; as an art it should be constantly practiced by the entire body set apart for that purpose, and with the implements actually to be used in war. It is to this state of preparation that we owe the peace of Europe to-day. The mere presence of the American army on our southern frontier in 1866 was sufficient to cause the collapse of Louis Napoleon's scheme for a Mexican empire.

By a perfect state of preparation a collision of arms was avoided and the shedding of blood spared. To be unprepared is wicked. It invites aggression and a useless effusion of blood. The question of an empire in Mexico supported by French bayonets was not one for arbitration. We simply would not have it. There is a certain class of international questions for which arbitration is admirably suited; there is another class for which it is not suited at all—for which it is totally inadmissible.

It is the lamb that advocates arbitration, even though the life and honor of the fold be involved, while the wolf maintains a lofty indifference to all such methods of proceeding. Venezuela has been for years past supplicating for arbitration on the question of boundary between her own territory and that claimed by England, but it is only within the last few months that the latter power has, according to report, formally declined the good offices of the United States in that controversy.

Arbitration was inadmissible in 1860-61, when so sorely needed. War, which had been in the course of preparation for thirty years preceding its outbreak, was the only solution of the great problem. It had to be. Arbitration fails miserably when most needed, and what wonder? The high contracting parties and their umpires were all men of like passions, having no court of last resort but the battle-field.—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, in North American Review.

—Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood is the daughter of an Illinois physician, and was early left an orphan. She is described as an erect, healthy, well-dressed young woman, with brown hair and eyes, a pleasant voice and a manner "entirely devoid of the literary pose," whatever that may mean. She lives in Hoopeston, Ill., with her husband and little daughter.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The census office announces that there are in the United States 4,510 nurseries, valued at $41,978,835.80 and occupying 172,806 acres of land, with an invested capital of $52,425,669.51, and giving employment to 45,657 men, 2,279 women and 14,210 animals.

—The cotton crops of the several parts of Russia are reported as not giving perfect satisfaction. The Industrial Trading society and the great Yorslow Manufacturing Company ordered from America 108,000 pounds of cotton seed and sixteen gins, the seed being distributed among the planters free of cost.

—The French septennial average of wheat production, including 1891, is returned at the equivalent of 299,202,836 English bushels, and the average yield of rye, which includes meteil, at 79,480,000 bushels. Food wants are put at 340,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 80,000,000 bushels of rye and meteil. Last year's crops are given at 232,401,181 bushels of wheat and 71,000,000 bushels of rye and meteil.

—Mr. C. Whitehead, of the Royal Agricultural society, England, in a recent discussion of the subject, described the methods of preventing and checking the attacks of insects and fungi. He is of the opinion that the fact of these attacks having increased so much of late years is due to the interchange of seeds, fruits, plants, roots, and cuttings between different countries.

—Mr. H. Darwin, of the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company, England, has devised a "cup-micrometer" for measuring the rate of growth of a plant. A thread is attached to the upper end of a plant and passes over a pulley. To its lower end is fastened a weight, which descends as the plant increases in height. The amount of its descent is a measure of the vertical growth of the plant.

—The coal industry furnishes employment to 300,000 persons to whom $110,000,000 is paid in wages and the capital invested is estimated at $350,000,000. The output of different states is as follows: Pennsylvania, nearly 82,000,000 tons; Illinois, 13,000,000; Ohio, 10,000,000; West Virginia, 7,000,000; Iowa, 4,500,000; Alabama, 4,000,000; Maryland, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, 6,000,000, and Tennessee 2,000,000.—Boston Globe.

—It is stated that there is much doubt whether the proposed Antarctic expedition from Australia will start next year. It will be remembered that the offer of Baron Oscar Dickson, of Gothenburg, to supply £5,000, was made conditionally on Australia subscribing the rest of the funds considered necessary. Baron Nordenskjold is prepared to take command of the expedition, and Baron Dickson has selected two vessels he considers suitable for the work; but there does not appear to be much public interest taken in the matter by the Australians.

—The manufacture of wood pulp has become one of the most important trades of Sweden. According to recent reports, that country has over 120 wood pulp factories, about half of which have been started during the last three years. The export of this product, which, in 1872, only amounted to 114,000 hundred weight, amounted in 1889 to nearly 1,000,000 hundred weight. Although prices have been constantly declining, most of the factories still make a good profit by using the newest and best methods, thereby reducing the working cost.

—Two French chemists, M. Berthelot and M. Andre, have been experimenting on the source of the peculiar ground smell which comes from wet earth, and is very perceptible in spring freshets and a heavy morning dew. They find it is owing to something analogous to camphorated substances, which exists in very small quantities in the last analysis of earth, but is neither an alkali, an acid nor an aldehyde; in fact is of unknown nature, in spite of the minute experiments of M. Berthelot, and the researches of Muntz into the alcohol which the earth contains. Such are the difficulties of organic chemistry—if this may be ascribed to that field of science.—Boston Advertiser.

—Look at the Pleiades with the unaided eye and you may see six or seven or a dozen stars: look at it through a three-inch telescope and you may perhaps see 300. Study it through a telescope for three years, as M. Wolff has done, and map the stars and their places, and you may record 600 or 700 stars on a strange background of nebulous light; expose a sensitile plate for an hour, and more than twice that number are revealed; lengthen the exposure to four hours and you have a picture of 2,326 stars, with a different and more extensive background of nebulosity.

How to Restore Health.

Whoever would perform efficiently the difficult task of nursing the sick must first curb his belief in marvelous cures, in extraordinary means, and hearken only to the voice of reason; for what is necessary for the preservation of health is indispensable for the sick; and only he who exactly follows the best directions for a general care of the health—always of course with modifications in various cases of sickness—can make pretensions to a noble fulfillment of duty. Seven things are absolutely necessary to maintain or restore health: fresh air, light, warmth, rest, cleanliness, the correct selection and well-timed offering of food and drink. The lack of only one of these requisites may hinder the exercise of a physician's skill and bring to naught both good-will and wisdom.—Herman Welten, in Chautauquan.

I WANT YOUR TRADE

and in order to get it

I Have Bought a Very Large Stock of Goods !

and I have bought them cheap and I am going to sell them cheap.

Talk is Cheap But Prices Will Talk. Listen!

1 Pair good Linen Towels, - - 25c	1 Pair black stainless hose, - - 25c	30 Yards figured lawn, - - 1.00	Good two buckle, full stock plow shoe, 85c
1 White Bed Quilt, - - - 50c	20 Yards good brown domestic, - $1.00	10 Yards cotton Jeans, - - 1.00	Good button shoe for ladies, all leather, 1.00
5 lbs knitting Cotton, - - $1.00	25 Yards good round thread checks, - 1 00	12 Yards very best Gingham, - 1.00	Good calfskin boot, - - - 2.50
6 Good seamless sacks, - - - 1.00	20 Yards bleached domestic, - - 1.00	20 Yards apron checked Gingham. . 1.00	100 Yards embroidery, - - - 1.00
6 Spools Clark's O. N. T. thread, - 25c	20 Yards standard Prints, - - 1.00	Good unlaundried white shirts, - 50c	100 Yards Lace, - - - - 1.00
			Good pair duck oveealls, - - 50c

I also have the Nicest Stock of Spring Clothing ever Shown in the West !

made by Voorhees, Miller & Co., the best fitting clothiers in the United States, and I have

All the Latest Styles in Men's Hats, Neck Ties and Underware till You Can't Rest !

Have a nice Line of Ziegler Bros. Shoes, the Best Fitting and Nicest Shoe Made.

Ladies who wear Hats: I have now a complete line of Millinery Goods and a first-class trimer. Miss Florence Robertson, who is just from St. Louis, she knows how to trim, don't take my word for it, but come to see some of her work, now on exhibition at my store. Truly Yours,

J. R. StCLAIR.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1892.

ALLIANCE COLUMN.

ERATH COUNTY OFFICERS.

President, D. M. Rumph, Alexander, Texas.
Vice-President, J. J. Turpin, Topaz, Texas.
Sec.-Treasurer, Jas. S. Daley, Dublin, Texas.
Lecturer, T. L. Stigler, Chalk Mountain, Tex
A. A. Venable, Stephenville Texas. } Ex. Com.
J. D. Stell, Lingleville, Texas. } Ex. Com.
J. G. Martin, Carlton, Texas. } Ex. Com.

ERATH COUNTY ALLIANCE meets on the first Wednesday in April at 2 o'clock p. m. with Flat Creek Alliance, 18 miles west of Dublin, on the lower Desdemona road.

Official Notice.

Erath County Alliance will meet in regular session with Flat Creek Alliance 18 miles west of Dublin, on the lower Desdemonia road on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All secretaries should send in their quarterly reports at once to this office and their delegates credentials to C. D. Gary or G. W. Reeves at Victor, Texas,—committee on credentials not later, than the first day of April on account of irregular mails to that office.

J. S. DALEY, Co, Secy.,
Dublin, Texas, March 15, 1892.

Special Report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Reform Press Association.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual session of the National Reform Press Association, authorizing your secretary to look after transportation for members of the Association, I opened correspondence with the General Passenger Agents of some thiry-five or forty different railroad companies, with a viw to securing transportation in exchange for advertising. Most of the roads treated the proposition favorably, some few with indifference, but only one with positive discourtesy—the Wabash. The Chicago and Alton, Missouri Pacific and Burlington carried more of our people than all the others, and deserve special mention for their courtesy to the members of the Reform Press. The discourtesy of the Wabash deserves not only special mention at this time, but for the future. This road should be specially advertised by the fraternity as a good one to let alone. As the Chicago and Alton, through its courteous treatment of our people in a business way, has ninety per cent of the passenger carrying trade on all public occasions, so should the Wabash, through its discourteous and unbusiness like treatment of us receive less than ten per cent of our passenger traffic on such occasions.

The convention at Omaha on July 4th will be a good time to administer the rebuke which the Wabash deserves. Yours truly,

W. S. MORGAN.

An Important Issue.

BLUFFDALE, TEX., March 21, 1892.

ED. PROGRESS:—After looking over the governors call for an extra session of the legislature I have decided that amending the "trust law" is one of the most important subjects that will come before that body. The "trust law" is very deficient and never will be of much value until the state offers inducements for evidence and provides that injured parties can recover damages for their loss. It must also provide some better way of obtaining evidence and subscribe more clearly what evidence will be allowed. It is acknowledged by almost every intelligent man that everything of considerable importance is influenced more or less by a trust, and yet these same trusts flourish in the face of this knowledge. If the law would protect the suffering party and witnesses, the laws would be enforced and the labor interests would be saved several millions of dollars in Texas alone and be setting an example for other states. E. E. DAVIS.

PLEASANT HOME.

Well Mr. editor PROGRESS:—I am glad to say we had the pleasure of hearing Bro. Brandenburg on March, 1st. to a good audience and close attention, he proceeded to address the people in the interest of the Alliance, in which he succeeded in opening the eyes of the blind, and to-day the people of this section is marching along in one grand body, with the grand object of liberty in view. May God hasten the day when they will be released from their oppression and bring glad tidings to our children. We would be glad to have Bro. Brandenburg or some other good brother to visit us again. While I believe it the duty of every member to hear lectures, for we see the complaint of hard times in the petitions for legislative relief. We are often met with the advice, raise something to sell, of course in most all instances this advice comes from those who never raise anything themselves unless it is the devil. Just as soon as the farmer commences contending for their rights, just that soon they raise the devil, so great is their interest in the farmer's welfare, and now brethren let us apply a little of this advice to those who give it and help them to get the onerous burden of office off of their shoulders, by putting a substitute in their place, or tell them that it will do them good or bring them near in that station of life where unto God has called them. We will take the congressman forinstance who gets his five-thousand dollars salary, and help him raise something to sell. Ah brethren me thinks that they would spend many a night on a restless couch dreaming of presenting a bill to colonize the grasshopper or to suppress the chinch-bug. Such things as we have to contend with. Brother, it would be funny to see a congressman raising something to sell. J. W.

Cholera is the most fatal disease that breeders of poultry have to contend with. Bass' Chicken Cholera Cure is as near a specific as quinine is for fevers in the human family. Try it. See advertisement. 1

HERE TO STAY FOR YOUR ADVANTAGE!

R. L. Clemons

Watch-maker.

Engraving and monograming neatly executed in any design.

Repairing and remodeling jewelry of every description.

Satisfaction and first-class work GUARANTEED.

PostOffice Building.

CHILD BIRTH . . MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

L. D. YOUNG,

Contractor & Builder,

Dublin Texas.

All kinds of carpentering promptly attended to in first-class style at moderate rates. Your patronage solicited

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Two Bottles Cured Her. VI

CARROLL, Ia., July, 1889.

I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but did not get any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; the second dose relieved me and 2 bottles cured me. S. W. PECK.

NEWPORT, Ky., February 20, 1891.

For many years I was sickly and very nervous, so that the least thing would frighten me, and my sleep was unrefreshing and I was so weak as to be unable to do any housework. I was always ill-humored and depressed. Now everything is changed. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic (2 bottles) has helped me; I am like a new person, can work, sleep well and feel contented. I recommend this medicine at every opportunity ELISA ROLL.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

Patent Or NO FEE.

A 48-page book free. Address
W. T. FITZ GERALD, Att'y at Law,
Cor. 8th and F Sts. Washington, D. C.

SUPERIOR

to all other medicines for purifying the blood and restoring the health and strength,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the standard specific for Scrofula, Catarrh Rheumatism, and Debility.

Cures Others will cure you.

—TAKE—

THE MKT AND IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH and EAST

THROUGH TRAINS CARRY

PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between points in Texas and

Chicago, St. Louis & Kansas City,

—ALSO—

FREE RECLINING CHAIRS

BETWEEN

Taylor, Kansas City and Hannibal

Close connections in all of the above cities with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines makes the M. K. & T. the best line to

New York, Boston, Montreal & St. Paul

M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth.
H. P. HUGHES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.
E. B. PARKER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 509 Chestnut street, St. Louis.
A. S. DODGE, Traffic Manager, St. Louis.