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JAMES B. WEAVER

Nominated for President by the People's Party.

GENERAL JAMES FIELD

Of the Old Dominion for the Second Place on the Ticket.

Texas Represented on the National Committee by Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman and J. H. Davis—Pacific Coast Delegates "Hot" Because They Did Not Get Reduced Rates from Railroads—Platform as Outlined in Former Dispatches.

OMAHA, July 2.—The convention of the People's party convened at 10 o'clock.

Long before the hour for gathering, the vast hall was crowded with visitors. The scene presented the characteristics of the great national convention. There was one significant difference between the gathering and the national conclaves of the Democratic and Republican parties held a few days ago. In this convention the politician is conspicuously absent.

There was little of that competition for factional advantage typical of all other national conventions. The most conspicuous banner was displayed by the Connecticut delegation. The inscription was, "Connecticut delegation in congress, not the people, be damn!" "Shylock twins—Grover and Ben." Little cheer greeted the appearance of the banner, and a like reception was accorded that of Massachusetts bearing the inscription, "The spirit of '76."

There was a slight lull and then Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee announced that the first national convention of the People's party was now convened in regular session. There was a burst of applause.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Diffenbacher, the well known Alliance man. "Father, we thank Thee for parties that have had their birth in the past and filled their destinies, great and grand, we thank Thee for this glad day, and rejoice that thou dost ever in wisdom upon the dying old build the everlasting new."

"The next thing in order," said Chairman Taubeneck, "will be an address of welcome by Mayor Bemis of Omaha."

Mayor Bemis' speech was very eloquent and was received with great applause.

Hon. Ben Terrell of Texas on behalf of the convention responded to the address of welcome, but before he could be heard Washburn of Mississippi proposed three cheers for Mayor Bemis. They were given with a good will.

Mr. Terrell said:

"This convention protests against present conditions. It is utterly impossible to stay the movement. If every leader of this movement, I care not who he is—be he Powderly, loved so well [cheers], or Weaver, whom we trust above all men as a patriot and a man [applause], or whoever you may name—if they were today to put themselves in opposition the movement would sweep over them and their names would be forgotten. [Applause.] Never before in this country has such a convention been assembled. You have your delegates and your corporal guards whom you will receive into the ranks when you make a platform based upon the fundamental principles of government—land, transportation and finance. [Applause.] I believe there is no man here when representation is made to him that a better man than he can be selected for any position, who would not yield and give the flag to him whom he believed can carry it to success.

"I never before attended a convention where every man desired success before everything else and was perfectly willing to lay down personal ambitions to secure it. There will not be a single jar to mar our proceedings. There may be difference of opinion, but when the nominee is made and the ticket is out you will find every man shoulder to shoulder here in the strife for right against wrong. [Cheers.]

"As to the south I want to say it is imbued with the same spirit as you are. [Cheers.] The south will vote for the man who stands upon the St. Louis platform, be he who he may, and the man from the south who does not share that spirit had better leave the hall. [Cheers.] I defy any one to point to a part of America which is more enthusiastic in this movement than the south. The Lone Star state People's party is only three months old. A district which was carried two years ago for the Democratic party by 16,000 is in doubt today. The reason for the change is found in the principles adopted in the Democratic platform in Chicago."

The speaker then declared the People's party had ended sectionalism and was entitled to the gratitude of the American people. The campaign would be one of principle, justice and right, and not of violation and blackmail like those of the great campaigns of the old parties for many years. The principles summed up in its declaration of patriotism had a higher place than party. He concluded by returning thanks to the mayor and to the convention for the honor it had conferred on him.

Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the national committee, and those officers were selected by acclamation.

C. H. Ellington of Georgia was introduced as temporary chairman. He devoted his speech of acceptance to a plea for harmony, that enemies might not find discord to point to or make use of in the campaign. He pleaded for it in the name of the dead leader Polk, at the mention of whose name the entire convention rose in reverence.

After the conclusion of the chairman's speech, Mrs. Todd of Michigan presented the chairman with a gavel carved by the wife of Ben Terrell from a tree planted by Washington at Mount Vernon. The chairman then directed the roll call of states for members of the committee on credentials.

After the announcement of its membership the committee was requested to meet immediately after adjournment in order that its report might be facilitated. The task of announcing other committees then begun and as the roll of states was called the committee on organization and rules was announced.

During the call for members of these committees a delegate paraded the hall with a banner bearing the following inscription: "The volunteer state of Tennessee, blue and gray are for the People's party with 80,000 votes for the ticket." The appearance of the banner provoked loud cheering. The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The convention reassembled promptly. While waiting the report of the committee on credentials, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota was introduced and spoke at length on the issues before the People's party.

After Donnelly's speech, a Minnesota delegate insisted that Alabama's eloquent boy orator, J. C. Manning, be heard from, and the dark haired southerner then spoke on the objects and aims of the new party.

Norton of Chicago then presented Alexander Campbell of LaSalle, Ill., as an original Greenbacker, who attracted attention as far back as 1861.

A resolution was adopted that when the convention adjourned it be to meet at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon to participate in memorial services for the late Colonel L. L. Polk of North Carolina and the late Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr of Cincinnati, and that the doors be thrown open to the general public.

Members of the committee on resolutions were then announced.

After the announcement of the committee on resolutions there were loud calls for "Cyclone" Davis, and the hall was soon ringing with his voice. He painted in vivid colors the picture of the conditions of things as they exist today in this country. On one side they saw beneath the stars and stripes the emblem of freedom and liberty, 20,000,000 of landless people in a homeless land. They heard the cry of widows and orphans and mingling with the piteous wail of the down-trodden they heard the songs of revelry among the greedy oppressors till the sounds became hideous and freedom became a mockery.

Corporations, he declared, formed by the mathematical and legal structure of governmental process, were sending out notices that they will not employ men who belong to labor organizations. What are the conditions to which the working masses are being subjected? To a condition of serfs; to a system in vogue in crowded countries. When the forefathers created the government they declared against laws of monopoly, against laws of perpetuity. They saw wealth accumulated by a few while many, left to want, became a menace to the empire.

Next the speaker directed himself to a denunciation of what he described as legalized robbery, as presented by corporations. Next he pointed out the reductions in the wealth of the country by farmers from 60 to 20 per cent in thirty years and asked how long it would take to deprive them of the other 20 per cent under a system which has robbed them of 40 per cent already.

After another attack on monopolies he abruptly concluded, when the credentials committee announced its report. The report showed no contests and 116 delegates present. The report was adopted and the sitting delegates were declared entitled to seats.

There being nothing further to do the convention adjourned to 8 a. m. Monday, the understanding being that an informal session be held for memorial purposes.

Committee on Permanent Organization.

OMAHA, July 2.—The committee on permanent organization concluded its labor. Henry L. Loucks of Huron, S. D., was chosen permanent chairman of the convention by an almost unanimous vote. Loucks is looked upon as the originator of the movement for independent political action which culminated in the foundation of the party now holding its first national convention. Two years ago he was a candidate for the governorship of his state and received over 25,000 votes.

Second Day.

OMAHA, July 5.—Though 8 a. m. was the hour set for the convention to meet, scarcely a corporal's guard of delegates were present, with an equally small number of spectators, yet Chairman Ellington, on the minute, rapped the body to order and introduced Rev. William McCready of Buffalo, who offered prayer. It was 8:45, however before it was dared to call the roll to see if a quorum was present. A quorum of states was found on hand and then on the report of the credentials committee, previously made, the persons whose names were on the rolls were declared legal delegates. The committee on permanent organization then reported for permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks of South Dakota; permanent secretary, John W. Hays of New Jersey; assistant secretaries, S. S. King of Kansas, George Wilson of Michigan, G. W. Denmark of South Carolina and D. W. Monroe. In addition a long list of vice chairmen one from each state, was presented. The report was immediately adopted and then Chairman Ellington introduced his successor who first returned thanks and then proceeded to congratulate the delegates upon the success of the convention so far.

Continuing he said: "It is a grand tribute to the present civilization and though many of our friends think the republic is in danger, I am one of those who believe when the people of this nation, the great mass of wealth producers, have come to that high standard of changing this system of government by ballot, this nation is then saved or will be saved by this means and we can certainly congratulate ourselves on that." [Applause.]

He asserted that though there were a great many delegates from all parts of the country they did not know who the candidate was to be. Slates had not been fixed up by this convention and all were at sea, but the result would undoubtedly be that the choice of the people will be nominated by the convention and not the choice of the machine elements of the nation.

"The question is," he said, "who represents our principles? More than that, there is a spirit abroad here that the man who is nominated by this convention must not only stand firmly and squarely upon our platform of principles, but he must have burned the bridges behind him. [Applause.] We are at a critical period and cannot afford to take any chances. We want no doubtful man to lead this movement. We do not want to have to inquire how any man stands on our platform of principles. We must know he has been with us long enough to be found true or he will find no place here. I heard one thing that discouraged me a little, that we must not nominate one of the old guard who has been in the front of this movement all this time. Did you ever hear in a Democratic convention or in a Republican convention the statement made that because a man was active in propagating Republican doctrine or Democratic doctrine he must be knocked in the head and sent to the rear? [Cries of never, never.] Why, I have been told here it will not be safe to nominate a man who has been a greenbacker. You have got to nominate a man who has been either a greenbacker or a gold bug and you can take your choice. A greenbacker! Why bless my soul, this movement was begun by greenbackers. Although I take credit for being the father of this movement in its present form, the seed sown by old greenbackers was what brought forth this movement.

"I believe in your selecting for our man one who will meet the approval of the people inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. You bring up a man here and say he has not made enemies in this movement and I say he is not worth that (with a snap of the finger) in this movement. We want a man who has made enemies for this cause and who will go forward and make more enemies in the future. Such a man I am satisfied you will nominate."

A new gavel announced as coming by permission of the owner from timber on the first homestead entry in the United States was at this moment presented to the chairman. He rapped it vigorously on the desk amid laughter caused by the declaration and this gavel unlike the one used at a recent national covention, had not been stolen and the independent party did not require to steal either thunder or noise.

Amid ill concealed impatience, Gen. William Jackson Armstrong, inspector general of consuls under Grant's administration, was given the floor at the request of Taubeneck. Pending reports from the committees, he made a short address succumbing at last to interruptions. He was followed by Mrs. Emory of Michigan who made a few remarks, after which an Oregon delegate presented a gavel in honor of the People's party achievements in the Oregon state election.

Committee Reports.

The committee on rules then submitted the following report:

Cushing's manual shall regulate the proceedings of this convention. For presentation of candidates for president and vice president the roll call of states shall be called alphabetically. Nominating speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes. In balloting the secretary shall call the roll of states and the chairman of each state shall announce the vote of his state as called. Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers to collect and count its own ballots, and its chairman shall announce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot the second ballot shall at once be taken, wherein each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and second choice, placing names first choice first and second choice second, the first choice being counted one vote and the second choice half a vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted for on the third ballot, the votes for other persons not being counted. All resolutions offered in the convention shall be read and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. Each state and territory shall be allowed the number of votes equal to the number of delegates reported by the committee on credentials. Following will be the order of business: Announcement of names of the national committee, report of the committee on platform and resolutions, nomination of candidates for president, nomination of candidates for vice president, balloting for candidate for vice president.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting.

It was moved that the report of the committee be received and its recommendations be adopted. After some debate the rule for balloting was amended so that balloting shall be carried on in the form usually taken in national conventions, viz., succeeding roll calls until the nomination is reached. Then the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

At this point a recess of twenty minutes was taken to admit of delegates viewing the local parade then passing. When the convention reassembled the roll call of states was called and each state sent up the names of its members of the national committee.

Texas is represented by Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman and J. H. Davis.

A Storm Precipitated.

A storm was precipitated by Chairman Branch of the resolutions committee offering a resolution calling attention to the fact (probably through some oversight) that the ticket agents in Washington and other states on the line of the Union Pacific railway did not receive instructions to allow delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares and appointing a committee of three to communicate with the railroad officials to have the "mistake" rectified.

A delegate moved that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads be included in the resolution.

Instantly Marion Cannon of California rose to protest against the resolution as exhibiting a want of independent spirit in the convention. His vehement denunciation of the roads brought the audience to its feet several times and led to the liveliest scene of the day. "I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by accident or oversight that the Pacific coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for the customary courtesies were denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, as far as California is concerned and as far as I am concerned, to go back to the railroad company, cap in hand, and ask for any privileges whatever. [Tumultuous applause.] Democrats and Republicans secured half fare, but we are not connected with the railroads but we are producers of the earth and have been refused equal terms. We can stand the refusal." [Cheers.]

Up to this time Cannon showed evidence of his feelings by increasing the tremulousness of his tone. Now he grew livid with passion as he swung his hat in the air and declared in tones that rang from the end of the hall, "We can tell those railway companies that the people will own and operate those roads yet."

Here the enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose, cheers sounded, handkerchiefs waived and it was several minutes before the speaker could conclude.

The Montana delegation indorsed the sentiments of Mr. Cannon and so did the Oregon representatives.

Mr. Branch of Georgia, chairman of the resolutions committee, said that gentlemen from California, Oregon and other western states had asked the committee to bring in a resolution, but in view of the sentiments expessed he withdrew it.

Dean then grasped the matter to make politics out of it. If there was an interstate commerce commission, he moved it be brought before that organization to see whether law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention against another. The motion to make complaint was carried.

The committee on resolutions were still restling with the platform, and on the statement it would be two hours before it could report, a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

As the convention reassembled, song served the double purpose of keeping the audience in a good humor and in a semblance of order. It was 2 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 p. m. before all the delegates and visitors secured seats and the raps of the chairman resulted in the beginning of business.

A motion carried that the resolutions committee report such planks of the platform as were ready and these be considered while the other planks of the platform were being prepared. This was apparently the first move on the part of the Weaver men to hasten a ballot. The suspicion gained currency that the committee on resolutions was not anxious to make very speedy progress for the reason it as a whole preferred Judge Gresham for a candidate and wanted time to get an agreement from him that he would let the convention nominate him. The motion carried, but the committee reported it was not prepared just yet to make a partial report.

Fencing between the friends of the candidates then consumed considerable time, but without bringing about any decisive test to affect these proceedings in the convention.

The Platform.

Thomas V. Cator of California read the preamble of the unanimous report of the resolution committee on the platform:

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in its first national convention, invoking upon its action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in His name and on behalf of the people of this country the following preamble and declaration of principles and the conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, legislatures, congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized and most of the states have been compelled to isolate voters at polling places to prevent universal intimidation and bribery. The newspapers largely subsidized or muzzled public opinion is silenced, business is prostrated, our homes are covered with mortgages, labor is impoverished and land is concentrating in the hands of capitalists. Urbane workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection, imported pauperized labor beats down wages, a hireling standing army unrecognized by our laws is established to shoot them down and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few unprecedented in the history of mankind and the possessors of these turn and despise the republic and endanger liberty.

From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed two great classes—tramps and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders and the vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been a coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprises and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful condition to develop without a serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they promise any substantial reform. They have agreed together

(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.)

PROHIBITION TICKET.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

Dr. J. B. Cranfill of Texas Is His Running Mate—Platform Contains the Usual Declarations Against Liquor—No Utterance on Free Coinage.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The big music hall was gay with bunting, banners, national flags, coats of arms of the several states, palms and flowers when the delegates to the sixth annual convention of the Prohibition party began rapidly to fill the hall. A huge American flag surmounted the stage and supported portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Frances Willard. It was 10:30 when proceedings were opened by the playing of the hymn "America" on an immense organ aided by the bugle band on the stage. Chairman Dickie of the national committee then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. C. Evans of Heddin college, Illinois, who formally opened the convention with prayer. Rev. Dr. Lockwood of Cincinnati then, in behalf of the city and the state of Ohio, welcomed the delegates.

Professor Dickie responded and closed by naming ex-Governor St. John of Olathe, Kas., as temporary chairman, who then made a brief speech and assumed the gavel.

The name of A. F. Wolfenbarger of Nebraska for secretary and the list of assistant secretaries and a sergeant-at-arms selected by the national committee met with no opposition.

After a long debate the set of rules prepared by the national committee were adopted for temporary use, after being amended on motion of J. B. Cranfill of Texas to allow each delegation to cast the state's entire vote whether all the delegates were present or not.

The roll of states was then called and each delegation announced its members for representation on the committees, after which the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, gfter giving direction to the committee to proceed at once to the work assigned to them.

Soon after 4 o'clock the convention was called to order for the afternoon session. Rev. Father Martin Mahon of St. Paul, Minn., a Catholic clergyman, offered the prayer and formally opened the session.

The committee on credentials reported 972 delegates present, Louisiana and South Carolina being the only states not represented.

The report of the committee on permanent organization recommending Col. Eli Ritter for permanent chairman and Sam Small for permanent secretary, and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning giving the states a vote only for the delegates present, was the signal for a fight. After an extended debate the majority report was adopted, so the absent delegates will have no vote. After announcing the vote the convention adjourned until 8:30 o'clock.

The evening session opened promptly, and permanent chairman Ritter was formally inducted into office. There was nothing remaining before the convention and after Mrs. Cougar addressed the convention the body adjourned.

The number of candidates in the field for the presidential nomination is further enlarged. Michigan decided to put John Russell in nomination and tomorrow morning New York will decide whether or not to name H. Clay Bacon. The opposition to Bidwell hope in this way to prevent his nomination on the first ballot and leave the way open for any one except Bidwell or Demorest. The platform committee is in session at midnight. A silver plank will be contained in the platform, but will be reported to the full committee without recommendation.

The national committee re-elected Samuel Dickie chairman unanimously. The following national executive committee was selected: Chairman, Sam'l. Dickie; vice chairman, John P. St. John of Kansas; secretary, W. C. Wardwell of New York; treasurer, Sam D. Hastings of Wisconsin. Additional members, Helen Gougar of Indiana, J. M. Tate of Tennessee and A. J. Stevens of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding the gossip that the headquarters will be changed to Chicago, the committee again chose New York for another four years.

The platform committee elected Judge James Black of Pennsylvania chairman and Fred F. Wheeler of New York secretary. In order to facilitate business it was decided to refer to a sub-committee of five the formulation of a platform to be referred to the full committee for its action. Judge Black was made chairman ex-officio of the sub-committee and the following were elected members of the sub-committee: Tate of Tennessee, St. John of Kansas, Mrs. Cougar of Indiana, Thompson of Ohio and Wheeler of New York.

General Bidwell for President.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The Prohibition convention met with the platform committee still in session, wrangling, as it was understood, on the tariff and silver planks. The first matter to occupy the attention of the convention was the southern question, which was precipitated by rather unnecessary allusions by Helen Gougar in a speech.

W. W. Gibbs of Virginia offered a resolution declaring the issues of the late war settled forever and requesting speakers to refrain from unnecessary references to the participants of the late war, which might be misconstrued. After a rather warm debate the resolution passed practically unanimously. The long wait for the platform committee report was then tided over by means of speeches, songs and taking up contributions to the campaign fund, the amount reaching $20,000. It was then announced that the platform committee was almost hopelessly tangled and an adjournment was taken to 2 p. m.

During the recess the platform was completed and the first order on the reassembling of the convention was the reading of the report of the committee thereon. The majority and minority balloted and a lively fight began, the majority report being read section by section for action.

More and less debate followed on each plank, but a strong fight was made on the financial, silver and tariff planks. As a result of the contest the silver plank was stricken out entirely, and then after considerable wrangling the platform as it then stood was adopted just as it came from the committee, except that it contains no utterance on silver.

The resolution of the minority, intended as an addition to the platform, inviting into the party all persons who are with the Prohibitionists on the liquor question as the the one dominant issue, after quite a fight was lost. The latter was taken up again and added to the platform.

Another resolution favoring a liberal appropriation by the Federal government for the World's Columbian exposition, but only on the condition that the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the grounds is prohibited and the exposition kept closed on Sunday, was adopted and then a recess was taken until 8:30 p. m., when balloting for candidates for president of the United States was ordered.

The platform contains the usual declarations against the liquor traffic, favoring its complete suppression, favors free ballot and fair count for both sexes, urges that the money of the country to consist of gold, silver and paper, should be issued by the government and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands, no one being allowed to make a profit through its issue, the volume being fixed at a definite sum per capita; it also declares the tariff should be levied only as a defense against governments which bar out our products, the money necessary for government expenses being raised by a tax upon what we possess, not what we consume. It favors governmental control of railroads, telegraphs and other public corporations, urges strict revision of immigration laws and an increase of time necessary to become naturalized, opposes non-resident alien land ownership, favors limitation of individual ownership and restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain, denounces mob law, demands trial by a proper tribunal for all, demands a universal Sabbath, denounces margin and option dealing, etc., pledges support and just pensions to disabled veterans, widows and orphans, favors public schools, opposes grants of public money to sectarian institutions and in general and in sweeping terms denounces both the Democratic and Republican parties for their policies and methods.

Immediately upon the reassembling of the convention ex-Governor St. John in an eloquent speech placed in nomination for president General John Bidwell of California. His speech was followed by numerous seconds from all parts of the Union. Seconding speeches began to grow monotonous, nearly every state having a speaker for him. At last New York was reached and John Lloyd Thomas nominated Demorest. After secondings, L. B. Logan of Ohio earnestly put in nomination Gideon L. Stewart. The convention followed the season's convention fashion and made a first ballot nomination for the presidency. General John Bidwell, an old California pioneer, a former congressman and now a wealthy land owner of California, was the nominee, receiving 550 votes out of a total vote of 967. Bidwell's nomination was made unanimous and an outburst followed, ending with three cheers each for Bidwell and Demorest.

At 1 a. m. nominating and seconding speeches for vice presidential candidates got under way.

Dr. Cranfill for Vice President.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Dr. Cranfill of Texas was nominated for vice president by the Prohibition convention. Cranfill made a stirring address.

Before adjournment a bitter discussion regarding the treatment of colored delegates, one of them a woman, by the Cincinnati hotels, sprang up.

Bain of Kentucky and other southern delegates favored a resolution censuring the hotels.

The convention adjourned.

Three People Killed.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 1.—A terrible wreck occurred at Altheimer, near here, on the Cotton Belt road. A freight train dashed into two coaches of a mixed train standing there, killing P. D. Morrow, a prominent merchant of Tucker; Miss Mollie Russell, aged 13, and 5 year old Annie Lesser.

The injured are: G. T. Abernathy of Tucker, Mrs. Lesser of Brinkley, Philip Vaughn of Sherrill and four colored people. It is not decided who is to blame, as both trains were late and had rights to the road. The relief train of this city went immediately to the wreck and did everything possible for the wounded and dead.

Bering Sea Commission.

PARIS, June 30.—The marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, and Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, American minister here, will present an identical note to M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, requesting President Carnot to nominate French arbitrators to serve on the Bering sea commission.

Prisoners Escape.

LITTLE ROCK, July 1.—James Dobson, under sentence of death for murder, committed in Louis county, and Will Hudson, charged with rape, broke jail at DesArc and are still at large.

Dobson was sentenced to be hanged next May, and was awaiting execution, the day had not been fixed.

Five Persons Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 1.—The Albany and New York local on the New York Central railroad ran into an open switch and collided with an engine. Five persons were injured; none of them fatally.

WILL BE REMOVED.

The Remains of President Polk and His Wife.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—It has been decided to remove the tomb and remains of President James K. Polk and his wife from Polk Place, in this city, to Mount Olivet cemetery, three miles from Nashville, on the Lebanon pike. Some weeks ago Chancellor Allison rendered an opinion in the case of Tasker Polk and other heirs at law of President Polk, against Mrs. George W. Fall and others, a suit involving the possession of Polk Place, the home purchased by the president before his removal from Washington, and the residence of his wife at the time of her death. The chancellor held that the will of President Polk leaving the property in trust to the state of Tennessee was null and void. Under this decision the property is to go to the heirs at law. A consent decree was entered in the case, apportioning Polk Place among the various heirs at law. From this decree the state of Tennessee prayed an appeal, but afterwards agreed that the right of appeal would be waived provided the costs adjudicated against the state should be taxed to complainants and that the parties adjudged in the decree to be the owners of Polk Place would agree that the cost of a suitable lot in Mount Olivet or some other proper place and of the removal of the remains of President Polk and his wife be charged and lien upon the property in the sum of $1500, the lot to be purchased and the removal of the remains to be made under the direction of Judge John M. Lea and the clerk and master of the chancery court. This was agreed to by the heirs at law, and a decree was drawn up accordingly. It is not known at what time the remains of the president and his wife will be removed.

Would Not Accept on Any Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—In view of the absorbing interest in the city and state and throughout the country of the probability of the nomination of Judge Gresham for the presidency at the convention of the People's party at Omaha, and his acceptance of the honor, the News sent the judge the following dispatch:

Will you say something for publication in the Indianapolis News? Will you accept the nomination from the Omaha convention if tendered?

In reply the News received the following dispatch:

ORLEANS, Ind., July 2.—Evening News, Indianapolis: I would not accept on any platform. [Signed.]
W. Q. GRESHAM.

The Destitute People.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 30.—A district ten miles wide and from thirty to forty miles long in Catahoula and Concordia parishes has been inundated for weeks and numbers of the comparatively dense population are in great want. Persons who have visited this section to scatter scanty contributions to the suffering people have returned and say the destitution there cannot be exaggerated. Very little relief has so far been afforded the sufferers.

Drowned at a Ford.

MONROE, Ga., July 2.—Mr. David Barton, 70 years of age, was returning home from this place, and on attempting to drive his horse and wagon across a small branch, swollen by rains, was drowned. The dead body was recovered about one-half hour later. About five minutes after the accident a lady drove a horse and buggy across at the same place without injury.

Foster Takes Hold.

WASHINGTON July 2.—Secretary Foster entered the state department promptly and began at once the transaction of business. There was no ceremony whatever beyond the possible selection of a new private secretary and it is not likely there will be any changes in the official personnel of the department.

A Walker from Walkerville.

NEW YORK, June 30.—J. Edwin Stone, who has made the journey from San Francisco on foot, arrived in New York. He left San Francisco Feb 22 last, intending to complete his journey in 134 days. He arrived here six days ahead of time, averaging twenty-six miles a day.

Canonization of Columbus.

LONDON, June 30.—The Post's Paris correspondent says: The Pope's encyclical will propose the canonization of Christopher Columbus on the ground of the discovery of America as a divine inspiration. It is believed the archbishop of Ireland originated the suggestion of proposal.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Monday.

SENATE—Mr. Stewart in the senate offered as a substitute for his free silver coinage bill one providing that the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, the coins to be legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. Foreign silver coin or bullion derived from it by melting is included, and the silver act of 1890 is repealed. The substitute was laid on the table and ordered printed.——Among numerous department communications laid before the house was one from the secretary of the interior, with a list of Indian depredation claims aggregating $25,000,000.—House bill amending the census act as to general and special schedules of industries, passed.——Mr. Stewart offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, directing the committee on mines and mining to inquire into and report as to the average production of gold and silver bullion in the United States.——Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the committee on finance inquire into the effect of the policy of a tariff for revenue only upon the labor and industries of the United States.

HOUSE—General deficiency appropriation bill passed.——Mr. Oates of Alabama, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Placed on the house calendar.

Tuesday.

SENATE—Hale and Vest discussed the tariff question.

HOUSE—Several pension bills passed.——The appropriation committee ordered a joint resolution to be reported extending the appropriations for the support of the government until July 15, made necessary by the probable failure of some of the annual appropriation bills to become a law by the beginning of the fiscal year.

Thursday.

SENATE—The joint resolution to continue the appropriations for the expenses of the government for fifteen days of the new fiscal year was passed.

HOUSE—The joint resolution extending fifteen days the appropriation for the support of the government passed the house after some discussion. The Republicans then proceeded to filibuster against the tin plate bill and were successful in preventing its consideration. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was sent back to the conference because of a disagreement over the G. A. R. encampment appropriation item.——Mr. Kilgore of Texas introduced a bill to amend the act providing for a World's fair commission and to authorize the appointment of two commissioners, with alternates, from the five tribes of civilized Indians, to the same pay and powers as the other commissioners.

Friday.

SENATE—Mr. Stewart offered as an amendment his substitute providing for the free coinage of silver bullion under the terms of the act of 1878, excepting foreign silver and repealing the law of 1890.——Mr. Vest moved to strike out the proviso as to foreign coin.——Mr. Stewart expressed a willingness that the motion be agreed to and that part of the proviso was stricken out without division. Other motions were defeated and the vote was then taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment and it was agreed to without division. The bill then passed. Yeas 29, nays 25. It read as follows: That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon terms and conditions which are provided for by law for deposit and coinage of gold, to coin the silver bullion into standard dollars, authorized by the act of Feb. 28, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of standard silver dollars, and restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver and bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," is hereby repealed, provided that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates.

HOUSE—The house took the first step toward final adjournment by adopting the report of the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill.——The bill granting an annual leave of absence to employes of the bureau of engraving and printing passed.——The bill to enforce the provisions of the eight hour law gave rise to considerable debate. It was finally passed.

It is A Shame.

The methods of the machine politicians are various. In Texas the only hobby that the leaders of the Democracy(?) have, is the so-called twelfth plank. But the leaders, in private conversation, admit that is no part of the platform, yet they use it as such in their speeches. Such methods are, to say the least, reprehensible. In a private letter, Dr. C. E. Oliver, of Holland, Bell county, writes his brother, T. H. Oliver, of Dallas, as follows, concerning the twelfth plank, so-called:

"George C. Pendleton says: 'We m-u-s-t make the people believe that the plank is in their platform.'"

Mr. Pendleton, Lieutenant Governor of Texas! To what desperate straights the once honored has been driven. Think of it! "Must make the people believe" a lie, in order to get them to vote the democratic ticket. All right! If such men as Geo. C. Pendleton can afford to stoop that low we can stand it.—*Mercury.*

One by one these Third Party enthusiastics will eventually come strolling back into the Democratic fold. They will be received back with open arms, but never, no, never again can they stand up in meetin' and tell how they have always taken their democracy straight.—*Austin Statesman.*

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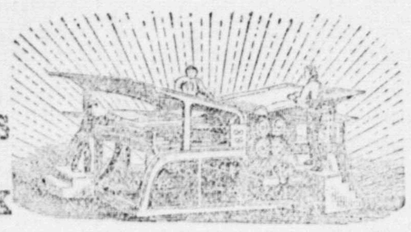
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J. S. Daley, Publisher.

WANT A NEW CHRIST.

The nineteenth century demands a new Christ. The teaching of Jesus is too old and fogyish. He was down on the money kings, and whipped them out of the temple. Besides, he told a tale in which he pictured a tramp as having gone to Paradise, while the rich man that turned him away went to torment. This won't do for the 19th century. The money king must be put in Paradise and the unemployed working man must be turned into hell with all the nations that don't worship the god of gold. The old time Christ associated with common people, and if he was on earth to-day he would not be admitted into Washington society, and the high-toned people would not recognize him on the street. The doctrine of the equality of man was good enough for Christ to preach 1800 years ago, but in the glory of the present civilization it is out of place, and new Christ must wear a plug hat, smoke 25 cent cigars, take fine whiskies freely, for the stomach's sake, and faithfully vote the old party tickets arranged by the grace of Wall street. Jesus taught the doctrine that it was as hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven as for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, and that heaven belonged to the poor. The new Christ must transpose this doctrine and give the kingdom of heaven to the trusts and syndicates, and make it impossible for the poor man to enter there.

The idea that poor, ragged children and working people are fit for heaven is not in accord with the present notion of things. The old Christ was so poor that he had nowhere to lay his head, and he went about as a reform agitator, holding farm and labor picnics and feeding the the people on bread and fish. The new Christ must be a billionaire, ride in palace car, own land enough to make a couple of states, operate several thousand miles of railroads, get up a supper worth a thousand dollars a plate, and dictate to a congress of millionaires.

No, no; the old Christ was too much of a reformer, a crank, a calamity howler and was not in sympathy with the old parties, neither the Pharisees nor the Sadducees. A new Christ is needed. —*Spirit of Truth, Hot Springs, Ark.*

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Senator Franks, chairman of the penitentiary committee, at the request of Gov. Hogg, introduced a bill in the senate authorizing the governor to accept the sugar bounty, which, according to Hon. T. J. Goree's statement, amounted to 30,000 per annum. The bill passed the senate and the lower house and Gov. Hogg vetoed it. He assumed in his message that it would be undemocratic for the state to accept the bounty from the federal government. During the canvass it has been charged against Gov. Hogg that he had no idea of vetoing the bill until Sawnie Robertson told him that he ought to do it—that it would give him a national reputation. This charge has not been contradicted by either Gov. Hogg or Mr. Robertson. Now, if the governor vetoed the bill for the purpose of making himself a great name it necessarily follows that he had no regard for the interest of the people, and that he is capable of sacrificing the interest of the people whenever he can achieve greatness for himself. At his request the bill passed, and vetoing it immediately showed a very sudden conversion. Not only his act should be explained, but the charge that he vetoed the bill to secure a national reputation should be denounced as a slander in case it should be false. Not meeting such a serious charge is the strongest evidence of guilt. It is time for the people to open their eyes and elect a ruler whose personal ambition will not trample upon their interests.—*Alvarado Bulletin.*

FLOWERS AT DEATH.

Why should you carry white flowers to the house of death, save indeed, it be a little child that has died? Is not death colder itself than any ice flower and whiter than any snow? Why not bring crimson roses and pile them about those cheeks from which the roses have fled that they may catch something of their old time glow? Why not lay claret carnations near those dear lips and heap bloodred poppies in the cold hands and on the colder breast that they may at least seem to press a little warmth there? And about that brow, that was for so long a time the home of a tender soul, put white narcissus blooms with their hearts of gold; and cover over the slender body, down to the quiet feet with the wild pink roses she so loved. Do not let your last remembrance of her be of something white, all cold, but let a little warmth go with her even into the grave.

CONCERNING "FUSION" IN KANSAS.

There is a good deal of talk about the "fusion" in Kansas. The fact is, the People's party has nominated a state ticket, and the probability is the Democrats will vote it. If that be "fusion" who has fused? The People's party has clearly the best of it. A press dispatch from Topeka says:

"There will be but two electoral tickets in the field, and the People's and democratic parties will unite on the one nominated at Wichita to wipe Kansas out of the republican column. On the basis of the vote polled by the state parties in 1890, the combined will carry the state by over 22,000. Republicans claim that thousands of democrats and members of the People's party will refuse to vote a mongrel ticket. This statement is based on hope rather than a knowledge of the facts. Ex-Judge John Martin, late democratic candidate for governor, says the ticket is an excellent one and that it will have the support of all democrats. Ex-Governor Glick declares that the People's ticket will have the united support of the democrats of Kansas."

Subscribe for the PROGRESS.

NEWS CONDENSATIONS

Happennings of the Past Week Condensed to Proper Dimensions,

The telephone line between Weatherford and Springtown is about completed.

Work will shortly commence on a new Methodist church at Mason.

The new depot at Trinity Mills is nearing completion.

The Alliance school house at Lingleville is nearing completion.

Both, the electric light plant and water works system of Dublin will shortly be in operation.

A hook and ladder company has been organized at Pilot Point.

While cleaning out a well at Hopkinsville, Ky., M. H. Nelson fell into the water and was drowned.

At Shelbyville, Ky., Claude Lewis was drowned while bathing in a pond.

In Middle Tennessee grapes are molding and rotting and it is feared the crop will be a short one.

The Tennesee oat crop is probably the largest for many years, and the grain is fine in quality.

The Nashville, Tenn., mills are bidding 78 cents for new crop wheat clear of smut and in marketable order.

In Wise county, Va., a few days ago Dr. Wells, a prominent physician of that county, was sent for to go and see a sick man. He went, and not coming back for a day or so his friends became uneasy about him and a party of three went to look for him. They were going through the woods when they found his body cold in death, and while they were preparing to remove it to his home one of the party was shot dead from ambush.

On last Friday, for the first time since 1885, the state of Tennessee was able to pay the interest on the state debt without borrowing a dollar. There is now a balance of $232,000 in the treasury. In 1889 there was a floating debt of $750,000, which has been canceled, and but for the East Tennessee mining trouble there would be a balance of $41,500, after paying the July interest.

The roof in one of the mines at Brookside, Ala., fell in Wednesday morning and killed a white miner named Robert Jovis. His body was mashed into a mass of flesh and bones.

People living on the outskirts of Plaquemine, La., are terrorized by the pranks of a so-called wild man who lives in the graveyard, and chases every one he meets.

The search for oil amid the mountains of North Alabama has at last been rewarded at Huntsville, Madison county. The well is 1706 feet deep, and the drill has penetrated only a foot into the oil bearing sand. The oil rises 300 feet in the well and is clear and beautiful. Gas flames from the top of the well and when lighted the flame burns steadily for 20 feet in the air. The prospecting has been done by experts from Pennsylvania.

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Democratic. Published Every Friday.

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ERATH COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

J. S. DALEY, Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. EAGER, Associate Editor.

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

OUR TICKET.

For President.
JAS. B. WEAVER of Iowa.
For Vice-President.
JAMES FIELD, of Virginia.
For Governor of Texas.
T. L. NUGENT, of Ft. Worth.
For Congress—8th District.
EVAN JONES, of Dublin.
For Legislator—99th District.
GEO. L. CLARK, of Huckabay.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Most Important Question Now Before the People.

BY C. H. JENKINS.—ARTICLE III.

To those who have been in the habit of considering that all other things rise and fall, but that the value of money remains the same, this proposition will at first blush appear unsound. The lack of information among those who ought to be informed upon this subject, and ther propensity to pronounce every proposition which they have not investigated, a fine spun theory of a new fangled school of political economists, render it necessary to quote from standard authorities in support of the proposition at the head of this article.

That there may arise no confusion as to the value of money let us consider what is meant by value. A thing is valuable in proportion to its uses. Money is useful only to exchange for something else. Therefore when a given amount can be exchanged for more of other things generally than at a former peroid it has risen in value; when for a less quantity it has fallen in value.

Hume says: "It is not difficult to perceive that it is the total quantity of money in circulation in any country, which determines what portion of that quantity shall exchange for a certain portion of the goods or commodities of that country."

Pichte says: "If the quantity of money increases, while the quantity of purchasable articles remains the same, the value of money decreases in the ratio."

John Stuart Mill says: "The value of money, other things being the same, varies inversely as its quantity."

Ricardo says: "The value of money in any country is determined by the amount existing."

Sir James Graham says: "The value of money is in the inverse ratio of its quantity. '

Cernuschi says: "The purchasing power of money is in direct proportion to the volume of money existing."

Professor De Colonge says: "The rate at which money exchanges for other things is determined by its quantity."

Torrens says: "Gold is governed by the law of supply and demand."

Prof. F. A. Walker says: "The value of money in any country is determined by the amount existing."

J. R. McCulloch says: "Its value will depend upon the extent to which it may be issued compared with the demand."

Some may not see the relevancy of the proposition so clearly established by these quotations, which could be greatly multiplied, but it is one of the basic principles upon which this investigation will be carried on. If you are not able to figure out the interest which you have in this proposition, I suggest that after carefully reading this article you lay it away to be again read in connection with other articles, which will make its relevancy clearly appear.—*Bulletin.*

ERATH'S DEMOCRACY

MET IN STEPHENVILLE JULY 2nd.

J. T. Harris for the Legislature—The Clarks Not "In It."

At 15 minutes to 10 o'clock Chairman G. P. Herndon called the meeting to order and announced ready for organization.

Dr. G. P. Herndon was elected temporary chairman and G. W. Jenks and F. C. Crews, secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed by the chair, composed of one from each represented delegation.

A committee of five on order of business and a committee of seven to take into consideration the thorough organization of the county.

Each voting precinct in the county was represented except Moccasin Rock.

In response to several calls, Col. Carey W. Styles mounted the rostrum and spoke, pending the report of committees. He said that the People's or third party was beginning to threaten the democratic party with defeat, that the members of that organization never were democrats nor true men, that the leaders were chronic office seekers and men devoid of principle and that as a consequence of the fact the lies which have been strewn here and there by this disgruntled, unsatisfied set of mugwumps, travelled faster than the plain truth, the democratic party was under those circumstances threatened. He said that they lay all unjust government to the door of the democratic party and none to that of the republicans, when the blame lies with the republicans, that not one democratic congressman from Texas has ever voted against the principles of democracy, and that the democrats of Texas are not responsible for what the democrats of Maine and other states do; and that this meeting is called here to-day to instruct men to vote for and with the party. Why is it we are called upon to promote such men as Evan Jones and others, leaders in the third party, to places of trust and honor, men that are devoid of principle and have no reputation? That before such should be the grand old democratic and republican parties will unite to crush the monster out of existence and not allow the reins of a pure government like this of ours to fall into the hands of a set of anarchists, blood hunters and disgruntled, unprincipled office seekers, that he is in favor of the democrats making nominations from constable up to president, and the success of the party demanded it—while it was true the candidates for the various offices did not want county nominations, yet the party should not whimper to their wants. [Applause.]

Col. J. G. Stocks was then called and took the stand. The Col. began in a conservative and common-sense way to pour balm over the troubled water, as such had been produced by Col. Styles' speech. He said, "I like a democratic love feast and that he likes that kind of democracy that runs away by the founding of its grand principles. The poor of our land has been in a continual struggle for relief since the war and that if anything they bare more heavily, which was doubtless the reason why the people have grown restless. Continual legislation has been promoted against the poor and in favor of the rich and no matter how much we are constrained to abuse them, that nevertheless the condition of the democratic party is the enevitable result of unjust legislation in the halls of congress, and these people, as true and steadfast in their views, have as a result gone with another party with the vain hope of bettering their condition." He said he knew there were as good democrats in the People's party as could be found anywhere and as true men, but that an attempt should be made to show them the fact that their dreamed expectations cannot be secured through the party they are supporting and that an attempt should be made to get them back into the good old democratic fold, there in solid phatanx to fight the enemies of liberty to the whole people. He says it is true some of the leaders of the third party are corrupt men and that many of them are republicans who have entered it as a republican scheme to manipulate it against the democrats and that to all the adherents to this new party he would recommend that they return to the old democratic trail. His speech as a whole was more liberal and conservative than the one it followed.

Judge T. T. Ewell, of Granbury, was also called to the stand and made a few remarks.

The following report of the committee on credentials was submitted and approved:

Boxes.	Votes.
Stephenville	29
Dublin	21
Shelby S. H	8
Alexander	16
Kiker's Gin	4
Bluff Dale	5
Jones S. H	3
Thurber	4
Flinn's S. H	2
Buck Creek (had no primary)	3
Total	104

A written protest of the Clark men was given no publicity, not even being read by the secretary.

Col. Carey W. Styles was elected chairman, and G. W. Jenks and F. C. Crews, secretaries.

For lack of space we omit the platform (which is very lengthy) of this body. It will probably appear next week.

Twenty-six delegates were elected to the Houston convention; five to the Dallas convention; thirty-two to the congressional and fifteen to the senatorial convenions.

Col. J. G. Stocks, Rev. J. T. Harris, L. E. Gillett and E. R. Read were nominated for the legislature. Messrs. Stocks and John J. Ray withdrew and after about eight ballots between the names of Read and Harris, the latter was finally selected by acclamation in the interest of harmony.

A resolution passed that the county executive committee should call a meeting to put out a full county ticket if necessary.

Dr. J. G. O'Brien of Dublin, was elected chairman of the executive committee for the ensuing year, and the following precinct chairmen were elected to fill any vacancies in the executive committee: J. L. Howell, J. R. Powell, Mose Hurley, S. D. StClair, E. R. Read, J. M. Wadlington, J. H. F. Skipper, W. F. Gilbreath, D. B. Lane, J. F. Cowan, T. L. Ashworth, B. H. Caraway and A. H. Miller.

Adjourned.

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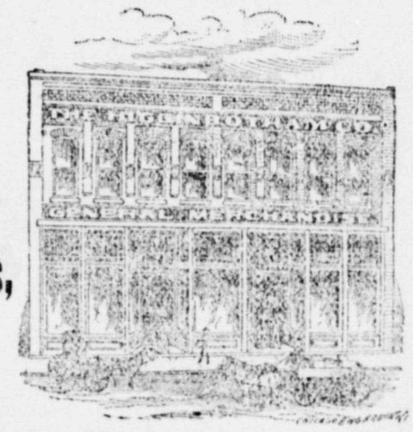
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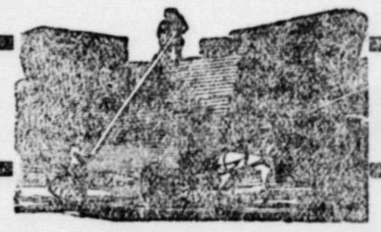
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All the style, fit and service of a $3.00 shoe for $2.25 and a $2 pair at the correspondingly low figure of $1.50.

S. NOVAKOSKI,

The BOOT and SHOE House.

A CLOSE CALL.

Last Tuesday Tom Turner of this place, while rounding up some cattle in Bosque county, 8 miles northeast of Hico near B. C. Buchannon's farm, had what might have been quite a serious accident to happen to him. He was riding a fine Norman mare, the property of W. T. Leggett, and was going at a very fast speed when the horse ran against a barb wire, the wire striking the horse just below the breast and almost severing both of the front legs from the body. Mr. Turner fell head-long in front, as he had not seen the fence which had but one wire on it. He barely missed the wire with his body and one foot caught on it tearing the shoe completely off. Luckily Mr. Turner was not hurt; but the animal will doubtless die.

20,000 BEANS.

Clemons & Perkinson, the Je elers, have filled a Mason qu jar with navy beans and the per guessing the number or nearest the number of beans in the jar w receive a $45 gold filled wat warranteed for 20 years. If a l is the successful guesser she m have her choice of the watches.

THIS IS FREE TO ALL. Go s register your guess and look o their neat line of fine jewelry. U der the opera house.

If you have second-hand fu ture you wish repaired, staine varnished, call on J. W. Hamb the furniture man, opposite G. Andruss' hardware store on P rick street. tf

The best stock of glass and quee ware now in town at "The Fair.

THE DUBLIN PRO

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY

Professional C

A few leading busines fessional men of Erath c

PHYSICIAN

DR. R. A. MILLER,
PHYSICIAN AND SUR
Office over Hamilton & Chilton'

McLEMORE & LEWIS,
PHYSICIANS & SURG
Offer their professional serv friends of Dublin and vicinity columns of the PROGRESS.

LAWYERS

KING & LEONARD,
ATTORNEYS AT L
Collecting a specialty. Dub

THOS. B. KING. J
KING & JARRETT, LAW
Particular attention given to c ministrators and guardianship ffice front room over First N Stephenville, Texas.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The PROGRESS is authorized following announcements:

(*) Subject to the action of Convention, if one is held.

For District Judge, of the 2
T. T. EWELL, o
OWENS MILLE

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

For County Attorney.
W. J. OXFORD,
J. W. JARROTT,
S. T. MORRIS.
W. T. DANIEL

For County Clerk.
ISAAC PIPES.
T. J. WILSON.
JAMES COLLIN
E. V. D. BATE
W. E. CODY.

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

For County Assessor,
D. F. GLISSON.
S. P. KEITH.
J. A. ROBERTS
WILLARD CHA
J. D. JACKSON
J. L. (B) MINT
NAT H. BLACK
W. E. BOWERS
JAMES BRYAN
C. C. OLIVER

For County Surveyor,
M. L. JACKSO
ELI OXFORD.

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

For District Clerk.
J. J. BENNET

For County Sheriff,
N. J. SHANDS.
T. P. THORNT
GEO. B. MAL

For Commissioner Precinct
BRAD WHITE.
J. M. R. STEP
CALVIN DEV
M. H. (CURLI

For Commissioner Precinct
W. A. FRANK

For Commissioner Pre. No.
A. J. GUESS.

For Constable, Prec., No. 2.
J. A. ADAMS
HENRY WIL
CHARLIE AN
W. T. (big T
JOHN S. JON

For Justice of the Peace, Pr
T. C. MURPH
H. A. PEAC

LOCA

NOTICE TO CATH

The Reverend F ley, a Catholic priest, will say mass in the c Dublin on Sunday, J 10 o'clock a. m. will be on "The Chur wishing to address hi at Abilene.

Orders for Ice Crea festivals and entertai at very low rates, wr Address J. PRADE, W

Messrs. S. G. Carr lie Andrews will ope cream and candy pal the Risien buildin opera house.

"The Fair" has racket goods at a ver gin on first cost.

If you want the w money call at the Ra

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8st, 1892.

Professional Cards.

A few leading business aud professional men of Erath county.

PHYSICIANS.

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.

LAWYERS.

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Collecting a specialty. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The PROGRESS is authorized to make the following announcements:

(*) Subject to the action of the People's Convention, if one is held.

For District Judge, of the 29th Jud., Dist.
T. T. EWELL, of Granbury.
OWENS MILLER, Gatesville,

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

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

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.
J. D. HENDERSON,

For County Assessor,
D. F. GLISSON.
S. P. KEITH.
J. A. ROBERTSON.
WILLARD CHAMBERLIN.
J. D. JACKSON.
J. I. (B) MINTER.
NAT H. BLACK.
W. E. BOWERS
JAMES BRYAN
C. C. OLIVER

For County Surveyor,
M. L. JACKSON.
ELI OXFORD.

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

For District Clerk.
J. J. BENNETT.

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

For Commissioner Precinct No. 2.
BRAD WHITE.
J. M. R. STEPHENS.
CALVIN DEVENPORT.
M. H. (CURLEY) JONES.

For Commissioner Precinct No. 4.
W. A. FRANKS.

For Commissioner Pre. No. 5,
A. J. GUESS.

For Constable, Prec., No. 2.
J. A. ADAMS.
HENRY WILLIAMS.
CHARLIE ANDREWS.
W. T. (big Tom) Wright.
JOHN S. JONES.

For Justice of the Peace, Pre. No. 2.
T. C. MURPHY.
H. A. PEACOCK

LOCAL

NOTICE TO CATHOLICS.

The Reverend Father Brickley, a Catholic priest, of Abilene, will say mass in the opera hall at Dublin on Sunday, July 24th at 10 o'clock a. m. The sermon will be on "The Church." Parties wishing to address him will do so at Abilene.

Orders for Ice Cream for Church festivals and entertainments taken at very low rates, write for prices. Address J. PRADE, Waco Texas.

Messrs. S. G. Carnes and Charlie Andrews will open up an ice cream and candy palace to-day in the Risien building, under the opera house.

"The Fair" has a fine line of racket goods at a very small margin on first cost.

If you want the worth of your money call at the Racket Store.

In this issue will be found the announcement of Prof. W. T. Carlton, of Lingleville, for county treasurer. The Professor has taught school at several different points in the county and was for some time principal of the Academy at Huckaby and is well and favorably known at each place he has resided, and will doubtless, if elected to that honorable position, make a good treasurer.

A big improvement in the way of preventing much of the water from flowing through the business portion of the town in case of heavy rains like that of Thursday last, would be a culvert under the Central railroad east of the Rio Grande crossing. This would cause all the water accumulating east of the Rio Grande road to run down the Rio Grande right-of-way south of town, instead of allowing it to take the course it does at present.

Henry Birchmore has moved to tha McLemore building, opposite Wasson & Miller, and asks all his former friends and customers to call and see him when they want drugs, medicines, paper, perfumery, violin strings, etc. Good ice cold soda water.

Hons. Evan Jones and C. K. Bell clashed political swords at Hico last week. Mr. Jones was not long in showing the audience the shortage of Mr. Bell's weapon—modern demoracy. Mr. Jones left him (Bell) as badly demoralized as a man can get under very nearly any circumstances.

The old reliable 111, Maddox & Renner's bakery, next door to the Smith & Fry building, has fresh bread, cakes, etc. on hand every day, including Sunday. Twenty-five loaves of fresh bread, one loaf every day, for $1.

The heavy rain Tuesday morning of this week registered 3¼ inches and was one of the heaviest for the past year. The Rio Grande railroad track was badly damaged at the Rio Grande and Central crossing where the water banked up and ran over, washing out the dirt for 75 or 100 yards. Elm street was a perfect flood, and the water rose to a debth of seven or eight inches in the Dublin Saloon and other buildings on that street.

The PROGRESS acknowledges an invitation to attend the opening of "Ye Arlington Inn" at Arlington Heights, Fort Worth, on July 9th, 1892. This magnificent hotel will be a modern one in all respects and will doubtless meet with a liberal support from the travelling public. Messrs McLean & Mudge are its managers.

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

The friends of A. J. Guess announce him in this issue as a candidate for Commissioner in Precint No. 5. He is well spoken of and known by nearly all voters of his precinct as a worthy gentleman.

THE HARBIN GIN.

Last week W. S. Holt, of Dublin, purchased the gin at Harbin and moved out this week to take charge. He will have everything in readiness for the fall crop as soon as it comes in.

OLD SETTLERS' RE-UNION.

On Aug. 3rd and 4th a re-union of the old settlers of Erath and adjoining counties will be held at Stephenville. The third day will be the business day and all who can are expected to be in attendance on that day.

The committee on program will arrange the program for the occasion in due time.

J. M. R. STEPHEN, Sec.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB.

In response to a call published in this paper last Friday a mass meeting was held at the City Hall last Saturday night for the purpose of organizing a People's party club. The call had but little time for circulation but a good sized club, with 53 names enrolled was organized and L. D. Young elected president, J. B. Lyles Vice, and J. S. Daley Secretary. The club will meet each Thursday night at the City Hall and it is expected to make this a central club and that its membership will be 150 or more by next Thursday night's meeting.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ERATH COUNTY.

The report of the proceedings of your last session has not yet appeared in print as required by law. The many tax payers of Erath Co. would like to have an explanation why these proceedings are kept secret.

PERSONAL MENTION.

S. T. Morris, of Stephenville, is in the city.

Geo. Wilkins left last Saturday for Blanket.

Will Neel of the Stephenville Journal is in the city.

R. T. Long and W. J. Oxford were in the city Monday.

Misses Lee, of near Proctor, are visiting friends in the city.

Sterling Price left Sunday to attend the Teachers normal at Waco.

Mrs. W. H. Neel, of Stephenville, was visiting in the city this week.

J. F. Collier and James Collins of Stephenville were in town Tuesday last.

Miss Ella Allen left last Saturday to attend the summer normal at Brownwood.

Miss Lola Carter and Mrs. Ezell of Alexander were visiting friends in this city Sunday.

Mayor R. H. McCain left Thursday for Pine Bluff, Ark. He will return in about two weeks.

Wess Boynton, of Hamilton, passed through Dublin Saturday enroute for a trip to Waco.

Frank Chancellor and lady, of Comanche, were over on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Coker last Sunday.

Miss Emma Perry left Saturday to attend the Fort Worth normal, which will continue during this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine left Friday evening for Fort Worth, where Mrs. V. will visit friends while Mr. V. attends the Teachers normal.

Mr. H. K. Brewer and lady returned Sunday form their brinal tour to Washington city and points in South Carolina, and other eastern states.

Miss Queenie Anderson left Sunday for her home at Nacadoches, where she will remain until about Aug. 15th, when she will return to Dublin to attend school.

Mr. S. Philipson, the genial representative of Marx & Blum, wholesale dealers in boots, shoes and hats, of Galveston, gave the PROGRESS a pleasant call yesterday.

Misses Ida G. Combs and Mollie E. Baron, of Hico, passed through Dublin Sunday enroute to Brownwood to attend the teachers summer normal now in session at that place.

Mr. H. L. Jamieson returned on last Wednesday from Coryell county where he has been lecturing in the interest of reform. He will go to Falls county to-day on a lecturing tour.

A. A. Chapman, Capt. H. A. Smith, Geo. W. Stancil and Dr. J. G. O'Brien left Saturday for Brownwood to attend the meeting of the Knights Templar of that place. They returned Monday.

THE P. P. ENCAMPMENT.

TO BE HELD AT STEPHENVILLE

On July the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1892.

The People's Party Will Meet in Full Force--A Large Number of Prominent Speakers to be Present--All are Invited.

The objects of this encampment are the discussion and investigation of public political questions to be solved at the ballot box of 1892. Every man, woman and child in Erath and adjoining counties is invited. All will come prepared to camp during the four days.

On application to the chairman or secretary of the executive committee of the People's party of Erath county arrangements can be made for giving opposition speakers time to reply on any or all questions discussed. Thursday will be set apart for use of the Old Settlers' Association.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

10 a. m., Opening Exercises. Prayer by Rev. Shelby King, of Hamilton county.

Singing by band of One Hundred Singers, led by J. T. Cumbie, of Eastland county.

11:12. Address of Welcome, by D. M. Rumph of Erath county.

Singing by band.

Recess for dinner until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

2 p. m. Song by band of singers.

2 to 3. What is the Paramount Issue? by Hon. Marion Martin, of Navarro county.

3 to 4. Answering and asking questions on above topic.

Song by the band.

4 to 5. Address, Respective National Platforms on the Money Question, by H. Perryman, of Fort Worth.

5 to 6. Asking and answering questions on the above topic.

Adjournment to 7:30.

EVENING EXERCISES.

Song by the band.

8 p. m. Address, Usury, its Ruin of Nations, From an Historial and Biblical Standpoint, by Shelby King, of Hamilton county.

Song by the band.

Miscellaneous speeches by persons called for by the audience.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

9 a. m. Opening Exercises, singing and prayer.

9:15 to 10:30. The Public and Private Indebtedness in the U. S., by Hon. Evan Jones.

10:30 to 11. Answers and questions on above topic.

Song by the band.

11 to 12. Functions of Money, by Geo. L. Clark, Erath county.

Song by band.

Adjournment to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Song by band.

2 to 3. The Absolute Necessity for a Greater Volume of Circulating Money, by J. T. Cumby, Eastland county.

3 to 3:30. Questions and answers on above topic.

Song by band.

3:30 to 5. Address, How Can More Money be Safely and Expeditiously put in Circulation, by Thos. Gaines, of Comanche county.

Song by band.

5:30 to 6:30. Asking and answering questions on above topic.

Song by band.

Adjournment to 7:30 p. m.

EVENING.

7:30. Song by band.

7:30 to 9. Address, The Whole Political Field, by H. S. P. Ashby, of Tarrant county.

Miscellanecus speeches by speakers called for by the audience.

THURDAY, JULY 28.

By arrangements with the executive committee of the old settlers' association of Erath county, this day will be set apart for the old settlers' association, pleasure and business.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

9 a. m. Opening exercises, prayer and song by band.

9:10. Address, Land Monopoly, by W. E. Farmer, of Minneola.

Song by band.

10 to 11: Address, Fatal Curse of Sectional Prejudice, by Gen. J. H. Davis, of Hopkins county.

Song by band.

11 to 12:30: Address, Railroads, Col. C. H. Jenkins, of Brownwood.

Song and adjournment to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

2 to 6: Address by candidates for legislature, equal division of time, and other candidates for county offices.

EVENING.

8 to 10: General speaking on the state and national platforms.

A stand for the sale of campaign literasure at cost will be on the ground to which we invite the attention of every earnest patriot.

W. H. MINTER, Sec. THOS. B. KING, Chair. Ex. Com.

N. J. SHANDS, Grand marshal of encampment.

The young people enjoyed a social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Will Anddrews on last Saturday evening.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Dublin city council met last Tuesday night in regular session with all members present.

The following audited accounts were ordered paid:

Dublin Drug Co., for book, 20 cents.

John Grizzell, for draining creek near Mr. Miller's mill, $5.

John P. Hamilton, scavinger work, $22.50.

Dublin PROGRESS, for printing 300 revised ordinances, $145.

G. W. Andruss for hardware, $18.45.

Higginbotham Co., coffin and burial outfit pauper, $20.50.

A judgement of $94.20 against the city and in favor of J. A. Adams was presented for the council to take action. It was rejected.

A. C. King, balance for revising ordinances, $75.00; legal services, $50. Total $125. Referred to auditing committee.

G. W. Andruss, chairman of the street and alley committee, reported in regard to a drainage ditch that had been dug by the city in front of Mrs. Gandy's property, that the property owners refused to pay their pro rata for curbing the same. He was given more time.

The fire department committee was instructed to consider and receive bids for hose for the fire department in order to secure them in time to use as soon as the water was ready.

Motion by G. W. Andruss carried that the old fire ordinance as found in the old ordinances be adopted. The rules were suspended and the ordinance adopted to take effect as soon as published.

The following board of appraisers were appointed, the old board finding it impossible to serve: 1st ward, W. J. Davies. 2nd ward, J. R. StClair. 3rd ward, H. E. Brown.

A call meeting was set for 1:30 o'clock Wednesday to consider some new ordinances.

Adjourned.

Erath county officers—some of them—think it is not necessary the people should know what they do. The people will doubtless conclude there is no need of them doing anything.

WANTED.

3000 guessers to register for the $45 gold watch.

CLEMONS & PERKINSON.

Under opera house.

Refrigerators and ice cream freezers for sale by G. W. Andruss.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1892.

Democratic. Published Every Friday.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
ERATH COUNTY FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

J. S. DALEY, Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. EAGER, Associate Editor.

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

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL FARMERS ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

L. L. Polk, President, North Carolina.
B. H. Clover, Vice-President, Kansas.
J. H. Turner, Secretary-Treasurer, Georgia,
J. F. Willets, Lecturer, Kansas.
C. W. Macune, Chairman, } Executive Board,
A. Wardal, }
J. F. Tillman, }
R. C. Hatty, Chairman, } Judiciary Dep't.
Isaac McCracken, }
A. E. Cole, }
L. L. Polk, } Legislative Com.
A. E. Cole, }
C. S. Hall, }

The Secretary, and Chairman of Executive Board, are located at 253 North Capitol street Washington, D. C.

The President's office is 341 D street, Washington D. C.

STATE OFFICERS.

Evan Jones, President, Dublin.
T. J. Anderson, Vice-President, Paris.
Mrs. N. L. Barret, Secretary, Dallas.
J. M. Perdue, Lecturer, Mineola.
G. L. Clark, Stephenville, } Executive Com.
R. A. High, Blooming Grove }
J. W. Baird, Lenore. }
C. J. Jackson, Corn Hill. } Judiciary Com.
W. P. Martin Kilgore, }
E. S. peters, Calvert. }
J. T. Crawford, State Manager Commercial Agency, Dallas.

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. }
J. G. Martin, Carlton, Texas. }

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

ADOPTED AT THE FEBRUARY CONFERENCE.

FINANCE.

1st. We demand a national currency safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just equitable means of circulation, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers Alliance or some better system. Also by payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

b. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

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

e. We demand that postal saving banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

LAND.

2nd. That the land including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

TRANSPORTATION.

3rd. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

THE OCALA DEMANDS.

THE ALLIANCE PLATFORM ADOPTED IN 1890, WHICH IS SO MUCH DISCUSSED.

The Ocala platform, so called because it was adopted at the meeting of the Alliance which was held in Ocala, Fla., in 1890, is so often referred to that many who have become interested in the Alliance agitation within the past year and have not read the platform in full are at a disadvantage. A great deal of the discussion in the newspapers has been such as to either create a wrong impression or to so muddle the reader as to leave him in a condition of doubt as to the demands made at Ocala. For the benefit of such the platform is herewith reproduced.

We demand the abolition of national banks.

We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several states, which shall loan money direct to the people at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than fifty dollars per capita.

We demand that congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure the prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect obedience with the law.

We condemn the silver bill recently passed by congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan for getting all lands now owned by aliens and Marandfoge syndicates, and that all land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand:

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

(b) We further demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have.

(c) We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

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

We demand the most rigid, honest and just state and national governmental control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

We demand that the congress of the United States submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of the United States senators by direct vote of the people of each state.

The Platform.

DALLAS, June 27.—The following is the full text of the People's party platform on state issues (the national platform being the St. Louis demands which were adopted), as it was amended and adopted by the Dallas convention Friday, June 24:

Section 1. All the public lands of Texas remaining and that could be recovered should be reserved as homesteads for actual settlers. All lands heretofore granted to individuals or corporations in which the grantees have not complied with the conditions of the grant should be forfeited to state for homestead purposes; no alien ownership of lands should be allowed in Texas; corporations shall not be allowed to own more land than they actually use in the prosecution of their business.

Sec. 2. We favor an effective system of public schools for six months in the year for all children between the ages of 6 and 20. We demand the adoption of a uniform series of text-books for the public schools of this state and that they be published at the expense of the state, which shall be furnished to the children in the schools at cost.

Sec. 3. We demand an amendment to our state constitution authorizing the loaning of our permanent school fund not otherwise invested upon the lands of the people of this state at a low rate of interest with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and the amount of money.

Sec. 4. We demand reformation in the punishment of convicts that convict labor be taken out of compensation with citizen labor: that convicts be given intellectual and moral instructions, and that the earnings of the convict, above the expense of keeping, shall go to his family.

Sec. 5. We demand that railroads be compelled to pay their employes monthly in the lawful money of the country, and in case of discharge then they be paid at the nearest station immediately upon their discharge.

Sec. 6. We demand fair elections and an honest count of the votes, under either the Australian or some similar system of voting.

Sec. 7. We favor a railway commission with power to fix and maintain rates that will insure equal and exact justice to the people and the railways. The commission to be composed of three qualified citizens of the state to be elected by a direct vote of the people. But we regard government ownership as the ultimate solution of the railroad problem in the limits of the state.

Sec. 8. We demand an efficient lien law, that will protect the artisan, mechanic, laborer and material men.

Sec. 9. We demand that a law be passed declaring eight hours to be a legal day's work, where it is not otherwise provided by contract.

Sec. 10. We demand the maximum salaries of county officers shall not exceed $2000 per annum, after all expenses of any such office have been paid, and that surplus in excess of such salary and expenses shall be paid into and become a part of the available public school fund of such county and that said excess be prorated in such counties.

Sec. 11. We demand the establishment of a state bureau of labor. We favor the creation of a state board of arbitration to adjust all differences between corporations and employes.

Sec. 12. We demand that commissioners' courts be not allowed to contract a debt against a county for more than $5000, unless the same be ordered by a majority vote of the county.

Sec. 13. We favor such change in the constitution as will prohibit national bankers and members of railway, telegraph and telephone companies and their attorneys, or who shall have held such positions within two years prior to to an election, from holding any legislative or judicial office within this state.

A new Third party paper will shortly make its appearance at Seymour.

At Crystal Springs, Miss., Thursday's shipment of tomatoes exceeded that of Saturday previous by four carloads. This is the largest shipment in one day that was ever made in the United States.

CANCER.—If you are out of hope, and think there is no alternative but for you to die, write for treatise and home testemonials to Geo. L. Rhea, Selden, Texas.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Beardon Replies to Reagan's Answer to Moore.

Just Where the People's Party Disagrees Radically With the Democratic Party on Cardinal Issues.

BEDFORD, TEX., June 28.—To Hon. John H. Reagan, Austin, Tex., esteemed sir: Your letter addressed to H. H. Moore, Esq., of Brownwood and published in the News of Sunday, the 26th inst, is before me and I beg leave to submit some criticisms for the consideration of yourself and the great host of citizens who read that great Texas daily and weekly, the News.

1. I shall refer briefly to those points in which you say the People's party and the democratic party are agreed. You say:

1. They both oppose class legislation, and desire the appeal of laws which benefit one part of the people at the expense of other parts of them.

2. They both desire a system of government which will protect all the people alike, and which will not confer privileges upon one part of the people that are denied to other parts of them.

3. They both favor a revision of the tariff legislation so as to prevent the transfer of the wealth of the country, by mere operation of the law, from one part of the people to another, impoverishing the one to enrich the other; and so as to limit the amount of revenue to be collected to the actual needs of government economically administered.

4. They both favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver the same as gold; and the issue of coin notes redeemable in either metal, instead of gold and silver notes.

5. They both advocate a larger volume of circulating money, stable and unfluctuating in value, to aid the industries and to promote the prosperity of the country.

6. They are both in favor of subordinating the corporations of the country to the laws of the land and of governmental regulation of the carriage of persons and property by the railroad companies.

7. Both advocate a graduated tax upon incomes so as to compel the great estates to pay their proper share of the expense of government; and, incidentally, as a means of arresting the aggregation of fortunes in single hands, dangerous to our system of free democratic government and a menace to civil liberty.

9. Both are in favor of preserving the public lands for homes for actual settlers.

9. Both are in favor of the election of the president and senators of the United States by direct vote of the people.

10. And both of these parties condemn and denounce the extravagance of expenditure by the federal government.

Now as you say that we should not "judge of a party by the opinions of its individual members," I shall adopt your rule and decide the policies of these two parties by their platforms and by what they have undertaken to do for the people.

"To the law and testimony." If the democratic party "opposes class legislation," why is it that in no platform since 1860 has it opposed the national banking system in the country? Why was it that every democratic member of both the senate and the house of representatives voted for the "funding act" of 1866? Do you not know that this act not only provided a bonded debt upon which the money mongers of Europe were to feed upon our industries by interest on the bonds, but also for a national banking basis?

Can you tell why the party to which you look for the relief so much desired has selected national bankers and their friends for its candidates? and why Mr. Cleveland favored the demonetization of silver and why he appointed a banker (Manning) as secretary of the treasury, and why through him the retirement of our greenback currency was recommended and why more than $60,000,000 of the people's money was deposited (loaned) in the banks of the country free of charge? and why Mr. Bayard, the friend of the banking system, was appointed secretary of state? and why the party favored the refunding of the debt for fifty years? and why the charters of the banks were extended for twenty years? and why the party has nominated the same man, Cleveland, and expects him to carry out the very same policies again?

If, as you say, "the democratic party favors the repeal of laws which benefit one part of the people at the expense of the other parts of them," why have you not undertaken to repeal the national banking act and the tariff laws that are so obnoxious to the producers of the country?

2. As the above remarks apply to the second paragraph of your letter also, I turn to the third.

3. If the democratic party favors "such a revision of the tariff as will prevent the transfer, by mere operation of law of the wealth of one part of the people to another, impoverishing the one to enrich the other," why in the name of consistency has it not made an effort to do this very thing? Instead of this the Mills bill was offered, which if ever made a law would reduce the cost of articles on an average of about 3.4 per cent, that is to say, if our per capita expenditures amounted to $25 per year we would save annually 84 cents per capita. Judge Reagan, will you dare say to the people that this is the greatest issue before them?

4. Is it not a fact, patent to the mind of every thinking man, that the democratic party is the enemy of "free and unlimited coinage of silver?" No sane man can read the present platform of the party and the record of the fifty-second congress and conclude otherwise. And the nomination of Grover Cleveland means to confirm the above statement, and places the party on record as the friend of Wall street and the enemy of the common people.

You say that, like the democratic party, the people's party "favors coin notes redeemable in either metal." Tell us where you learned this? The platform certainly admits of no such construction, and no leading man of the party has expressed himself in favor of a "specie basis currency." The doctrine of the People's party is that "money is the degree of law." That it "has no intrinsic value."

We believe that specie basis is an absurdity, and we know there is no such thing as an honest "coin note" unless the coin is absolutely on hand to redeem it. We know, too, that there is not enough gold and silver coin and bullion in existence to-day to supply the nations of earth with one-tenth part of the cash needed with which to do business. Besides this, it is a good waste of labor to hoard up in our treasury vaults great amounts of gold and silver when these metals are so valuable for many useful purposes among men. Of the one hundred millions of gold held in the treasury for the redemption of the paper money based on them, not one dollar has ever been called for.

The People's party folks do not advocate a paper money based on coin, but an inconvertible paper currency, payable for all debts public and private. We had issued $60,000,000 of this inconvertible currency in 1861 and 1862 and it has never been worth less than par in any market of the world. The democratic party favors a national banking currency based on the debt (bonds) of the nation, while the People's party favors a legal tender paper money, inconvertible and based on the credit of the nation (which itself is based on the products of labor.)

5. You say: "They both advocate a larger volume of money, etc." When has the democratic party favored a larger circulating medium? Was it in 1866, when every democratic member in both houses voted to retire the $830,000,000 of 7-30 notes which circulated among the people as money performing every function of money, together with more than $300,000,000 of other paper currency and issue 6 per cent bonds to take their place? Was it, when the party favored through Secretary Fairchild and Dan Manning the retiring of the remainder ($346,000,000) of the greenback currency? Or was it last spring when the party with 140 clear majority over all and eight People's party men, besides the eleven republicans who voted right, failed to get a consideration of the Bland silver bill?

Judge, will you explain just how and when and where the democratic party has favored more money in circulation? I have met in public discussion a number of leading democrats in Texas, every one of whom says: "An inflation of the currency is dangerous and would be unjust to our creditors."

6. As to the "subordination of corporations to the laws of the land and regulation of the carriage of persons and property by the railroads," allow me to say that the democratic party has never laid down a line of policy upon which its leaders would agree to fight these battles.

In Texas to-day you have, for example, Hogg and an appointive commission, or Clark and an elective commission, has been the only issue among the so-called democrats in Texas during this campaign. The People's party offers the only ultimate solution of the transportation question, to-wit: The government ownership of the railroads as recommended by your United States railroad commission on page 556 of their exhaustive report on that subject. (See the national and state platforms.)

7. As to your claim for a "graduated income tax," please take pains to show the people how, when and where your party has favored an income tax either as a state or national issue. The People's party offer this as the only true solution of the tariff question. When the taxes necessary to pay the expenses of the national government are collected upon the incomes of our people we will no longer need a "tariff tax" for either "protection" or "revenue."

8. Strange, indeed, it is that you should make such claim for the democratic party as this, "It favors preserving public lands for homes for actual settlers." Do you have in mind the action of the party in the years between 1854 and 1860, when the democrats of both houses opposed the free homestead law proposed by the new "free soil" party, and at the same time gave away to railroads through various ways a very large amount of our public lands? Or did you inspire yourself with the facts that the Texas democracy has given away over 30,000,000 acres to railroads and about 12,000,000 (by donation and appropriations), to other enterprises

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Pray tell us about these things. We pass now to the tenth.

10. If, as you claim, the democratic party "condemns and denounces extravagance of expenditures by the federal government," why is it that your platform of 1888 boasts of having "paid out more for pensions and bounties than was ever paid before duing an equal period?" And why is it that the appropriations of the lower house in the fifty-second congress (democratic) are much heavier than those of the fifty-first congress (republican)? If you will take pains to explain all these things it will be appreciated as a lasting favor by many true-hearted Texans.

Passing next to the point of "disagreement" between these parties, I wish to notice a few things you say:

I. On the constitutionality of the sub-treasury plan as proposed by the People's party, you say:

"I cannot in this letter deal with the details of this scheme. I can only refer briefly to the questions of constitutionality and policy. The theory of our constitution and form of government is that the people are to support the government by taxes drawn from them, in order that it may enact and enforce the laws for the protection of their lives, persons and property. It was certainly not contemplated by those who framed and adopted the constitution of the United States that the government was to support the people or to furnish money to aid them in matters of business. And it is as certain that it was not intended by them that the government should become a produce broker and lender of money."

Now, as to the "theory of our constitution." We read in the preamble of that instrument:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to * * * promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States."

If the sub-treasury plan of the People's party, by providing for farmers, will give the "greatest good to the greatest number," it will thereby "promote the general welfare," and is therefore constitutional. But we look a little further:

The main points to be considered as to the constitutionality are the right of the government, 1. To buy land. 2. To build warehouses. 3. To support agents. 4. To receive deposits. 5. To loan money.

By reference to United States statutes at large, vol. 20 p. 39 chap. 67 and to section 2962 revised statutes, you will find the law authorizing the government to buy lands, build warehouses and receive deposits for storage. As to the appointment of agents there is no issue. The act of Feb. 16, 1876, provided for the use of $1,500,000 for the centennial exposition. By reference to U. S. reports, S. C., 95 Otto 4, p. 500, you will find the result of the suit for the amount involved. In 1884 congress passed an act loaning $1,000,000 to the New Orleans cotton exposition.

These acts of congress, sir, afford a precedent for the loan of money by the government, and this settles forever the constitutionality of the sub-treasury plan for distributing money on a just and equitable basis among the people.

If, as you say, "the government is not to furnish the people with money to aid them in matters of business," how are they to get money, pray? The constitution says: Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate its value. You admit that the volume of money is too small. You favor free coinage of silver. Why not the coinage of cotton, corn, etc.. as the producer may desire? In this way you can enlarge the volume of money, and in just the amounts the people need, because when the price in the market is satisfactory of course the farmer will sell in preference to depositing and taking a loan.

2. As to the government becoming a "produce broker," I suggest that it has been doing a "pawn" business for the benefit of whisky owners, gold and silver miners and dealers, and for "foreign pauper labor," whose products are dumped into our government warehouses and left there until we remove and pay duty on them.

The farmer asks for nothing without the best security, and offers to pay all expenses on any loan he may desire.

I am surprised when you suggest the "issue of notes" (money) by "state banks." Think of 1837 and hard-money-basis-currency and take warning. You state that Texas members all voted for free silver. Why did you not state that R. Q. Mills was in the caucus with eastern democrats assisting them in the defeat of the measure?

We do not "vote against Texas democrats because others in the party voted wrong on these measures," but because they persist in staying in a party whose policies and platforms are dictated by the plutocracy of the eastern states and working with the very men they condemn.

3. You speak of the force bill. Please remember that you were saved from that terrible thing by Senator Stewart (republican of Nevada) and his colleagues in the United States senate. He is now a pretty good People's party man.

4. As to the "ownership of railroads," I will say: According to Poor's Manual, the roads cleared in money above all the high salaries and all expenses for everything the net earnings $318,125,339. The same authority says there are 159,689 miles of operative roads in this country. This shows a net profit per mile of $2087. Allowing $25,000 per mile (which is a most liberal estimate) to build and equip the roads, the people could own every mile within less than twelve years without the use of a single dollar except that now taken from the people by legalized robbery and called "net earnings."

Sir, why did you not tell the people that these corporations are in debt $9,000,000,000 of the $10,000,000,000? Why not tell them that the roads owe twice as much as it would require to build and equip them? The people would be a little slow to buy these roads when they have every facility to build new ones and in doing so put a goodly amount of money in circulation and thereby bring good prices to labor and give business a new impetus. Now, if the government is this money, where is the debt and interest of which you dream? The above agument applies to telegraph and telephones as well as railroads.

"I present these figures that when we speak of the building and owning of these means of transportation and communication we may know what it means."

"Does it occur to you, sir, that the men now in the People's party in this country are of that class that would seek to 'perpetuate a party in power by declaring for an overthrow of the constitution and establishing a dictatorship or a monarchy?' And do you not know that the People's party favors the election and not the appointment of all government officials, including railroad commissioners in Texas?"

4. Next you refer to the "pension plank," or "twelfth plank" or "soldier resolution" of the People's party platform, which every one knows was never a part of the platform by saying: "Surely these two parties can harmonize against it." I think so, too, and as the People's party is already against it, and as the platform of the democrats at Chicago is in favor of a service pension by making "union soldiers and their widows and dependents" pensioners, I suggest that you and all other good men who oppose it come into the People's party, where you have a chance to do something against it without stultifying yourselves or opposing the platform of your party.

5. The People's party will "cooperate" with the democratic or any other party when that party comes down from its partisan throne and assists in bringing relief to the people. Never under any other circumstances. You say the "republicans demonetized silver;" yes, and that was wrong! I say that every democrat in congress, and there were thirty-four of them, voted to "retire" the paper money and issue 6 per cent bonds instead. Do you say this was right? You say that in the remonetization act of 1878 the republicans placed the limitation clause in that law. That law limited the amount of silver to not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000. Did Mr. Cleveland, by the secretary of the treasury, have the maximum or minimum amount coined? Why was the amount no more than $2,000,000 per month? Was the republican to blame for this also?

6. "I write you thus fully because I attach great importance to keeping the people of Texas well posted on public issues as the best means of promoting the general welfare."

Very truly and respectfully,

C. C. BEARDEN.

PASTOR KOENIGS TRADE MARK NERVE TONIC

The Best Remedy III

In this world, says J. Hofherr, of Syracuse, N. Y., is Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, because my son who was partially paralyzed three years ago and attacked by fits, has not had any symptoms of them since he took one bottle of this remedy. I most heartily thank for it.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2, 1891.

Realizing the amount of good Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has done me, I feel it a duty to certify to its good qualities. My nervousness was caused by liquor habit and excessive smoking, having been so for several years. The effect of your medicine I felt immediately, and before I even used a whole bottle all trembling and uneasiness had disappeared, and I felt well, sleep sound and am full of ambition and life, something I had not been for some time, and cordially recommend it as an excellent nerve tonic. L. H.

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.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

Parties wishing to buy wagons, either for cash or on time, with approved security, can do so by calling on R. H. McCain, Dublin.

Tower's Improved SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will Not Peel Leak or Stick

ALL Improved Slickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADE-MARK on every Coat a Soft Woolen Collar.

Watch Out!

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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.

New Lumber Yard

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LUMBER, SHINNLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS ETC.

Selling at the lowest living prices with all grades of lumber

Lumber ★ Exchanged ★ for ★ Grain.

Racket. Racket.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CROCKERY, GLASS AND TIN WARE.

We Underbuy and Undersell.

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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.

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The New Beef Market.

A new Meat Market has recently been opened on Grafton street, opposite the place where the old Central hotel stood, by the

EWALT BROS.

who will keep on hand fresh meats of all kinds and they respectfully ask a share of your patronage.

FREE DELIVERY

to any part of the city. Don't fail to call or give us your order.

R. H. McCain,

THE CASH GROCER OF DUBLIN.

Carries an unusual heavy line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, also a

Fine Line of Liquors Brandies & Cigars

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Wholesale and Retail.

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BAR BUGGY



Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.

Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around hood, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does'nt pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Prices.

We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all Kinds, and are *Headquarters for Harness.* We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

TO THE TRADE!

I TAKE THIS METHOD

Of thanking you for the liberal patronage you have given me and asking that you remember me in the Fall, as this is the last advertisement I will put in the paper until I receive my fall Goods. Then I expect to have more goods and Cheaper goods than I ever had. Now to those who have traded with me, I again thank you, and to those that nave not I ask that you give me one trial.

YOURS TRULY.

J. R. St. CLAIR!

Millinery Goods.

I have on hand a nice lot of novelty shapes, worth from $2 to $3.50 each. Your choice for $1.

Also a nice lot of Trimming, consisting of all the new Laces, Flowers, etc., at about the same reduction. You can buy a nice hat for less than one-half what it usually costs you.

Furnishing Goods.

In this line I have the best assortment in the West.

Lisle Thread Suits in Write, Brown and Fancy, in all the sizes, and the best unlaundered white shirt on earth for 50 cents.

Clothing.

I will sell my entire stock of summer clothing at very low figures. Below I give you some figures:

12 suits worth $20.00 for $12.50.
16 " " 17.50 " 10.00.
8 " " 14.00 " 9.00.
11 " " 12.50 " 7.50.

Boys clothing at one-half price.

Staples.

10 pieces Gingham, 5 cents.
Every yard of Prints in the house, 5 cents.
Good yard wide Domestic for 5 cents.
Good Bleached Domestic for 5 cents.
Good Cotton Checks for 4 cents.
Good Shirting for 8¼ cents.

Sundries.

Good Linen Collars, men's and boys', 5 cents.
Good pair of socks, 5 cents.
Good Emerson razor strap, 10 cents.
Good Corset for 50 cents.
Good pair towels, 12½ cents.
6 good seemless sacks for $1.
6 spools Clark's O. N. T. thread, best made, for 25 cents.
5 dozen boys' waists, worth 75 cents each, all for 25 cents each.
Ladies' summer vests for 10 cents.

Shoes.

I have a nice line of Zieglar Bros. shoes, in Ladies', Men's and Children's. Best fitting shoe made.

A good calf skin boot for $2.50.

A good solid leather button ladies' shoe for $1.

A job lot of odd sizes consisting of slippers, low cut shoes and button shoes at 35 cents to 75 cents a pair, worth 75 cents to $1.25.

Dress Goods.

I simply mean to sell you if you will look. They are going. Come and get some bargains.

THE DUBLIN PROGRESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1892.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown out the cries of the plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, trusts, watered stocks, demoneization of silver and oppression of usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon, to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with a spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the plain people with whose class it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation, that it cannot be pinned together by the bayonet, that the civil war is over and every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must in fact as in name be one united brotherhood of freemen.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks perhaps be exchanged for billion dollar commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing class.

We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platforms. We believe the powers of government should be expanded, as in the case of the postal service, rapidly and far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reformare naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we will nevertheless regard these questions as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us determine whether we are to have the republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered. Believing the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all men and women in this country.

We declare therefore, first, the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit come into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If he will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

3. We believe the time has come when railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in government services be placed under civil service regulations of the most rigid character so as to prevent an increase of power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

The Platform Proper.

Mr. Branch of Georgia next read the platform proper as follows:

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only in full legal tender for all use, without intervention of banking corporations, and that just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent per annum be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system, also by payment in the discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

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

(b) We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people and hence demand that all state and national revenue be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

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

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

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

The platform was adopted.

Night Session.

Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, that this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers in Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by the said manufacturers or patronize any merchants who sell such goods.

A dispatch was received from Judge Gresham stating he would not accept the nomination.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers at conventions as subversive of the rights and interests of true rulers and barring such from seats in any future People's party convention was passed.

The Ballot.

General Weaver of Iowa, ex-Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, General Field of Virginia and Senator Kyle of South Dakota were placed in nomination. The first ballot resulted: Weaver 995, Kyle 275, Norton 1, Page 1. Weaver's nomination was made unanimous.

Field Nominated for Vice President.

For vice president General Field of Virginia and Ben Terrell of Texas were placed in nomination. Field was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 773 votes, Terrell 554. The nomination was made unanimous. A little before 3 o'clock in the morning the convention adjourned sine die.

Congressional Convention

COLEMAN, June 25, 1892.

To the democracy of the 26th Senatorial district:

I hereby call a convention of the democratic party of the 26th Senatorial district, composed of Erath, Brown, Comanche, Mills, San Saba, McCulloch, Concho, Runnels and Coleman counties, to meet at Brownwood, Tex., on the 27th day of July, 1892. This convention is called to nominate a democratic candidate for State Senator for this the 26th Senatorial district of the State of Texas, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

H. C. DANDOLPH,
Chair. 26th Sen. Dist.

G. W. Andruss' is the place for gin men to get rubber belting. He always keeps a full stock.

NOTICE.

All the sons of Union soldiers are requested to meet at 'Squire Peacock's office in Dublin Saturday night July 9th to organize a camp of Sons of Veterans at this place. All are invited.

J. A. WOODS.

OVER THE COUNTY.

The News in Brief Gathered from Different Quarters.

HIGHLAND.

Special Correspondence.

Rain in abundance.

Rev. Early Morton preached for us Sunday at the Methodist church.

And Jim Van is learning to use tobacco.

Wesley Crawford appeared to be convalescing and walked down to his father's and is again confined to his bed. Hope he will soon recover.

We are going to "take in" that speaking at Pleasant Hill S. H. Friday night by Geo. L. Clark.

FROM HARBIN.

Special Correspondence.

Harbin is in the front ranks in the reform movemont.

The Alliance is prosperous; receiving new members at almost every meeting. The people are in line to their interest, and say they are determined to stand by their demands until they go into affect, and we caution the brotherhood at large, to never give up the fight, but stand side by side and push the Banner onward, and in November we will see Judge Nugent take the gubernatorial reigns of our state, and by the aid of Hon. Evan Jones as congressman and Geo. L. Clark as legislator will overthrow the present system of government and victory will crown our efforts. Why shouldn't we stand with uplifted hands and claim the right of men, and with open hearts shout victory! victory!! The moneyed sindicates are laboring hard to overthrow the leaders of the people's work, but thank God, they haven't succeeded in their undertaking, and they never will. The man that was called a kicker some years ago is not by himself at present. We have plenty of kickers, and we are going to kick so hard that we will kick Jim Hogg and George Clark both out of the ring. We no longer do as you say.

"With our productive capacity, with our steam power and water power, and improvements in machinery sufficient to do the work of 22,000,000 men per annum, there is no good reason why there should be 1,000,000 tramps in this country. There is no reason why there should be 100,000 people in the city of New York living upon charity. There is no reason that 7,000 paupers should be buried in the pauper's field of the city of New York every year. There is no reason why the farmer's wives of the West and South should go clothed in rags, but there is every reason why this should be the greatest nation, the happiest nation on the face of the globe."—*Jerry Simpson.*

L. D. YOUNG,

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