

GRAHAM LEADER.

J. W. GRAVES, Editor.

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The Olney Institute.

The last Institute of the year was well attended and will no doubt be classed among the best the teachers have ever held. The discussions were sustained with vigor throughout the session and at times were very interesting and developed the fact that the teachers had prepared themselves by investigation and study.

Prof. J. A. Fairly was made chairman and H. Fowler secretary of the meeting. Under a suspension of the rules a very interesting debate was had upon the subject of using the principles of Phrenology in the school room. Though the debaters wandered widely from the strict letter of the subject, many points of interest were touched upon and honors were about even.

The war opened in earnest when the subject of giving too much prominence to mathematics in the course of study was reached. Prof. Tefteller made a wonderful appeal for the utility of mathematics not failing to give the Spaniards a few raps as he warmed up on the subject. With true Populistic agility he failed, however, to state which side of the controversy he advocated, which gave him an opportunity to watch which way the cat jumped, and then trim his sails accordingly. Prof. E. L. Timmons then shied his castor into the ring and though he is young in the cause, he succeeded in raising such a storm that he is still asking who struck him. He especially seemed to arouse the ire of the ladies and they jumped on him en masse, which shows that the ladies do not lack energy when it comes to upholding their side of a question. Prof. Fowler made a plea for more English in our schools and less waste of time on mathematics, but numbers of the teachers were earnest advocates of mathematics in unlimited quantities.

Mrs. Dowdle's paper on nature study was able and presented a plea for the study of nature not as a fad, but as a powerful aid to scientific training. She gave great stress to the importance of forming the habit of close observation in the child.

The audience at night was large and the discussions were of great interest. Prof. J. N. Johnston closely analyzed the course of study prescribed by the laws of Texas and arrived at the conclusion that they were in the main based upon pedagogical principles. He thought however, that drawing should be added to the curriculum of the public schools. The question was sprung whether the branches taught in the public schools should include more than the nine branches enumerated in the statutes. Quite a storm of oratory arose and the teachers that expect to serve their county in a lucrative office next year grew very patriotic over the matter and wished the public school curriculum covered the earth and the waters thereof, and that each teacher in the county should rejoice over the fact that he might be called upon to train the young ideas in all the ologies and isms known to the erratic mazes of the domain of learning. In fact the terrible fate of the unfortunate

HAVE YOU ANY CASH?

This is a pertinent question, but we want to show you that it is to your interest to have it.

\$3.50 will get you a set of six Cultivator Plows, or if you

Like Economy,

have the old ones pointed. \$1.50 will do it.

We told you the first of the year that we would give more work for the same money than elsewhere in Young county, and its a go.

Tell your neighbor about these prices and save him money too.

Respectfully,

R. L. HENEGAR.

Shop one door East of Brick Stable.

youth of a fortnight of years filled the breasts of the coming statesmen with alarm and unmitigated dismay.

Prof. J. E. Simpson's paper on the Basic Principles of Pedagogy was collated with care and gave the foundation of the greatest of sciences. An interesting discussion was precipitated on the proper test for judging the efficiency of a school. Prof. D. H. Creager touched upon the prevalence of the opinion that the amount of work which the pupil was hurried through was by many conceived to be a test. He made a stirring speech in favor of thoroughness and was demolishing in great style the prevalent notion of testing the efficiency of a school, when Prof. Tefteller perpetrated the richest joke of the session by relating his great yarn about the way snakes catch birds.

A fine paper was read by Miss Sallie Whittenburg on the relation of the county superintendent to the public schools. Judge O. E. Finlay in discussing the paper brought out many pertinent points in the relations of the superintendent and the schools. He stressed the fact that the relation was a legal one and that his duties were mandatory and not within his discretion to modify or change in anyway. His remarks in regard to cleanliness and proper ventilation of the school room, the care of furniture and the grounds were along advanced lines and deserve the closest attention of teachers and trustees.

The County Judge was empowered to appoint a program committee for the ensuing year and that committee was instructed by resolution to incorporate at least one class exercise for each session of the Institute. Thanks were voted the liberal people of Olney for their hospitality to the teachers of the county and the Methodist Church was thanked for the use of its building.

Recitations were made by several of the pupils of the Olney school. These recitations were well received by the audience, and much regret was expressed that the storm caused others on the program to leave before their numbers were reached.

Profs. Core and Lindsay of Throckmorton, came in on Saturday and took part in the discussions. Many friends over the county attended the Institute and gave their presence and encouragement to the teachers.

On account of a rumor having gone abroad that the people of Olney desired to entertain only teachers, the young people of the

county were not present in the usual numbers. The rumor referred to above, it is needless for us to say, was wholly without foundation, and seems to have originated in Graham and not Olney.

This Institute closed the work of the present scholastic year. It is needless for us to attempt to recapitulate the vast advantages that have emanated from the Institute in the last five years. The educational interest of the county have advanced all along the line. Teachers are enthusiastic and alive to the needs and responsibilities of their profession. The patrons are steadily resisting all the insidious forces that tend to disintegrate the schools. The masses everywhere are for the public school, intelligence, progress, and culture. Crime has decreased in our county and the occupation of the gambler and sharper that feed upon the ignorance of the people, is a thing of the past. We are entering upon a new era of wonderful prosperity and growth of our people.

The public school is the hope of our country.

Any Person

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of San Antonio, Texas, whom you should address. Write to-day!

Farmer Cleanings.

"Grandpa" Bouldin suddenly died at Antelope last week. No one knew that there was anything the matter with him till they went to his room to wake him up for breakfast, when he was found lying dead in bed. Mr. Bouldin had many friends in Farmer as well as elsewhere, who mourn over the loss of him who always had a kind word and a pleasant smile for every one he met. It seems that more old people are dying suddenly this year than ever was known before. Why it is—we cannot tell. Let us all strive for that better land where parting is no more.

Clabe Edwards of Atelope, was here last week.

Mrs. Williamson, who lived northwest of town, died some few days ago.

Rev. Ford of this place went to Antelope to preach Mr. Bouldin's funeral.

Miss Rachael Brown, assistant postmistress of Markley, was here last week.

Mrs. W. R. Drum and daughter Jennie, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Cady and Frank, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson last Saturday.

Mrs. P. K. Pittman and children, Miss Mabel Norfleet and Jessie Oatman went west on a fishing tour Saturday. They returned with about fifty little fish which satisfied their appetites to some extent. One of the party

has been a little on the sick list since—too much fish, I guess.

Our townsman P. K. Pittman and our broom man, A. E. Oatman, made a business trip to Bowie last week.

Mr. Mayes and family moved to Graham Saturday. Mr. Bell and family have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Mayes. Graves Farmer will soon move into the house vacated by Mr. Bell. When it is too cool in Farmer to do anything else we occupy the time in moving.

John McEntire and wife passed through Farmer Sunday evening on their way home.

Glad to have Milt Eichleberger with us the first of the week.

There will be an entertainment at the Brushy Flat school house on the night of the 22d inst., given by the Literary Society. Everybody are respectfully invited to come out. It will be nice—don't miss it.

Frank and Bob Graham of Gertrude, were here Sunday.

Mrs. B. W. Drum visited Mrs. John Hunt Saturday.

We understand the Farmer High School will close on the 8th inst. It looks as if Farmer could have a nine months term. We ought to take more interest in school affairs. Let us educate our children before it is too late.

Just about time we were thinking of going to war, the news came that the Spanish government had backed down. We think she ought to be spanked a little anyway.

Mr. Hefner of the south part of the county recently visited J. B. Wear and family.

Ed Keen and family of Stonewall county, are visiting here.

B. W. Drum started to the Falls Monday, but when he had gone only five miles he thought the norther too fierce for him, so he returned back home. He left again Tuesday.

Will Clarida was in town last Tuesday.

Farmers, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, carpenters, county officials, clerks and loafers are playing marbles, ball and the various games of the day here now for all it is worth.

We were pleased to form the acquaintance with A. H. Carrigan of Wichita Falls, this morning. Mr. Carrigan is a candidate for District Judge. We think he will run a good race and make a good Judge, that is, fully execute the duties of his office.

Mrs. Ella Wilson visited Mrs. P. J. Oneal Wednesday.

SKIPPER.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

Chief Cause.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. The womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours, a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention THE GRAHAM LEADER and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

The Leader.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY—
J. W. GRAVES.

GRAHAM. TEXAS.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

The Bonham oil mill has received 5000 sheep to feed.

Two more cases of small pox have developed at Columbus.

Both of the oil mills at Greenville have closed for the season.

W. F. Benton was sentenced to hang at Richmond, May 6.

Wm. O'Leary took charge of the Dallas postoffice on the 1st inst.

There were fourteen deaths in Sherman during the month of March.

The postoffice at Bee House, Coryell county, was robbed of \$12 in cash.

A Spanish steamer chartered to load with cotton has arrived at Galveston.

Many a man is living an honest life who wouldn't if the jail were farther off.

Eight cars of stock cattle from Shreveport were received at Weatherford.

The Woman's club at Marshall has perfected its organization and elected officers.

The Christian Endeavors are preparing for their annual convention at Dallas.

D. L. Emmett died at Burnet, Tex. He had been a resident of Texas for forty-two years.

Fifty-one men were enlisted at the naval rendezvous at Galveston, which has been closed.

On account of the threatened war the Lone Star line has temporarily discontinued sailing.

Jim Vernon, whom was blown up in the steam laundry explosion at Cleburne, will recover.

Prof. S. M. Marrs of Terrell has gone to Austin to be chief clerk in the educational department.

In a wolf chase near Blooming Grove Amos Carroll, aged 15, was accidentally shot in the shoulder.

Abilene Fair directors have decided to lay off a half-mile race track and to make it the equal of any in the state.

The next state meeting of the Holiness Church Association of Texas will be held in McKinney from April 1 to 10.

A 15-months old infant at Waco was drowned by falling into a bucket of water setting under a hydrant in the yard.

The insurance department receipts up to the present time this year are estimated at \$169,000 as against \$77,000 for last year.

A call has been issued for a floral convention composed of delegates from Hunt and Kaufman counties to meet at Greenville, July 30.

The street car strike at Houston has been settled, by the strikers accepting the terms of the company. They got their places back as far as is possible to make room for them. The scale of wages is to be scheduled at 13 cents per hour for the first six months, 15½ cents per hour for one year thereafter, 16 cents per hour thereafter up to three years; from three to five years 16½ cents per hour, and after five years actual service 17 cents per hour, with shorter schedules where practicable.

United Confederate Veterans.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans' Texas Division, Galveston, Texas, March 23, 1898.—General Order No. 2:

1. The following staff appointment is hereby announced to take effect from March 15, 1898: B. L. Aycock of San Antonio to be judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, and he will be respected and obeyed as such.

2. Brevet major generals of the northwest, northeast, central and southeast subdivisions, and the brigadier generals of the southwest subdivision will at once forward to these headquarters as soon as practicable the names, numbers and address of the camps within their jurisdiction with the number of members composing each camp. And they will also cause rosters of said camps to be made out and sent to these headquarters.

3. The major general commanding regrets to announce that only one camp has remitted to these headquarters the per capita tax as required by section 2, article 7, of the state constitution; and he calls attention to section 1 of that article which provides

that no camp shall be entitled to representation until it shall have paid the per capita tax. The importance of having camps comply with the above named constitutional provisions is again called to the attention of the commanding officers of subdivisions, who are instructed to enforce the same.

5. The brevet major generals and the brigadier generals mentioned in the second paragraph hereof will at once forward to these headquarters a list of the counties comprising their various subdivision and brigade districts. By order of

W. T. MERRIWETHER,

Major General Commanding.

M. F. MOTT,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Ex-Confederate Normal Institute.

Fort Worth, April 5.—A movement has been started in R. E. Lee camp No. 158, U. C. V., looking to the establishment of a first class institute of learning at some point in the south, to be known as the Confederate Memorial institute, and when completed to be dedicated to the memory of the women of the confederacy. A resolution has been adopted by the camp and forty-five members signed the charter, which has been forwarded to Austin to be filed under the laws of Texas. For organization purposes Fort Worth has been made the home office, subject to change in the future to suit the demands of the Confederate Memorial association the name of the organization formed. All the preliminary steps have been taken and officers will be elected as soon as a copy of the charter is returned. The committee is now preparing a circular letter which will be given to the public in a few days, explaining fully the purposes, plans, etc., of the organization. This movement originated with the private soldiers of R. E. Lee camp and is intended to become a living monument to the memory of the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of the old Confederate soldiers.

A Centenarian Dead.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 2.—After living three months over a century, Benjamin Taylor, who spent the declining years of his life on a modest farm near Azle, twelve miles northwest from here in this county, died.

The centenarian was born in Newberry, S. C., on the 1st day of January, 1798. He died early yesterday morning after spending the last forty-seven years of his life in Texas. He was the father of eight children—a son, aged past 60, whose name is W. A. Taylor—came to Fort Worth to secure a casket for the father. He said that his parent had been a wonderfully well preserved man for one so old as he.

He gave as the reason for his father's longevity of life that he always took plenty of exercise, was regular in his habits and ever looked at the bright side of life. He declared that despondency had no place in his bosom, and that as long as he was in good health, which he enjoyed the greater portion of his existence the shadow was never substituted for the sunshine. His wife died at a ripe age some years ago.

Intervention in the Past.

Intervention in foreign affairs is not akin to the recognition of belligerency or even of independence. It is a direct invasion of another nation's sovereignty, with a threat of war behind it. Intervention lies, therefore, wholly outside the domain of international law.

Thus Russia intervened to stop the Turkish Bulgarian atrocities on the plea that those atrocities were too shocking to be endured by civilization and all Europe so far sanctioned the interference as to permit the march over the Balkans and the humiliation of the Turks.

Then there was another intervention. Europe interposed to forbid Russia to strengthen and aggrandize herself by seizing the already conquered Turkish capital.

The one intervention which offers the best precedent for our interference in Cuba is that of 1827, when Great Britain, France and Russia—no other European nations objecting—interfered to end the bloody struggle in Greece and by arbitrary fiat to establish the present Grecian monarchy.

A Handsome Rocking Chair Free.

We will give a handsome and valuable rocking chair free to any lady who will get up a club of twelve subscribers to the Southern Home Magazine. Price is only \$1 per year and a splendid cloth bound book free to each subscriber. Magazine is 100 pages illustrated. Send 20 cents for one sample book and copies to canvass with. Mention this paper. Address

HOME MAGAZINE,

Box 257, Dallas, Texas.

CAPITAL ITEMS

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway company of Texas paid the comptroller \$1554.29 tax on \$155,428.95 of passenger earnings for the quarter ended March 31. This is the first payment for this last quarter.

The Franchise Tax Case.

If the United States supreme court should uphold the supreme court of Texas and the United States circuit court in their holding the recent franchise tax act constitutional it will bring about \$55,000 in franchise tax receipts, while under the old law about \$6000 would be taken in. From the secretary of state it is learned that there is about 600 foreign corporations doing business in Texas subject to this tax who would be taxed under the following provisions:

Article 52431. Each and every foreign corporation heretofore authorized to do business in this state under the laws of this state shall on or before the 1st day of May of each year, and each and every such corporation which shall hereafter be so authorized to do business in this state shall, at the time so authorized, and on or before the 1st day of May of each year thereafter, pay to the secretary of state the following franchise tax: Every such corporation having an authorized capital stock of \$25,000 or less, an annual franchise tax of \$25; every such corporation having an authorized capital stock of more than \$25,000 and not exceeding \$100,000, an annual franchise tax of \$100; every such corporation having an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, an annual franchise tax of \$100, and in addition thereto an annual franchise tax of \$1 for every \$10,000 of authorized stock over and above \$100,000 and not exceeding \$1,000,000; and if such authorized capital stock exceeds \$1,000,000 then such corporation shall pay a still further additional tax of \$1 for every \$100,000 over and above \$1,000,000. Any corporation, either domestic or foreign, which shall fail to pay the tax provided for in this article at the time specified herein, shall because of such failure, forfeit its right to do business in this state, without judicial ascertainment, by the secretary of state entering upon the margin of the ledger kept in his office relating to such corporations the word "Forfeited," giving the date of such forfeiture, and any corporation whose right to do business may be thus forfeited shall be denied the right to sue or defend in any of the courts of this state, and in any suit against such corporation on a cause of action arising before such forfeiture, no affirmative relief may be granted to such defendant corporation, unless its right to do business is revived as provided in article 52433 of this act.

Article 52433. The secretary of state shall on or before the 1st day of March of each year notify all private, domestic and foreign corporations subject to a franchise tax by any law of this state, by mailing to the postoffice named as the principal place of business of such corporation in its articles of incorporation, or to any other place of business of such corporation, addressed in its corporate name, a written or printed notice that such tax will be due at a date named therein, a record of the date of which mailing must be kept by said officer, and which mailing of such notice and the said record thereof shall constitute legal and sufficient notice for all the purposes of this act; and in thirty days after the 1st day of May of each year, said officer shall publish for ten consecutive days in some daily newspaper published in this state, a list of the corporations whose right to do business in this state has been forfeited for non-compliance with this act; provided that any corporation which shall within six months after such publication pay the tax and five dollars (\$5) additional thereto, for each month or fractional part of a month which shall elapse after such forfeiture, shall be relieved from the forfeiture of its right to do business by reason of such failure and when such tax and said penalty are fully paid to the secretary of state it shall be the duty of said officer to revive and reinstate said right to do business by erasing or cancelling the word "Forfeited" from his ledger, and substituting therefor the word "Revived," giving the date of such revival; provided, further, that this chapter shall not be construed to repeal any law prescribing fees to be collected by the secretary of state.

The franchise tax receipts from both foreign and domestic corporations thus far amount to \$12,220, although same is not due until May 1.

The Telephones in Texas.

The tax on passenger earnings of railroads, on gross insurance premiums and other state taxes, together with

the amounts taxed, are reported from time to time in the newspapers, but a comparatively new and modern industry that pays state taxes and is never mentioned in that connection, most people not knowing what tax is really paid by such corporations, although their business adjuncts surround them on every side, and that what is referred to is that great convenience, the telephone. In the business centers people hear the familiar hello! hello! all times of day and have no estimate of the number in use in the state. That they are on the increase, denoting more activity in business, is apparent. Only a few days ago the papers contained reports of two charters of telephone companies being filed and several were filed some few days preceding the last.

The law in taxing telephone companies requires them to make a sworn statement to the comptroller as to the number of telephones in use. From the comptroller's books the total number of telephone corporations and instruments in use in Texas are shown as follows: Carter Kern Telephone company, Buffalo, 3 telephones; Albany Telephone company, 18; Abilene Telephone company, 127; Bryan Telephone exchange, 179; Brownwood Telephone exchange, 135; Bosque Telephone company, 27; Bosque County Telephone company, 5; Bonham Telephone company, 83; Beaumont Telephone company, 80; Buffalo and Centerville Telephone company, 3; Calvert Telephone company, 42; Corsicana Mutual Telephone company, 153; Cuero Telephone company, 82; Daly and Grapevine Telephone company, Tarrant county, 2; Denton Telephone company, 61; Eureka Telephone company, Gonzales, 10; Gatesville Telephone company, 60; Gonzales Telephone company, 72; Hico Telephone company, 42; Huntsville Telephone company, 72; Jewett, Centerville and Leona Telephone company, 7; Leona, Dean's Store and Midway Telephone company, 2; Navasota Telephone and Construction company, 75; Navasota Telephone company, 100; Palestine company, 134; Round Mountain Telephone company, 7; Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, 8664. Total in use in Texas, 10,248.

The special tax on telephones is 25 cents per annum for each telephone in use, thus the tax derived from telephones during last year amounted to \$2562.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

St. JAMES HOTEL,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

This Hotel has been refitted throughout and now has in connection First-Class Restaurant and Lunch Counter. Meals at All Hours. Open Day and Night.

375 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX. NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT. J. W. COUCH, Mgr.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic



CURES

Chills, Malaria and Biliousness

DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE.

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"NO CURE, NO PAY."

Is just as good for Adults as for Children.

Paris Medicine Co.,

Galatia, Ill., Nov. 16, 1893.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought 3 gross already this year. In all our experience of 34 years in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic.

Yours Truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

200 PEOPLE WERE DROWNED

The Raging Ohio Sweeps Away Shawneetown, Ill.

SOME HARROWING SCENES.

People Were Swept to Death in a Moment—Survivors' Stories.

St. Louis, April 4.—A special to the Republic from Girard, Ill., says:

A telephone message has been received here from Shawneetown, Ill., saying that at 4:30 last evening the levee above the city broke and the city is inundated. The water has backed up for five miles and rushed down upon the city like a tidal wave. After the message was received telephone and telegraph communication with Shawneetown was suddenly cut off, which tends to confirm the report. Nothing more has been learned.

It is rumored that over two hundred lives were lost, although it is thought this estimate is too high.

Evansville, Ind., April 4.—The levee at Shawneetown, Ill., broke yesterday and the entire town is flooded from ten to twenty feet. The levee is in front of the town and the hills are in the rear.

It is reported that more than two hundred lives are lost. All wires are down and no particulars can be had.

Evansville has sent two steamboats with food and blankets to the scene.

SHAWNEETOWN IS SMALL.

Shawneetown, Ill., has a population of about 2000 inhabitants, and is situated on the west bank of the Ohio river. The streets were parallel with the river, the principal business street being two blocks distant from the water. The level of the river is about fifteen feet above the city, and the levee bank is about twenty feet thick. Situated on this bank, and level with the river, is the Riverside hotel, a large four-story building, built by Henry Doehner. This hotel is generally occupied fully all the year around, being not only a transient hostelry, but families also reside there. It is feared, that the hotel has been washed away.

When the river is at its normal stage it is 1000 feet wide at this point. A tremendous pressure is brought to bear on the levee during freshets. Several years ago, during the flood, the water flowed over the levee and the streets were under two feet of water. The levee was strengthened and built up afterward, and the town has since considered that there was no danger.

Stories of the Escaped.

Chicago, April 5.—A special to the Chronicle from Carmi, Ill., says:

The disaster at Shawneetown, Ill., came when the great majority of the people were in their homes eating supper.

The break in the levees occurred a mile above the town and within ten minutes was more than half wide.

A stream of water twelve to twenty feet deep, carrying half of the current of the flood-raised Ohio descended on the unsuspecting people.

It came down in a great rush like a tidal wave. There was no slow rising of the waters to give warning. The houses on the outskirts were lifted up and rolled over and over.

Most of them were torn into splinters. Their inhabitants were drowned in them. Nearer the center of the town some brick structures stopped the onrush of the water for a few minutes, but about two-thirds of the dwellings were lifted from their foundations and floated into the current of the river.

After a few minutes the horror of the situation was added to by the catching fire of a large house that had started down stream with the others.

The people on the roofs were already in danger of being thrown off by collision with other floating houses, but the appearance of the floating brand added horror. As it struck one house after another in its zigzag course some caught fire and their unfortunate people were compelled to trust themselves to the mercy of the swirling water on pieces of wood to avoid a more terrible death by fire. The break in the levee flooded four miles of the valley land and cut off communication on two railroads, the Baltimore and

Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville and Nashville.

The first rush of the current did not do all the damage. When the water had slackened somewhat many houses were still standing, but it was quickly seen that the frame ones would not last in the steady crush of the flood.

By means of rafts and swimming in the cold water seventy or eighty people were transferred from their garret windows and roofs to the flat tops of the Gallatin County bank, a brick and stone building, and the courthouse, which is of brick.

It was hoped that these would withstand the pressure and the undermining, but when the single courier who rode for help to Cypress Junction left Shawneetown only those two buildings showed above the broad sheet of the flood in the lower part of the town, and its full force was being thrown against them.

It was doubtful if they would not collapse and throw the refugees into the river. Besides the hundreds or more who were on the roofs of the two sound buildings it is known that nearly 1000 of the inhabitants managed in one way or other to make their way to the hills back of the town or to houses in the higher sections of the village itself. A few of these survived the sudden burst of the waters, but their first and sometimes their second floors were under water. Those who made their way to them went only in the clothes they were wearing when the flood came. None had secured treasure or clothes. The property loss is very heavy.

The scene in the streets at the upper end of the town, where men and women were struggling against the muddy water to higher ground, some carrying babies on their heads, others half swimming, half floating on odds and ends of lumber from homes that had gone floating down the river, many struggling in vain and sinking in the roaring waters, was one that will live in the memory of every beholder.

At one place a mother had reached a safe spot and turned to help her husband, who followed with their child. As she reached down from a window for his hand he was thrown from his footing and he and the child were swept away in the seething current. The woman saw him sinking the second time and then threw herself into the water.

Another family paddled half way to safety on a broad plank that had but half of them out of the water. A side current caught them and sent them out towards the middle of the stream, where in the trough of the water they were seen to capsize and sink. An old man named Griffin, living on high ground, stopped in the upper story of his trembling house to secure a hoard of money hidden under the bed. His son, a young man of 21, had to climb up the porch to rescue him, so quick was the rise of the water, and when the two attempted to swim to safety, the young supporting the other, a floating house that came rolling and tumbling on the current overwhelmed them.

A school teacher, whose name is supposed to be Josephson, was warned of the danger in time to get to the high ground, but in turning back to help her mother she was caught with the elder woman in an eddy and both were drowned. One woman made an effort to save her lover by throwing a clothesline to him from the roof of her house. His house was swept away at the moment and he was thrown into the water. He swam to the aid of the girl, but she was standing on the side of a gable roof and was pulled from her insecure footing. Both were drowned.

These are some of the incidents of the disaster as told by John Graham, who reached Cypress Junction, from which place he telephoned here for help. He said that he himself pulled twelve persons out of the water.

A Missionary Baptist church has been organized at Calvert, I. T.

The Second Congress of Mothers will meet in Washington from May 2 to 7.

Work on the Omaha exposition is progressing nicely. Fifteen states are erecting buildings.

Fire at Rock Hill, S. C., caused a loss of \$250,000 and almost wiped out the business portion of the town.

The steam whaler Fridtjof has been secured for the Wellman polar expedition to Franz Josef Land instead of the Laura, previously engaged.

W. N. Norton, son of the late Judge A. B. Norton, committed suicide in a house of resort in Dallas by shooting himself through the head. Death was instantaneous.

JACKSONIAN DIPLOMACY.

The Way "Old Hickory" Settled With Spain.

Just eighty years ago this spring we had a war with Spain, or rather Andrew Jackson had a war with Spain, which he carried out in the name and with the troops of the United States, but on his own personal responsibility.

He had made one brilliant campaign against the Creeks of southern Georgia. He completely crushed the Creek nation and thought that they were "pacified" in the thorough Jacksonian manner.

But a few thousand Creek braves fled across the border into the Spanish province of West Florida and joined themselves to the bloodthirsty horde of Seminoles and fugitive slaves led by the great chief, Billy Bowlegs. This tri-partnership of devilry, aided and abetted by the Spaniards, made life in southern Georgia a series of alarms too frequently realized in butchery and rapine.

The Spanish official attitude was perfectly correct—deprecatory and regretful. But really, said the Spaniards, these savages are so strong and so wily that we can do nothing.

Then came Andrew Jackson. He had choice of two courses—to follow the recognized international code of protest by post to Washington, thence after long delay to the Spanish minister, thence after interminable delay to Spain by slow sailing vessel, and so on through drawn-out years of waiting, or to adopt a Jacksonian code of international law exactly suited to the circumstances. He reasoned thus:

1. Billy Bowlegs and his marauders must be punished at once.

2. This is as much to the interest of Spain as of the United States.

3. I, Andrew Jackson, must do my duty by both countries.

4. If the Spanish officers assist me, well and good; if not, then they are allies of the savages and enemies of the United States.

Jackson wrote to the government at Washington just what he proposed to do. Then, without waiting for reply, he marched over the border into the sacred territory of Spain at the head of an army that knew no other duty than obedience to Jackson.

He made straight for the nearest Spanish fort—St. Marks. He sent word to the governor that he (Jackson) had been much pained to learn that the wicked Indians had forcibly entered St. Marks and had frightened the weak garrison into giving them arms and ammunition. "To prevent the recurrence of so gross a violation of neutrality," wrote Jackson, "and to exclude our savage enemies from so strong a hold as St. Marks, I deem it expedient to garrison that fortress with American troops until the close of the present war."

The governor was dumfounded. He hurried forward a long reply in Spanish, the substance of which was that he would write to his government and see whether it wished him to let Jackson pursue the proposed course. That is, he said to Jackson, "Wait six months or a year."

Jackson couldn't read Spanish. In his whole life he never dreamed of any one asking him to "wait." So he assumed that the letter must be a cordial assent to his very proper proposal. He got the letter in the early morning of April 7, 1818. Before noon the Spanish flag had been hauled down from St. Marks, the American flag was floating over it and the American troops were in possession. The governor made a dignified protest—in Spanish—and departed with his garrison.

Gen. Jackson proceeded to chastise the Indians, and had his usual success. But again he found the Spaniards interfering to save the Indians from Jacksonian "pacification." Here are his own vivid words of description of his further and final campaign against Spain:

"I received information that 550 Indians had collected in Pensacola, were fed by the governor, and that a party furnished by the governor, had issued forth and in one night had slain eighteen of our citizens, and that another party, with the knowledge of the governor, went out publicly, murdered a Mr. Stokes and his family and in open day returned to Pensacola and sold the booty, among which was the clothing of Mrs. Stokes."

Here was indeed a *casus belli*. Jackson did not hesitate between the accepted code and the Jacksonian code. He at once levied war against Spain. Says he:

"With a general detachment of reg-

ulars and 600 Tennesseans I marched for Pensacola.

"While on my march thither I was met by a protest from the governor of Pensacola ordering me out of the Florida, or he would oppose force to force and drive me out of the territory of Spain."

Jackson regarded this boast of power as proof positive of the treacherous lying of the governor in saying that the Indians were too strong for his weak garrison. So he marched on to Pensacola forthwith and took possession of it in the name of the United States.

The governor fled to Fort Carlos de Barracas. There he thought himself safe from this terrible Jackson. For he never imagined for a moment that even such a high handed person as Jackson would dare to try take by force the fort of a power that was or was pretending to be at peace with the United States.

But Jackson was hot upon his heels. "I demanded possession of the fort, to be held by American troops until a guarantee could be given for the safety of the frontier. This was refused. I approached the Barracas with one nine-pound piece and five eight-inch howitzers. They opened their batteries upon me. It was returned spiritedly.

"The white flag went up that evening. I had my ladders ready to go over the walls. I believe the garrison discovered this and surrendered, fearing a night attack."

Spain was now powerless beneath the heel of Jackson. Her savage allies soon yielded to Jackson's sharpshooters. The real war with Spain was over.

But the diplomatic war, which usually precedes the real war, had to follow in this case, thanks to Jackson. And how it did rage in Florida, in Washington, in Madrid! Spain was furious, and many Americans said that Jackson had really gone too far.

But the upshot was that the United States government disavowed Jackson's acts, restored the forts and thanked Jackson publicly and profusely for ending the alliance of Spanish perfidy and Indian savagery.

As for the people, they made Jackson their idol, as they do every man who prefers doing to dalliance.

The quotations from Jackson used above are in a letter which Jackson sent to a friend at Washington for use in his defense. This brief account of Jackson's splendid war with Spain can not be ended more fittingly than with the closing paragraphs of Jackson's letter. "All I regret is that I did not storm the works, capture the governor, put him on trial for the murder of the Stokes family and hang him for the deed.

"I could adopt no other way (to put an end to the war) but by possessing myself of the stronghold, that were a refuge to the enemy and afforded them the means of offense.

"Self-defense justified me in every act I did. I will stand justified before God and all Europe. And I regret that our government has extended the courtesy of withdrawing the troops from Pensacola before Spain gave a guarantee for the fulfillment of the treaty and the safety of the frontier."—Gallatin (Tenn.) Examiner.

An Oriental Incident.

"What, O dog, have you to say for yourself?" asked the just and humane sheik.

"I was loaded, O shadow of the Prophet!" faltered the culprit.

"And what am I to do with you, O scum of the desert?"

"Discharge me, O substance of Immanent Good."

Thereupon the sheik gave the fellow a hundred blows of the bastinado, being rather more humane than just.

For the statute of limitation had run against that joke in Egypt centuries before; and it irritated the sheik to be running against it now.—Detroit Journal.



"We find the results obtained from the use of Kitchen Queen Baking Powder to be highly satisfactory, and regard it as not excelled by any baking powder that we have ever used, and recommend it to our friends."—Extract from resolution of the EAST DALLAS CIRCLE OF KING'S DAUGHTERS.

AN EXPLOSIVE DISCLOSURE.

Facts Tend to Show That Havana Harbor was Mined.

London, April 5.—Details have been obtained by the Associated Press of the manufacture of submarine mines in London for Spain, which was first brought to the attention of the United States embassy and cabled to the Associated Press on March 5. A man, whose card described him as being an electrical engineer, and whose name was forwarded at the time to Washington, said he sold to Spanish officers in London several years ago a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana harbor. He said they were made in a special way, had a specially-constructed cable, which he can identify if the smallest piece is produced, and he added that some of the mines were fixed so that they could be fired from a fort, while two of them had been so arranged that they would explode upon a vessel coming into contact with them. The man added, however, that he did not believe the bombs would be used in water as shallow as that of Havana harbor. Finally the man exhibited plans of one of these mines, which, he said, was the most likely to produce the effect described as causing the explosion of the Maine. It was numbered 2, and was constructed to contain 500 pounds of gun cotton. Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States naval attaché, has since investigated the matter and has made a report on the subject to the United States government. The facts learned strongly tend to show that Havana harbor was mined, and that unquestionably proves that Spain purchased mines for that purpose. The firm of Lattimer, Rhodes & Co., electricians, during 1887 and 1888, filled a large order for Spain for mines, which were used for fourteen and a half tons of gun cotton. The work was under the supervision of Gen. Fernandez. The latter was then the head of the Spanish torpedo school. By orders of this officer, the mines were divided into four consignments, for Havana, Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena. The mines were manufactured under the direction of J. H. Gibbons, after Gibbons' patents were described in Siemens' book of torpedoes and mines.

Gibbons, from whom a report of the information was obtained, and who furnished to Lieut. Commander Colwell a written statement of the above facts and outlined his theory of the explosion which wrecked the Maine, was then employed by the firm as superintendent of the torpedo department. He also says that a similar lot of torpedoes were manufactured for Spain in 1896.

The manufacturer of the Westminster Engineering company, which is the successor of the aforementioned firm, and with which Gibbons is connected, confirms the latter's statements as to the manufacture of mines for Spain.

Gibbons, who is a former sergeant of engineers and a government inspector of torpedoes, believes the Maine's first explosion was caused by what is technically called a ground mine, containing 500 pounds of gun cotton, several of which were manufactured for Spain. He has experimented with these mines largely at Howsmith, and says that once laid, they retain their properties for fifty years. In addition, Gibbons asserts that it is absolutely impossible for them to explode accidentally, as the electric currents for their explosion are formed only by the manipulation of a complicated keyboard, and are especially devised to prevent accidents. Three keys are necessary, which are always kept in the possession of different officers, and even if an officer obtained possession of them, it would be impossible to manipulate the keyboard without instructions.

Gibbons further says that the mines and their connection cables are numbered, and he asserts that he would be able to identify any portion of them.

Baptist Protests.

New York, April 5.—At a meeting of the New York Baptist ministers' conference a resolution was adopted which after citing the reported meditation of the pope in the Spanish situation continues:

"We desire to utter our emphatic protest against any present or future recognition of the pope by our government. We regard such recognition as indirect violation of the principles of separation between the church which has been thoughtfully adopted by us. It would be a precedent likely to be used in future to our discomfort if not to our disturbance in civil affairs."

The Leader.

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Chas. B. Gant made a trip to Jacksboro this week. He says that town is on a boom over the building of the Rock Island railway to that place. They are grading and ironing the road and expect to reach Jacksboro in a few months.

And what has Mary Ellen Lease to say about war with Spain? We would have thought she had here this donned a blue uniform, shouldered her musket and advanced upon the enemy at the head of a regiment of Kansas amazons.

Judge T. H. Connor of Eastland, is a candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Civil Appeals of this, the 2nd Supreme Judicial District. He is known to a goodly number of our citizens, having been District Judge in the district south of us for the past ten years. He will receive the almost unanimous support of the Graham bar and being a western man ought to carry the county. His only opponent is the present incumbent, Judge B. D. Tarlton.

Hon. W. P. Sebastian of Breckinridge, is a candidate for State Senator in the 28th Senatorial District, and judging from newspaper reports has a fair chance of securing the democratic nomination.

Mr. Sebastian represented our district in the 23rd and 24th Legislatures and made a brilliant record as a legislator. He was one of the hardest workers on the judiciary committee of the House and was the author of several important bills. He is a staunch democratic fighter, broad minded and liberal, and we hope to see his people elect him Senator.

Several Texas towns have organized military companies during the past week to enlist in case of war with Spain.

A levee on the Ohio River broke last Sunday and about 200 people were drowned at Shawneetown, Illinois.

Easter Service.
Come! come! to the Easter Entertainment at the Christian Church Sunday. Services beginning at 2:30 o'clock P. M. We have an excellent program that will be well carried out by the Junior Endeavors, and others. Free for everybody.
J. H. SHEPARD.

Eucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by D. R. Akin & Co.

Where Nature Needs Help.
Many tired, weak and nervous people need the aid of Parker's Ginger Tonic to restore their recuperative powers. It goes to the root of the trouble and gives better blood and nutrition, abates pain and brings life that is worth the living.
F. C. Dally, Visalia, Cal., writes: "My wife has taken eight bottles of Parker's Ginger Tonic and it is curing her infirmities that troubled her from childhood. Complicated female disorders and catarrh distressed her for many years, and she could obtain no permanent relief from physicians or other medicines until she used your Tonic. Through its beneficial effects she is growing stronger and better every day."

Effects of Modern Ways.
The hair suffers from modern ways by growing thin and faded. Parker's Hair Lotion gives color and life to the hair.

Another Waco Tragedy.

Last Friday evening W. C. Brann, the talented editor of the Texas Iconoclast, and Capt. Tom E. Davis, a prominent citizen of Waco, shot and killed each other on the street just a few blocks from where the Harris brothers were killed by Judge Gerald, a few months ago. Brann died about one o'clock the next morning and Davis shortly afternoon Saturday. The killing grew out of the scurrilous publications of the Iconoclast concerning Baylor College and its inmates. Capt. Davis had two daughters in the school and he bitterly resented the attacks of Brann on the school.

Mutual provocations occurred and led up to this killing, which we hope will be the last in the list of tragedies growing out of the unfortunate affair.

Davis, in his dying statement, claimed that Brann and Ward, his business manager, had met and insulted him on the street and followed him to his office, where he armed himself and returned to the door and both men opened fire. Davis accused Ward of shooting one shot, but Ward says he was unarmed. He was arrested and held for investigation, however.

Each of the men was shot several times and stray bullets wounded two passersby, but not seriously.

The killing of Brann was expected by all, even by himself. He had been warned to leave Waco by both friends and foes, but stayed to show his contempt for his enemies. In a late issue of his paper he said he expected to be killed. His was a strange career. He was said to be brave, honest and fearless and was a brilliant writer and speaker, but he made use of his talents in a wrong direction. He was the enemy of established institutions and made his reputation as a journalist by violent attacks upon the existing order of things and the abuse of religious institutions. He was especially bitter towards the Baptists and a cordial hatred existed between him and the Waco leaders of that church.

We hope Waco will now settle down to peace and politics and make no more graves on account of Brann.

Cheatham's Chill Tonic is peculiarly adapted to persons in feeble health and invalids. It assists digestion and is a perfect strengthener and appetizer. Satisfaction or money refunded. Put up in both bottles and bitter styles. 50-cent size.

The sentiment in favor of nominating Bryan on the Chicago platform, for 1900, grows stronger every day.

Hunt's Cure
Cures all skin diseases in all its various forms. No local treatment necessary. Failing, money returned to purchaser. Sold by D. R. Akin & Co.

This thing of going to war is not the stage play that the young and thoughtless congressman thinks it is. In the early sixties a Federal congress adjourned, crossed the Potomac and went down to Bull Run to see the "sojor boys" put down the Confederacy, and Sunset Cox, who was one of the party, tells us in his own inimitable way, that some of those brave(?) congressmen re-crossed the Potomac that evening by "tailoring" the commissary beef cattle and swimming over with them. Such is the pomp and circumstances of war. The talkers do not always make the best fighters.

Valuable to Women.
Especially valuable to women is Brown's Iron Bitters. Backache vanishes, headache disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and the glow of health comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men it has no equal. No home should be without Brown's Iron Bitters. For sale by All Dealers.

Purified His Blood

Then the Disease That Caused Suffering Disappeared—How Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured Ulceration.

As you must cleanse the stream at the fountain, so you must purify the blood if you would cure any disease caused or produced by impure blood, and the world's great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"I was taken sick with ulceration of the bowels and the prescriptions given me did not do any good. One day my mother saw a testimonial which told of some one being cured of a similar trouble by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it. In a short time I found I was gaining, and when I had taken three bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume my duties." CHARLES BROWN, Lock Box 442, Greenville, Texas.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Change of Life Passed With Safety.

I write to state my experience with G. F. P. (Gerstle's Female Panacea). The best physicians of our community examined me and said I would have to let nature take its course. I was persuaded by one of your traveling men to try six bottles of G. F. P. for change of life, and can cheerfully say that it has relieved me entirely, and I am now in perfect health, feeling better than in a number of years. This is, beyond doubt, the finest female preparation on earth, and I can highly recommend it to all suffering from the afflictions peculiar to women. I believe it to be a God-send to the suffering class of humanity. I can safely say it will do all that is claimed for it and has no equal.

Mrs. W. A. CHARLES,
White Home, Tenn.
For sale by The Graham Drug Co. and Akin's Drug Stores.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c.

Weakness and Nervousness.
"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for weakness of the spine and nervousness, and in a short time it had done me a great deal of good. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly. I have never been troubled as much with weakness since taking Hood's." MARY E. LEWIS, E. University Ave., Guthrie, Okla.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at D. R. Akin & Co's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

W. J. Farley, BARBER,
West Side Public Square,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

ESTRAYS.

REPORTED by A. C. Casey, Com'r Prec. No. 4, and left with Chas. Moss, one gray horse, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, branded NB on left shoulder. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Prec. No. 1, and left with W. B. Thedford, one bay mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded S, (badly blotched) on left shoulder. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Prec. No. 1, and left with J. W. Shannon, one black mare, 5 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, no brand. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Prec. No. 1, and left with Tom Birdwell, one sorrel horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, branded 4 on left thigh. This March 18, 1898.

REPORTED by H. L. Leberman, Com'r Prec. No. 3, one brown mare 7 years old, branded F on left shoulder and O on left thigh. This 18, 1898.

CHAS. GAY,
C. C. C. Y. C. T.

War Talk.

There is as yet no certainty as to the question of war with Spain. The latest news is to the effect that the president will recommend armed intervention in the Cuban war, and if he does that will amount to a declaration of war, for Congress is in the humor to follow such a recommendation.

It has been stated in the last few days that the Pope of Rome would use his good offices with Spain to secure peace, but this, like a great many other reports, has been denied. The most we can say at this time is that the crisis has about been reached and within the next week we will know to a certainty what to expect.

The most beautiful line Spring and Summer Dress Goods ever brought to the city. Call and see our stock.

S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.

Texas has some strapping, robust congressmen who ought to make good soldiers, Bailey, Ball, DeGraffenried, Henry, Slayden, Stephens and Cooper are men of fine physical powers. And there are some old men at home who would be willing to take their places.—Snap Shots.

There are a few young men in the senate, too, who would make good soldiers. "Young men for war, old men for counsel."

YELLOW JAUNDICE CURED.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by D. R. Akin & Co., Druggists.

We call special attention to our line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. We can please the most fastidious. S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.


Impure blood is responsible directly and indirectly for many other diseases. Purify the blood at once with Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. Fifty cents and 50 doses.


Rheumatism Cured and the Crutches Thrown Away.

I have been afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism for two years so that I had to go on crutches, and my feet were broken out in sores. I took three bottles of S. J. S. (St. Joseph's Sarsaparilla) and am now enjoying good health, and feel grateful to you for sending such a great preparation to our country. Taylorsville, Miss. J. D. MOSELY.

This greatest and best of all Blood Purifiers is for sale by the Graham Drug Co. and D. R. Akin.

THE KLONDIKE
Is Now Open in Graham.
And you will have little trouble in finding it if you will only watch the direction of the crowd who are after
Guttering, Well Tubeing, Galvanized Pipes, Tanks, And Any Kind of Tinware. Repair Work Promptly Attended to. Old Court House Building, West Side Square. BERT FARMER.

ORNAMENTAL

CLOTH-COVERED CASKETS.
Also, Metallic Caskets for Shipping Purposes. Coffins and Caskets in Snow-White, Rosewood, Mahogany, San Domingo Ash, French Burl, Walnut, Oak, and XVI Century Finishes.
All Styles, All Prices, All Sizes, at the Furniture, Crockery & Undertaking House OF W. S. McJIMSEY, Graham, Texas.

E. B. Norman, President.
R. F. Arnold, First Vice President.
J. B. Norris, Second Vice President.
W. D. Craig, Cashier.
J. H. Norman, Ass't. Cashier.
4418.
The Beckham National Bank.
Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, 25,000.
PRICE BROS.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Saddles & Harness.

We Carry a Full and Complete Stock.
FINE HAND WORK A SPECIALTY.
All Repairing Done Promptly at Low Prices.

THE LEADER.

Published Weekly by J. W. Graves.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year.

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the following candidates, subject to the Democratic Primaries:

For Representative of 104th District.
T. H. C. PEERY.

For District Judge 30th District.
A. H. CARRIGAN.
P. M. STINE.

For Tax Assessor.
G. H. CROZIER.
J. C. CASBURN.
PRESTON BROOKS.
S. H. JAMES.
W. P. BECKHAM.

For County Attorney.
J. E. SIMPSON.
JOS. H. AYNESWORTH.

For County Judge.
O. E. FINLAY.

For Sheriff.
H. C. WILLIAMS.

For District and County Clerk.
CHAS. GAY.
JOE FORD.

For County Treasurer.
J. A. DIXON.

Call on J. E. Morrison & Co. for the latest in Belts.

Judge Finlay has received blanks for taking scholastic census and trustees should call and get them at once.

Ladies.
For a special bargain in Kid Gloves see
J. E. MORRISON & Co.

Edgar Rye, formerly editor of the Radiator at this place, is a candidate for City Attorney of Wichita Falls.

Ladies' Wrappers.
Nice and cheap at
J. E. MORRISON & Co.

Board of Examiners.
The Board of Examiners of Young county will meet on Friday and Saturday, April 15th and 16th, 1898, for the purpose of examining such persons as may apply for teachers' certificates.
O. E. FINLAY, Co. Supt.

Ladies, for a nice pair of Kid Gloves cheap see
J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

The city election passed of quietly last Tuesday. The following is the result:

For City Marshal—John Taylor 108; V. E. Eddleman 33. R. G. Graham and G. L. Aynesworth were re-elected aldermen without opposition.

Clothing, Hats and Shoes,
Cheap at
J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

Young County Camp Ex-Confer-
ates, No. 127.

Comrades: You are requested to meet at the Court House in Graham on Saturday, April 16th, at 1 o'clock p. m. Important business. A full attendance requested.
O. E. FINLAY,
Captain.

Real beauties in Shirt Waists at 50 per cent under value at
J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

Millinery and Dress Making.
Mrs. J. H. Stewart announces to the public that she has opened a Millinery and Dress Making establishment in the Crawford house, near Masonic Hall, and requests the ladies to call and see her goods.

Drummers' Samples.
Shoes and Slippers for every man, woman and child in Young county. The prices will please you.
J. E. MORRISON & Co.
Graham and Eliasville.

J. J. Gossett of Knox county, gave THE LEADER a substantial call Thursday.

Olney P. M. Replies.

OLNEY, Texas, April 7, 1898.
EDITOR LEADER: I notice in last week's LEADER, that the postmaster at Graham charges that the package of LEADERS addressed to Spring Creek was returned to Graham from my office marked "missent." I positively deny that such a thing has ever occurred since I have been in office. I lay no claims to infallibility; in fact, I believe that we are all fallible creatures—even the postmaster at Graham—and are liable to make mistakes; but we ought to be honest enough with our patrons and ourselves to "own up" when we do, instead of trying to put the blame on others.

A moment's thought will convince any one that the mistake charged did not occur on this line. In distributing mail, a bundle of papers might fall so as to be sent the wrong way, but knowing that we are on the direct route from Graham to Spring Creek, no postmaster on this line would mark such bundle "missent." Now, if the package in question should have gone to Finis, Bryson, Gertrude, Farmer, Belknap or South Prairie, it would very properly have gone back to Graham marked "missent."

The postmaster at Graham is just as liable to make mistakes as any of us "little fellows." For instance, the same mail that brought the charge made against me, also brought a roll of papers addressed to an office in Jack county. The next mail brought another roll addressed to Lacy and a large package of letters plainly addressed on both sides to Belknap. All this went back to Graham marked "missent."

I simply mention these because they are of recent date, but they are by no means all the mistakes made in a similar way. Perhaps the postmaster at Belknap, Lacy and other offices around Graham can give further testimony along this line.

My idea is that we ought to strive to assist each other; to make fewer mistakes, and to be perfectly honest with each other and with everybody else.

HOYT BROWN, P. M.

A. H. Carrigan, of Wichita Falls, candidate for District Judge, spent a few days this week interviewing the "dear people" of Graham. He is making an active canvass of the district.

Want Your Wheat.

I will pay Weatherford prices for Wheat. L. B. KIDWELL,
Mineral Wells, Texas.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



CLOTHING.

J. E. Morrison & Co. have just received the largest line of men's any boys' clothing ever brought to Graham. For elegant styles and low prices call on them.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give a reception at the Graham Hotel Thursday, April 14th; hours from 4:30 to 6 in the afternoon and from 8 to 10 at night. The proceeds to be used for the Manse fund.

Just received, new line Dress Skirts at J. E. Morrison & Co's.

Ben Glasgow is a candidate for County Attorney of Baylor county. Ben was raised in Young county, and was always a good boy. We hope he will be elected.

Soda Fount For Sale.

For sale or trade, a good Soda Fount, Fixtures and Extracts—goes at a bargain.

W. I. TIDWELL,
Graham, Texas.

W. I. Tidwell and family left yesterday on a visit to relatives in Johnson and Limestone counties.

Easter services at the M. E. Church South, Sunday night. Songs and Recitations by the children.

The scissor-tailed birds have made their appearance, which, it is said, indicates that winter is over.

Dish Washers:

Rubber Gloves, all sizes.
J. E. MORRISON & Co.

Mrs. W. T. Blakley is still quite sick.

MILLINERY!

The Millinery Department of
J. E. MORRISON & CO.

Is attracting much attention since the boxes of
Hats, Flowers, Laces, Ribbons, etc.

have been opened, and while everything is so beautiful and stylish, the prices are

Remarkably Cheap.

Miss Vaughan is always pleased to have her friends call and see her line, and very cordially invites all from town and country to visit her when it suits their pleasure.

The religion that makes people pay their debts; the religion that keeps people from speaking ill of their neighbors; the religion that makes no distinction between wealth and poverty; the religion that makes people honest and upright; the religion that makes men manly and women womanly; the religion that is part of people's everyday life, exemplified in kind deeds, loving acts, cheering words, is the religion that is needed in the world to-day.

While the government is making coast defenses it might not be out of place for Graham's board of alderman to make appropriations for the town's defense against the town cow. The LEADER feels sure the farmers would appreciate the movement.

From what we hear and what they say, it seems that J. E. Morrison & Co. carry the blue ribbon when it comes to Dress Goods, as well as in other lines.

Capt. M. O. Hall and party of surveyors arrived in Graham Sunday and left Tuesday for the east. Capt. Hall is well pleased with the survey of the Fort Worth and Northwestern, and says that this route is a much better one than that of the Fort Worth Western which he surveyed several years ago. Work on the road is expected to begin in a short time.

J. E. Morrison & Co. defy competition in prices and invite criticism as to styles.

For Sale.

Fresh Jersey Cow.
GEO. COMPTON,
Belknap, Texas.

Hamp Ratliff left yesterday morning on the east bound stage.

Mrs. S. H. James has been very sick for several days.

Squire Wm. Reeves of Eliasville, was in the city yesterday.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Smith, Oculist and Aurist, treats Eye, Ear and Throat. Weatherford, Texas.

In a difficulty at Eichleberger's ranch Wednesday, we understand that a man named Howell was knocked off a wagon with a pitchfork by a man named Sherwood and pretty badly hurt. We have not been able to get the full particulars of the affray.

Henry Williams has been absent on official business the past two or three days.

THEY HAVE COME!

Not the "Hooligans," but the

Largest and Best Stock of Spring Goods

Ever Brought to Craham.

You are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock.

S. B. STREET & CO.,

Cheapest House in Town.

Lower Boggy Valley.

The recent cold weather has done considerable damage to corn and oats.

J. W. Long and family and F. A. Tandy were in Graham on business Friday.

Bud Carr and wife visited relatives at Eliasville Sunday.

Herbert Hill of Altus, Ok., came in after his sister-in-law, Mrs. Edgar Hill returning Thursday.

J. D. Carr and family visited Bill Wilkinson Sunday.

Miss Etna Wilkinson, teacher at Miller Bend, visited the home folks Saturday and Sunday.

J. W. Proffitt is putting in the telephone line to join E. P. Davis at his ranch, which connects with Throckmorton, Haskell, Seymour etc. this week.

Prof. Pruitt went to the Institute Friday.

Had a nice singing at the residence of Sam Carr Sunday night.

We have sixteen extra hoes for the candidates and weeds numerous. Come on and see the "dear people."

Say, Gee A. Gee have you been elected? You are as silent as a congressman. UNCLE SI.

Men's and Boys' Hats.

Our prices are far below any other house in Graham. To get our prices is to convince you.

J. E. MORRISON & Co.,
Graham and Eliasville.

The following persons have paid their subscriptions to THE LEADER since our last publication:

M. L. Gilmore, G. A. Cloud, C. M. Craig, S. G. Hodges, R. S. Turner, H. L. Morrison, Z. A. Hudson, W. T. Steadham, J. E. Morrison, J. L. Anderson, H. W. Devasher, J. J. Gossett, C. W. Johnson.

Goose Neck Bend.

Methodist Quarterly Conference was held here last Saturday, conducted by Rev. A. E. Bailey, P. E., who preached a very lengthy and interesting sermon Sunday to a large congregation. Quite a number were in attendance from other churches.

A large force of men and teams commenced work on the gin tank Wednesday morning. The work will be pushed till the tank is finished.

Quite a number here have dug them storm cellars and are now in no fear of the cyclone.

It still continues cool and corn is doing no good. At least half of the people have to plant over and planting is not over yet.

John Blair says he is well equipped for the Spanish war. He has ten cannons near him and if the Spaniards come up the Brazos he will fire his whole artillery at them. A. J.

Chronothanatoletron.

See the great Time and Death Annihilator given by home talent at the court house, in Graham.

The greatest invention of the age the "Chronothanatoletron."

A Shoe Horn given away with every pair of Slippers at
J. E. MORRISON & Co's.

Dr. Wilson of Farmer, was in Graham yesterday on business.

County Attorney Kay was confined to his room by sickness a day or so this week.

J. W. Carson has been quite sick for some days, but is improving.

Hon. O. E. Finlay is out visiting schools this week.

Buy your slippers from us and save 50 per cent. We have over 1000 pairs Drummers Samples.
S. B. STREET & Co.,
Cheapest House in Town.

BRANN, THE APOSTLE, DEAD,

Capt. Tom Davis Mortally Wounded in a Street Combat.

Waco, April 2.—In the midst of busy preparations for city election meetings while bands were playing and scattering handbills from their decorated vans calling the people together, W. C. Brann, editor of the Iconoclast, and Capt. M. T. Davis met and fought a revolver duel to death. The combatants met just at 6 o'clock last afternoon on South Fourth street, just in front of the Cotton Belt ticket office, and after exchanging a few words, both drew and began emptying their revolvers into each other's bodies.

When the battle was over, Brann was found perforated in the left lung, the left leg and the right foot. Davis was shot through the right lung and through both of his arms. The surgeons say both men are likely to die. The difficulty between the two men grew out of the Brann-Baylor feud of last year. Capt. Davis' daughters are pupils of Baylor University and the references made in the Iconoclast to Baylor, which were generally construed to mean reflections on the moral character of pupils and faculty, brought forth from Capt. Davis denunciations of Brann delivered in language most forcible and direct.

In the city campaign now in progress, Capt. Davis is the chairman of one of the managing committees and was active all day in the duties that position entailed. Election day is close at hand and excitement was high.

The Apostle Brann was an advocate of the candidate Capt. Davis was seeking to defeat and that state of affairs contributed in no small extent to the meeting. Politics, however, was not the chief cause by any means.

About a month ago, before the city campaign opened, a friend of Brann's referred to him in complimentary terms in the presence of Capt. Davis, and nearly provoked a row then and there. Remarks on that occasion made by Capt. Davis as to the Iconoclast and its editor were repeated, it is said, in Brann's hearing and Brann's rejoinder carried to Capt. Davis.

This episode stirred up the men against each other and increased the bitterness between them which began when the Brann-Baylor trouble arose and grew intense, when the Gerald-Harris tragedy occurred last November. It was often predicted that when the Apostle Brann and Capt. Davis met, there would be bloodshed, Capt. Davis being a fearless man and ready on all occasions to express himself. The publications of Brann against Baylor university wounded him, deeply and he took every occasion to make his feelings known.

Yesterday Brann and his business manager, W. H. Ward, were on the opposite side of the street from the Cotton Belt office, and were seen crossing the street together going in the direction of French's bookstore, Capt. Davis' office being between the bookstore and the Cotton Belt office.

When Brann and Ward reached the front of the bookstore Capt. Davis was in front of his office. The words that passed between were terms of reproach and they lost no time in getting out their weapons.

About ten seconds were occupied in the shooting, at the end of which Brann and Davis lay bleeding and Will H. Ward, Brann's business manager, was shot through the right hand, the bones being shattered.

A wild bullet hit Motorman Kennedy on the knee. Kennedy was passing on his street car. Another wild bullet hit Eugene Kepler in the foot. The wild bullet wounds are not serious. Eugene Kepler and his partner, Prince, are touring the world on a wager and had just reached Waco.

Capt. Davis was taken to the Pacific hotel, where his family was summoned to his bedside. The scene was a most affecting one. His little daughter flew to him when she heard of the shooting and her grief was very painful to witness.

In his statement made in the presence of county officials, Capt. Davis describes his passing about, going to the transfer stable and returning with a halt at Tom Waite's and describes the conduct of Brann and Ward when he passed them. They followed him, Capt. Davis says, from a point opposite his office, crossing over to where he stood. Brann applied epithets and drew Capt. Davis' pistol, he says, lung in the scabbard. He returned the fire and was shot, his statements set forth, after he was down. "The reason Brann shot me," says Captain Davis' dying statement, "was that I

am loyal to my town and always expressed myself."

The shooting in which Apostle W. C. Brann and Capt. Tom E. Davis shot each other, is the second tragedy at Waco to be attributed to Brann's publications in the Iconoclast concerning Baylor University. The first was the famous three-cornered duel of November 19 last year, in which Col. G. B. Gerald, a defender of Brann, fought and slew J. W. Harris and W. A. Harris. In the Gerald-Harris duel W. S. Jasper, a colored man, was shot in the leg by a wild bullet. The Harris brothers are sleeping in a double grave at Oakwood and Colonel Gerald stands charged by indictment with killing them. His trial is to come up before Judge Scott at the present term of the court.

The testimony of the eye witnesses conflicts. The tragedy arose and passed like a flash when no one was prepared. Capt. Davis thought he had two men to fight and he went to work with a will. Brann's reputation as a fighter was at a discount here, but in his last battle he exhibited the required mettle. Shelter was at hand, but he scorned it. He stood like a soldier and gave shot for shot.

Half an hour past midnight Capt. Davis was resting under the influence of anaesthetics with the chances against him.

At 1:55 W. C. Brann, the apostle, died. The funeral will take place Sunday. His wife and children were beside him.

It is not known that Ward, the business manager, fired a shot, but he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Lockwood and will be held for investigation.

CAPT. DAVIS DEAD.

Waco, April 3.—Capt. Tom Davis, Brann's antagonist in the terrible street duel here, lingered until nearly 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death was calm and his deportment to the last was characteristic of his life, manly and brave. He knew from the first his wounds were mortal. When he sank to the sidewalk under Brann's bullets, his antagonist (Brann), though bleeding from several wounds, was not fatally hurt.

Capt. Davis rolled over on his side and fired upward, inflicting death on his adversary with his last shot. He saw Brann reel and fall into the arms of a policeman, then he smiled a fierce, bitter smile, and seemed reconciled. His thoughts were on Brann's Baylor university screams, and he felt avenged.

TWO FUNERALS.

Waco, April 3.—There were two funerals in Waco this afternoon. The bodies of Brann and Davis were conveyed to their last resting place. The funerals occurred simultaneously, and there were two large corteges. All bitterness and recrimination were stilled, and it is believed the feud is ended.

Ward Charged with Murder.

Waco, April 3.—Will H. Ward, business manager of the Iconoclast, is in jail charged by affidavit with murder. He was beside Mr. Brann during the combat and Capt. Davis, in his dying statement, accuses Ward of shooting him as he lay on the sidewalk.

In his declaration Capt. Davis stated that both Ward and Brann shot him after he fell. Deputy Constable Cliff Torrence went before Justice W. H. Davis and made affidavit, charging Mr. Ward with murder. He had been arrested before affidavit, by the constable, was made. The next night he was arrested charged with assault to commit murder. Under the new affidavit he will be held in jail for a preliminary hearing.

A great many witnesses will testify at the hearing of Mr. Ward and there will be conflicting testimony. All the witnesses will testify that Ward and Brann approached the point of Capt. Davis' office together and stood together in the fatal duel.

A post mortem yesterday afternoon disclosed four wounds on the person of Capt. Tom Davis. His face is powder burned, showing that some of the shots were fired at very close range.

Zola's Sentence Quashed.

Paris, April 3.—The court of cassation has quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3000 francs fine imposed upon M. Zola on Feb. 23, a result of the collapse of the charges made by him in the *Aurore* against the conduct of the Esterhazy court martial; but the court has not ordered a trial before another assize.

The decision is based on the fact that the police martial should have lodged the complaint against M. Zola, instead of the minister of war, as it was the court martial that was assailed by the famous author and editor.

THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

An Inside Peep at Its Strength and Condition.

From trustworthy sources it has been learned at Washington that 70,000 men have thus far been killed, wounded or otherwise incapacitated during the present war in Cuba. As to the pecuniary expense, Governor General Blanco has intimated to the home government that he needs \$3,000,000 a month for the expenses of his army and \$4,000,000 every month to pay part of the nine months of arrears—aggregating \$80,000,000—to contractors, civil officials and army and navy pensioners.

The previous war in Cuba, from the rising of Céspedes at Yara in 1868 to the convention of Zanjon in 1878, when it was officially supposed to have been ended, cost Spain, according to a recent military work by Don Repazaz of Madrid, \$700,000,000 and 200,000 men.

Such figures, in view of the results accomplished in Cuba, cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of the Spanish army. The almost inconceivable folly and incompetence Spain has shown in dealing with Cuba are nowhere so strikingly shown as in connection with her army. The present Spanish force in Cuba is said to consist of 135,000 regulars, of whom not more than 80,000 are effective for military purposes. In addition there is a volunteer army, mostly in the nature of a home guard for Havana, consisting of 30,000 men. At home the Spanish army at present, including detachments in near-by possessions, is estimated at 100,000 men, which may be increased by reserves to 610,000 men.

But even this army is largely a paper affair. People accustomed to read of the great standing armies of France, Germany, Austria and Russia, and the care that is being taken to bring them to the perfection of military minutiae in drill, discipline, equipment, etc., are likely to attach the great importance to official figures in the case of the army of Spain. Its true condition is known to its more intelligent officers and to European governments, which make it their business to ascertain the strength and weakness of the fighting machines and forces, the navies and armies of their neighboring states.

An English writer visiting Spain last year gave an account of his observations upon the Spanish army in the *United Service Magazine*. The real reason, one patent enough, he says, to any foreign resident in the peninsula, why the Spanish army has pursued such a lagging campaign in Cuba is simply that cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineer—all branches of the service alike—have had no schooling in their trade. Not a man, from brigadier general to private, seems to have grasped the rudiments of the science of war as it is understood in other European countries. The troops have no drill, no practice in gunnery or any branch of military routine. As a result they are execrable shots, and many of the raw recruits scarcely know how to shoot. "Even physically," says the Englishman, "they are the wretchedest of beings, wiry enough, but undeveloped, since nothing is done to strengthen, diet to improve them. It makes one sad to see the quality of the expeditions packed off in heartless shoals to Cuba; boys, to look at, of 15 and 16, who have never held a rifle till this moment, and now are almost ignorant which end it fires. Good lads—too good to go to such uneven butchery—with cheerful, patriotic, willing faces, but the very antithesis of a soldier."

Of such material not much could be expected under any circumstance. The annual contingent of recruits is fixed at 80,000 men, and all Spaniards past the age of 19 are liable to be drawn for the regular army, when they pass into the first or active reserve for three years, after which they are included for six years in the second service. On paper this scheme would seem to give Spain a large effective army in a crisis. In reality, owing to inefficiency of administration of the army and also to the fact that a payment of 1500 pesetas will purchase exemption from service, Spain can at best mobilize a big army of undrilled men of little efficiency as compared with better drilled and armed battalions. Neither officers nor men possess technical knowledge of modern warfare, and seem to rely solely upon native daring and courage, qualities which may readily be conceded, but are more likely of themselves to lead to a massacre than a battle, with a well-drilled and well officered armed as opponent.

The army, also, especially in Cuba, is deficient in cavalry, and to this defect many of the Spanish themselves are inclined to charge their failure in the Cuban war.

Don Repazaz in his military study of "The War in Cuba" presents a picture of Spanish military inefficiency almost as severe as that already given. While he claims that his countrymen in the wars in Cuba "have shown the essential qualities of the race, to wit: courage, constancy and endurance," he also tells them their defects "have appeared so terribly exaggerated that the strongest spirit quails on contemplating them." These defects he summarizes as maladministration grown to a terrible height, want of reflection, wretched love of money and reward gained by whatever means. This indictment is amply justified by record of the Weyler regime in Cuba, when mismanagement, waste, extortion, bribery and treachery were the rule and but little care was taken by Spain to replenish his army.

The best thing that can be said of the Spanish soldier of today, officered as he is, is that he is brave and patriotic, and capable of endurance on smaller rations than any other European soldier would be contented with. This latter quality is made necessary by the poor quality and character of the Spanish commissariat. English and American troops in time of war are the most liberally fed, and experience has shown that an excellent commissariat is one of the sources of effectiveness in war. With Cuba devastated as it is today and all Spanish supplies to be shipped across the ocean, it is fortunate for the Spanish soldier that but little field and fatigue service is required of him. In a contest with a first class power the Spanish soldiers would doubtless fight worthily, under all the circumstances, but they could not make an effective resistance to any army of well fed, well drilled men. It is owing to this great defect and also to the fact that the Spanish soldier is ignorant of the science and discipline of war, of "the marksmanship that hits the steps that charge and march and advance and retire"—in other words, ignorant of the art of war—that "one of all of the brave nations is falling swiftly from its high estate."—H. T. S., in *Chicago Times Herald*.

Recipe for Making Gold.

E. B. Brice, of Chicago, president and general manager of the National Metallurgical company, has made public his secret how to make gold. Mr. Brice has succeeded in making some people believe he can manufacture gold out of baser metal. His company has \$150,000 of paid up stock, and owns a plant on Lowe avenue with retorts, blast furnaces and other necessary equipment for gold making. It also owns an antimony mine in Utah.

The company held a meeting last night and voted to appropriate \$20,000 more for improvements at the antimony mine, and Mr. Brice says that as the company has secured all the right in his process by patents applied for in all parts of the world, it will no longer conduct its operations secretly, but that the gold factory will be open to public inspection at all times. His reason for secrecy was that he was not fully protected.

This formula is now made public: Take of chemically pure antimony, 5 parts; sulphur, 10 parts; iron, 1 part; caustic soda, 4 parts. Place these ingredients in a graphite crucible and expose to a white heat of 5000 degrees from eight to forty-eight hours. Powder the resulting mass and mix it well to incorporate the metal with the slag. Combine this with charcoal, 1 part; oxide of lead, 5 parts, and caustic soda, 4 parts. Fuse the whole until a metallic bottom is obtained. Scorchify and cupel this metallic mass and the resulting head will be gold and silver.

Mr. Brice says that Robert W. Hunt, head of the leading firm of metallurgical chemists in Chicago, made a test of this formula for Secretary Gage, and reported that he got both gold and silver. Mr. Hunt realized only a few dollars to the ton, but Brice says the ore he manufactures will assay \$1500 to the ton in pure gold and silver.—*New York Sun*.

Riccotti Garibaldi, who is at present in Rome, denies that he is enrolling volunteers for service in the Cuban cause.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles was to have been hanged at Atlanta last Friday. The governor stayed the sentence and will likely commute it to life imprisonment.

There are thirty varieties of the canary bird. It is a native of the Canary Islands, from which it derives its name.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Tumbling Buildings and Crashing Crockery Cause a Panic.

San Francisco, April 1.—At about midnight this city and state were shaken by one of the most severe earthquakes ever experienced in California. San Francisco buildings were swayed violently for fully ten seconds, though reports from other places state that the vibrations continued for from forty seconds to a minute. A tenement house on Clementina street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, collapsed, but no one was injured. Nearly every window of the Strathmore apartment house on Larkin street, opposite the new city hall, was broken, the plastering fell from the walls and pictures and ornaments were thrown to the floors. The building on Larkin street, near McAllister, formerly occupied by the supreme court, was slightly damaged. Its chimneys fell to the pavement, but fortunately did not hit any of the panic-stricken people in the street.

Glassware in several stores and saloons was broken.

At the office of the Associated Press, telegraphic communication was interrupted for twenty minutes. The earthquake caused the same condition of affairs at the Western Union and Postal telegraph offices.

The shock was felt throughout the state. At Santa Rosa several chimneys were thrown down and many windows broken.

Prof. Davidson, the eminent scientist, declares that the earthquake has seldom or never been exceeded in violence here, and considers it remarkable that loss of life or great damage to property was not occasioned. The waters in the bay rose in a tidal wave two feet high, but almost immediately subsided.

A conservative estimate of the damage done by the earthquake shock at Mars Island navy yard is placed at \$500,000. All departments have ceased work except that of equipment and the yards and docks.

The Charleston is in dry dock and it appears she sustained no serious damage.

Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs, says the loss sustained will result in a month's set back to the work in hand.

DEATH OR LIBERTY.

Spanish Rule Robs Life of Joy and Hope.

Lincoln, Neb., April 3.—Hon. W. J. Bryan has made the following statement in answer to the question whether in his judgment the time had arrived for the United States to intervene in behalf of Cuba and bring the war to an end.

"Yes, the time for intervention has arrived. Humanity demands that we shall act. Cuba lies almost within sight of our shores and the sufferings of her people cannot be ignored unless we as a nation have become so engrossed in money making as to be indifferent to distress.

"Intervention may be accompanied by danger and expense, but existence cannot be separated from responsibility and responsibility sometimes leads a nation as well as an individual into danger. A neighbor must sometimes incur danger for a neighbor and a friend for a friend.

"War is a terrible thing and cannot be defended except as a means to an end, and yet it is sometimes the only means by which a necessary end can be secured. The state punishes its own citizens by imprisonment or even death when counsel and persuasion fail. War is the final arbiter between nations when reason and diplomacy are of no avail.

"Spain might not resist intervention; it is to be hoped she would recognize the right of the United States to act and immediately withdraw from Cuba, but whether she resents intervention or not the United States must perform a plain duty.

"Spain has only herself to blame for the condition of affairs in Cuba. If she denies to her former subjects the right of war and calls the Cuban army a mob, let her remember the words of Victor Hugo, 'The mob is the human race in misery.' No nation can afford to make its people miserable. If the Cubans prefer death to Spanish rule it must be because Spanish rule has robbed life of joy and hope. If a nation sows the wind it must reap the whirlwind."

The Austrian Government has authorized the importation of 60,000,000 kilograms of foreign wheat.

The two houses of Iowa passed a resolution giving the governor \$500,000 to expend in case of war in enlisting, equipping and sending to the front Iowa's quota of troops for Cuba.

UNCERTAINTY YET PREVAILS.

The President Wants More Time to Win the World's Admiration.

THE FLYING SQUADRON READY

And a New Cruiser Added to the Navy--The Madrid View.

Washington, April 3.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington by leading public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax this week and that the question of war or peace will be determined within the next seven days. Senators and representatives met and conferred all day about the gravity of the situation and at the White House the president consulted with several members of his cabinet and other confidential advisers regarding the message which he is preparing to send to congress.

At the state, war and navy building active work was going on and altogether it has been a day of suppressed feeling. No absolute day has been yet announced when the message is to be sent to congress and all that seems to be absolutely certain to-night is that it will not go in to-morrow; Tuesday possibly, but more probable Wednesday or perhaps Thursday. In addition to the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document upon which the president expects to rest America's case with the world there are other reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. War material which we have ordered abroad is not yet shipped and the factories in this country, which are at work day and night making powder and projectiles, are anxious for delay. Some of the factories in Connecticut with contracts have telegraphed Representative Hitt, urging all the delay possible. They say every day now is precious.

Flying Squadron Ready.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 4.—Commodore W. S. Schley has notified the authorities at Washington that with the arrival of the Texas he will be ready to move at an hour's notice. The most formidable squadron of fast fighters ever gotten together is complete with the exception of the Texas. The cruiser Minneapolis began at noon yesterday to change her coal and painting will be finished today. Her bunkers are filled with coal, and like the other vessels of the fleet, she is fully ammunitioned. Commodore Schley expects the Texas within the next forty-eight hours.

Commodore Schley understands that the Texas is thoroughly completed in improvement, is painted the prevailing lead color, and is all ready for sea as she arrives here.

Varying as are the opinions as to this assemblage of fighting boats, it is generally admitted by naval and army men here that it is imposing.

In addition to the active naval preparations here Fortress Monroe is being improved rapidly. The dynamo for the big electric searchlight was adopted yesterday and the light is now in operation. The emplacement for the rapid fire and disappearing guns will be in a modern condition. Commodore Schley will take the Brooklyn out to sea today to try her turret guns.

Purchased Another Cruiser.

London, April 4.—The cruiser which Lieut. Commander Colwell, United States naval attaché here, purchased from the Thames Iron works, and over which he has hoisted the stars and stripes, was built by the Thames Iron works for Peru. It was finished during the war between Peru and Chile, and the British government would not permit it to leave on account of the neutrality law.

The cruiser has been entirely refitted during the past year and modernized at an expense of £25,000 (\$125,000). The negotiations for purchase were kept a secret, as Lieut. Com. Colwell wanted to secure the cruiser at a good bargain, which was accomplished. The price asked was \$400,000, but it is understood that she has been secured for about half that amount after the owner had been given to understand that there was only a forlorn hope of selling her. The price paid is con-

siderably below the cost of building. The cruiser will coal and provision and sail immediately.

Are Unmoved at Madrid.

Madrid, April 4.—The majority of the newspapers here regard war as inevitable. They think Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has communicated a final note to the government. The Liberal says:

"It is clear that no concession will satisfy the United States except the independence of Cuba and we had better immediately end the uncertainty."

The whole article of the Liberal on the subject is bellicose in tone.

The Pais asserts that "great uneasiness prevails at Washington concerning the attitude of the southern states in case of war with Spain, and also because the Spaniards are organizing in Mexico to invade the states vilely wrested from the Mexican republic."

In continuation the Pais asserts that "it will not be all beer and skittles for the United States."

Much excitement was caused during the day by the receipt of a dispatch saying it is expected that the passports of the minister at Washington would be handed him on Tuesday.

There was little excitement in Madrid yesterday, owing principally to the fact that there was no bull fight. Extra precautions were taken to prevent disorder at the republican mass meeting Saturday afternoon. The number of guards at the United States legation was increased.

THOSE RECONCENTRADOS.

Blanco Issues Orders Permitting Their Return to Wasted Homes.

Havana, April 1.—Capt.-Gen. Blanco has issued an important decree, dated March 30, in which he directs the end of the reconcentration in the four western provinces, Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

The preamble sets forth that the pacification of said provinces have been considerably advanced by the combined action of arms and the natural effect of the establishment of autonomy in giving security to the country, making possible the advancement of the sugar, tobacco and food crops, it also being near the time when the minor plantings give the means of living to the laboring classes and peasants, also believing that the time has come to resume the normal conditions in the towns and villages, to do away with the causes of suffering among the people, to remove so far as possible all the effects of reconcentration and further to give complete liberty to all the country people to retire to such places as they desire, to do such labor as they may select, this order is issued.

The preamble further says that for the reconcentrados who, being without resources or instruments with which to labor, remain in the towns or centers previously set apart for their use, the colonial government will with great urgency propose to the governor-general a plan of relief. In this the mayors are expected to do their part, establishing soup kitchens, etc., and doing all in their power to terminate the existing misery.

Then follows five articles, carrying out what is set forth in the preamble:

Art. 1. After the publication of this order, the reconcentrados and their families will be allowed to return home in the four provinces given above.

Art. 2. Orders all relief committees, civil and military authorities to facilitate the workings of the decree, and also to aid the reconcentrados in selecting new houses.

Art. 3 directs the colonial government through its secretaries and minor officers to prepare to execute all necessary orders to secure for the country people work on public improvements and also to give food, by economical kitchens to all the suffering, attention being called to those on the small country estates.

Art. 4. All the expenses over and above the funds now in the hands of the committees are to be provided for under the head of an extraordinary war credit.

Art. 5. All former orders of reconcentration are abrogated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The movement to incorporate is general among the Territory towns.

General Morales and five of his staff are reported to have been killed in Guatemala.

Gov. Harris says the Chickasaw capitol building at Tishomingo will be completed by fall.

The New York legislature has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the use of the National Guard.

IN CONGRESS.

Bailey's Resolution.

Washington, March 30.—Mr. Bailey offered a resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, as follows:

"Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against the force of arms and the horrors of famine have shown worthy to be free; and

"2. The United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent state."

The reading was listened to amid silence profoundly impressive, and at its conclusion cheer after cheer was given from the galleries and the floor. The republican side was ominous silent.

Mr. Boutelle immediately made the point of order that the resolution was not privileged, and upon that Mr. Bailey demanded to be heard.

He demanded that the subject with the resolution dealt with was too serious and the occasion too important to be hastily disposed of. He insisted that he had a right to present the resolution under the rules and rulings and the responsibility must rest with the majority if it was ruled out of order and the ruling sustained. He called attention to the fact that in the fifty-third congress when Mr. Crisp was speaker, Mr. Boutelle, who now made the point of order that this resolution was not privileged, presented a resolution of a similar character relating to Hawaii, which the speaker held was privileged, but must go to a committee. Against that latter ruling an appeal was taken and the whole republican side had voted against the tabling of the appeal. When he said that at the head of the list of distinguished republicans who voted on that occasion was the honorable speaker of the house, the democrats went into rapturous applause.

Wild screams and much discussion followed.

The speaker ruled that it was not a privileged question, and was sustained by a party vote of 180 to 139, tabling Mr. Bailey's resolution.

TWO VIEWS.

Two Notable Speeches on the Cuban Question.

Washington, March 31.—Crowded galleries again circulated the halls of the house of representatives. The belief that there would be more stirring speeches attracted thousands to the capitol.

Mr. Johnson (Rep. of Ind.) made a speech, which, while it met much disapproval from the galleries, was listened to intently:

"I have realized from the start," said he, "that the danger to the country was the hot-headedness of those men who never stop to reflect into what they would precipitate the country. My voice has been and still is for peace, whether it be proper or not. I do not stop to care. I am opposed to war, war with its devastation, war which involves a vast expenditure of money, which involves burdens of taxation to be paid by the people, which involves the issuing of paper money, which involves a period of wild speculation; war, which, while it affords opportunities for exalted patriotism and heroic devotion to the flag, at the same time opens up an opportunity for the cormorant who always preys upon the vitals of the government and seeks to take advantage of its necessity. I am opposed to that condition of affairs which would take away the flower of the American people, which would bring to our unwilling ears the voice of the orphan. I would have war only as a last resort. I would not sacrifice precious American blood except our quarrel should be a just one, and the first gun would bring every American citizen to the support of his country's flag; it would carry with it the moral support of the civilized world. And he who believes that the moral support of the world is to be ignored in a conflict between two great nations advertises himself to humanity as a man who knows nothing of those influences which in a time of national conflict tend toward peace and toward ultimate victory. I believe that if this house had been as patient as it has heretofore been and if the senate had been as far-seeing as heretofore, and if they had given to the president time to press all diplomatic and moral sanction that will not interfere unduly with Spain, thirty days from this time would not have elapsed until Cuba would be an independent state. I say again, if the president has sent an ultimatum to Spain it means war. You excite the Spanish pride; you leave Sagasta in a condition that he is not

able to complete negotiations, you will shed American blood; you will expend millions of treasures in achieving Cuban independence. At what cost? Stop and reflect a minute."

Mr. Johnson said this government had better allow the Cubans to pay \$200,000,000 to acquire their independence than that one drop of American blood should be unnecessarily shed. (Applause on the republican side and hisses in the gallery.)

"It does not make any difference to me whether I am hissed or not. I believe we are standing on the verge of a volcano and I hope to God that the ultimatum of the president will not strike so suddenly that it will reach such a resentment as to provoke a war. But if it comes, every beat of my heart, every effort of which I am capable will be thrown into the scale in behalf of a speedy conclusion of that war. I hope to God that the representatives of the American people on this floor, the senators who represent the sovereign states at the other end of the capitol, will pause and see where we are standing. Let us uphold the president. He has brought the parties nearly together; he is trying to avert war. I am told by those who consult him that he is restless anxious and concerned; that he has declared he feels it as a solemn duty to owe to the country to avert war. Let no man mistake the temperament of the American people. They are not all for war. Many men of good sense are in favor of war, but there is a great conservative element in the country that is opposed to war except as a last resort. It is not the temporary applause of multitudes that they seek; it is a calm, cool, dispassionate judgment that will be approved when the danger has passed, when the war cloud has drifted away. I appeal from the misguided sentiment of these persons. I appeal from the jeers of the chamber with which my remarks have been greeted; I appeal from the hisses of the gallery, which are not expected to do the fighting; I appeal to the cool, calm judgment which will pass upon my utterances when the time for calm and respectful consideration comes. That time will assuredly come and garlands will be placed upon the brows of those who have been willing to defer and have resisted the efforts to thrust war upon them."

Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, replied to Mr. Johnson.

"I know," he said, "the standing of the gentleman from Indiana in the councils of his own party and before the country well enough to know that what he has spoken has been spoken with deliberation and that it is entitled to be considered almost authoritative. When he says that the president is trying to compose the misunderstanding between this nation and the Spanish government upon a basis which will compel the island of Cuba to buy its liberty from the butchers of Spain we are justified in supposing that it is for that purpose the house has been denied the opportunity to vote upon a resolution which declares that the Cuban patriots have fairly won their independence. I believed yesterday, I know today, that the policy of that side of the house was to delay a decision of this question in the hope that the rich and powerful interests of this and other nations will compel the struggling patriots of Cuba to buy the freedom that they have fairly won with their courage and by their swords. [Applause.] I owe the republican party no kindly offices. But I will venture to warn it that if its leaders agree and the republican party sanctions the agreement to compel any people under God's sun to buy that liberty which God has given to them, that party will never survive long enough to escape the odium which will be fastened upon it by the outraged sentiment of the American people. [Applause on the democratic side.]

"Mr. chairman, liberty is not a purchasable commodity. [Renewed applause.] There was a time in this republic when no man in high station would have suggested that one nation could sell it or that one should be compelled to buy it. [Applause.]

"It was a birthright of man; and it is their duty to assert it, though was necessary to its assertion. [Prolonged applause on the democratic side.] I am myself, Mr. Chairman, as averse to war as any gentleman on this side. Twice during the present session we have walked up to the altar and made a willing sacrifice of our political advancement. We know and you know that a war will be to the advancement of the party in power; and you, knowing it, will still know it no better than we do. Yet with the knowledge that we are pursuing a policy to the advantage of our political opponents and to the injury of ourselves, you must admit we did all you asked us to do.

"In all the history of this republic

no party has ever acted more patriotically or more unselfishly than the democratic party has acted during this crisis. [Applause on the democratic side.] There was a time when this threatened war could have been averted. Six months ago if you had done as we urged you to do, if you had recognized the right of those struggling patriots to fight for independence, war would have been averted and Cuba would today be an established fact in the history of the world. [Applause on the democratic side.]

A member: "And the battleship Maine, with all the accompanying lives of American seamen, would not have been sacrificed."

Mr. Bailey, continuing: "And that unfortunate disaster which has horrified humanity and humiliated our American citizenship would never have occurred. [Applause.] The great battleship, the Maine, the ship which bore the name of a sovereign state of this union, would still have been upon the high seas flying the flag of this republic, and the more than 250 brave seamen, many of whom now sleep many fathoms deep beneath Cuban waters, would have been wearing the uniform of the nation which they honored with their courage and sought to defend with their lives. [Applause.] Your refusal to act and the events have simply intensified the situation. The longer you postpone doing right, the longer you postpone action, the more certain it is that war, and war alone, will extricate you. In this, to allow Spain to complete her reconquest of Cuba, you have made it absolutely necessary that you shall intervene in the cause of freedom. There may be time still to avert a war. Within the last forty-eight hours a representative of the Cuban republic has said to me that they do not desire us to engage in war with Spain; that all they ask is that we recognize their independence, to give them the credit and standing to which they are entitled among the nations of the world, and with their own strong arms and with their own brave hearts they will achieve independence. [Applause on the democratic side.] That is their spirit. Why do we not meet them in it? War? You invite it with all its horrors. I know the horrors as well as the gentleman from Indiana (Johnson). I witnessed its desolations. We do not want war. We have twice offered you opportunity to avoid it. But we might as well be frank. If it takes war to free the island of Cuba, my voice and the voice of those with whom I have the honor to act is, 'Cuba free, without a war if possible; Cuba free, with a war if necessary.' [Applause on the democratic side.]

Uncle Sam's Demands.

The demands made by the administration were in substance as follows:

1. That the reconcentrados be at once permitted to return to their homes, and that this government be permitted to give them succor.
2. That hostilities cease immediately and that the Spanish troops be withdrawn from the island.
3. That negotiations be begun looking to the independence of Cuba.

The Gist of Spain's Answer.

New York, April 1.—A special from Washington to the World, timed at 2 a. m., gives the following outline of Spain's reply to the note presented by Minister Woodford:

"Spain neither accepts nor declines President McKinley's proposals. She makes the counter argument that Spain should herself be allowed to propose the terms as to what should be done regarding her own territory; that the United States should not do so."

Maxim Aerial Torpedo.

Lowiston, Me., April 4.—A dispatch to the Journal from Wayne, Me., says: Hiram Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid fire gun, has just invented a gun that in its awful destructive force goes far beyond Hiram's. It is called the Maxim Aerial torpedo and is designed for coast defense and naval work. As its name implies the torpedo is fired into the air instead of being shot along the surface of the water. In fact it is used the same as cannon or mortar. The gun has a bore of twenty-six inches. I will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles and if the torpedo strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms.

Mr. Maxim has also invented a smokeless powder to use with the torpedo.

Five is the sacred number of the Chinese, who have five planets, five cardinal points, five virtues, five tastes, five musical tones, five ranks of nobility and five colors.

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.
One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kinds of kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder, in both men and women, regulates bladder trouble in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months treatment, and we will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. HALL, Sale Mfr., P. O. Box 218, Waco. Sold by the Graham Drug Co.

READ THIS.
Weatherford, April 8, 1896.—We the undersigned have used Hall's great discovery for kidney and bladder trouble and cheerfully recommend it.
E. M. Woodward, N. B. Johnson, W. C. McFall, H. S. White, J. C. McConnell.

Impure Blood in Spring.

This is the almost universal experience. Diminished perspiration during winter, rich foods and close confinement indoors are some of the causes. A good Spring Medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, is absolutely necessary to purify the blood and put the system in a healthy condition at this season.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The Pacific and United States Express Companies.

Operate more miles of Railway and have a greater number of offices than any other company in the world. Their money order system is the safest and most convenient for sending money. Orders are sold payable everywhere. The Pacific Express Co. operates exclusively the Texas Pacific and Ft. Worth and Denver Ry; have offices at every station on these roads and at Mineral Wells. The only direct line to Ft. Worth and Dallas. The only line delivering between these points and Mineral Wells same day of starting. Office open at Mineral Wells night and day. Goods ordered by this company are not delayed at Mineral Wells, but are forwarded immediately by stage to Graham and intermediate and surroundings. Address **C. H. BOWEN,** Agent Pacific Exp. Co., Mineral Wells, Texas.

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Cures Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Cramp Colic, Diarrhoea, Cuts, Headache, Rheumatism. Good for man and beast. Failing, money refunded. For sale by D. R. Akin & Co.

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SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.
Farmer, Texas.

We carry a complete line of everything usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Our prices are the lowest. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hogs not Wanted.

What the world needs is more practical, broad-gauge christianity and less hide-bound dogmatism; more substance and less ceremony; more hard rustling and less hacking at the Lord for help; more Good Samaritanism and less holier than thou Pharisaism. Maybe a man can be a consistent christian and keep his clutches on a million or more money while people are suffering for the crudest creature comforts; but I don't believe it. That simile of it being easier for a camel to pass thro' the eye of a needle than a plutocrat the celestial portals, has been comfortably explained away by plutocratic preachers; but, between you and I, it is evident that Christ intended to intimate pretty plainly that human hogs are not wanted in heaven.—Iconoclast.

Successful Physicians.

To our readers we wish to recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas, as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases. They guarantee to cure where others fail. They never employ traveling doctors. If in need of medical help, you should certainly write them for their expert opinion which you will receive by return mail, free of charge.

Rich, Red and Pure Blood can be had by using Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. Only 50 cents per bottle and 50 full doses for an adult.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla effectually aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs of both sexes. Its action is quick and lasting. Fifty cents and 50 doses.

Don't Neglect Your Liver.

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications, and the man who neglects his liver has little regard for health. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Strength and vitality always follow its use. For sale by All Dealers.

Three Months of Constipation Cured.

I have used and sold St. Joseph's Liver Regulator and find it superior to any other. I sold it to Dr. Isbell, Red Apple, Ala., who prescribed it to one of his patients who had not had a move on his bowels for three months except by injection. In three days after commencing the use of the Regulator his bowels became regular and are so to-day. Dr. Isbell says he would not be without it in his practice. A. CRUTCHFIELD, Sand Mountain, Ala. This famous Liver Medicine may be found at The Graham Drug Co. and Akin's Drug Stores.

A Source of Crime.

The complaint of the growing volume of counterfeit silver dollars is heard in many parts of the country at this time. The counterfeiters are frauds only in that they have not the true stamp of the mint upon them. In the amount of pure silver contained they compare favorably with the honest dollar.

The Indianapolis Sentinel, which is peculiarly able in its discussion of all questions affecting our money, does not hesitate to charge the gold standard with responsibility for these counterfeits, and its reasoning cannot be gainsaid. The Sentinel says:

The report that large quantities of counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation is not at all surprising as other gold standard countries have had the same experience with their silver coin. Great Britain was flooded with counterfeit shillings some months ago. The peculiarities of the gold standard system enable the evil to make counterfeit silver coin of standard silver at a profit of 100 per cent, and the only possibility of detecting it is by defects in the minting. Ordinary tests go only to the quantity and quality of the metal, and when these are as in the genuine coin the counterfeit is difficult of detection except by experts.

The opportunity once furnished the people to coin their silver at the mint, would quickly stop counterfeiting. That opportunity would mean that the price of the bullion would, of course, approach the price or value of the dollar. The gold standard people are continually ignoring the fact in all their so-called arguments against silver that free coinage would raise the price of silver bullion—hence the continued repetition of their silly twaddle about a "50-cent dollar!"

The present gold standard is a direct encouragement to crime, as the Indianapolis paper suggests. Just as extreme discrimination by a tariff against certain imports encourages smuggling, so the discrimination against silver leads to counterfeiting, so long as the metal is recognized at all for money purposes. But if counterfeiting of silver dollars were the only crime caused by the gold standard the country might protect itself and yet be happy. The original "crime of 1873" is the fruitful parent of a brood of evils that are cursing the nation.—Houston Post.

In his able opinion on the Stark libel suit Judge Selden P. Spencer has laid down the sensible rule that concerning the misconduct of a public official the truth is not libel. More than that, he has declared that the American press is privileged to tell the truth. Perhaps the press will drive out the lobby after all.

\$50 in Gold!

Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine money proposition before the public, which has never been made before. We agree to treat any person afflicted with any chronic disease and cure them, furnishing medicines and everything necessary for their cure, or forfeit \$50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the cure is a curable one. This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money perfectly safe because we are financially responsible.



Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the past twenty years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and this warrants them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, have now an opportunity to test the treatment of the acknowledged leading physicians and specialists of this country, with an absolute certainty of being cured. Special diseases, such as catarrh, blood poison, skin diseases, etc.

of men and women which affect the delicate organs and private diseases of all kinds, rheumatism, stricture, varicocele, ruptures, female troubles, skin eruptions, eczema, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach difficulties, liquor, opium and morphine habits, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to all who prefer to come to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional resources and transact our business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what we can fulfill. We do not believe in any of the free prescriptions, free pills, free sample or C.O.D. frauds, but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us to-day; don't delay. We have carefully prepared Symptom Blank No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh, and how 64 page booklet which we will send free to all who request. We will send free to all who request the desired truthful information about their condition. Call or address. DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Mention this paper.

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STOCK MARKET is a beautiful dark bay, seven years old, over 16 hands high, and weighs about 1200 lbs. He is registered stock, as the following certificate will show:

AMERICAN TROTTING REGISTER.

This is to certify that STOCK MARKET has been duly registered as standard under Rule 6, in Volume XIII of the American Trotting Register, and the pedigree can there be traced in the following form:

23740, Stock Market, (6) b h folded 1891; by Empire Wilkes, 3798; dam Lady Larabie, by Mambrino Howard 3656; g d Fanny Clay (dam of Barney Clay, 2:28, and Sudie D., 1 yr., 2:35 3-4) by American Clay, 34, etc., (see Lady Larabie).

Given under my hand and seal, at Chicago, Ill., this 2nd day of August, 1893. J. H. STEINER, Registrar.

For further particulars call on or address

D. H. FRENCH,
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The way to overcome all unhealthy affections of the skin is to apply Greve's Ointment, and when the feet or limbs are tired, stiff, aching and sore, Greve's Ointment affords the most grateful and speedy cure. Obsolete Skin Diseases, Eczema, Sprains, Piles, Burns, Inflammation, Swellings, and all Irritations of the skin, readily yield to its soothing influence, and the comforting relief it affords from Chapped Skin, Chilblains, Frost Bites, and as a skin Cure generally, is of such value to everyone, that all should have it. In 50 cent bottles. Ask your Druggist for it.

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This delicious combination of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Weak Lungs, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs. If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor. Try a bottle to day; it may save your life. 50 cent and \$1 sizes at all druggists.

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The safest, sweetest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Warts, Moles, Chilblains, etc. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 10c. Hilsco & Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

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The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, and may be depended upon to cure boils and pimples.

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Will make the present season at B. G. Woods, on the Brown McJilton place, nine miles South of Graham, from April 1st to July 1st, and will serve mares at \$8.00 by the insurance, payable when the colt is folded or the mare traded or removed from the county. In all cases the colt stands good for the service. Pasturage furnished to mares from a distance. Call and see him. B. J. JOHNSON.

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