

GRAHAM LEADER.

J. W. GRAVES, Editor.

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GRAHAM, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1898.

NO. 39.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. LeGRAND,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.
Office up-stairs in First National Bank Building.

W. R. N. PRICE,
Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
—Graham, Texas.—
Calls promptly attend to in town or country.
Office at Graham & Co's drug store.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. MORRIS,
—DENTIST—
Office over Beckham National Bank,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

E. F. LEWIS,
—DENTIST—
Office opposite College building in Crawford addition.
Operative and Mechanical Plate Work
A Specialty.
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

DR. M. H. CHISM,
DENTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
—Graham, Texas.—
West side of the square, one door south of Shumaker & Timmons.

ATTORNEYS.

J. E. SIMPSON,
LAWYER,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.
Office at Court House.

P. A. MARIN,
LAWYER,
Practice in all courts. Has complete abstracts of Young county land titles.
Office in Court House.
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

JOHNSON & AKIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Graham, Texas.
Will practice in the courts of Young and adjoining counties. Office west side square.

JOHN C. KAY,
—LAWYER—
Office in the Court House.
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

O. E. FINLAY,
—ATTORNEY AT LAW—
(COUNTY JUDGE.)
Graham, Young County, Texas.

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

JOHN POHLMANN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS & SHOES,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.
I have a large and complete stock and can fill orders on short notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial.
Shop west side Public Square.

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.

Farmer Cleanings.

The LEADER of last week was up to date with news, all the correspondents from the different parts of the county were full of life. We also noticed a new one from Graham but Skipper didn't take any exceptions to the writings. Nor does Skipper expect a seat in the "New Jerusalem," for he is like the old woman who preferred staying in Texas than going to Heaven. We prefer staying in the good old county and corresponding with THE LEADER. We are all prone to make mistakes, for last week we mailed a box of jewelry to the Phoenix Gold Pen Co., Kansas City Mo. and it went to Graham, the postmaster stamped it and the next day it was returned back to Farmer. We handed it back to postmaster Casey and requested him if possible to send it past Graham to its destination. He says "you see the trouble I have to deal with." In conclusion will say that we did not accuse any one of being drunk, or aspiring to a seat in the "New Jerusalem;" we know that people sometimes become very much excited over a monkey show, especially boys, but if some one tells us of our mistakes we are sure to howl. I fear that Skipper, as well as the Graham postmaster, will have to take a back seat.

A. E. Oatman is very much wrought up in happiness because he will soon be able to supply his customers with brooms. He now has Tom Pritchett, the expert broom manufacturer, who learned the trade in Austin and his brother, Edley, who is very diligent in his work, working for him. They will make about six dozen per day.

Owing to the news of the capture of the Spanish fleet, we suspect was the reason 'Squire Wann didn't proceed with the organization Saturday.

Mrs. W. Y. Kennedy and son Willie, of Cottonwood, Archer county, were visiting in Farmer last week.

Edley and Tom Pritchett are keeping bachelors hall in Farmer now.

The sick are convalescing. Graves Farmer's little boy has been quite sick but is better now.

Prof. Fairly and his cousin were guests in town last week. Sam Morehead of Cottonwood, came down Saturday.

It is rumored that Farmer is to soon have three blacksmith shops instead of one.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook were here Friday.

We have two new trustees to elect this year. We should choose good men who are interested in the school to fill the position.

Willie Oneal and bride visited relatives near town Saturday.

Rev. Buck Hawkins preached a good sermon to a large congregation Sunday at 11 A. M. Quite a crowd was out to hear Rev. H. B. Whittenberg of Lacy, Sunday night.

Mrs. Bryan of Graham and Miss Mary Fisher of the Mound, visited relatives here recently.

P. K. Pittman and family left Monday for Milam county for a few months sojourn.

George Benson left Monday for

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.

Ft. Worth to join the Commercial School. That is right George keep climbing, we wish you much success.

The faith doctor or second Christ visited Farmer Sunday. He claims power from on high.

Skipper is authorized to announce that the Children's May Day will be the 22nd, it being the 4th Sunday of this month.

Mrs. Chas. Ferguson spent Tuesday visiting her sister, Mrs. Gegg of this place.

Walter Keen was down from north Archer county Monday.

Uncle Joe and Jas. Hawkins of Lacy, was here Monday doing business with our merchants.

It is reported that some of the wheat is dying on account of the dry weather.

Skipper will be heard from often if he don't take his departure to the "New Jerusalem."

SKIPPER.

Markley.

There is considerable sickness in our midst now.

C. W. Rasure is on the puny list.

Mr. Hyatt went to Bowie last week after a money safe for Tinney & Son.

T. J. Harbow has bought half interest in Huber's blacksmith shop.

Bro. Ford filled his regular appointment here Sunday evening.

Our school will close the 27th of this month. A public entertainment will be given at night. We anticipate a nice time, as we have some very fine pieces that are being prepared.

The farmers are needing rain rain very badly. **A. GUMP.**

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

Probably Fatal Prize Fight.

A number of sports, mainly from Chattanooga and vicinity, pulled off a fight in a little town near Atlanta, Ga., which may result fatally to one of the parties. Tom McCaffery and Jim Parker, two crack Chattanooga lightweights, were the participants. Eight hard rounds were fought and Parker was so badly punished that fears are entertained for his recovery.

Good enough for such. When will human beings cease to make brutes of themselves. Every good citizen should strive to create a public opinion against this brutal practice until none will dare participate. It is degrading morally and dangerous physically.

Save Out Some Arms For Me.

They say our country's gone to war
With the cruel nation (Spain.)
To avenge the death of our friends
Who went down with the Maine.
They say they are callin' volunteers
To take a little spree.
But I aint lost no war/are,
So I aint agoin' you see.

I've read about Spain's treatment
Of Mexico and Peru,
And I've heard a little about her
On the Isle of Cuba too;
So when I think of fightin'
It knocks me off the tree,
For I 'as born in th' path of Sherman's
That's enough for me. [raid]

Then, I can't leave my home folks,
I'm all the s'port they've got;
And how'd I know if I was gone
Whether they'd starve or not!
And besides! I'm not from fightin' stock
Like Stonewall, Grant or Lee;
But my grandpa was a cousin of Henry
That's plenty big for me. [Clay's]

I aint never seen Stonewall,
Nor met with General Lee;
But I could follow Fitzhugh;
He's good enough for me.
I aint abuntin' no scrap
On land nor on the sea,
But if Old Glory needs us all,
Save out some arms for me.
JERRY S. MILB.

A Bitter Word.

A bitter word dropped from our lips against a brother is like a pistol fired among mountains, says an exchange. The sharp report is caught up and intensified and echoed by the rocks and caves till it is like thunder. So an unkind word, in passing from mouth to mouth, receives progressive exaggerations, and, snow-ball like, increases as it rolls. Scandal-mongers are the persons who tear the bandages from social wounds and prevent their healing. A whisper or word of slander is like that fox with a fire-brand tied to his tail that Sampson sent among the standing corn of the Philistines: It brings destruction into wide areas of peace and love; evil speaking is like a freezing wind: it seals up the sparkling water and tender juices of flowers and binds up the hearts of men in uncharitableness and bitterness of spirit, as the earth is bound up in the grip of winter.

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

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of most of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Brown's Iron Bitters. The remarkable cures effected by this famous remedy are sufficient to prove the theory correct. Brown's Iron Bitters are sold by All Dealers.

We Can Rest Content

when we can enjoy the good things of life and have health, but when health departs, all the joys go with it. To get it back no remedy supplies the pressing need so well as Parker's Ginger Tonic. Chas. Hintz, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have used eight bottles of Parker's Ginger Tonic and it has fixed me up in good shape. My lungs were sore and weak, with cough, great difficulty of breathing, pain between my shoulders, and dreadful headache. I was so weak I could hardly walk, and had to stop every little way to rest. One of Chicago's best doctors prescribed for me, but it only made me worse. Your Tonic is better than all doctors and medicines.

How to Avoid Them.

Avoid baldness gray hair, dandruff and thin locks by using Parker's Hair Balsam.

Wants Heavy Damages.

Rev. S. A. Hayden, publisher of the Texas Baptist and Herald, has brought suit against Rev. J. B. Cranfill, editor of the Baptist Standard, at Dallas, and others to recover \$50,000 actual and \$50,000 exemplary damages. The petition alleges that defendants perpetrated a series of false, slanderous and libelous statements concerning the plaintiff and his business. Among the defendants are: Rev. J. B. Gambrell, J. M. Robertson, Dudley G. Wooten, George W. Truett, A. M. Prather, J. W. Stephens, H. C. Gleis, W. E. Wayte, C. C. Slaughter and J. B. Riddle. Plaintiff alleges that these parties began a fight on him at the San Antonio convention and against his newspaper enterprise, which has resulted in financial losses and other annoyances. Hence his suit for \$100,000 damages.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed Only 50c a bottle at D. R. Akin & Co's Drug Store.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on D. R. Akin & Co., druggists, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

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 areso 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.

The Leader.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. W. GRAVES.

GRAHAM, TEXAS.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

Denison G. A. R. will observe Decoration day, May 30.

Fine flow of artesian water has been struck at Gatesville.

Mrs. J. S. Downs, a Texas pioneer, aged 82, died at Dallas.

Wife Murderer: Burt has been sentenced to hang May 27.

Greenville Knights of Pythias will attend the Waco carnival.

Miss Alma Evans will be Sherman's queen at the Waco carnival.

Four companies of the Texas volunteers want to be home guards.

Sam Deuch was drowned near Denton by the overturning of a boat.

Mr. Lane has withdrawn from the congressional race in the tenth district.

The graves of the Confederate dead were decorated in Dallas on the 26th.

Forty ton cotton seed oil mill will be erected at Abilene, to cost \$32,500.

Wolves are preying on cattle in the timbered section of Navarro country.

The pheasants turned loose in Grayson county some time ago are multiplying plentifully.

Charley Little was convicted of murder in the first degree at Greenville and death penalty assessed.

One thousand and fifty head of stock cattle were shipped from Corsicana to the Territory grazing grounds.

Sherman school children by nickel contributions will purchase United States flags to decorate the buildings.

Col. Stillwell H. Russell of Dallas lectured on Odd Fellowship to the Pauls Valley, I. T., lodge.

T. M. Latham shot and killed G. H. Shaw in a street duel at Quanah. They quarreled over the pasturage of some cattle.

A cyclone struck Mobeetie, Saturday night and completely demolished the town. Four were killed and quite a number wounded.

Secretary Alger of the war department has directed that the rendezvous for the Texas troops be changed from Houston to Austin.

Harry Burmington, a Cleburne boy, was seriously stabbed by a fellow schoolmate while they were playing at "killing Spaniards."

On Little river, ten miles from Texarkana, Hiram Thompson was shot and killed during a difficulty over a business transaction.

The secretary of war has appointed Second Lieut. Alfred W. Drew as mustering officer for the state of Texas with headquarters at Houston.

Ex-captain of the rangers, William Scott, is in jail in Monterey, Mexico. His brother, Cliff Scott, is a citizen of Dallas; Judge E. M. Bower, of Dallas, is his brother-in-law.

Oil Developments.

A Morgan, Texas, special says: The oil investigation is progressing nicely. Leases on 30,000 acres of land have been secured. Col. R. P. Lowe, of Weatherford, is doing good service in promoting this new enterprise.

Capt. C. S. Majors, a California miner, is here investigating the recent gold findings on the ranch of S. J. Wilm, a prominent ranchman of this county.

Mexican War Veterans.

Columbus, Texas, April 27.—To the Veterans of the Mexican War of 1846 to 1848—Comrades: Time is drawing near when we may be permitted to clasp hands once more. The time and place is May 20, 1898, at Temple, Texas. We want a large attendance, as there will be some important business to transact. We want a ladies' contingent, and would request the members to bring their wives or daughters and organize a ladies' department. Let them organize and elect their officers, and form an association of wives and daughters of the veterans, and we want every man to sign a memorial to congress, placing our wives on equal footing with the widows of the wars. Any communications will be answered by the secretary, and we want every comrade that expects to attend to notify the secretary at Columbus, so he can notify the mayor of Temple, so they will know how many will be expected.

Veterans will please bring their certificates, so they may be recognized as Mexican war veterans.

All railroads will carry the veterans to and from the meeting at one fare.

A. J. NAVE,
Secretary Mex. Vet. Association.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Interesting Notes as to Enrollment and Other Items.

The total enrollment of the University of Texas up to the present date is 797, distributed as follows:

Academic students, 401; law students, 138; students in medicine, 195; students in pharmacy, 44; students of nursing, 19. Of the total number there are 100 young women.

At the main University at Austin some statistics have been collected, relating to the geographical sections of the state represented in the university:

One hundred different counties are represented, besides seven states and one foreign country. Travis county leads off with 172 students; Bell follows with 28; Bexar, 21; Dallas, 15; McLennan, 11; Williamson, 11; Lamar, 11; Johnson, 10; Ellis, 9; El Paso, 9; Smith, 8; Tarrant, 8; Bosque, 8; Fannin, 8; Galveston, 6; Fayette, 6; Colorado, 6; Milam, 5; DeWitt, 5; Robertson, 5. The remaining counties have less than five students and are almost equally distributed throughout the state, the northern part being probably the best represented. Of the 539 students at the main university in Austin, 220 students pay their own expenses. Of these 53 have inherited their property, while 179 have earned the money they are spending on their education. There are 80 students either wholly or in part supporting themselves while pursuing their university course.

The young men's and young women's Christian association have collected the following statistics regarding the church affiliation of the students:

There are 130 who have no church preference; 94 belong to the Methodist and 27 prefer the Methodist church; 71 are Baptists, while 21 prefer that church to others; 66 belong to the Presbyterian churches, and 19 have a preference for one of these churches; 41 are Episcopalians, and 8 prefer the Episcopal church; 29 belong to the Christian church and 5 prefer that denomination; 4 belong to the Jewish church, and three have a preference for that church; 7 are Catholics and 1 prefers the Catholic church; there is 1 Congregationalist, 5 Lutherans, 2 prefers the Universalist church, and 1 prefers the Christian Science church.

The average age of the freshman class is 19 years. As to the occupation of the parents of the students, a very large majority are farmers. Sons and daughters of merchants, editors, clergymen, bankers, stockmen, capitalists, lawyers, and members of nearly every profession and trade constitute the minority.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Cherokee Indian has joined the Dallas cavalry.

A compress company has been organized at Purcell, I. T.

Masonic fraternity at Purcell, I. T., will build a fine temple.

Helen Gould has presented to the United States \$100,000 for national defenses. The president has signified his intention of accepting the gift.

A duel unto death was fought near Ardmore, I. T., between L. J. Shadden and his son-in-law, John L. Bourland. The former was killed on the ground and the latter mortally wounded.

At Muscogee, I. T., R. T. Brooks, a negro, found guilty of criminal assault, was sentenced to be hanged. His victim was a ten-year old white girl, whom he assaulted and beat into insensibility in October 1897.

A cavalry troop was organized at LaGrange, members coming from Fayette, Colorado, Lee, Lavaca and Bastrop counties. The troop was named in honor of Jonathan Lane.

FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 6, 1898.

Dear Sirs:—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the Kitchen Queen Baking Powder, purchased in the market. It belongs to the most healthful and efficient class of baking powders manufactured.

These baking powders are best which—

- (1) Keep best.
- (2) Give off most regularly the largest amount of leavening gas.
- (3) Leave less residual matter in the bread, and this of the most healthful kind.

I have carefully compared the "KITCHEN QUEEN" with the leading baking powders on the market. None surpass it on any of these points and it is superior to many.

I take pleasure in saying, by way of encouragement to Texas manufacturers and for the benefit of the consuming public, that the Kitchen Queen Baking Powder is as near an ideal baking powder as has ever come to my notice. Respectfully,

IRA CARLETON CHASE, A. B.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,
Science and Medical Departments, Fort Worth University.

CHANCE FOR TEXAS TANNERIES'

Consul Schumann Calls Attention to Demand for American Leather.

Dallas News: In Texas, a state where such great quantities of the raw material for leather are produced, the wonder has often been expressed that more tanneries are not in operation. Were they established a profitable field is ready for them in Germany, and Galveston, with her deep water and regular lines to German points, furnishes the means of cheap transportation. Consul Walter Schumann, at Mainz, in a communication to the state department, calls attention to the great demand for American leather there, saying:

In my report dated January 6, 1898, I mentioned that American dressed leather was finding its way into German markets. Since then I have investigated the matter more thoroughly, and find that American dressed leather is greatly preferred by the local shoe and boot manufacturers to the German article, or, in fact, to that of any other country. It is the fault of our American leather manufacturers and dealers if they do not succeed in gaining a permanent foothold and become formidable competitors in the German markets, provided, of course, that the present import duty on leather remains unchanged.

So far, however, our American leather manufacturers and dealers in general (of course, there are a few exceptions) have not given their export business to this country the proper attention and seem to regard Europe merely as a good dumping ground in times of overproductions at home. One of the largest houses of this district told me that they had actually gone to the expense of sending a representative to the United States in order to induce our manufacturers to send their goods to this country. If the initiative has to be taken by the customers themselves, it shows a lack of interest on the part of our manufacturers and dealers.

In order to promote American interests in Germany, I would suggest that a number of our manufacturers whose interests do not clash, and who manufacture the various kinds of leather required in the German markets, combine to establish a general agency in this locality, which is the center of the German leather industry, and consign full lines of their goods in bond to this city, as a convenient point for distribution, so that orders can be filled promptly. I have the assurance of local dealers that a large and profitable business can be done. One of the local houses has expressed its willingness to enter into negotiations looking toward the establishment of such a general agency on a large scale, with headquarters in this city and agents throughout the country.

So much for the leather industry in general. The following particulars may prove of interest of some of our manufacturers:

The class, finish and quality of upper leather principally used by shoe manufacturers in this district, are: Calf, brown and black, glazed and chagrin; patent leather (kid); chevreau, horse leather, colored calf, colored buckskin and colored goat.

In calf, the good medium qualities are the most desirable at 70 to 90 marks (\$16.66 to \$21.42) per dozen; in goat, at 40 to 55 marks (\$9.52 to \$13.09) per dozen, and in buckskin, at 30 to 40 marks (\$7.14 to \$9.52) per dozen.

Besides the leather manufactured here, the following countries supply most of the upper leather used in Germany.

France: Chevreau, calf and colored lining sheepskin.

United States: Colored calf, chrome calf and Chrome chevreau.

Italy: Lining sheepskin.

Of the total amount of leather used destructive, no fewer than 225,000 men being slain, while the Franco-Prussian war involved the loss of 60,000 men to the victors and over 150,000 to the vanquished.

The latter number also represent the total loss during the Crimean war, while the Italian war of 1859 and the Austrian war of 1866 each resulted in the slaughter of 44,000 men. Forty thousand lives were sacrificed in the Zulu and Afghan campaigns, while the various expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay and Cochinchina cost about 70,000 men.

This number brings the total up to about 2,200,000 men, and the other wars of less importance increase it to the appalling number of 2,500,000 human lives offered up to the god of war, at an average cost of \$6000 within the last fifty years.—St. Louis Republic.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic



CURES
Chills, Malaria and Biliousness

DELIGHTFUL TO TAKE. WARRANTED.
"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 14 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.

St. JAMES HOTEL,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.
The ONLY Hotel in the city having in connection a FIRST CLASS Dining Room and Lunch Counter.
Meals 25 cents. Open Day and Night.
78 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX.
NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT.
W. B. COOK, Mgr.

AUSTIN NOTES.

Department Receipts.

The secretary of state deposited in the state treasury the sum of \$35,552.03, the receipts of that department for the month of April. Most of this money came from corporation franchise taxes, which were due April 30. While this sum shows the largest receipts of any previous month in the history of the department, yet the actual receipts for the month of April were something over \$50,000. Owing to the rush to pay the franchise taxes previous to the 30th ultimo, it has been impossible for the office to issue receipts promptly, and a large number of remittances are yet unrecorded. The actual receipts of the department for the month of April were almost equal to a year's receipts heretofore. This is the result of the new law raising the franchise taxes of both domestic and foreign corporations.

All corporations whose franchise tax is due on or before April 30 who have not settled the same should do so at once, as the delinquent list will be published May 30, after which time a penalty of \$5 per month or fractional part of a month will be required in addition to the full amount of tax. Should the tax and penalty not be paid inside of six months after such publication, the charter of the delinquent corporation will be irredeemably forfeited.

Limestone county has redeemed \$3000 of bonds held by the school fund.

The department of education has notified the county treasurers and the treasurers of the school funds of the cities and towns that \$170,000 could be distributed as the April payment out of the available school fund received by the state treasurer. This will be an apportionment of 30 cents per capita.

The state treasurer reports receipts from land sales and leases during the month of April as follows: School lands, lease, \$21,005.42; school lands, interest, \$7,373.37; school lands, principal, \$20,012.34; university lands, lease, \$2,230.40; university land, interest, \$14.80; university lands, principal, 20; asylum lands, interest, \$67.12; asylum lands, principal, \$4; sale of public domain, \$399. Total, \$53,106.47.

Adj. Gen. A. P. Wozencraft.
Capt. A. P. Wozencraft, the newly appointed adjutant general of Tex-

as, was born in Dallas county, Arkansas, thirty-nine years ago. His father was a native of Alabama and a college professor for many years in that state. His health failing, he abandoned teaching and became a planter in Arkansas. His son grew up on a farm, was educated in the private schools and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Arkansas and hung out his shingle in his native town. About sixteen years ago he came to Dallas and became a leading member of the bar of Dallas. Eight years ago he was elected city attorney of Dallas and has held the office continuously ever since. Last week he tendered his resignation, but the council refused to accept it. Capt. Wozencraft is a thorough military man and was for years captain of the Dallas artillery company when that organization had a national reputation. When war with Spain became a recognized fact Capt. Wozencraft tendered his services to the governor and asked for a commission. He was greatly disappointed when it was decided that Texas would not be asked to furnish a regiment of artillery. Capt. Wozencraft is the political and personal friend of Gov. Culberson and when Gen. Mabry accepted a colonelcy the governor at once tendered the Dallas man the office of adjutant general. The new adjutant general is a widower. He married the daughter of ex-Congressman Ben. Wilson of West Virginia. She died a few years ago.

W. VON ROSENBERG,
(For forty years in business in Austin.)
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT.
Box 844, AUSTIN, TEXAS.
Land business in all its branches, and any business connected with the Departments of the State Government attended to.

JOHN DOWELL,
Attorney at Law,
105 W. 9th St. Austin, Texas.
Practice in all the State and Federal Courts. Attend to any business in State Department. Business solicited.

MORPHINE Opium. Only habit cured at home. Remedy safe. Cure Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testimonials, etc. Free. Tobacco line, the tobacco cure. L. E. 1822. G. WILSON CHEMICAL CO. Dallas, Texas.
ORGANIZERS wanted everywhere to write sick, accident and life benefits. Finest plan in the world. Try contracts given, especially to state managers. Address AMERICAN BENEVOLENT LEGION, Cockrell Building, Dallas, Texas.

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HOGG AS A HIGH PRIVATE.

Becomes Angry When an Effort Is Made to Enlist Him.

Austin, April 29.—It has developed at Col. J. S. Hogg was not as anxious to enlist in the war between the United States and Spain as a great many people thought. The truth of the matter is that something of a sensation has grown out of the proposed enlistment of the ex-governor. A few days ago there was a rumor current to the effect that Hogg had written the governor a letter tendering his services as a high private. The Tribune, Austin's afternoon paper, heard of it and delegated a man to interview the corpulent ex-governor in regard to the matter. He told the reporter there was nothing in it, that he wanted nothing in the paper about it and he would boycott the publication if anything was said. The colonel changed his mind later on, however; at any rate a letter from him to the present executive was made public in which he tendered his services as a high private to the governor. The contents of the letter were made public through the columns of the newspaper. Then it was that several companies of the volunteer guard became anxious to enlist Col. Hogg. Telegrams were sent to him inviting him to join different companies. Rumors were afloat that he was yearning to be recruited and that he was going to become a member of this company and that one. The thing culminated this way:

A telegram came to him from the Houston Light Guard soliciting his services and asking an immediate answer. He was not at home when the message was carried to his residence, but was later telephoned its contents, and he intimated that his services had been tendered another company.

Later Alber Scott, recruiting officer, and first sergeant of that crack organization, the Governor's Guard, called on Col. Hogg at his office. Several gentlemen were present. Mr. Scott informed Hogg he had seen a letter from him to Gov. Culberson tendering his services as a high private in the war with Spain and that he had called to enlist or recruit him.

"What authority have you to enlist me?" inquired Hogg.

"I am the regular recruiting officer of the Governor's Guard," said Scott. "Have you any authority from the governor of Texas to enlist me?" inquired Hogg.

"I have no special authority from the governor," said Scott, "but I have the authority as a regular recruiting officer of the Governor's Guard."

"I tendered my services to Governor Culberson," replied Hogg, "and when you show me authority from him I will sign as a recruit."

"Very well, Governor," said Scott, "I supposed you were in earnest about wanting to enlist, and as we would like to have you, I called to get you to sign. If you do not care to do so, all right."

At this juncture, Col. Hogg noticed a newspaper man present and became very angry.

"I believe this is all buncumbe anyhow," he continued as he became red in the face. "It is a job to make sport of somebody. By gads, I do not propose to stand any foolishness."

The colonel then repeated that he had tendered his services to the governor only, and would not enlist except on authority of the executive. One had brought on another, and hot passages between the ex-governor and Sergeant Scott ensued, the former finally inviting the latter out of his office. The matter is the talk of the town tonight.

Col. Hogg has not so far enlisted.

Hogg Not Going.

Gov. Hogg handed out the following:

"These little wheezing, flea-bitten fellows who are criticizing me for tendering my services as a private in this war to the governor, are the class of miscreants who expect to stay at home to rob the widows and orphans of the soldiers. As the governor cannot assign me to duty under the army regulations, I will also stay at home to assist other good citizens in putting these chaps in the pen when they commit such robberies, and will make no charge for my services in the work. Let them continue to criticize and howl; the soldiers may rest assured that such a set of wolves shall not fleece their helpless ones while they are off serving their country."

Capt. W. H. Owens, quartermaster Texas volunteer guards, is kept busy getting out camp supplies out of the capitol basement and removing them to Camp Mabry. These supplies embrace canteens, scabbards, blankets, meat cans and numerous other articles. About 700 tents were taken to the camp. The work of putting them up will be left to the different companies when they arrive. About 500

additional tents will be brought from the quartermaster's depot at Fort Sam Houston.

Hogg Over Age.

Col. Hogg cannot enlist, being over age. The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

Austin, Tex., April 30.—Hon. Jas. S. Hogg, Austin, Tex.: My dear sir—On the 23d instant you wrote me tendering your services as a private in the present war with Spain, and I answered on the 25th that it would receive due attention. On yesterday I received a letter from the secretary of war containing directions as to organizing the volunteer army of the United States, and among other things there is this direction: 'The mustering officer will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years over 45 or under 18.' As you are past 45 years of age you cannot enlist as a private under the call of the president and under these instructions of the secretary.

Very truly yours,

C. A. CULBERSON, Governor.

The American Justification.

"The war in Cuba must stop." This was the keynote of President McKinley's message to congress, and it is the justification of the action which the United States now proposes to itself. The question is exclusively one of humanity and political expediency. The amateur anthropologists who are seeking to define the attitudes of foreign powers by ticketing the Cuban question as a struggle between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races are missing the practical aspects of the whole problem, besides making themselves ridiculous. An intolerable nuisance in one's next door neighbor's garden is none the less or the more intolerable because the author of it belongs to a particular race. Were the Suezian power in Cuba British instead of Spanish and the situation otherwise the same, we may be sure that the attitude of the United States would be exactly what President McKinley has now declared it to be. For three years the people on the mainland have patiently held their hands while civil war has ravaged the island. They have been shocked by the most unparalleled horrors of the struggle; they have suffered serious loss in their commercial relations with the island and in the security of their nationals dwelling there. All this, of course, would be tolerated if there were a chance of peace being ultimately restored. The insurrection cannot be extinguished by the Spanish troops, and the Spanish troops cannot be expelled by the insurgents. The result is that the island has become a permanent battlefield. In one third of its area there is no law or order at all, another third is occupied by a large camp, and the remaining third is given up to every form of savage butchery and devastation. What precedent is there in modern history for such a condition of things being tolerated by a powerful neighboring state?

The struggle in Armenia did not touch the material interests of this country, but we should most certainly have intervened there had our hands not been tied by the European concert. Crete is a nearer parallel to Cuba, but Europe intervened there, without the justification of the impotence of the Suezian. In 1877 Russia intervened against the Turks in Serbia, with much less excuse than the United States has for the intervention in Cuba. And in all these quasi parallels it must be remembered, the practical considerations were absent which, in the case of Cuba, render the justification for American intervention overwhelming. Cuba is a sort of Armenia in the American back yard. What is occurring there not only shocks the moral sense of the American people, but it touches their pockets and their national security. Finally, there is no prospect of a change except through some external agency. In Serbia, Armenia and Crete the Turks were quite capable of establishing a Varsouvian peace if Europe had only chosen to shut her eyes to the methods employed. Spain, without any undue fastidiousness in the matter of Varsouvian methods, is not strong enough to apply them effectively. Hence the duty of the United States to take action is clear. The task of pacification devolves upon her by right, and it is a right of which she cannot divest herself.—London Graphic.

Lee as an Adviser.

Washington, April 30.—It is not the intention of the administration to send Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Joe Wheeler, who will be made major generals, to the front or to give them leading commands, as it was supposed they would have. Lee's services will be especially valuable in Washington in advisory capacity to the secretary of the navy.

MILLIONS ON MILLIONS.

War is far the Most Costly Luxury in Which any Nation Can Indulge.

Here are some facts of a lively interest at this juncture of affairs. They show very clearly that war is the most costly luxury in which any nation can indulge. The state of the national debt forms a war thermometer which, by its rapid rise in times of strife and its steady, though slow, fall in times of peace, indicate very clearly the effect of warfare on national finances.

Thus, in the French war that began in 1792 England's debt increased to the extent of nearly \$1,500,000,000, and again during the Napoleonic wars about \$1,600,000,000. In the forty years of peace that followed it decreased \$455,000,000, but over \$200,000,000 was added during the Crimean war and Indian mutiny. The decrease during the comparative peace that Great Britain has enjoyed since that time is over \$750,000,000, and the debt now amounts to nearly \$3,285,000,000.

At the present time, says a writer in Tid Bits, every nation is not only arming its soldiers with the newest and most destructive weapons ever devised by man for the slaughter of his fellowman, at an annual expenditure of millions of pounds—Britain alone spending over \$200,000,000 per annum—but many have already stored up for immediate use in the event of war large sums of money, amounting in some cases to seven or eight millions of pounds sterling. Such sums as these, however, merely represent the expenditure necessary for the initial operations of an international campaign.

Even in times of peace the bare possibility of war adds a heavy item to the taxpayers' yearly bill. In France the annual cost per inhabitant is about \$4.25, while in Britain it is only 25 cents less. Strange to say the peaceful Hollander comes next with \$2.75; then the warlike German with \$2.50. In Denmark every man pays \$2.25; in Russia and Spain, \$2; in Austria, Italy and Belgium, \$1.75, and in Portugal, \$1.50; while the United States escapes with the comparatively small outlay of \$1 per annum for the maintenance of its army and navy.

As long as peace endures these sums just suffice to secure the necessary efficiency; when war breaks out they are wholly inadequate.

What a great war really costs may best gathered from a short review of the sums that have been spent in warfare during the last half century. The cost of the recent Greco-Turkish war cannot be accurately estimated yet, but even taking the shortness of the campaign into consideration, it must be nearly enough to ruin both the nations concerned.

By far the most costly struggle of recent times was the American civil war of 1861, when the outlay of the North amounted to \$4,800,000,000, and that of the South to \$2,300,000,000—a total expenditure of no less than \$7,100,000,000.

No European war within the last 50 years has incurred such an immense outlay as this, but the Franco-Prussian war cost, at the lowest estimate, \$2,500,000,000, while the Crimean campaign involved an expenditure of \$1,700,000,000, and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 over \$1,000,000,000.

These sums undoubtedly represent the cost of the greatest of the world's wars during the present century, but the \$330,000,000 spent by Austria and Prussia in 1866 and the \$300,000,000 which was the cost of the Italian war of 1859 are not inconsiderable items in the great bill of international butchery. Besides these, the Zulu and Afghan wars of 1879 cost about \$300,000,000; while \$230,000,000 is a small estimate for the various expeditions to Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay and Cochinchina.

These sums thus accounted for is over \$13,000,000,000 and the numerous smaller struggles of the last twenty years easily bring up the total to something like the gigantic amount of \$15,000,000,000, a sum which, if divided, would allow about \$12.50 to every person on the globe, or rather more than \$3000 to every man, woman and child in London.

So much for the pecuniary aspect of war. But what about the cost in human lives?

In the American civil war, which again heads the black list, the Northern states lost about 230,000 men and the Southern states 520,000, a total loss to America of 800,000 lives.

The Russo-Turkish war was, in proportion to the money spent, still more about 10 to 15 per cent is colored. The demand in colors is mostly for browns, and, for this year, especially for the lighter shades of brown, and to some extent for green.

The leather industry is one of the most important in this city, no less than ten large manufacturing houses being located here. There manufacture colored calf, goat and buck, fine calf, chevreaux and patent leather, none of which, however, can surpass or even equal the American product. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no American manufacturers of upper leathers are represented in this locality.

By the wholesale dealers and boot and shoe manufacturers, American leather is greatly preferred to that of any other make, especially the American colored calf, chrome calf and chrome chevreaux.

The terms on which dealers and shoe manufacturers buy leather from foreign houses are usually as follows: First class houses buy for cash with 3 per cent discount, other houses take three months' time and even then deduct 2 per cent, while still others take four or five months' time, and after two or three months give paper.

This is the situation to-day of the leather industry of this section, and the above facts may possibly have a stimulating effect on our manufacturers and exporters. It is certainly a pity to see an open market for our product neglected as it has been in the past.

The South and Americanism.

That the salvation of the United States from the political evils now menacing its future lies in the South is not an entirely new idea; but it received a new emphasis and deserved prominence in a speech made by Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky before the Southern Society in this city on Washington's birthday. "The people of the South," said the Senator, "are essentially American. They trace their genealogy through three, four or five generations of American-born parents, and for that reason are under peculiar obligations to keep alive and to give strength and vigor to the spirit we inherited from our Revolutionary fathers, and upon the dominating influence of which depends the continued existence of our system of constitutional government."

There is truth in this utterance that the people of the East and West will do well to consider. Aside from its participation in the rebellion, it is to be remembered that no section of the country has produced so many statesmen, publicists and orators who have brought glory and honor to the American name as that section lying south of Mason and Dixon's line. Here came the Huguenots, the best blood of France, and here the brave hardy and liberty-loving people who settled the mountain lands and river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky—people whose descendants have remained close to the same soil to this day. For it must be remembered, also, that the Southern people, as a whole represent what may be called the purest type of Americanism as it existed when the republic was founded.

The great streams of foreign immigration that have been flowing this way from all quarters of the globe during the last 50 years and more have scarcely touched the South. It is in this section more than anywhere else that the spirit of genuine patriotism such as that which found utterance in Patrick Henry and Henry Clay can be found today in its most untainted and unadulterated form. And in this spirit and by its presence and power the South will yet prove the strength and the hope of the republic.—Leslie's Weekly.

Prisoners of War.

A Key West special says: "All the thirty-five passengers on the captured steamer Panama will be held as prisoners of war. They left New York with the intention of belligerency, one of them being on the way to join the Spanish army. The United States marshal will turn them over to the army authorities who will lodge them in Fort Taylor. The dispatch boat Dolphin encountered a volunteer prize and sent one of her men with her to port. She was the fishing schooner Lolla, bound for Havana and her skipper when warned away, asked to be seized as, if Spaniards caught him, they would impress him into service."

For Teddy Roosevelt.

El Paso, April 29.—Ex-United States Court Clerk George Curry, of Tularosa, N. M., was notified here by Adjutant Gen. Hersey, of New Mexico, to furnish him fifty picked men and become first lieutenant in the New Mexico cavalry to be sent to Teddy Roosevelt. Lieut. Curry has secured his men in this city and they leave for New Orleans.

The ropes of a first class man-of-war cost about \$15,000.

In Hamburg the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

WILL PROBABLY COMMAND.

Gen. Brooke is Expected to Lead the Army of Invasion.

A special from Washington to the St. Louis Republic says:

When the army is re-organized on its new basis the President will have the appointment of about six major generals and 20 brigadier generals. There is a general scramble for these desirable places, and the president is having considerable difficulty in making the selections.

It is said to be the purpose of the president to distribute these appointments equitably so far as possible among the different sections of the country.

Among the number accredited to south is General J. B. Gordon of Georgia, who is the ranking surviving general of the Confederate army, and who is now commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans. It is as good as settled that General Fitzhugh Lee will be made a major general of volunteers, and it is probable that General Joseph Wheeler, the famous cavalry leader of the Confederacy and now a member of Congress from Alabama, will receive a commission as major general in the volunteer establishment.

General Wheeler has expressed his willingness to accept a commission as low as that of colonel, provided he is allowed to lead a cavalry charge against the Spaniards in Cuba.

Unless present plans are changed the army of invasion will be commanded by Major General John R. Brooke, who has been placed in command of the only army corps yet created. The increase of the army probably will result in the promotion of Generals Copping, Wade and Shafter, now commanding divisions in the regular establishment, to the ranks of major generals of volunteers.

The Oregon and Marietta.

Montevideo, Uruguay, May 1, via Galveston.—It is announced here in a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, that the United States gunboat Marietta, as well as the United States battleship Oregon has arrived at that port. It is also added that they will resume their voyage north, accompanied by the United States dynamite cruiser Nietheroy, recently purchased from Brazil by the government of the United States.

English Press Comments.

London, May 3.—The Morning Post says: "The United States must decide quickly about the Philippines. If they leave half done the task they have begun the consequences may be most serious. If they are not prepared to govern the islands themselves they must decide their successor so as to prevent them falling into anarchy."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Philippines, no less than Cuba, should be thrown open to the light of toleration and civilization. It will be time to discuss the proposals of the many claimants to do the work when the United States have been heard from on the subject."

The Standard says:

"Whatever preponderance of strength Commodore Dewey enjoyed, he could not have accomplished the work without that mixture of dash and tactical resource which constitute military genius. For the vanquished we have only a feeling of commiseration. They evinced qualities that deserved success. Spain's best course is to submit to the inevitable and to purchase back the Philippines by formally renouncing her title to exercise rule in the Antilles."

The Daily News says:

"A defeat so crushing and disastrous may well make Spanish statesmen ask themselves whether it is worth while to risk further misfortunes without hope of a satisfactory result. If only for the sake of the queen regent and her son the government should agree with the adversary quickly."

One Cent Per Mile.

Chicago, May 2.—The rate to be made for the transportation of troops during the war with Spain will be 1 cent per mile. The roads had decided that it would be double that. They received information from Washington that the government officials did not think they should be called on to pay that, and that it would therefore not pay more than 1 cent per mile, which was the rate made for such traffic between 1861 and 1865. The roads were given to understand that the government was desirous that they should make the rate of their own free will, but that in any event it would not pay over 1 cent. There is no doubt the rate will be made.

The soil of Cuba is so fertile that in some districts four crops a year is raised.

The Leader.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY—
J. W. GRAVES,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.

Entered at the postoffice at Graham, Texas, as second class mail matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy one year, \$1.00.
Six months, .50.

The town of Mobetie was destroyed by a cyclone last Sunday morning. Four persons were killed and a number injured.

General Miles says the occupation of Cuba should not be made with less than 100,000 men.

The British government will not permit any prizes to be carried into her ports.

The government has declared a censorship over all telegrams sent from Key West.

Ex-Gov. Hogg has tendered his services to Governor Culbertson as a private for the war.

Impure blood is responsible directly and indirectly for many other diseases. Purify the blood at once with Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. Fifty cents and 60 doses.

The capture of the Philippines, if the war continues, would be of greatest strategic and commercial importance. The islands exceed Cuba in wealth, resources and area. In the hands of America they would be the key to the Far East and of Asiatic and Pacific waters. If there is any sentiment against permanently holding them the United States might negotiate with England to exchange them for West Indian colonies, or with other powers, for reciprocal advantages.—Chief.

Texas School Fund Land.
In response to inquiries from Mr. Carlisle, the land commissioner says in a written communication that there has been surveyed for the permanent school fund of Texas approximately 28,000,000 acres, and that there was under lease about 10,834,929 acres up to the 31st of March. The revenue from leases in 1897 amounted to \$253,960.11. However, continues the commissioner, "You are referred to the state treasurer for more correct information as to the income annually." In March was leased 524,753 acres.

There is criticism of Attorney General Crane in some quarters because he refused to approve gold bonds of counties and cities. The reason given for the criticism is that the action is not warranted by law and is therefore a piece of demagoguery. If a county or city can contract to pay its bonds in gold, it can also contract to pay all other obligations in gold, and thereby contract to do a thing impossible to be done, unless all taxes should be paid in gold—a thing that is altogether impossible. Crane's action in this matter may be without warrant of law, but it is not without warrant of common sense; and law is said to be common sense.—Henrietta Independent.

The supporters of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, headed by the earls of Ashburham, are actively preparing for an emergency. Every detail has been arranged to seize the propitious moment for action. The local contingent are convinced that the Spanish dynasty is doomed, and that Spain will be forced to choose between republicanism and Don Carlos. They add that the only chance for the present dynasty is successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR!

A VICTORY FOR UNCLE SAM.

On last Sunday morning Commodore Dewey, in command of the Pacific Squadron, made the long expected attack upon the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. The battle occurred in sight of the city of Manila and under the guns of a Spanish fort there. It resulted in a signal victory for the Americans. The dispatches received came through Spanish and other foreign consular agents and they are to the effect that the whole Spanish fleet was destroyed and about 400 killed. The Spaniards fought bravely and lost their vessels rather than surrender.

Admiral Montejó, the Spanish commander, was driven from one burning ship to another until the last went down. The American loss is not known but foreign dispatches place it at a very small figure. Up to last night the state department had received no report from Com. Dewey and it is not known whether or not the American forces have occupied Manila though it is conceded that Dewey will be able to take full possession of the Philippines. The Spanish government is thrown into great consternation by this victory and rioting prevails in Spain. Yesterday's dispatches indicate that internal troubles have become so great that the dynasty is threatened and a military dictatorship under Weyler is likely to result.

Another dispatch is to the effect that the war will end without further bloodshed, while yet another claims that Spain will make one more fight, probably with the fleet now in the Atlantic.

No authentic reports as to the whereabouts of the main Spanish fleet have been received, but it is generally thought that it is on the way to Cuban waters, where, if such is the case a tremendous engagement will take place between this fleet and that of Commodore Sampson.

The close blockade of the Cuban ports is having a telling effect. Two-thirds of the people of Havana have left there. Gen. Maximo Gomez is ready to co-operate with our land forces on their arrival in Cuba, and the orders to move there are hourly expected. There is no chance for Blanco to hold out against the combined American and insurgent forces, and the fall of Havana is only a matter of a few days.

Some of the continental European powers, yielding to the pleadings of the Queen of Spain, favor intervention to stop the war, but England says nay, and it will be fought to a finish by Spain and the United States.

The Texas troops have been mobilized at Austin and are ready to move. Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg has not volunteered as reported, but will remain in Texas. Adj. Gen. Mabry has accepted a Colonelcy in the volunteers, and Capt. A. P. Wozencraft of Dallas, has been made adjutant general of the State of Texas.

News from Cuba is hourly expected. The State department at Washington has informed foreign representatives in Cuba that no city in Cuba would be safe after Wednesday of this week. This means that Sampson will soon open his guns upon the cities of that island.

Congress still considers the war revenue bill.

Friday Morning's Bulletin.
Singapore, May 5.—Dewey has captured Manila, and assumed

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 promoted 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 443, 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. \$1.00 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 50c.

the functions of government.

Madrid, May 5.—Great scarcity of food. Rioting at every point.

Every moment an outbreak is looked for that will end in revolution.

Women killed by troops.

Cries against the throne are openly heard.

Tampa, May 5.—Transports are prepared to move troops. Ready to land troops.

London, May 6.—The queen regent is awaiting the moment to quit Spain, without detriment to her son.

Kingston, May 5.—Revolution at Porto Rico. Uprising against Spain broken out. Danger of a massacre by a mob.

Washington, May 5.—A leading Russian diplomat denies that his country is unfriendly to the American cause.

If You Wish to be Well

You must fortify your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Editors are the first to hear of scandal or gossip, indiscretions of women and men, things unfit for publication, intrigues, clandestine meetings, night buggy rides, young girls gone astray, flirtations of married women, amours of married men—and in fact all neighborhood scandals. Editors generally know of all the naughty doings in a community, no matter how secret. If one-half they hear was published divorce suits would follow in some cases, social ostracism in others, shot guns and gore, imprisonment, lynching, shame, humiliation and misery.

The editor learns much of the hypocrisy of life, and it is a wonder that he believes in anything on earth or in the hereafter. People who abuse the editor the loudest sometimes owe their standing in society to his forbearance.

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.

The Buena Ventura, captured by the United States gunboat Nashville ten days ago, is said to be worth with her cargo \$500,000. The prize money, it is stated, will be divided when she is sold as follows: Government's share \$250,000, rear admiral \$25,000, fleet captain \$5000, commander \$22,000, executive officer \$3250, navigating officer \$3250, ensigns \$1750 each, chief engineer \$4000, passed assistant engineer \$2500, assistant engineer \$2125, assistant surgeon \$2375, assistant paymaster \$2375, pay clerk \$2375, boatswain \$1500, gunner \$1500, carpenter \$1500. Three hundred petty officers and enlisted men, average share each \$550.80. It pays to be a fighting warrior, even if the risk be a costly one.

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

Rich, Red and Pure Blood can be had by using Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. Only 60 cents per bottle and 60 full doses for an adult.

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 Flues, Tanks,
And Any Kind of Tinware.**

Repair Work Promptly Attended to.

Old Court House Building, West Side Square.
BERT FARMER.

ORNAMENTAL



CLOTH-COVERED CASK TS.

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. W. D. Craig, Cashier.
R. F. Arnold, First Vice President. J. T. Norman, Ass't. Cashier.
J. B. Norris, Second Vice President.

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.

D. M. HOWARD,

Of Mineral Wells, Texas, Carries the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Millinery, Etc.

In This Section of the Country.

I will sell you goods as cheap as any house in North west Texas. Will buy Cotton and Wheat. Give me a call, I will treat you right.

D. M. HOWARD.

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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.

Are You Delinquent?

THE LEADER does not discontinue any paper until notified so to do. A mark on this article denotes that your subscription has expired and that you are in arrears. We need money to pay our bills and would be pleased to have you call at your earliest convenience and pay up. At all events come and see us and let us know you are acting in good faith.

Our Spring Trade has exceeded our expectations. We have had to duplicate a large portion of our orders, but we intend to keep our stock right up to its usual standard.

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

The Band Concert will close their entertainment with a farce comedy entitled "Ten Nights in the Band Room," actual scenes and occurrences. This alone will be worth the price of admission.

Big Stock Parasols and Umbrellas just opened.

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

Attend The Graham Concert Band entertainment on Friday night May 13th. You will have a nice time and get your money's worth. Admission, Children 25 Cts., Adults 35 cents, Reserved seats 50 cents. Seats on sale at Graham Drug Co.

We have the finest line of Millinery Goods in the city. Call and see our stock.

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

The Graham Concert Band assisted by the ladies of the city, will on Friday night May 13th, give a musical feast. The proceeds to be used for the purchase of uniforms.

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

Prof. Geo. Compton of Belknap left last Tuesday for Morrow Ohio, his old home, where he will in future reside.

A. J. Bryan has severed his connection with the Carmichael blacksmith shop and will move to Spring Creek, where he has bought a gin and corn mill.

The best \$1.00 Sailors on the market. See them at
S. B. STREET & Co.
Cheapest House in Town.

Mrs. J. B. Crain has been quite sick for several days.

Decoration Day.

Last Saturday was celebrated as decoration day in Graham. The Ex-Confederates had charge of the proceedings and there was a good attendance of the old soldiers and their families. Baskets of provisions were plentiful and the young people turned out with flowers to decorate the graves of the dead.

The meeting was called to order by Col. O. E. Finlay, and Rev. W. H. Wycough made an eloquent address to the old soldiers, after the address the people marched with a U. S. and a Confederate flag to the Cemetery where the graves of the departed Veterans were decorated with flowers. Returning to the Court House dinner was spread under the shade of the trees and all enjoyed a hearty repast.

After dinner the Camp of Ex-Confederate Veterans held a business meeting and elected officers for the next year. All of the old officers were re-elected. The Camp decided to have a reunion this year if not prevented by unforeseen circumstances. Capt. A. T. Gay delivered an address to the Camp and a resolution was passed thanking the Graham Cornet Band for the music rendered by them. The Sons and Daughters of Veterans then perfected their organizations and the crowd adjourned and went home voting it one of the most pleasant days spent in Graham of late years.

Graham has been very dull for sometime. The war absorbs every thing; even politics has been laid aside. The candidates say they cannot get the voters to talk about anything except the war.

Fresh Gritts and Flaked Hominy at Jno. E. Morrison & Co's.

James M. Wood is assisting Assessor James in assessing the tax-payers.

We learn that the coal land deal will soon be closed up. The abstracts are all ready and will be forwarded in a few days. It was thought by some that the war with Spain would interfere with the deal, but we are informed that the railroad will be built, war or no war.

Apples, Cabbage and Potatoes.
Jno. E. MORRISON & Co.

The Young County Call has been suspended for two or three weeks—W. L. Graves retiring from the management. We understand that it will be revived by Elmer Benson. It appears that the Call has had a rough road to travel.

Blue River Mackerel at
Jno. E. MORRISON & Co.

Several young men from Albany passed through Graham last Monday going to Jacksboro to work on the railroad.

Our jail is empty and Sheriff Williams wants to rent it out for a corn crib. Since local option has been in force we have not much use for a jail.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Only a few more of those Drummers Sample Slippers left. Bargains every one. Buy what you want of them before the supply is exhausted.

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

Commissioners' Court will meet in regular session next Monday. It will be the biggest Court of the year.

The much-needed rain fell here Thursday morning.

The Brazos river is on a boom.

A brisk norther blew up Thursday and fires were comfortable. Rather cool weather for May.

Owing to the recent rains the Mineral Wells stage was late Thursday.

Quite a number of men and boys have gone to Jacksboro to work on the railroad.

J. C. Short has heard from his son Jim. He was at the snow slide, assisting in getting the killed out when last heard from.

Hunting Prohibited.

All persons are hereby notified not to hunt or range over my west and south pastures, as the law will be enforced against all trespass against the same.

W. M. GOODE.
South Bend, Texas, April 12.

The graduates of the Graham High School may teach in Texas without further examination. They must hold first grade state certificates.

About fifteen pupils will receive certificates this year.

Teachers may enter school now and find any grade class.

The Normal will close June 20.
J. N. JOHNSTON.

LOOK OUT, HUNTERS.

Owing to the frequency of parties hunting and fishing in my pastures I am compelled to prohibit the same. All persons are hereby warned not to hunt or fish in any of my pastures. The law will be enforced in such cases.

S. R. JEFFERY.
April 29, 1898.

Want Your Wheat.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

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.

UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY.

Having bought out the Millinery Department of the Graham Mercantile Co., and consolidated my stock with the same, I beg to announce that I will be found at the Graham Mercantile Co. Store, where I will be pleased to meet all my old friends and customers.

I have the most beautiful Flowers and the latest Styles of Hats of the season, and the cheapest of any house in town.

Very Respectfully,
Mrs. J. H. STEWART.

Democratic Executive Committee Meeting.

Notice is hereby given, that the Democratic Executive Committee of Young county Texas, will meet at the Court House on Saturday, May 7th, 1898, to consider whether or not Young county shall hold a Democratic Primary to nominate county officers and transact other business of interest to the Party. A full attendance of the Committee is urgently requested.

A. T. GAY, Chm.,
Dem. Ex. Com. Young county.

Programme.

Band Entertainment, Friday night, May 13, 1898.

PART FIRST.

1. Star Spangled Banner, Band.
2. Recitation, Miss Sallie Chism.
3. Vocal Duet, Misses Jewell and McJimsey.
4. King Cotton March—Sousa, Band.
5. Recitation, Miss Fay Clark.
6. Male Quartette, Rickman, Parker, Burkett and Chism.
7. Sebastopol, Harmony Club.
8. Serenade—"Dream of Youth"—Fair, Band.
9. Vocal Solo, Miss Georgia Jewell.
10. Cadet—Two Step—Schlifarth, Harmony Club.

PART SECOND.

11. What Shall the Harvest be,—Baritone Solo, Band.
 12. Recitation, Miss Cleo Hindman.
 13. Vocal Duet, Misses Jewell and McJimsey.
 14. Banjo Solo, Miss Maud Garrett.
 15. Recitation, Miss Janie Stafford.
 16. Our Waltz—Munns and Williams, Harmony Club.
 17. Manhattan Beach—Sousa, Band.
 18. Recitation, Mrs. John Dowdle.
 19. Liberty Bell March—Sousa, Harmony Club.
- "Ten Nights in the Band Room," a farce Comedy, from life in the Graham Concert Band.
Home Sweet Home.
General Admission 35 cts., Children 25 cts.; Reserved Seats 50 cts.; on sale at Graham Drug Co.

ELECTION NOTICE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, O. E. Finlay, County Judge of Young county, Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Texas, do hereby order that an election be held at the school house in each School District in Young county, Texas, on Saturday, June 4, A. D. 1898, for the purpose of electing two Trustees for each of said districts. Said election to be held in accordance with general laws of the State.

Witness by official seal and signature at office in Graham, L.S. Texas, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1898. O. E. FINLAY,
Co. Judge, Young Co., Tex.

When You Want

Fresh and cheap Groceries, go to A. R. McDonald & Co. They keep everything usually kept in a First Class Grocery House. We have just received a fresh stock of Fancy and Plain Pickles, Canned Goods, Fancy Candies, &c. As to prices, we defy competition.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Seekers after gold are often disappointed. Seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

The Well-Bred Jack, PRINCE ALBERT,

Will make the present season one-half his time at my stable, 5 miles N. W. of Graham and one-half at J. L. C. Blackwood's, and will serve mares at \$7.00 to insure, payable when the fact is ascertained, mare traded or removed from the county. Care taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility should any occur. In all cases the colt stands good for service. He will be at Blackwood's May 8th, and remain one week.

PRINCE ALBERT is a beautiful dark brown, 14 1-2 hands high, 10 years old. He was sired by Fairview Prince, the by Robert Rains, imported by A. C. Farlin of Sumer county, Tenn. Prince Albert's 1st dam Enterprise Jennett, 2nd dam Black Bess, by imported Castello.

T. A. HIGGINS.

IF YOU WANT

GOOD FRESH GROCERIES

At Rock Bottom Prices for Cash,
GO TO FORD BROS.

They will sell you Groceries lower than ever sold in Graham. Try them and you will be convinced.

M. H. CHISM,
Dentist and Photographer,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.
West Side Public Square, First Door South of Shumaker & Timmons.

WILSON BROS.,

Dealers in

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils Toilet Articles and School SUPPLIES.

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.

CUBAN GIRLS HELD SLAVES.

Spanish Officers Take Advantage of a Starving People.

Every day in Havana and in the garrison towns of Cuba young women are sold in slavery. Fathers sell their daughters, husbands their wives, brothers their sisters.

In Havana the sale is always a private transaction. In the interior towns the girls are often stripped naked and sold at public auction.

The girls become the absolute property of their purchasers. Some of them are hired out as field workers to the few remaining sugar or tobacco planters. Others are utilized as household servants. The lot of the majority of the girls, however, is a condition worse than slavery. They are taken to certain private residences in Havana, residences which are really harems. Here, behind locked doors and barred windows, the girls become prisoners of brutal and wealthy officials.

The price paid for these girls varies from one to thirty pieces of silver. In the interior towns many have been sold for a box of cartridges, or a rifle, or a quantity of quinine. In Havana the purchase price is oftentimes food; a bag of corn meal, a box of codfish, a few pounds of bacon.

THE MOLOCH OF THE MAIDENS.

Immediately after the blowing up of the Maine, when the reconcentrados were dying by thousands through exposure and starvation, I spent many days in Havana. I noticed that they were chiefly old crones, aged men and children. There were few young women in the city. Where were the daughters of these starving families? The few girls I did find were as repulsive as Medusa. One day I stumbled upon two really beautiful girls in an alleyway, just off Estralla street. They were daughters of a peasant, who, until Weyler's concentration edict, had been a prosperous truck gardener in the suburbs. The family, grandfather, father and two girls, had come into Havana with 25,000 other reconcentrados. The girls had at first earned money as cigarette makers. Then they could get no further employment. They now lived as best they might, begging by day, and huddling with forty or fifty other families in the narrow, lonesome alley at night.

A few days later, when I again visited the alley, the girls were not there. Again I went there.

"Where are your daughters?" I asked the father at last. The living skeleton wrung his hands and looked heavenward.

"Where are your granddaughters?" The older skeleton also wrung his hands and looked heavenward.

I passed on, mystified. An old crone held out her hand for alms, and jerked the thumb of her other hand significantly toward the two men. Finally I understood that for a silver piece she would tell what had become of the two girls. She pointed to a box on the stone pavement between the skeletons.

"Food," she said. "Bought with money—money paid by the soldiers who bought the señoritas."

At last came food. Plenty of it. The American relief had opened a central station in Estralla street. The father and the grandfather were too weak to rise and go for their portion of charity. They died where they had lain.

It must not be supposed that many of these Cuban girls become inmates of harems. Many go to masters who want but one servant, or one slave. In such cases the officer sells his property his wife. But she is the so-called wife no longer. She is turned out without a cent, a cent a penny, without hope. In the streets of Havana and Matanzas girls only 14 or 15 years of age are seen carrying naked babies in their arms. The passing crowds give them no heed. God only knows what becomes of them.

THE DEATH OF THE LOST ONE.

Oftentimes the women-sellers are remorseful. I know of one reconcentrado father, at least, who died a raving maniac, crazed by his remorse at having sold his daughter. I found him at Los Focos hospital yard, the headquarters for the famine-stricken ones in Havana. Starving man, desperate, irresponsible, he had been offered that which would buy food—a piece of silver. It meant life. He took it, took the silver. But his daughter was no longer by his side. He remembered seeing her go away, weeping, with the stranger who had offered him the silver. He realized

that the man had become sole owner of his daughter, his little girl, his pride. He realized that he had sold his child into the worst form of slavery; with food in his stomach, he was no longer so desperate, so despairing or so irresponsible. First he brooded; then he became frantic. Where was his child? It was too late. He would never find her. She was the property of a Spanish officer. That reconcentrado father died, crying out the name of his beloved child, his lost one.

The day after her father's death the daughter was brought to Los Focos. She was dying. Weak from want of food when her father sold her, the shock, at discovering her horrible fate, was too much for her. Many of the reconcentrados in the hospital recognized her. During the day she died.

I do not know that this trading in reconcentrado girls has been brought before any higher official than the superintendent at Los Focos. When I spoke to him about it he laughed and said: "Serves them right." Probably the higher Spanish officials are not more humane than the brute in Los Focos. The idea seems to be that since the girls are Cubans they have no rights.

Besides the remorseful seller of women, there is the one who wants revenge. I heard of such a one in Matanzas. His was a tragic story. This man had sold his sister to a lieutenant stationed in the town at a moment when her starvation seemed no longer bearable. He wanted food at any sacrifice and at any price.

The lieutenant took the girl to a stable near the fort, saying he would visit her at nightfall. As for the brother, repentance and desire for revenge came with the first morsel of food that passed his lips. He sought his sister, found her. That night as the lieutenant stepped into the stable, a machete was driven into his heart.

Two days later the brother, in sight of the sister whom he had first sold and then saved, and in the sight of a hundred other reconcentrados, was shot like a dog. Kneeling outside the walls of the fort, blindfolded, his hands tied behind him and his back to the Spanish soldiers, he was riddled with bullets. He was called a murderer. The firing squad was in charge of the dead lieutenant's fellow officers.—Gilson Willetts, in Houston Post.

A Hero's Call.

In an address to the Confederate veterans in Charleston recently General Wade Hampton said:

"My old comrades, we know what war is. I do not hesitate to say that I regret the one upon which we are now entering. But you are South Carolinians; you are sons of the men who have shed immortal glory on the Palmetto flag in the past, and I would rather die than think that South Carolina would not respond to the call made upon her for volunteers. And old as I am, I can still ride on horseback and wield a sword; and if her quota is not filled, if there is one name lacking to make it full, I, myself, will volunteer. This is our country and it is our duty to make it the champion of freedom for all time to come."

Two Men Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., May 9.—A dispatch to the Constitution from Chattanooga says: At Almy, Tenn., a mining town on the Cincinnati Southern railway, a bloody shooting affray occurred, in which two men were killed. A large crowd was assembled to witness a baptism when Jerry West and Reuben Phillips engaged in an altercation. West invited Phillips out of the crowd and pulled a pistol and began shooting at him. Phillips returned the fire. Several shots were fired and both men fell, mortally wounded, expiring almost immediately. Three men and two women were wounded, one of the men perhaps fatally.

A New Explosive.

Washington, May 10.—Spain's men of war will be targets for armor-piercing projectiles loaded with jovite, to be fired by the American vessels. Instructions have been given by Captain Charles O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, that armor-piercers loaded with this explosive and sent to Key West, where they will be taken aboard the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron. Capt. O'Neil feels justified in taking this action in view of the fact that experiments made with jovite show it is a safe explosive and capable of terrible action. Experiments have demonstrated that it is practicable to fire an armor-piercing projectile loaded with jovite against a comparatively thick plate, and by means of a time fuse the explosive will explode after the shell has passed through the plate. If such a projectile should pass through the side of one of the Spanish armored ships it would do awful execution.

TO MOVE TO THE FRONT.

Thirty Vessels Chartered to Move the Troops.

Chattanooga, May 10.—The entire army stationed Chickamauga Park has been ordered to the front. The first and tenth cavalry go to New Orleans, the second cavalry to Mobile, the third and sixth to Tampa. The entire infantry goes to Tampa.

Washington, May 10.—Gen. Miles and his entire staff will leave Washington tonight for Tampa, to accompany the first military expedition to Cuba, unless the present plans are changed.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has chartered about thirty ships with a capacity of 25,000, to be used to convey troops to Cuba and the Philippines.

Hong Kong, May 11.—It is said that Rear Admiral Dewey cannot control the insurgents nor enable the Spanish to do so.

Massacres are said to have occurred outside of Manila. The insurgents are killing the Spanish women and children.

It is reported that the Spanish priests and sisters of Cavite repaid the Americans for their humanity by trying to lead them into a mined cave.

Spanish Fleet Divided.

New York, May 11.—A special from London says a cipher dispatch received there from Cadiz reports the return to the place last named of four cruisers, one torpedo boat and three torpedo boat destroyers, comprising, it is alleged, a part of the Cape Verde Island fleet.

To Defend the Philippines.

Madrid, May 10.—Signors and Sagasta held a conference in respect to the policy which the government should pursue in the present crisis. It was decided to send all possible reinforcements to the Philippines on well defended vessels. Senor Correo telegraphed instructions to the naval and military authorities to make preparations to send reinforcements instantly. He also telegraphed to the governor general of the Philippines, ordering him to hold out to the last in expectation of reinforcements.

RIOT, RUIN AND DEATH.

Bloody Battle Between Civil Guards and Mob—12 Killed.

Madrid, May 9.—There was serious rioting at Linares, twenty-three miles from Jaen yesterday. The mob assembled in front of the town hall and finding the doors locked tore out the windows, swarmed into the building and threw everything movable into the streets.

The civil guards intervened and a desperate struggle followed in the passages of the building. The rioters were finally driven out by the civil guards who frequently fired into the mob. Some of the rioters procured guns and returned the fire.

Fourteen persons are said to have been killed and sixty wounded. The local forces are not considered strong enough to cope with the disturbance and reinforcements of troops have been asked for.

12:30 p. m.—Later the mob made another attack on the town hall and drove out the civil guards. The rioters were well supplied with ammunition and kept up a galling fire while shouts of "Down with the taxes" were raised on all sides.

After forcing an entrance into the town hall the rioters pillaged the building, subsequently they captured the residence of the tax collector by assault. They demolished everything in sight, stole 2100 pesetas and also a box of jewels and attempted to set fire to the house.

Serious disorders have occurred at Prones, near Seville, at which place the village priest has been stoned to death.

2:45 p. m.—Revised figures show that twelve men were killed and fifty wounded. The bodies of the killed and wounded were allowed to lay in the streets, the fusillade from the town hall being so incessant that it was impossible to rescue the wounded.

The latest reports received from Linares said the fighting was continuing and that profiting by the confusion merchants and others were introducing quantities of goods into the town without paying the duties.

The disorder in the Spanish provinces is increasing. Riots have now broken out at Cadiz and Allicante and the troubles are expected to spread to parts of the country which have hitherto been quiet. Martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Albacota and Jaen. At Martos, nine miles from Jaen, men, women and children have been parading the street, crying "Death to the thieves."

Summary of Dewey's Victory.

Here is a summary of Commodore Dewey's work up to date:

Monday, Apr. 25—Received news of the declaration of war. Quitted British waters.

Wednesday—Sailed for Manila at the fastest speed that could be made with the coal supply of the ships.

Saturday night—Passed the batteries at the entrance of Manila Bay.

Sunday—Sank, burned or captured all the ships of the Spanish squadron. Silenced and destroyed three batteries.

Monday—Occupied navy yard. Blew up six batteries at the entrance to the bay. Cut the cable. Established blockade of Manila. Drove the Spanish forces out of Cavite.

Tuesday and Wednesday—Swept the lower bay and entrance for torpedoes. Gave crews well-earned rest. Prepared official dispatches.

The losses of the Spaniards include 10 warships, several torpedo boats, two transports, navy yard and nine batteries.

Including the losses are about 1200 Spaniards were killed or wounded.

The estimated value of the Spanish property destroyed or captured is \$6,000,000.

On the American side the total loss is eight men wounded and \$5000 damage to ships.

Some Marvelous Escapes.

The shell that entered the Boston's wardroom was going straight for Paymaster Martin when it exploded within five feet of him, yet he was not touched.

Aboard the Olympia a surgeon's operating table was placed in the wardroom. Chaplain Frazier, who was assisting the surgeon, had his head out of one of the six-pounder gun ports when a shell struck the ship's side less than a yard away. The chaplain pulled his head in just in time to escape having it blown off, as the shell instantly burst.

Three fragments of one shell struck the Olympia within a radius of 15 feet from Commodore Dewey.

The armor-piercing projectile that exploded the box of three-pounder ammunition on board the Baltimore passed between two groups of men so close to each other that it is difficult to see how all escaped.

The British gunboat Linnnet entered the bay Monday, but some of her men having the plague, she did not come near our ships.

The French armored cruiser Bruix entered the bay to-day. The British cruiser Immortalite is understood to be on her way to Manila.

Eighty Spanish bodies were found unburied Monday night, and we gave them burial Tuesday morning, calling in a Roman Catholic priest to read the burial service over their remains.

The bodies presented a horrible sight. One had the head almost wholly carried away. Another had had been struck in the stomach by a large projectile, cutting everything away to the backbone.

One large man, apparently an officer, was not only mangled, but burned, and all the bodies were frightfully bloated.

To add to the horror of the scene, several lean, wolflike dogs had discovered the bodies before we had.

Probably there were nowhere a more interested or more thoroughly happy set of persons than the group of wives of American naval officers who have been living in Hong Kong in order to be near their husbands.

Congratulations to Dewey

The Brooklyn was the first ship to carry Commodore Dewey's flag and through the Associated Press these messages were sent:

"To Dewey: The Brooklyn, which first flew your flag, glories in your victory. Officers and Crew."

"To Dewey: The flying squadron says to the Asiatic squadron, 'Bully boys; congratulations.' Schley."

Washington, May 6.—Representative Livingston, of Georgia, has introduced this resolution in the house:

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be and they are hereby extended to Commodore George Dewey, commander of the Asiatic squadron, for the eminent skill and valor exhibited by him and his squadron in the recent engagement resulting in his glorious victory over and destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila.

Schraeder Gets a Cold Shoulder.

Mount Vernon, Tex., May 8.—The divine healer, Schraeder, struck town, coming on a bicycle. He remained but a few minutes, and left in the direction of Sulphur Springs. He did not try his healing powers on any one. It is thought he did not relish the cool reception which was given him.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

WAR EFFECTS NEWSPAPERS.

An Advance of Ten Per Cent on This Paper Since Last Week.

A late special to the New York Tribune says:

Unless the war is brought to a quick termination or Spain removes the embargo that she has placed on sulphur as contraband of war, the manufacturers in this country will probably soon be obliged to considerably raise the price of the cheaper kinds of paper used for newspapers and magazines and a rise in the price of sulphur would have the effect of raising the cost of production of newspapers to a very appreciable extent.

The amount of brimstone in this country at present is extremely small and there seems at present no indication that the stock can be increased.

Last year 118,137 tons came to this country from Sicily and the year before the importation was even larger. The raw substance known as brimstone comes exclusively from Sicily, most of it being shipped from the port of Palermo. Besides being used by the manufacturers of wood pulp and paper the makers of fertilizers and sulphuric acid are also large consumers of it, while after it has been converted into sulphur it plays an important part in the manufacture of vulcanized rubber, no substance having yet been found to take the place of sulphur in the making of what is known as "hard rubber."

John C. Kircher, of the firm of Malcolmson & Co., one of the largest firms of brimstone importers in this country, was seen by a Tribune reporter. He said that, in spite of a published report that Spain had removed the embargo on brimstone, the answers to telegrams sent by his firm to Sicily showed that it was still looked upon as contraband of war. The agents in England absolutely refused to consign any brimstone here and though some attempts had been made to have it brought in via Montreal, he thought they would fail, as the British authorities, in his opinion, would refuse to allow the shipment. A month ago the price of brimstone here was about \$22 a ton. At the present time it is \$40 a ton and would in all probabilities reach a much higher figure before the end of the war. The United States, Mr. Kircher added, was at present almost bare of brimstone. The price would have already become much higher than it is but for the fact that, after the declaration of war the Spaniards let several ships carry the commodity through the Strait of Gibraltar without stopping them.

The War and Business.

It is already evident, we think, that the war will not interfere with business as it was feared it would. General trade has not suffered to anything like the degree that was predicted, and now that the prospect of an early and, for us, a glorious termination of the struggle seems assured, the disturbance of traffic will probably be still less.

There is really no reason why this war should check industrial enterprise or business activity. The Kansas City States the case well in an editorial, from which we quote with hearty approval the following words:

"The number of people in the United States is estimated in round numbers to be 75,000,000. The number of men who will be engaged in war is not likely to exceed, all told, 200,000. While this is by no means a weak or inconsiderable fighting force, it is the merest fraction of the total population. Should all of the volunteers and all of the regular army be sent out of the country to Cuba or the Philippines or elsewhere there would still remain behind 74,800,000 men, women and children, whose necessities would have to be supplied just the same as if the republic were in a state of profound peace. This vast multitude of home stayers will continue to eat just as they did before the Spanish crisis was thought of. They will need as much clothing as they did before the question of Cuban independence was agitated. They will need homes to live in and all of the comforts and conveniences pertaining to the household. It does not appear possible by any right process of reasoning that a war which will be conducted outside of the country, which involves no cost which the nation is not abundantly able to meet, can injure or paralyze trade or harm industry."

Spanish Admiral Killed.

London, May 10.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that Admiral Montojo was killed by the populace after escaping from Cavite.

Capt. Roberdeau and McAdeo, on re-examination, passed.

The Leader.

—PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY—
J. W. GRAVES,
 GRAHAM, TEXAS.

Entered at the postoffice at Graham, Texas, as second class mail matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 One copy one year, \$1.00.
 Six months, .50.

Col. R. M. Wynne, the North Texas candidate for governor, is growing in popularity every day and stands a fine chance of recovering the nomination.

It is painful to relate but nevertheless a fact that only one U. S. Congressman has volunteered to go to the war.

Gomez wants recruits. If you can't get into the regulars you can join the insurgents.

The two most prominent names in America to-day are Lee and Dewey. Mark Hanna and W. J. Bryan occupy back seats.

The Pope of Rome has been praying for Spaniards and Americans alike and it seems that he is no respecter of persons.

The movements of the Spanish and American fleets keep the boys busy studying Geography these days.

The same counties that are instructing for Sayers in Southwest Texas are instructing for Browning for Lieutenant-governor, who booted the Houston convention in 1892 and followed George Clark, and who was a gold standard man in the last campaign.

Jerry Simpson, the Kansas populist, is now drawing a pension of \$12.00 per month which begun in 1896. He served four months in the union army and is "crippled" with rheumatism and indigestion contracted in 1861, while running from the rebels for four months.

The gubernatorial campaign now on in Texas between Crane, Sayers, Wynne and Jester seems to be pretty badly mixed. Crane and Sayers will probably be the two leading men in the race, but it is now pretty generally believed that neither of them will have a clear majority.

It also seems clear that the war between these two has been so warm that in case of a locked convention the Sayers men would never go to Crane nor the Crane men to Sayers. This fact, added to the further fact that Wynne will go into the convention with a very strong following any way seems to indicate that he has a very good chance to be the nominee, for neither the Crane or Sayers men will have any particular objection to the Ft. Worth statesman and no particular war to make upon him.

One of the results of the present war will probably be the completion of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. It is good policy for this government to go ahead in that work and be prepared hereafter to get Atlantic and Pacific fleets together on short notice.

Rich, Red and Pure Blood can be had by using Dr. Simmmons' Sarsaparilla. Only 50 cents per bottle and 150 full doses for an adult.

Mother and Son.
 "Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of rheumatism and neuralgia when I could find no relief from anything else. My son also suffered for years from neuralgia and boils, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, he has had no symptoms of these diseases." Mrs. Annie McGowan, 8 North 10th Street, Temple, Texas.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure in digestion, headache.

The need of a good Spring Medicine is almost universal and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR!

Official reports from Admiral Dewey show that the victory for the Americans at Manila was the most complete—the whole Spanish fleet being destroyed and their shore batteries taken without the loss of a single life on our side. From 400 to 600 of the enemy were killed and their land forces at Cavite were taken prisoners and paroled.

Admiral Dewey has received the thanks of the President and Congress and promoted to the rank of Admiral. He exhibited wonderful tact and nerve and a cool judgment that has won for him the admiration of the whole world.

Since the crushing defeat at Manila the Queen Regent of Spain has been advised by the Pope to sue for peace and yield to the demands of the United States. The nations of Europe have all been appealed to by Spain for assistance but without avail. None of them seem to want to take any stock in the trouble.

The Texas regiments have been ordered out, one to Chickamauga, one to Washington and one to stay at San Antonio.

The lull in naval operations during the past week seems to indicate that the powers expect an early peace and it is yet quite probable that our brave volunteers will not get to see any fighting.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of holding the Philippines and such other territory we may capture during the war, but it is not the policy of the administration to do so, as we declared at outset that we were not fighting a war of conquest.

The senate has voted an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of buying a sword and medal for Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila.

Miss Helen Gould has presented the government her check for \$100,000 to be expended in the war with Spain by the President.

"Roosevelt's rough riders" will be the name of the command under ex-assistant secretary Roosevelt. They came from Arizona and New Mexico and are the pick of the cowboys.

Serious riots have prevailed in Spain during the past week.

Sampson Takes a Hand.
 LATEST BULLETIN.

Yesterday, (Thursday) evening the news came that the squadron under Sampson were bombarding the city of San Juan in Porto Rico. The news is confirmed this morning and the reports indicate another signal victory for our fleet. Sampson arrived at San Juan at daybreak, the flagship, New York having the signal, "Remember the Maine" and as they came into the fight the marines and sailors took up the slogan. The 12 inch gun of the Iowa opened the fight, followed by the Indiana. The stone castle was soon in ruins. Only three shots were fired from the Spanish castle's big guns, but they fell wide of the mark and her guns were mute. Then the guns of the American fleet were trained upon the land batteries and fortifications and soon the city was at the mercy of Sampson and at the last accounts it had surrendered. Gov. Machias and his daughter bravely tried to rally the Spanish forces but all fled before the terrible cannonade poured upon the city.

DISASTER AT CARDENAS.

During the absence of Sampson the U. S. Gunboats Winslow, Wilmington and Hudson went into the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, and attacked some Spanish gunboats in the harbor. The fight lasted about an hour and was terrific. The Winslow was struck by a solid shot which ruined her boiler and she had to be towed out of the harbor by the Hudson, but was not gotten away before five of her men were killed by a shell from the enemy. Our gunboats retreated and the Hudson brought the dead to Key West. This is the first victory for Spain and it probably resulted from rash management of the three gunboats engaged in entering the harbor without the support of larger vessels. Our people are anxiously awaiting further particulars of these fights and of the

The World's Great
 Blood Purifier is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
 Which absolutely
 Cures every form of
 Impure blood, from
 The pimple on your
 Face to the great
 Scrofula sore which
 Drains your system.
 Thousands of people
 Testify that Hood's
 Sarsaparilla cures
 Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
 Dyspepsia, Malaria,
 Catarrh, Rheumatism,
 And That Tired
 Feeling. Remember this
 And get Hood's
 And only Hood's.

movements of Sampson. It is thought that after securing Porto Rico he will return to Cuba and beard the lion in his den at Havana.

Upon a memorial occasion, just before going into heavy action, Nelson signalled to his fleet the significant words: "England expects every man to do his duty." In that case every man did do his duty, and the result was a glorious victory. In our present difficulty with Spain this nation ought to profit by Nelson's admonition. Every man is expected to do his duty. There is no danger but what the men in active service upholding the arms of the nation will do their full duty, but we should remember that great duties devolve upon those who are not at the front. Every man owes a duty to his country in refraining from unjust or ignorant criticism, in upholding in every way possible the good name of the country, and doing nothing to impair the commercial and business standing of the country. Let us present an unbroken national front to all who assail us. Let every man in business remember that the best way for those who have to stay at home to help is to continue carefully and actively in all legitimate business operations. There is no reason why the country should in a business way know anything about a war going on, even if it lasts for years, as it may. Keep things moving, and don't forget that those who stay at home have important parts to perform.

A Sure La Grippe Cure.
 There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at Akin & Co's drug store, only 50 cents per bottle.

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 Mgr., 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.

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

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

ESTRAYS.
 REPORTED by A. J. Wheat, Com'r Pro. No. 1, and left with J. S. Finlay, one iron gray mare, 14 hands high 8 years old, branded A on left shoulder and 8 on left thigh. CHAS. GAY, May 12, 1896. C. C. O. Y. C. T.

A Good Druggist to fill your Prescriptions is as necessary as a good Doctor to write them.

POISONOUS
 Drugs you must take because your Physician prescribes them.
PRESCRIPTIONS
 Calling for poisons like Strychnine, Arsenic, &c., and all other prescriptions as well, will receive the utmost care in our hands, and will be
ACCURATELY FILLED
 With the purest DRUGS obtainable. We take a pride in our
PRESCRIPTIONS
 And ask that you give us a trial, and be convinced of the superiority of our work.
AKIN & MATTHEWS.
 No trouble to fill night prescriptions as Edgar Matthews rooms in rear of store.

Mississippi Saloon.
 MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.
D. L. GALLEHAR, Prop'r.
 The Purest and Best Liquors always in stock. Carefully packed for shipment. Give me a trial.

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 Flues, 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. W. D. Craig, Cashier.
 R. F. Arnold, First Vice President. J. T. Norman, Ass't. Cashier.
 J. B. Norris, Second Vice President.

The Beckham National Bank.
 Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, 25,000.

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.

J. S. McCan was in Graham Monday on business.

Workmen have been putting up a new awning in front of the post office this week.

Will Henry and Sam Dowdle are opening a new butcher shop on the northeast corner of the square, next door to Henegar's shop.

Good rains have made glad the hearts of the farmers of Young county this week.

Van Hayes, a popular cowboy of the early days, was in Graham a few days this week.

James and Tom Wood and J. T. Harting are among those who have gone from here to Jacksboro to do railway work.

Street Commissioner Taylor and his force have been raising the grade of the street along the north side of the public square.

Our Spring Trade has exceeded our expectations. We have had to duplicate a large portion of our orders, but we intend to keep our stock right up to its usual standard.

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

Big Stock Parasols and Umbrellas just opened.

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

We have the finest line of Millinery Goods in the city. Call and see our stock.

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

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

The best \$1.00 Sailors on the market. See them at

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

John M. Norman and wife were both quite sick last week but are now said to be improving.

John Steen has been suffering with a carbuncle on his neck for several days.

The Graham Drug Co. have been making some very neat internal improvements this week, preparing for the cream and soda trade of the summer.

J. B. Robertson of Eliasville, was in Graham last Saturday and attended the Executive Committee meeting.

The county jail is empty again and the court dockets are blank. Peace and quiet reign supreme.

A Death and A Birth.

Two weeks ago our populist contemporary, the Young County Call expired. The late lamented paper had a life full of vicissitudes and trials and tribulations. Its editors were numerous and it changed hands with a regularity that savored of clockwork. But it had good friends who stood by its bedside in hours of peril and averted the hand of death many times when it seemed to be gasping in the last agony of dissolution. But finally it departed this life and went defunct.

However, upon its ashes there has germinated a new existence, one for which we hope there will be brighter and better things. The new paper is the Young County Banner and its destinies are in the hands of Mr. Elmo Bonson as editor and proprietor, who informs us that it will be a democratic paper in the future and devoted to the interests of the county at large. Elmo is a popular and spirited young man and we hope he may make it a bright banner and long keep it floating proudly in the breeze.

Newspapers are born in Graham, survive a short time and die out, but THE LEADER has been here nearly 23 years and has never yet failed to get out on time.

To Our Customers.

Owing to the extreme hard times, the war excitement and uncertainty incident thereto, we are compelled to adopt the cash system in our business. We will sell at the lowest figures for cash only hereafter and we hope to furnish all of our old trade on this basis, but we hereafter positively cannot do a credit business.

BIGHAM & CHAIN.

Our genial friend, Gustav Eggers, of Gertrude, was in town on business Wednesday.

Fresh Gritts and Flaked Hominy at Jno. E. Morrison & Co's.

It is generally believed by our people that the Rock Island railway will not stop long in Jacksboro but will soon pass on by Bryson to Graham.

Bob Stringer and wife, of True, were in town shopping on Wednesday.

Apples, Cabbage and Potatoes. JNO. E. MORRISON & Co.

Mollie Bailey's spirit "goes marching on" in the shape of nightly shows gotten up by the small boys of the town.

The regular May term of the county Commissioners Court was held this week a full attendance of the Court being present. A good deal of regular routine business was transacted.

Bins River Mackerel at

JNO. E. MORRISON & Co.

W. P. Stewart of the Gertrude ranch, sold last week to J. E. Sudduth, of Burnet county, one registered two-year-old short horn bull for \$200, and six cows and calves, (high grade Durham) for \$450, or \$75 for a cow and calf. It will thus be seen that this section is rapidly coming to the front and that it pays handsomely to raise blooded stock.

Mr. J. M. Pickett and Miss Annie Ledbetter were married last night at the residence of Clarence Goode, Rev. A. E. Foster officiating.

Deputy Revenue Collector A. J. McCampbell of Fort Worth, came to Graham yesterday on business connected with his department.

Prof. Pruitt, of Proffitt, was in Graham yesterday having finished his school.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Only a few more of these Drummers Sample Slippers left. Bargains every one. Buy what you want of them before the supply is exhausted.

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

The democratic executive committee on Saturday will decide the question of whether or not the party will be given a chance to grow by the addition of new material and the return of those who have been recreant in the past. A radical hide-bound test will rule out of the primaries all but those who voted for Bryan, Sewall and Culberson in the last election, while a more liberal test will let in a great many who are ready and willing to subscribe to the principles and vote for the nominees of the party.

For Sale.

20 Pekin Ducks, full stock. Apply to Mrs. H. K. Ragland, 3 miles north of Graham.

Eliasville Picnic.

The people of Eliasville will have a picnic at the picnic grounds just above the Donnell's mill on Saturday the 28th day of May. People from all parts of the county are invited to attend with their baskets and enjoy the day. Graham is expected to send out a large delegation.

Charley Donnell, Pearl Davis and one or two other young men from Eliasville were in Graham Tuesday night.

The war excitement is hard on the boys who are striving to interest the people in politics and get elected to office. A candidate cannot state his wants to the voter without having the subject promptly changed to "what do you think of the war?"

LOOK OUT, HUNTERS.

Owing to the frequency of parties hunting and fishing in my pastures I am compelled to prohibit the same. All persons are hereby warned not to hunt or fish in any of my pastures. The law will be enforced in such cases.

S. R. JEFFERY.

April 26, 1898.

New Meat Market.

HENRY & DOWDLE

Have opened a new Meat Market next door to Henegar's Blacksmith Shop, where they keep the best beef the country affords. Give them a trial.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY.

Having bought out the Millinery Department of the Graham Mercantile Co., and consolidated my stock with the same, I beg to announce that I will be found at the Graham Mercantile Co. Store, where I will be pleased to meet all my old friends and customers.

I have the most beautiful Flowers and the latest Styles of Hats of the season, and the cheapest of any house in town.

Very Respectfully,
MRS. J. H. STEWART.

To the Pioneer Association of Young County:

The committee on arrangement, to-wit: C. P. Benson, J. E. Whittenburg, J. W. Timmons, A. A. Timmons and L. P. Brooks, are hereby called to meet at C. P. Benson's office in Graham, on Saturday, May 21st, to make proper arrangements for our next meeting, Saturday, July 16th.

H. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.
Per G. A. GRAHAM, Vice Pres.

Squire J. T. Hunt, of Olney, was in Graham on business this week.

Judge R. F. Arnold has received advices from Mayor Padlock of Ft. Worth, to the effect that the war scare will not interfere with the building of the Fort Worth and Northwestern railroad. This is very agreeable news to our people as they feared that the war would stop all railroad building.

The meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Young county last Saturday was a failure, only five of the committee being present. It was adjourned to next Saturday the 14th and it is hoped that a full attendance will be secured.

Matters of vast importance to the party are to be determined by the committee and it does seem that they would take enough interest in it to attend.

We hope the Band boys will be well patronized at their concert to-night. The boys are doing good work and they deserve the encouragement of the people.

Messrs. Trueblood and Glycer returned from Jacksboro Sunday where they had been on a prospecting trip.

Mrs. Jno. E. Morrison was sick last week, but is now well again.

The editor of this paper took a trip to Weatherford and Mineral Wells this week.

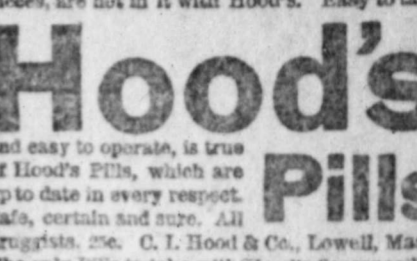
When You Want

Fresh and cheap Groceries, go to A. R. McDonald & Co. They keep everything usually kept in a First Class Grocery House.

We have just received a fresh stock of Fancy and Plain Pickles, Canned Goods, Fancy Candies, &c. As to prices, we defy competition.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take



and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists use. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Farmers are catching on to the idea that it pays to advertise. If a man has a horse, cow, flock of sheep, or anything he wants to sell, the idea is to let the people know it through the papers. He has dozens of buyers to where he would have perhaps but one in the old way. The county newspapers can tell hundreds about a thing better than a man can tell a few.

The competition in the meat business is now on, which may result in the "survival of the fittest."

Geo. Cloud and Ed Terrell were in the city yesterday.

The ice season has opened and iced drinks will now be in demand.

The usual quota of drummers have been in Graham this week.

A number of persons will leave Graham next Monday for Jacksboro to work on the construction of the Rock Island road.

Cotton chopping is now claiming the attention of farmers and some of the boys about town are in the country engaged in the lucrative work.

Maj. G. W. Hunt and Lee McCann of Drummond, were in town Wednesday.

The wheat and oat crops were materially benefited by the recent rain.

R. G. Graham and J. C. Fisher are now disconsolate bachelors. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Fisher are visiting relatives in Weatherford.

Jno. Reynolds, of Belknap, was in Graham on business Tuesday.

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

A. J. Walker, W. N. Glasscock, S. D. Davis, P. W. Gentry, D. L. Gailaher.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD FRESH GROCERIES
At Rock Bottom Prices for Cash,
GO TO FORD BROS.
They will sell you Groceries lower than ever sold in Graham. Try them and you will be convinced.

M. H. CHISM,
Dentist and Photographer,
GRAHAM, TEXAS.
West Side Public Square, First Door South of Shumaker & Timmons.

WILSON BROS.,
Dealers in
Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent
Medicines, Paints, Oils Toilet Articles and School
SUPPLIES.
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.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Interesting Information Concerning Their Resources.

Washington, May 5.—The understanding at the state department is that Consular Agent-Williams, or representative at Manila when the recent war began, is now aboard the flagship Olympia in Manila harbor, having accompanied Dewey from Hongkong so that advice may come from him to the state department as well as from Admiral Dewey. A mail report from Consul Williams reached the state department recently under date of February 28 last. It gives a full description of the Philippine islands; their resources, growth of American trade, etc., and will be incorporated in the next volume issued by the bureau of statistics of the state department:

Mr. Williams' report says:

"Local and European agents estimate the area of the Philippine islands at 150,000 square miles and their population at 15,000,000.

"The island of Luzon, on which the city of Manila is situated, is larger than New York and Massachusetts and has a population of 5,000,000, and the island of Mindano is nearly if not quite as large. There are scores of other islands. An idea of the extent of the population of the Philippines may be formed when it is stated that the six New England states and New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware have 10 per cent. less area and population."

Mr. Williams states that twenty-one consulates, representing the leading commercial countries of the world, are there. He adds the surprising statement:

"The volume of the export trade coming under my official supervision equals that of my twenty-one consular colleagues combined."

He then shows in detail how the trade of the Philippines with the United States exceeds that of all other countries combined and is growing at a remarkable rate. As indicating the extent of this trade, he says:

"Today I have authenticated invoices for export to the United States amounting to \$138,067.

He says exports to this country average \$1,000,000 a month.

The Mexican dollar is in general use.

The Story of Manila.

Manila is the capital of the island of Luzon and the center of trade in the Philippine group. It was founded by Legaspi in 1574 and is situated on the eastern shore of a bay 120 nautical miles in circumference. The River Pasig empties into the Bay of Manila. It traverses the whole island and is the largest stream in the group. The population of the town, including the suburbs, is about 300,000, of which not more than one-tenth are Spaniards, the rest being Creoles, natives and Chinese. Most of the Chinese are engaged in commerce and but few in agriculture.

The city is divided by a river into two sections—Manila proper and Binondo. The former, which is the military town, is surrounded by lofty walls and communicates with Binondo by a fine bridge. The situation of the town is beautiful. On one side is the bay in a framework of forest-clad mountains declining gradually toward the shore, and on another a picturesque plain, where are the military parade grounds and the fashionable promenades, crowded in the evening with showy equipage and gay equestrians and pedestrians.

The aspect of Manila proper is somewhat monotonous. The streets are perfectly straight, macadamized, and provided with ample granite sidewalks. The houses, which have in general a sort of palatial appearance, are of two stories and built to resist the hurricanes and earthquakes so frequent here. The upper story, commonly occupied by the family, is encircled by a spacious gallery, from which the sun is excluded by large, sliding panels with mother of pearl panes, sufficiently transparent to transmit light to the apartments.

In this town are the cathedral, all the monasteries and convents, both of which are numerous; the governor's palace, the citadel, overlooking both towns; the courts of justice, custom house, barracks, arsenal, hospital and other public buildings.

Binondo, on the north side of the river, is much larger and more animated, but the streets are less regular and still unpaved. Numerous canals crowded with pirogues, gondolas and other boats intersect this suburb, in which reside the wealthy Spaniards, English, Chinese and other classes of

ease. The newest and most elegant houses on the banks of the Pasig, though of unassuming exterior, are highly adorned within. Each house has a landing place from the river and the little bamboo huts, to which the inhabitants repair several times a day for bathing. In other parts of the town are somber and massive structures interspersed with airy bamboo cottages perched on posts in the midst of avenues of tropical trees, giving the place at once an atmosphere both Spanish and oriental.

The only square worthy of remark is the Plaza Major in Manila proper, some 300 feet square and embellished with a fine statue of Charles IV of Spain, presented by Ferdinand VII in 1824. The climate is intensely hot, but tolerably salubrious. Hurricanes occur frequently and heavy rains fall at short intervals, especially during the wet monsoons, which prevail five months out of the twelve. Vessels of deep draught have to anchor at Cavite, which is seven miles distant, but the anchorage in the port of Manila is excellent for small vessels.

Manila is by law the sole emporium of the Spanish East Indies. The chief articles of export are sugar, tobacco, (exclusively to Great Britain), cigars and hemp, indigo, copper, gums and other tropical fruits. The more important commercial relations are with the United States, France, Germany, China, Chile and the Hawaiian Islands.

Educational establishments are numerous at Manila. There are the University of St. Thomas with 500 students, that of St. John with 250, a royal marine school established in 1820, a commercial school and a number of other schools both public and private.

Manila was founded in 1571 by the Spaniards on the site of a Malay town defended by stockades. Legaspi, the conqueror of the Philippines and founder of the city, was indefatigable in promoting its growth. He founded the cathedral, the metropolitan church of all Catholics in Oceania, and established a municipal organization, which continues to be the form of government in Manila to this day.

Chinese laborers were settled there in large numbers and soon became a factor in the commerce of the place. They became very turbulent in time and so arrogant were they that in 1603 a great uprising of the natives and Spaniards took place and more than 23,000 Chinese were massacred. In a few years the severity of imposts and religious persecution again led to insurrection and this time more than 25,000 of the unfortunate celestials were killed. The remainder were banished, but they soon resorted to the city again and assisted Sir William Cornish and Admiral Draper in the capture of the town in 1762. The English expedition and its allies took Manila after a siege of ten days, in which there was some terrible fighting. The governor and the archbishop agreed to pay \$5,000,000 to save the rich cargoes then lying in port, but the king of Spain refused to ratify the agreement and the foreigners remained in possession of the city. Manila was restored to Spain a year later.

One of the features of the town of unflinching interest to all strangers is the tremendous cigar factory, which has been in existence for more than fifty years and employs more than 10,000 women. It covers over six acres and is the largest establishment of its kind in the world.

For the last three years the Philippines have been the scene of a rebellion which has been giving Spain almost if not as much trouble as the outbreak in Cuba. The rebellion has been carried on with the same ferocity and the same methods that have characterized the Cuban struggle, and though it has been frequently announced that the Spanish had succeeded in crushing the islanders the trouble has always broken out in a new place and given the Spaniards more to do. The execution of Dr. Rizal a year ago sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world, and caused a reaction in favor of the insurgents that gave them great prestige and enabled them to carry on the war till this time, when they are said to number not less than 40,000 men, able to render valuable assistance to the Americans in taking care of the islands now that they have them.—Dallas News.

Not Badly Hurt.

Austin, May 9.—R. L. Crane, of Nacogdoches, who was shot at the Union depot, by Rockmore, is not considered in a dangerous condition by the attending physicians. He was stepping from the train when the sheriff of that county, who had a warrant for his arrest, was about to arrest Crane, when Rockmore shot Crane over the sheriff's shoulder. Three shots were exchanged between them. Seduction is said to be the cause.

MAJOR SAYERS ON WAR.

Speech Before Congress on the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Chairman: We have before us a bill to put in the treasury the sum of \$690,000,000 through taxation and the sale of interest bearing bonds, to be expended in the prosecution of the war. It is distinctly a war measure. The president of the United States has called for 125,000 volunteers. If all these troops were in actual service, with the addition of the regular army and the navy, they would approximate about 200,000 men.

We were told this morning by the gentleman in charge of the measure (Mr. Dingley), in his defense of the propositions submitted, that in 1865 we expended \$1,100,000,000, and in 1864 about \$800,000,000 for war purposes. It must be borne in mind that during those years the government was maintaining fully if not more than 1,000,000 of soldiers and sailors and a navy, including vessels of all kinds, at least four times as large as the one we now have, with a currency worth from 40 to 60 cents on the coin dollar. The price of everything then was excessively high.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it may appear unpatriotic and ungracious to raise the question of economy in a crisis like the present. There is no gentleman on this floor, whatever his political opinion, who is prepared to go further than I in maintaining an effective army and navy during this war. For one, I am willing to vote for every dollar that may be necessary to clothe, feed and care for every soldier and sailor that may be enlisted and to provide him with the greatest abundance of all the appliances of war. I would not have him without a thing for his comfort and efficiency.

But, taking the last civil war as a basis, with an expenditure of about \$1,100,000,000, with a much larger navy than now, with over 1,000,000 men in the military service, and with the currency ranging from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar, the sum proposed of \$690,000,000 is, in my judgment, extravagant and altogether unnecessary at this time.

Gentlemen say that the president and the administration will not expend this money if it be not necessary. I am not here to criticize or call in question the action of the president or of his administration. It will be time enough to do so after the war shall have ended. But if I were a republican and responsible for the acts of the administration, I would be slow indeed to put at its command so large a sum of money. In my judgment, neither the president nor the cabinet will be able to resist the influences that will be brought to bear in order to secure the expenditure of this money when once in the treasury.

Already we have here in great numbers those who seek contracts with the government. They are around these corridors; they haunt the rooms of the appropriations committee, of the committee on naval affairs, of the committee on military affairs. The president must be more than human if he would successfully repel the importunities that will be made to expend this money.

In the zeal of our patriotism, in our desire to prosecute this war successful we ought not to forget, Mr. Chairman, that the time will come when the people will have to respond. They ought to be heard now before we undertake this vast expenditure, not yet authorized, it is true, but it will be authorized. My friend, the chairman of the committee on appropriations, said it would have to be appropriated by congress before it could be expended.

Sir, an appropriation of \$50,000,000 passed congress a few weeks ago in almost the twinkling of an eye. A large naval appropriation bill is ready to be passed. An army bill has been passed; other large appropriations will surely follow. Inasmuch as congress will meet again in December, even if a measure must pass authorizing the issuance of bonds (to which I am opposed), they ought not to exceed \$200,000,000 at the present time would be extravagant and unnecessary.

The cost of maintaining the regular army in the time of peace does not exceed, I am informed, \$1000 per man each year. The 125,000 volunteers, together with the regular army and the navy, making about 200,000 in all, should, therefore, in peace, cost not more than \$200,000,000 per annum. An addition of \$500 per man for war expenses, and which is a lib-

eral allowance, would increase the expenditure to \$300,000,000 per annum. Henceforth and until the contest shall end we must rely upon ourselves for all munitions of war. We cannot purchase them from abroad, nor can heavy guns or mortars or battleships or cruisers be completed in so short a time as to demand so heavy an expenditure during the first year.

Double this amount, Mr. Chairman, and it all will be expended or covered by contracts. Gentlemen should remember that the expenditures are not always limited by the appropriations. There are such things as deficiencies, and these must be met by congress. A surplus in the treasury is always dangerous, both in peace and war, and more especially in war. The most careful and economical administration cannot prevent waste and extravagance during a period of hostilities.

Everything that the government purchases will be at excessive figures. It has already been so. Besides, much that is unnecessary and altogether unfit will be bought. War is the time for speculation, for public plunder. General demoralization ensues, and the contractor revels in his ill-gotten gains. These are some of the reasons, Mr. Chairman, why I am opposed to putting so large a sum as \$690,000,000 in the treasury at this time.

It will be temptation, and a very strong one, to speculators in gold to raid the treasury, as was done under Mr. Cleveland's administration. The bonds will be sold for gold. They will be paid in gold. But sir, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Dolliver) asked the question if the war could be carried on with promises to pay? He should remember that our civil war, gigantic and long as it was, rested entirely upon a paper currency, upon promises to pay, on both sides, and there was no complaint by those who fought. Why should not the silver seigniorage be coined? It is but a small amount, not \$50,000,000. The soldiers will take it, the farmers who have produce to sell will take it, and that, too, at par.

And why should not an income tax provision be attached to this measure? Why should not the wealth of the country be required to contribute to the burden of the government? Long lines of railways are enjoying profitable contracts for carrying the mails. They are realizing large sums of money from the transportation of troops and army supplies. Why should they not be called upon to assist the government in its time of need? Why should not that colossal concern, the Standard Oil company, and kindred associations be required to contribute to the expense of war? These great corporations do not fall into the clutches of the tax gatherer.

Tobacco, snuff, cigars, patent medicines, mineral waters and such like, Mr. Chairman, are made by this bill to contribute to the sinews of war, and the plain people, the men who do not ask for commissions before volunteering, but eagerly take their places in the ranks with their rifles in their hands and their knapsacks on their backs, and the pay of \$13 per month, must be taxed for the tobacco they use and the beer they drink when sitting around the camp fire.

There is no justice in the measure under consideration; there is no patriotism in it. The policy proposed is wrong from beginning to end. It is a purely a republican measure. It was prepared exclusively by republicans. The minority of the committee were not consulted as to its formation.

The patriotism of the house was appealed to some weeks ago, and the response was prompt and emphatic. I stand ready, Mr. Chairman, to assist the administration to the full extent of my ability in the prosecution of the war that is upon us; but it and its immediate advisers should put themselves upon broad and liberal grounds. They should throw mere party to the winds, and rest themselves solely and exclusively upon the patriotism of the entire country. Moreover, they should be just. They should require every interest between the two oceans and between the great lakes and Mexico to bear its proportionate share of the expense of war.

I claim, without boasting, to be as patriotic as any other gentleman; but sir, while we are sending forth our ships to do battle upon the ocean and to maintain the supremacy of our flag, and while we are calling upon 125,000 of our own kith and kin to take their places in the ranks, leaving their homes and firesides, many of them perhaps never to return, we should not forget, at this hour when we are providing for the raising of a vast sum of money, that other and larger class of people, those who toil with their hands and must bear the burdens of government in peace and war. We should take exceeding great care that those burdens shall be so distributed and imposed as to fall impartially upon all, and so as to require from every person and every interest a just contribution.

AUSTIN NOTES.

Austin, May 9.—There is trouble in camp here over the rigidity with which the medical board conducts its examinations by which so many good and true men have been rejected. Among the rejections have been a number of commissioned officers, and for very slight physical defects. The discontented and dissatisfied argue thus: President McKinley issued his call for volunteers, more than 4000 Texans responded to that call, many of these quit their business and threw up good paying positions and left home, family and friends to volunteer and fight and to say that a man can not make a good fighter because he has a decayed tooth or two, a few corns on his feet, and so on, seems to them, so they say, quite silly to put it mildly. They are not here to become regular soldiers, but as volunteers to fight and they protest against the hard examination now being conducted by the medical board. A meeting of the Cleburne rifles was held and after much earnest deliberation the following was adopted, signed by every member of the company and presented to the captain. It is understood that copies of the petition were applied for by four other companies, and perhaps more:

"Camp Mabry, Austin, May 8.—To Capt. G. M. Duncan, company L, third regiment: Dear Sir—We, the undersigned members of company L, third regiment, respectfully request that you ask for the admission of this company as a whole, without being subjected to any medical examination. We have as a body enlisted to do service for the United States without any string attached to the place of our service. We are ready at a moment's notice to go to the Philippine Islands, Cuba, hell or anywhere the government wants to send us and we will stick to and follow you anywhere you may lead."

It was stated that three other companies of the third regiment have signed petitions similar to the above and presented the same to their captain.

Ultior Effect of Victory.

The Manila victory is putting us in fine fettle to meet the question of European interference.—Indianapolis News.

The winning of decisive victory at Manila has cleared the air. It has proved that business can go on in this country without fear of the result of war, and it has caused the wheat market and the stock market to begin a return to normal conditions.—Cleveland Leader.

Entirely aside from its relationship to the war with Spain the fierce naval combat at the harbor of Manila will have marked effect throughout the world, and especially upon those nations which have been accustomed to treat our seldom-seen flag with an ill-concealed derision and contempt.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It has been said before, and it can well be repeated, that the war with Spain is worth all it will cost. This value received is in the shape of a pronounced unification of the country, of an overwhelming display of patriotism and of the nationalizing influences of a common peril to 70,000,000 of people who are not in all respects homogeneous.—Baltimore Herald.

The Hero at Manila.

Come to think of it, Dewey is a name to conjure with.—Philadelphia Press.

While Dewey remains in the Pacific Spaniards will feel more comfortable in the Atlantic.—Danville Democrat.

Commodore Dewey, now Admiral Dewey, evidently rules his actions by that good old Latin motto: "Soc et tuum."—Boston Globe.

The admiral manner in which Commodore Dewey has handled his fleet entitles him to the title admiral.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The gallant commander of the American fleet at Manila has earned a promotion, and the American people would hardly be satisfied if he did not receive it.—Cleveland Leader.

That death grapple off Manila promises to go down in history as one of the most memorable sea fights of all time. The plan of the American attack now begins to be recognized as superb as its deliberate audacity.—Boston Journal.

Dewey had to fight. That is why the country rejoices over one of the grandest victories of its national life. Had it been possible for the Pacific fleet to get munitions of war near at hand the great strategists sitting at Washington would have kept in leading strings, and doubtless it would still be parading up and down the China sea, overhauling an occasional junk in the interest of a "pacific blockade."—Chicago Journal.

'TIS TRUE

ADMIRAL DEWEY SPEAKS.

All That We Had Heard Is True, and More Too.

NOT AN AMERICAN KILLED.

While Over 600 Spaniards Were Killed and Wounded.

Washington, May 7.—The following dispatches were received by the navy department from Admiral Dewey today:

Manila, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, Gen. Lezo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is the American consul at Hongkong. I shall communicate with him.

At 12:30 Secretary Long came from the president's private room, carrying the copy of the second message from Dewey, but in order to give equal facilities to the great crowd of people waiting to gain information he held it until he reached his private office.

Then his secretary, Mr. Finney, brought the message to the large reception room, where 100 or more anxious newspaper correspondents and curious observers took the dispatch as Mr. Finney read it. It was as follows:

"Cavite, May 4, 1898.—Long, secretary of navy: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications; have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance, paroling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss

not fully known, but very heavy—150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital in our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreigners. Dewey."

Following this Secretary Long gave out his reply to Dewey, which had been cabled by direction of the president, as follows:

"Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress. Long"

Description of the Battle.

Commodore Dewey was instructed by the Washington government to either capture or destroy the Spanish Asiatic squadron. How well he carried out instructions the following account tells:

Chicago, May 7.—The Chronicle has the following:

Hong Kong, May 7.—Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, Thomas M. Brumley, arrived at Hong Kong today on the revenue cutter McCulloch with the first official news of the greatest naval battle of modern times—that of Manila harbor. The official dispatches were forwarded at once by cable to the United States government at Washington.

The first connected story of the engagement was told by the officers of the McCulloch, who saw it and participated in it. They said that Spain's fleet of ten vessels was wholly destroyed.

The Reina Christina, flagship, was the center of attack at the beginning of the action and under the hot fire poured in on her from our ships was soon burning.

Admiral Montojo, the Spanish admiral, was compelled to escape in a small boat to the Isla de Cuba, another of the Spanish vessels, and as soon as his flag was hoisted the guns of the American fleet were turned on it and in a few minutes it was destroyed. The admiral was again forced to escape in a small boat. The defenders of Manila and its batteries, as well as those at Cavite were silenced and beaten to the ground by the rain of shot and shell.

During Saturday night the vessels of the American squadron crept inside the bay through a supposed maze of mines and torpedoes. They were not observed by any of the watchers on the Spanish garrison until sparks were emitted from the funnel of the McCulloch.

Then a few shots were exchanged with the garrison, but owing to the darkness were ineffective. There was no patrol nor were any searchlights placed at the entrance to Manila bay.

The vessels of the American squadron never stopped nor slowed down until they had assumed a position directly opposite the city of Manila. This was just at daybreak.

The order of battle that was assumed by the Spanish fleet at the beginning of the engagement was with all the small craft inside Cavite harbor, which is protected by stone and timber breastworks and the larger ships maneuvering off Cavite and Manila.

The American line of battle was led by the Olympia and the Raleigh. The Boston, Baltimore, Concord and Petrel and the revenue cutter McCulloch followed. The American fleet in easy speed approached the Spanish ships, which were drawn out in two lines, the Reina Maria Christina, the flagship in the center.

After dawn broke and the position of the American squadron was discernible the Spanish fleet opened fire, supported by the Cavite forts. The Spaniards fired the first shot. The word was given by the Reina Maria Christina. The Olympia replied and then the entire fleet was in action. The Spanish ships did not hesitate in their firing and the Cavite batteries let loose a heavy fire. The best gunners in the American fleet manned the most destructive weapons on their ships and the havoc wrought was terrible. The engagement soon became general. The McCulloch remained at some distance from the brunt of the encounter and the ene-

my's shots passed, but did not touch her.

The marksmanship of the Spanish gunners seemed to be wild from the outset, and meanwhile the main ships of the American squadron were pouring a deadly fire, doing great damage both in the Spanish fleet and in the Cavite fortifications on land. The American cruiser Baltimore at one period of the engagement received the brunt of the enemy's fire and suffered the most of any vessel in the American squadron. From five to ten of the enemy's shots took effect on the Baltimore, but none of her officers and crew were seriously hurt.

As soon as the Spanish admiral left the Reina Maria Christina and boarded the Isla de Cuba the fire was directed at her, every 8-inch gun on every ship joining those of the flagship. The Isla de Cuba was riddled by the deadly marksmanship of our gunners. After a few rounds she was shut out of action and almost before Admiral Montojo had had time to get his bearings he was driven out a second time.

The Spanish cruiser Castilla burst into flames under the remarkable gunnery of the Americans. The American commodore then directed a hot fire against the batteries. This was a surprise to Admiral Montojo, who apparently thought himself secure under the guns of the Cavite fortifications.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Maria Christina received the full effect of this galling fire from the American fleet and was so badly damaged that she was sunk after catching fire. The other vessels of the Spanish fleet were quickly riddled by the withering hail of lead from the American boats.

Two gunboats that had put out from the Cavite breakwater with evident intent to destroy the nearest American vessels, were speedily forced to return within shelter of the fortifications. The arsenal at Cavite fortification exploded during the engagement, probably from American shells, and forty Spaniards were killed.

The forts made a nominal resistance, but were quickly overpowered. The shore garrisons did not capitulate, however, and when the American fleet ceased firing the Spaniards on shore were still defiant.

The Spanish ships caught fire one after another or were driven to grounding to save their crews. Commodore Dewey continued the fighting until the last vessel of the enemy had been destroyed. By that time the shore batteries were silenced and the American fleet had won a most remarkable victory. American ships were kept under way to maneuver about the Spanish fleet. By this means much of the enemy's firing was rendered harmless. The spectacle of the American warships maneuvering as if on parade and at the same time directing a terrific fire at the enemy's ships and forts was a magnificent tribute to the skill and discipline of modern naval warfare.

There were only a few slight casualties all told among the ships of the American fleet, the worst of which resulted from an explosion of ammunition on the deck of the Baltimore. The other ships of the fleet were practically uninjured.

At least 150 Spaniards are known to have been killed during the engagement and several hundred were wounded besides. Some reports place the total loss of the Spanish fleet at 300 killed and 400 wounded.

Entrance to Manila Bay.

Hong Kong, May 7.—An officer who returned on the McCulloch, describing the entrance into Manila bay, said:

The Olympia led the squadron into the bay through the channel and the fleet had passed the Corregidor Island before the Spaniards perceived them. A shot was then fired from the batteries to which the Raleigh and Boston and Concord speedily retorted and the battery was almost silenced. The squadron then slowly proceeded up the harbor and when daylight came the town of Manila was seen about five miles distant.

The American ships steamed slowly along in front of Manila, but without opening fire until the Spanish cannon from the batteries around the town and the squadron opened fire upon his fleet. Then the Concord fired a few shots more or less as she passed, but the other ships proceeded silently toward Cavite.

When nearing Baker bay a sudden upheaval of water occurred a little distance in front of the leading ship and quickly following this a second water spout denoted that the Spaniards had fired a couple of mines or torpedoes, but their efforts to blow up the ships were absolutely unsuccessful. Almost immediately the guns in the Cavite battery burst into a heavy cannonade. The shots fell short and were poorly aimed. The squadron then drew

nearer in toward the Spanish fleet and the battle began in real earnest.

The insurgents cannot be trusted with the government. To give it to them would be to deliver the islands to anarchy and barbarism. Dewey has advised Washington that he needs at least 5000 troops to take complete possession of the island.

Troops for Manila.

Washington, May 8.—The details of the proposed expedition to the Philippines under the direction of the war department has been advanced materially as a result of a conference held between Secretary Alger, Gen. Miles and other officers of the army. This expedition, which will carry in all about 5000 men, will start from San Francisco as soon as arrangements can be perfected. The statement was made that in addition to the regular soldiers, the quotas of the national guard from the states of California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington will in all probability be detailed to go and an order for their rendezvous at San Francisco is expected soon. As for the regular army troops, there are two regiments of cavalry, four companies of the fourteenth infantry and a regiment of artillery readily accessible to San Francisco.

The war department says there is no lack of available vessels on the coast. A reticence in making public the plans of the expeditions is noticeable and the heads of several bureaus, who will be called on to assist in furnishing supplies, have not yet even been advised of the department's purpose.

Astonishment at Berlin.

Berlin, May 8.—Astonishment is no word for the sentiment with regard to the splendid victory of the American fleet at Manila, now that a more complete report is published of the first great battle of the Spanish-American war. What is most surprising to naval officers and experts is the complete defeat of the Spanish squadron, which was thought to be at least strong enough to do considerable damage to the ships and men of the American squadron.

That not a man was killed and only a few wounded; that not a single ship was rendered hors de combat, convinces the German marines that comparison between the marksmanship and maneuvering efficiency of the dons and yankees is out of the question.

All the Berlin evening papers are loud in their praise of the gallant dash and courage of Admiral Dewey and his men. Defeat for the Spaniards in every engagement is predicted by journalists and statesmen without exception.

The Spanish Merchantmen.

Privateering is a game at which two can play, and while the ships and cargoes sailing under the American flag are more numerous and valuable than those carrying the Spanish flag there are a goodly number of Spanish merchantmen afloat. The New York Commercial prints a list of 181 Spanish ships, giving their names, ports and present location, and accompanies the list with this comment: "But Spain also has vessels carrying commerce beneath her flag. Her merchantmen sail the high seas and carry cargoes and these may become the prey of this country in case of war. The Commercial presents to its readers this morning a complete list of every Spanish craft now on the water. While it is not an unusually large one, it contains a sufficient number to make it an object of study in case war should be declared and it became necessary to retaliate for any injury inflicted upon American vessels. In the list will be found a large number of steamships. In case these could be captured they could be turned to good advantage in carrying on a conflict with the Spaniards."

It must be remembered, too, that the American merchant fleet is not commensurate in size to the totals of imports and exports of this country. The bulk of American ocean trade is carried on by British ships. This circumstance has been the subject of complaint of late years, but it has its bright side when war is imminent and privateering is discussed.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Augusti Says Spanish Loss Was 618.

Madrid, May 8.—The governor general of the Philippines wired: "Enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal and established close blockade. It is said that on requests of consuls Americans will not bombard Manila now, provided I do not open fire on their squadron, which is out of range. A thousands sailors from our destroyed squadron have arrived. Losses of our squadron 618."

DESTROYED BY DEWEY.

Full List of the Spanish Vessels Annihilated at Manila.

Washington, May 10.—As soon as the navy department had complete official list of the Spanish ships destroyed by Commodore Dewey they turned to their data showing the character of those ships destroyed, as it gave a full idea of the extent of the devastation caused by the American fleet. Taking the list in the order reported by Commodore Dewey, the ships destroyed were as follows:

The Reina Christina, cruiser; displacement, 4090 tons; armament, nineteen Honorita 6-inch and 4-inch guns, two machine guns and five torpedo tubes; complement, 370 men.

Castilla, displacement, 3342 tons; armament, ten Krupp guns and four revolving cannons, two torpedo tubes; complement, 300 men.

Don Antonio y Ulloa, armed cruiser; displacement, 1520 tons; armament, eight Honorita guns, one machine gun, two torpedo tubes; complement, 173 men.

Isla de Cuba, cruiser; displacement, 1040 tons; armament, twelve guns, three torpedo tubes; complement, 164 men.

General Lezo, iron gunboat; displacement, 525 tons; armament, three guns, three machine guns and one torpedo tube; complement, 98 men.

Marques del Duero, displacement, 500 tons; armament, three guns, one machine gun; complement, 98 men.

El Correo, supposed to be the El Cano, iron gunboat, 565 tons, with three guns, three machine guns and one torpedo tube; complement, 98 men.

Velasco, iron cruiser, 1139 tons displacement; armament, five guns, two machine guns; complement, 173 men.

Isla de Mindanao, transport; displacement, 4195 tons.

Matanzas Bombarded.

Key West, Fla., May 8.—The torpedo boat Dupont came in and reported a sharp engagement off Matanzas. The Dupont and the auxiliary cruiser Hornet were cruising near the shore and when about 600 yards from land were fired upon by a body of cavalry about 200 strong, which was spread along the shore on the lookout for filibusters. According to the Dupont's story both vessels returned the fire, scattering the Spaniards and then bombarded the Matanzas fortifications. These were made of sand block houses, nine in number. The bombardment lasted 4 to 5:30 o'clock. The Dupont men say that their shells toppled over the barracks in course of construction and they are sure that many of the Spanish soldiers were killed, as they afterwards saw wagons taking away dead or wounded. The survivors fled to the hills. This morning the Matanzas fort opened fire sending three 8-inch shells at the Dupont and Hornet. They were fine, but the boats had got out of range. The Dupont and Hornet then resumed the bombardment and continued until 8:30. The Dupont men think they have effectively silenced what the big fleet left of the fortifications there. The boats fired about 200 shots altogether.

Madrid, May 8.—Captain General Blanco wires from Havana as follows: "One of the enemy's ships ventured within range of one of our batteries, which inflicted slight damage and compelled the ship to retire at full speed. Another vessel bombarded the batteries at the entrance to Matanzas, firing fifty-five projectiles at the beacon light and block houses, which were hit nineteen times and damaged. Only one soldier was wounded."

Key West, May 8.—It is said here that in another bombardment of Matanzas by the torpedo boat Dupont and the auxiliary cruiser Hornet, more than fifty Spanish soldiers were killed and a number of them badly wounded.

Not Likely to Surrender.

London, May 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant and not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to overlook the cable.

Orders for Texas Volunteers.

Washington, May 10.—One regiment of Texas infantry has been ordered to report at Chickamanga as soon as mustered in.

Another Texas regiment of infantry has been ordered to San Antonio.

One regiment of volunteer infantry and the regiment of volunteer cavalry have been ordered to report to the department commander for coast defense and reserve.

Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks.

It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing. At first it is a slight cough. At last it is a hemorrhage. At first it is easy to cure. At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your little hacking cough.

There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also if taken in time.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

Shall we send you a book on this subject, free?

Our Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Dispatches announce that Havana is a graveyard. Two-thirds of the inhabitants have fled. The other third are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger. The prices rival those of Klondike. Beefsteak is \$1 per pound. Chickens are \$1 each and flour is \$50 per barrel. Everything is being confiscated for Blanco's starving army. Sleek, well fed persons are daily threatened with death to make them divulge the whereabouts of their hidden stores of provisions. No wonder Sampson is saving his powder.

The officials of the war and navy departments have been forced to denounce all forms of fake journalism. Baseless telegrams from Dewey, they say, are cruel and senseless and inflicted great misery upon the wives, mothers, daughters and other relatives of the brave sailors of the fleet, who were anxiously waiting to hear from them. It seems that something else besides the cruel Spaniard has drawn a withering fire.

The force of Gen. Sherman's remark about war can now be appreciated. A dispatch from Galveston says interest in the war is so strong in that county that the populist primaries have been postponed two weeks. Anything that can divert the attention of a pop boss from politics is a frightful force and may safely be regarded as the strongest power on earth. — Alvarado Bulletin.

The town cow is a sneak thief, a pick-pocket, a robber, a burglar, a highwayman, a bandit, a bushwhacker, a buccaneer and every other old thing that is a nuisance. To drink her milk is to ruin the morals of the next ten generations. Compared to the town cow Spain is a gentleman. — Ex.

List of Lands and Lots Delinquent on March 31st, 1898.

For the Taxes of 1897, in Young County, Texas.
 STATE OF TEXAS, } I, H. C. Williams, Tax Collector of said county, do
 COUNTY OF YOUNG, } hereby certify that the within lands and town lots as-
 sessed on the tax rolls of said county for the year 1897, are delinquent for the
 taxes of 1897, and that I am entitled to credit for the taxes as shown thereon.
 H. C. WILLIAMS, Tax Collector.
 By PRESTON BROOKS, Deputy.
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of April, 1898.
 CHAS. GAY, C. C. C. Y. C. T.

NAME OF OWNER.	Acres	LAND.	STATE TAXES.			COUNTY TAXES.			Total Taxes.
			Delq.	Rev.	Schl	Advt	Dist	Schl	
Arter L. A.	1284	Young Co. Schl Land	91	.45	.40	1.50	1.20	25	3.80
Dobbs P. E.	1683	P. E. Dobbs.	100	.96	.86	2.59			4.41
Kramer Deaton.	1301	R. Hamilton.	213	2.57	2.31	1.50	6.93	25	16.13
Mayes J. E.	187	Ben Hill.	1	.95	.85	1.50	2.55	25	6.10
McClendon Miss L. B.	1896	T. C. Greenwade.	23	.60	.54		1.81		2.75
Rutherford A. R.	802	T. E. & L. Co.	320	4.01	3.64	1.50	10.91	25	24.38
NON-RESIDENT.									
Crockett Mrs. E. L.	1197	T. E. & L. Co.	220	1.92	1.78				8.88
Birdwell Mat R.	190	Isaac Holman.	1573	10.54	9.30		27.91		52.72
Holtzide Blanche.	796	T. E. & L. Co.	320	1.92	1.73		5.18		10.75
Throckmorton & Brown	1267	S. A. Walsh.	169	.96	.86		2.59		5.37
Thompson Jas.	985	T. E. & L. Co.	169	.96	.86		2.59		5.37
Monohan E. S.	947	"	320	1.92	1.78		5.18		10.27
Relson Oscar.	608	"	320	1.92	1.78		5.18		9.79
Stahbird A. P. Esq.	1159	"	265	1.59	1.43		4.29		7.31
Seabam Mrs. Johnson & Akke	545	"	320	1.92	1.73		5.19		10.76
Burks Mrs. S.	137	Ben Hill.	50	.20	.19		.27		.46
UNRENDERED.									
Unknown.	38	A. Bohn.	100	.96	.86		2.59		4.41
"	39	J. C. Brown.	10	.06	.05		.16		.27
"	40	B. S. & F.	190	.96	.86		2.59		5.37
"	54	W. T. Burger.	5	.03	.03		.08		.14
"	128	J. L. Hill.	1	.02	.01		.04		.09
"	157	F. James.	7	.04	.04		.11		.23
"	179	B. Moses.	160	.96	.86		2.59		5.13
"	216	Paul Pir.	132	.79	.71		2.14		3.64
"	245	Jas. Rose.	126	.76	.68		2.04		4.24
"	256	Geo. W. Stell.	44	.26	.24		.71		1.47
"	269	S. A. & M. G. R. R. Co.	51	.5	.03		.08		.12
"	382	T. E. & L. Co.	160	.96	.86		2.59		4.89
"	371	"	100	.96	.86		2.59		4.89
"	477	"	7	.06	.05		.15		.32
"	482	"	320	1.92	1.73		5.18		10.75
"	528	"	15	.18	.12		.35		.78
"	644	"	320	1.92	1.72		5.18		10.27
"	575	"	320	1.92	1.78		5.18		8.88
"	598	"	199	.96	.87		2.59		4.41
"	604	"	320	1.92	1.73		5.18		10.20
"	650	"	55	.33	.30		.89		1.85
"	717	"	20	.16	.14		.43		.73
"	781	"	320	1.92	1.73		5.18		10.75
"	821	"	320	1.92	1.73		5.18		10.75
"	828	"	320	1.92	1.73		5.18		10.27
"	852	"	20	.16	.14		.43		.89
"	1031	"	29	.18	.14		.43		.89
"	1117	"	71	.46	.29		1.16		2.19
"	1222	"	77	.46	.41		1.24		2.46
"	1296	M. Waters.	49	.29	.26		.79		1.68
"	1279	A. White.	51	.31	.28		.83		1.73
"	1284	Y. C. S. L.	842	2.74	2.49		7.39		12.59
"	1255	"	175	1.05	.95		2.84		5.89
"	1295	E. V. Butler.	160	.96	.86		2.59		5.37
"	1390	C. I. Co.	18	.10	.09		.16		.35
"	1361	W. A. J. Akers.	17	.15	.14		.41		.85
"	1533	N. B. Stafford.	59	.34	.31		.92		1.91
"	1559	T. A. Cox.	80	.48	.43		1.30		2.21
"	1580	S. Barrett.	19	.08	.07		.22		.45
"	1592	G. W. Davidson.	120	.72	.64		1.94		4.02
"	1675	K. DeLong.	47	.30	.27		.81		1.38
"	1776	J. T. Dawson.	160	.96	.86		2.59		4.41
"	1784	L. Miers.	1561	.96	.86		2.59		5.37
"	1865	W. H. Brown.	60	.36	.32		.97		1.92
"	1880	J. C. Stewart.	100	.60	.54		1.62		3.21
"	1911	G. R. Smith.	160	.96	.86		2.59		4.41
"	1940	Messenger & Harvey.	160	.80	.72		2.16		3.68
"	1967	W. P. McCorkle.	160	.96	.86		2.59		5.13
"	2045	J. H. Newby.	80	.32	.29		.86		1.47
"	2061	T. E. & L. Co.	177	1.06	.96		2.87		4.89
"	2077	W. R. Johnson.	160	.80	.72		2.16		3.68
"	2078	J. Lang.	80	.50	.45		1.35		2.30
"	2083	J. A. Hopkins.	82	.50	.45		1.35		2.30
"	2088	T. E. & L. Co.	52	.31	.28		.84		1.59
"	2099	"	98	.60	.54		1.62		3.06
"	2107	"	61	.33	.32		.97		2.01
"	2108	"	155	.99	.89		2.88		5.01
"	2114	W. J. Rodgers.	624	.37	.33		1.00		1.70
"	2121	J. B. Benson.	160	.80	.72		2.16		3.08
TOWN LOTS.									
Unknown.	Graham.	1/2 of Lot 1 Block 9	05	05	14				24
"	"	" 15 "	08	07	22				37
"	"	" 16 "	08	07	22				37
"	"	" 23 "	10	09	27				46
"	"	" 24 "	10	09	27				46
"	"	" 17 "	10	09	27				46
"	"	" 9 "	20	18	54				112
Horton Mrs. Ruth.	Farmer.	1/2 of " 9 " M							20 4 1.12

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 Of Mineral Wells, Texas, Carries the Largest
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Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s success has become a household word. Why? The answer is simple. They are men with the courage of their convictions. Originators, not imitators. Their methods, like themselves, are in harmony with the people and the times. New and up to date. Among the legions of miserable experts and quacks, specialists they stand to-day with clean hands in the front rank of respectable professional men acknowledged originators of the new and now widely adopted method of treating chronic and complicated disorders.

Their reputation rests not on the cheap, transparent testimonials of purchased testimony, but on a long list of cured patients, visible local witnesses of their skill. As physicians of business and social status in the community they pledge a complete course of treatment and ultimate cure by the "Hathaway method," unbridled, and at prices within the reach of all.

They are regular graduates in medicine from some of the best medical colleges in the world, and hold licenses to practice from different State Boards of Health. They conduct their business on a strictly professional basis, demanding nothing but what they can fulfill, and do not adopt the many (sic) and fraudulent methods that many doctors and so-called specialists in offering free prescriptions, cheap medicines and G. O. J. balms in order to obtain a few dollars from their unfortunate victims.

If a sufferer from any wasting disease, disordered blood, nervous collapse, or loss of mental vigor, kidney or urinary difficulty, hydrocele, pimples, piles, varicocela, rupture, venereal disease, gonorrhoea, stricture, rheumatism, catarrh, female weakness or any disease peculiar to your sex, I will pay you to investigate this original Hathaway method.

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Call on or address **DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 222 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.**

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The Mammoth Jack, Dennis O'Brien.

WILL make the present season at my farm, 3 1-2 miles S. W. of Graham, on Breckinridge road, and will serve mares at \$8.00 by the insurance, or when a person breeds three mares or more at \$7.00 each, payable when the fact is ascertained, mare traded or removed from the county. In all cases the colts stands good for service. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility should any occur.

DENNIS O'BRIEN is a beautiful Iron Gray, 5 years old, 15 hands high, was raised by John Norton of Stephens county, and is a well bred animal. Call and see him.

CHAS. N. BROWN.

The Thoroughbred Trotting Horse, STOCK MARKET, 23740.

Will make the present season at my Ranch, five miles north of Graham on the Farmer road, and will serve mares at \$20.00 by the insurance, payable when the fact is ascertained, mare traded or removed from the county. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility should any occur.

In all cases the colt stands good for service. Pasture furnished free to mares from a distance.

Description and Pedigree.
 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 Larabee, by Mambrino Howard 3656; g d Fanny Clay (dam of Barney Clay, 2:28, and Studie D., 1 yr., 2:35 3-4) by American Clay, 34, etc., (see Lady Larabee).
 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,
 Graham, Texas.

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