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Vol. 10.

CLARENDON, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY APRIL 22, 1898.

No. 6

Good Newspapers At a Very Low Price.

The Semi-Weekly News (Galveston or Dallas) is published Tuesdays and Fridays. Each issue consists of 8 pages. There are special departments for the farmer, the ladies and the boys and girls, besides a world of general news matter, illustrated articles, etc. We offer

The Semi-Weekly News and This Paper both 1 year for the low clubbing price of \$1.95 cash. This gives you 2 papers a week, or 106 papers a year for a ridiculously low price. Hand in our subscription at once.

Our New Clubbing Offer. By renewing within the next thirty days we will send you both This Paper and the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, one year for \$1.50; two papers for the price of one. Texas Stock and Farm Journal is a big weekly and is the leading Texas exponent of diversified Agriculture. Improved Stock and Stock Farming Sample copies can be seen at our office.

Come See West Texas. We are anxious to build up Western Texas and commencing at once and continuing until April 30th we will sell to all comers from Ft. Worth and stations East, including Alexandria, Louisiana round trip tickets to Abilene, Pecos and stations intermediate, and to Eddy and Roswell, New Mexico at rate of one and one-third fares for the trip; tickets good 30 days from date of sale.

This will be the best time of the year to see Western Texas and you ought to take advantage of the opportunity. See nearest Ticket Agent for further information, or address E. P. Turner, General Passenger Agent, T. & P. Ry., Dallas, Texas.

THE GREAT NEWSPAPER

THE GREAT WEST! The Kansas City Star.

By Mail, Daily and Sunday, \$4.00 a Year The Weekly, One Year - - - 25 Cents

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2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

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THE THROUGH CAR LINE

TO ST. LOUIS AND MEMPHIS WITH DIRECT CONNECTIONS FOR POINTS NORTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST THE BEST ROUTE TO CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN CITIES S. C. WARNER, Genl. Passenger Agent, Tyler, Tex. A. A. GLISSON, Travel Agent, Ft. Worth, Tex.

A Money That Will Whip Spain Abroad and Tories at Home.

We heard a business man on the street this week remark that if the government issued a half billion war bonds it would make money more plenty. This is not necessarily true. For it is a well known fact that the bonds are paid for with money gathered in by the Shylocks from the channels of commerce, and while the government may pay it out again, there is no more in circulation than before. Besides, the government would have to pay out of its tax receipts \$20,000,000 a year interest, in addition to the principal. A. C. Fisk, of New York, makes the matter plain in the Chicago Express.

He says: "The issue of any kind of bonds would not increase the supply of money. It would add an unjust burden in the way of taxes, to the extent of the interest, and the government would receive only national bank bills, the present greenbacks, silver certificates and treasury notes, none of which is legal tender, all issued at the dictation of the money loaning Shylocks. It is all discredited, dishonest, partially demonetized Tory money. The people of this country are entitled to the best money and should not be compelled to use the present dishonest issues—in fact, should rebel against having to do so.

Russell Sage and other financiers have volunteered the statement that if the government desires to borrow money that it can have all it requires at 4 per cent, and Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee gives out the statement that if war preparations continue war taxes must be levied and a government loan provided for. Apparently it has never occurred to any of these gentlemen that the government has no occasion whatever to borrow money. The constitution of the United States gives the government the power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," and the supreme court of the United States has affirmed the right of congress to coin and issue full legal tender paper money either in war or peace. Suppose that instead of authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 for war expenses congress had authorized the secretary of the treasury to issue \$1,000,000,000 in full legal tender money and immediately appropriated \$100,000,000 and placed it at the disposal of the president for strengthening our coast defenses and navy. That would have been notice to the money power that the people of this country had asserted their manhood and that their representatives in congress would not be permitted to fasten additional rivets in the chains of debt slavery which the financiers of the world are seeking to forge around the limbs of toil. It would have given notice to the world that no bonds could be issued by this government, and the masters of Spain who hold its bonds would immediately have notified the Madrid government that Spain must accept any terms which the American nation might see fit to impose.

The president could have made a demand for money indemnity, the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards and declared freedom to the patriots. This demand would have been complied with without a word and not a gun would have been fired, but the president and many of his followers in congress have listened to the honeyed words of the new slave drivers, who are seeking to fasten upon the brave Cubans a large bonded debt so that should Spain be forced to relinquish Cuba that impoverished island may find itself in the toils of taskmasters scarcely less brutal than the bloodthirsty Spaniards.

The issue of full legal tender money by the government for the purposes of carrying on war would

be a blessing that in some respects would mitigate the calamities of war. Its circulation among the people would give prosperity, prices would rise, new enterprises spring up and the holders of the present dishonest issues, seeing the advance in price, would unlock their strong boxes.

If at the close of the war it should be found that the increased volume of money had unduly inflated prices and congress in its wisdom should deem proper to retire a portion of the money in circulation, it could retire the dishonest, discredited, partially demonetized, Tory money now in circulation, leaving the people the full legal tender, honest, patriotic American money. This would teach the people an invaluable lesson. They would wonder why an intelligent people ever should have consented to issue bonds and pay interest for the privilege of using the debts of the bankers, called "national bank bills." It would also teach them that the government had the power to create all money of the same value when the same legal tender functions were given to it. It would remove every possible argument that could be urged against opening the mints to silver. It would add to the product of the United States in silver alone perhaps \$50,000,000 a year, and by giving bullion its coined value it would restore the par of exchange with all countries, remove the bounty enjoyed by silver standard nations on their exports to gold basis countries. It would enhance the value of all real property, raise prices of the raw material and the manufactured product, add millions each year to the wealth of the nation, and put this fair land at the head of the nations of the earth.

Greed of the Jingo.

One phase of the Cuban question has come to light this week which should make the president have a care as to the terms of settlement adopted if Cuba becomes independent. It appears that among the most bloodthirsty jingoes in this country are a crowd of money-changers who have bought up millions of the bonds of the provisional Cuban government gambling, as it were, upon the chances for the ultimate success of the insurrection. They have paid from 2 to 10 cents on the dollar for these bonds, and will doubtless expect to get their face value some time if Cuba becomes a nation. This would be a burden upon the new state which would crush it as completely as has Spanish taxation and robbery. President McKinley should see to it that every one of those bonds is repudiated before the launching of the new craft, for Cuba libre would be Cuba enslaved, indeed if these soulless gamblers once get her in their power.—Bonham Review.

The tax collector on Thursday received a check for the tax of the Fort Worth and Denver railway company, and the money is now in the county treasury. Thus it appears that those calamity shouters who were so much worried that the county would be kept out of the money six or seven years, were not as earnest for the rights of the county as they were to try and discredit the judgment and action of the present commissioners court.—Hall Co. Herald.

The Denison Gazette says give Fitzhugh Lee authority to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba, and he would not have to ask for volunteers outside of the old ex-confederate war veterans to accomplish its consummation inside of a month.

The Texas Fruit Palace at Tyler was sold under foreclosure. It was bid in by the First National bank at Marshall for \$500. The judgment was for \$3500.

Cuba A Republic.

A good many people claim that Cuba has no government to recognize, simply because the president intimated that there was no such a thing as an organized government there. But they have already a republican form of government. They installed in office last October the following general officers: President, Major General Bartolome Maso; Vice-President, Dr. Domingo Mendez-Capoto; Secretary of war, General Jose B. Aleman; Vice-Secretary of war, Brigadier Rafael de Cardenas; Secretary of the Treasury, Ernesto Fontes-Sterling; Vice Secretary of the Treasury, Saturnino Lastra; Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Manuel R. Silva; Vice Secretary of the Interior, Antonio Aguilera; Secretary of Foreign Relations, Andres M. de la Torre; Vice-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Dr. Nicholas M. Alverdi; Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Maximo Gomez; Lieutenant Commander, Gen. Calixto Garcia. The executive officers of the Cuban republic are located at Camaguey. The Cuban republic has already sent a diplomatic representative to Washington, Senor Quesada. While he has not yet been given official recognition and standing in Washington, he is very popular in the social life of the city. As soon as this government recognizes the independence of Cuba, Senor Quesada will take his position in the diplomatic corps as plenipotentiary for the republic of Cuba. The Cuban government is not as well housed and established at present as it might be. But let the United States once recognize the independence of Cuba and its government will at once assume commensurate importance and influence.

The populist party had, just prior to 1896, shaken the democracy of the south from its foundation. It was plain to the most obtuse observer that the fate of the solid democracy of the solid south was sealed, providing the growth of the new order of things politically, continued. It was more because of this fact and of the desire to recoup democratic strength and influence in the south than with the expectation of national success that the democrats fought for a combination with the populists and obtained it. And it is with this in mind that they are again asking co-operation. By consenting to this co-operation the populists are not only destroying their own organization but building up again the one which has so bitterly fought them in that section and whose power to fight longer was only restored by the renewed vitality which the populists themselves give by a consent to the fusion of 1896, and which they will further strengthen by consenting to fusion in 1898.—Cisco New West.

The democrats of Delta county are now offering to give to the republican contingent a place on their county ticket in order to defeat the populist ticket. If we were in the republican position we'd make them give us the whole ticket to pay for all the cussing and social and political ostracism with which they have regarded the Delta county republicans ever since the war. It would only be fair. The republicans of Delta county were never recognized as any benefit except to pay taxes until the populists carried the county.—Review.

The orders for boilers, engines and electrical machinery coming in at all the greater plants are crowding shop capacity. An electric line is to run from Philadelphia to the ocean, 60 miles, and cost \$3,000,000. It will be the greatest electrical road in the United States.

In square miles, Texas is exactly as big as Spain and Missouri combined.

Buying Them With A Dollar.

A short time since a number of local papers felt considerably flattered by receiving a dollar from Governor Culberson and commented on their own importance at being thus favored. We don't know whether the thermometer of their egotism dropped a notch or two or not on seeing similar notices in so many other papers, but we imagine ours should have done so, if in their stead. Some of the editors say he should be commended for his tact. The Canadian Record, however, thinks this a mistake, and adds:

Although the governor has used a great deal of policy and flattery, it has been upon such questions, in such a manner and towards such ends that we believe the intelligent and far sighted people of Texas will penetrate the veil with which he drapes his political career and see him as he is. No, he will never represent Texas in the senate, for the Record has never received the \$1 bill and personal complimentary letter requesting us to send him the Record to the amount of the enclosure.

Anti-fusion won the day in the North Carolina state committee last week. The convention will be held May 17th, a week before the democrats meet. It was a significant turning down of Butler.—Express.

The "Patriots" of Wall street are coming to the rescue of Uncle Sam in their usual well known style; selling a lot of old rotten boats at double price and offering to loan money at a big rate of interest. If property was treated just the same as human life, drafted when it was needed, there would be an ominous silence about war, but while there's money in it these cormorants of speculation will see that the excitement keeps up.—Chicago Express.

Rips From Buzz Saw.

The people who oppose populism the most know the least about it.

Who repealed the only silver law we had? The democrats—not Cleveland.

So called sound money means that the laboring man never gets much nearer to it than the sound.

The democratic party can never win without the help of the democrats in the east, and it can never give us free silver with them.

Nearly every prominent fusion advocate is a rank office seeker.

When we look at a democratic banner it reminds us of a thousand promises broken.

Keep the office seekers out of conventions and fusion would never be mentioned.

The democrats made just as many promises on the tariff question as they are now making on the silver question and oh, what a mess they did make of it.

The democratic party has a promise breaking record of thirty years, and now some people are foolish enough to think that the old thing will reform itself.

Bailey, the leader of the democratic party in the House, says the only kind of fusion he would submit to would be under the democratic banner. Seems as though he's a sort of middle-of-the-roader himself.

William Jennings Bryan points out nine propositions on which he says democrats and populists agree, and ought to co-operate, and the party he belongs to and has always trained with has opposed every single one of them when in power.

Plutocracy has an army with two wings; one is always performing and the other one is always promising. Whichever one happens to be out does the promising and the one that is in does the performing. These wings are named the democratic and republican parties.

In a six-days bicycle race at Springfield, O., Lizzie Glaw of Berlin, Germany, beat the world's record by making 100 miles in 4 hours, 32 minutes and 15 seconds.

Claude Locals.

Claude Eagle. O. C. Davis, operator and clerk for the Santa Fe at Panhandle, spent last Saturday in our town visiting his parents. He was accompanied by one of Panhandle's fairest daughters, Miss Cofer.

The members of the Claude prohibition club who have won the silver medal met at the residence of B. C. McCaleb on Thursday. They are now rehearsing for the gold medal contest and some excellent recitations are expected. We expect to be able to give the date of this contest in our next issue.

We present to our readers this week the name of J. R. Ray as a candidate for the office of county Treasurer. Mr. Ray is so well and favorably known to our readers that any comments from us are hardly necessary. He is one of our leading stock farmers and our county funds would be safe in his hands.

Eld. F. T. Denson, of Amarillo, accompanied by his amiable wife, came down last Friday morning and remained over Sunday. Bro. Denson preached some very able sermons; the sermon Sunday at 11 a. m. being especially good. On Sunday night Sister Denson sang the beautiful solo, "Sweet Peace," with organ accompaniment by Miss Ora Miller. It being Easter Sunday the pulpit was beautifully decorated with flowers. One addition to the church.

We learn from a reliable source that the Santa Fe will begin running their trains into Amarillo on the 20th, inst and that material for the construction of the Pecos Valley from Amarillo, south, will begin to arrive about that time. This will be a great relief to the citizens of Amarillo from the agony and suspense which they have endured for the past few months in regard to whether or not they would really get the road. The Santa Fe railway will take entire control of the branch line between Panhandle and Washburn and will use the Denver road between Washburn and Amarillo as joint track. Washburn will be the transfer station for the present and this will require an addition to the station force at that point.

Frederick U. Adams has succeeded B. O. Fowler and is now editor of The New Time. The April Number of this reform magazine is unusually attractive. Across the continent for one dollar is declared to be possible when the government owns and operates the great railroads, says F. G. R. Gordon who contributes an interesting article on this subject. A history of what other countries have done in public ownership of railways contains valuable information on this popular subject. Among the contributors to a symposium on direct legislation are William J. Bryan, George Fred Williams, Governor Davis of Montana, Senator Benj. Tillman and Robert Treat Paine, Jr. Mr. Bryan makes an emphatic declaration for the initiative and referendum and says it cannot be opposed by any democrat who indorses the declarations of Jefferson. The New Time shows a steady improvement and one dollar is cheap for an annual subscription. We make a clubbing rate of \$1.65 for this paper and The New Time.

A young man at college who had far overdrawn his account, with the home folks, as a last resort wrote home as follows: "Father: I want a check for \$50 in order to join the military class, as I am going to enlist in the army as soon as hostilities are declared." To this letter the old man replied, briefly: "Jim: I fit all through the war, an' wuz wounded seven times without ever jinin' any military class. Thar ain't no art in it. All you got ter do is—shet yer eyes, pray ter the Lord an' pull the trigger!"

INDUSTRIAL WEST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

W. P. BLAKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Subscription price, \$1 per annum in advance.

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Clarendon, Texas, April 22 1898.

The President is now having a little of an editor's experience, so far as pleasing the people is concerned.

While the box-whittlers may talk nothing else but war our farmers are not going to become so excited over the matter as not to plant and gather a big crop this year.

War will go far enough that at least another hundred millions worth of bonds will be sold, if a gun is never fired. If actual war is opened several hundred more. Mark the prediction.

All this war talk didn't prevent Cyclone Davis from wiping up the earth with Attorney-Gen. Crane in a debate at Sulphur Springs Monday, the latter getting into water too deep for even a Crane.

We were shown the initial number of the Texas State Journal, Grant's new republican paper, this week. It is published at Dallas, and is the most pretentious republican paper ever issued in the state.

The resolutions of congress, as published on our inside pages, have been signed by the president and the ultimatum sent to Spain and she is to take her ships and soldiers away from Cuba by Saturday night or hostilities will actually begin to force the decree. The president called for 80,000 volunteers Wednesday and battalions ordered to make ready.

The Social Economist is hard on dudes. It says: "When war comes let the dudes and riff raff of the cities enlist and do the fighting. Society will be better off without them anyway. They are the balance of power that holds the world in bondage. They support plutocracy, mock at reason, jeer at virtue, and are unfit for citizenship in a free country."

Since Crain, Jester, Sayers and Wynne, four of the chief office-seekers, and their friends are all calling each other all sorts of names and making all kinds of charges against each other, with a half dozen dark horses looking over the fence anxiously for a gubernatorial nomination, the little demo papers haven't much inclination to shriek "office-seeker" at the populists. It seems they are all on their own side of the line.

This paper can readily join in with the Cooper Cause Review in the statement that it has no friends, no foes except those who are narrow minded enough to oppose the principles it advocates. It believes sincerely that the doctrines of the people's party, if enacted into law would be the salvation and happiness of the people. It opposes anarchy and despotism both. It favors a rule of the people, it believes if the people were trusted to originate and enact all laws, that the laws would be fewer and better.

It is a fad of old partyites to call populists irresponsible calamity howlers, with nothing at stake and always wanting a "divy." This is refuted by Bank Commissioner Bridenthal, of Kansas, who has made an investigation, and says—the farmers in Kansas, who have paid off their mortgages and who have money piled up in the banks, are populists. Hundreds of populist farmers, he says, are worth from \$50,000 to \$300,000, and that, exclusive of corporate wealth, 60 per cent. of the money in Kansas today is in the hands of populists.

The United States is about to embark in a war in which the Southern troops will not wear gray.—Kansas City Star.

It is claimed that good sense will prevail and suits of brown duck will be the uniform. And the way they will get all over and around the Spanish and surmount all difficulties, the Spaniards will no doubt become convinced that Palmer Cox's brownies have become a living verity.

Joe Bailey is one of the biggest turtles in the Washington tank.—Gainesville Register.

Perhaps. But had you noticed that he has pulled himself far enough out of the democratic mud to let a little populist light penetrate his thick partisan shell? But then, it may be but a stroke of "policy" that induces him to advocate the "populist vagary" of an income tax. The masses demand it and, in time, will have it.

To Blockade Cuban Ports.

The first step to carry out Spain's eviction from Cuba will be the blockade of Cuban ports. The squadron at Key West will move to Cuban waters Saturday. Its first business will be to establish a protected landing place, at which the military and marine battalions can disembark. The mission of the flying squadron will ultimately be to blockade Porto Rico. The formation of a patrol by the San Francisco and four auxiliary cruisers does away with the necessity of keeping Schley's squadron at Hampton Roads.

All of Spain's formidable war craft are on the European side of the Atlantic, leaving Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines with scant protection.

For the present our navy will pay attention to the West Indies, leaving the question of striking a blow at the Spanish fleet to the future.

It has been decided to call on the states for volunteers in proportion to the population of each. Accordingly, Texas' proportion will be between 2,500 and 3,000.

The Spanish minister has packed his duds and left Washington. Minister Woodford has been given his passports at Madrid and will come home.

An exchange makes the remark that it is significant that the fusion State convention, held in Oregon, and made up of democrats, populists, and silver republicans, rejected by a large majority a resolution endorsing W. J. Bryan as the leader of the silver movement in the United States. These two events may indicate a purpose to shelve Mr. Bryan and the free coinage of silver question, but whether the change is to be toward still greater latitude on the currency question, and the substitution of free paper money for free silver, is not apparent.

Few people realize the actual weight, besides his regular clothing, that the United States soldier will carry on his marches. His total equipment will weigh from fifty-one to fifty six pounds and will consist of the following: One Krag Jorgensen rifle, 30-caliber, bayonet, cartridge belt with 100 rounds, half-shelter tent, overcoat, napsack containing one suit underclothes, blanket, pair shoes, towel and toilet articles, haversack containing three days' travel rations, knife, fork, spoon and tin plate; one canteen. The knapsack's weight alone is eight pounds. It is said that during the late war during engagements men did not hesitate to throw their burdens away, and it is believed that in tropical Cuba the provocation will be still greater to throw away all dead weight.

It is published that Key West is full of Spanish spies who are in communication with their government. They are seeking information about the fleet, about the location of the mines and about the movements of our war ships and when they are to move against Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

Woman generally passes through three stages—one when she believes her husband couldn't love any one but her, one when she believes he is in love with every woman he looks at and one when she doesn't care which of the two is true.—Ex.

Neal McGee commenced, Wednesday, boring two wells at this place for the P. V. railway. He is down nearly 100 ft. deep and still going down.—Amarillo Republic.

More than four-fifths of the murders in the United States last year were by men who had no regular occupation.

An unknown man, supposed to have been stealing a ride, was killed Tuesday near the bridge at Wichita Falls by the cars.

ROWE RUMORS.

Rowe, April 19, 1898.—If the United States waits much longer before she declares war, Spain will build up her navy and be hard to whip sure enough. No doubt Spain is postponing war on that account.

W. T. White says he has cherry blooms too numerous to count.

Miss Minnie Shelton, who for the past week has been visiting Miss Lilly Dalton returned home Friday accompanied by the latter.

Mr. Baskin of McCormick was in the Rowe settlement Wednesday of last week getting signers for a road from his locality to Memphis.

We are sorry to hear of Rev. Baker's accident and hope it is not as bad as first rumored. He will not fill his appointment here Sunday.

Mrs. B. J. Smith was in town shopping last Friday.

Mr. Hugh Brown has finished fencing his half section north of Rowe.

Mrs. Johnson, of Arlington, Mrs. Brown's sister, will remain up here all the summer.

The mumps are on the rounds in our neighborhood. Bassie Cash is at present one of the victims.

The young people are progressing nicely with the Sunday school. They elected officers last Sunday.

OLD HICKORY.

Hall County.

LAKEVIEW, Apr. 18.—The attendance was good at the Lakeview Sabbath school Sunday and every thing is moving along nicely. Brother Wheeler, of the Methodist faith, will preach for us next sabbath at 4 p. m.

Mr. Porter Orr from Clarendon was visiting his parents Saturday night and Sunday. He was also present at our sabbath school and took part with us. Come again, Porter.

Brother John Wallace, of Memphis, preached at Twin Buttes Sunday at 3 p. m. His theme was "Charity." He had a good audience and if this community continues to grow, the people of Twin Buttes will have to enlarge the house. Their union Sabbath school went into winter-quarter last December and has never come out, but the people have next Sabbath 10 a. m. set as the time to bring it out and set it in running order again by procuring new literature and electing officers for the quarter. We hope they will have a good school.

Our school at Twin Buttes under the management of Prof. Bradley will close next Friday with speaking and a match spelling between Twin Buttes and Linemon. The young people are anticipating a grand time on that day.

Mr. McWilliams from north of Memphis has moved on the Captain Murry farm just east of Twin Buttes school house. We understand he has purchased said farm, price \$1100 for half the section, and he is experimenting some on the oat question. He is sowing oats now, so we all learn by experience, either of our own or some one else. So Mr. McWilliams will prove to us whether it will do to sow oats in April or not.

Mr. Drake, living on Jonah Creek near Newlin, got his barn burned up last Friday night, contents as follows, five mens saddles, five sets of harness, one carriage and all of his feed. Loss estimated about \$400. It is supposed to have been set on fire by some person. It is bad when a man's property that he has procured is destroyed at the hands of some one while its owner is asleep. We hope it will never occur again, in this county at least.

Success to the INDUSTRIAL WEST.

NESTER.

The fruit was not all killed in Montague county by the late freeze.

Erath county only has fifteen candidates for the one office of county assessor.

The general belief in Madrid is that the joint resolution makes war inevitable.

Matador Land and Cattle company, limited, of Dundee, Scotland, filed an amendment to its charter Monday in Austin reducing the capital stock from £400,000 to £300,000.

100 Envelopes 40c, With name and address printed and post paid at this office.

J. T. Wright, Contractor and Builder,

Clarendon, Tex.

Carpenter, joiner and cabinet work. Satisfaction given in neat, accurate work.

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Dr. CLIFFORD H. NELSON, Dentist,

CLARENDON, TEXAS.

Office open from about the 15th to 30th of each month.

J. S. MORRIS, M. D.

Division surgeon F. W. & D. Ry.

CLARENDON - TEXAS.

J. D. STOCKING.

-Physician and Surgeon-

Special attention given to diseases of women and children. Office at his store, second door from Bank.

E. CORBETT, PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

CLARENDON, Tex.

E. G. SENTER, LAWYER.

203 MAIN ST., DALLAS, TEXAS. General Attorney Texas Press Association.

Notice in Equity By Master-In-Chancery.

FRANCIS CLIFFORD and ROBERT GREGG, trustees, vs. THE CLARENDON LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

To the creditors of the Clarendon Land and Agency Company, Limited, And Others Whom it May Concern:

You will take notice, that, in the above entitled and numbered cause, at the last regular term of said court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, the Hon. H. H. Wallace, Judge of said court presiding, regularly made and caused to be duly entered of record, an interlocutory order and judgment wherein it was ordered and directed as follows:

1.—That the undersigned, S. H. Madden, be made and appointed master-in-chancery in said cause, to perform all of the duties required of him by the court, to be under the order of the court, and to have such powers as the master-in-chancery has in a court of equity;

2.—That, in addition to such general powers, such master-in-chancery, was, by said order, given powers and instructions as follows: (1) To ascertain and report the total liabilities of said defendant Company, the aggregate amount of the debenture bonds issued by the said defendant and secured by the deed of trust sued upon, and to whom said bonds now belong, and the amount owned by each of such owners; and (2) To ascertain and report what, if any thing, such creditors, or owners of such debentures, or any of them, owe to said defendant, and what amount, if any thing, each of such creditors or debenture holders are entitled to as against said defendant;

3.—That all of the creditors of said defendant, be and they are thereby required to present their respective claims against the defendant to the master-in-chancery for allowance on or before the first day of August, 1898, and that such claims not so presented should be forever barred;

In obedience to said order and this notice, all parties creditors of said defendant, The Clarendon Land, Investment & Agency Company, Limited, are required to present their respective claims to me, as such master-in-chancery, at my office in Amarillo, Potter county, Texas, on or before the first day of August, 1898, and claims not so presented will be forever barred; and, also, that all books, papers, records and other evidence of any and all known obligations in favor of or against such Company should be likewise presented and filed with such claims, that justice may be done.

Witness my official signature, signed this the 4th day of April, 1898.

S. H. MADDEN,

Master-In-Chancery.

For Sale.

Survey 69, Block C6 Donley county 4 miles east and one south from Clarendon. All fenced, permanent, living water in the pasture; 100 shade trees, good natural protection for stock.

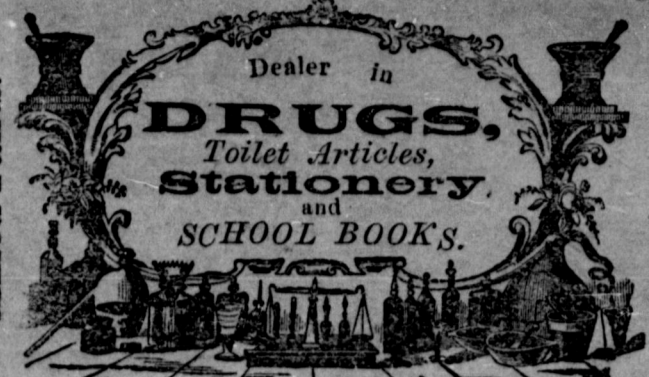
Also survey 7, in Armstrong county, 12 miles south and 4 west from Claude. For terms, etc. See H. K. Clausen, on former place or address him Clarendon, Tex.

Only 2c per week will get this paper if taken by the year

As an Advertising Medium THE INDUSTRIAL WEST has no superior in the Panhandle. It reaches the people.

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The T. & P. road gives notice that the Sunset Limited train will leave Chicago for San Francisco on Tuesdays only, and will leave San Francisco for Chicago on Thursdays only. The service will be discontinued east bound for the season April 18th, and west-bound May 3rd; to be resumed early in the fall.

FARRAGUT'S BRILLIANT DEEDS.

His Bravery, Extreme Coolness and Unwonted Determination.

Eighty-four years ago, in the bay of Valparaiso, the United States war ship, the Essex, commanded by Capt. Porter, was captured by the Phoebe and the Cherub of the British navy. On board the Essex was a young lad, thirteen years old, who had received a midshipman's warrant when but nine, and had been placed in command of a prize ship at the age of eleven. This young naval prodigy was David Glasgow Farragut, and that far away sea fight was his introduction to the horrors and turmoil of a naval battle. Here, with the thunder burst of the cannons in his ears, the flash of the powder in his eyes, the dead and the dying beneath his feet, young Farragut did his duty, without flinching, even as he did in after years when passing the batteries at Forts Jackson and St. Philip. "Worthy; but too young for promotion," was the commendation of his superior officer on his gallant conduct.

After the battle a characteristic incident occurred. Farragut was deeply mortified by the defeat of the American ship. When he went on board the Phoebe he saw the pet pig of the Essex in the possession of a young reefer. The sight aroused his patriotism and indignation, and, boldly walking up to the young reefer, he demanded the pig. He was told that he could have it if he could whip its captor. Farragut never shirked a fight. A ring was formed, and at it he went, in the end giving the Britisher a handsome beating. "So," he afterwards wrote, "I took Master Murphy under my arm, feeling that I had, in some degree, wiped out the disgrace of our defeat."

Now began the usual life of alternate sea and shore duty. He served for years in the Mediterranean. At eighteen he was made lieutenant, and at twenty-two he served as an executive officer in the West Indies. He fought the pirates, and maintained the honor of his country's flag in distant waters. He commanded the Pennsylvania which conveyed Lafayette to France. At 33 he was placed in command of the Boxer and sent to Brazil. When 40 he was executive officer on board the Delaware. The next year he sailed for South America in command of the Decatur. The year 1861 found him waiting for orders.

It will be seen that his training had prepared him for success. It had made him a thorough sailor. It had accustomed him to danger. On the instant of an emergency he was able to decide and to act promptly. Other sailors had had like opportunities, but they had not improved them, as well. "I make it a rule of life to take note of everything with a view to a possible future," he wrote of himself. This was the difference between Farragut and the other sailors. He became a great admiral; they remained sailors.

Farragut was born in Tennessee. His relatives and those of his two wives were southerners. Many of his friends hastened to offer their services to the Confederacy. But, for nearly forty years the stars and stripes had been his symbol of glory. He had fought under it, loved it, and could not desert it now, when enemies, even if among them were his relatives and friends, assailed it. He remained loyal to the Union.

At the outbreak of the rebellion the United States government quickly realized the importance of controlling the Mississippi river. The great stream might be made an impassable barrier between two large sections of the Southern Confederacy. If it remained in possession of the enemy it would be a link binding together all the region through which it flowed. The seceding states had not had time to take adequate measures for its defense; and, it was thought, that, by moving quickly, its entire course might be seized. Accordingly plans were considered; and, finally, it was determined to send a fleet of war vessels up the Mississippi river from the Gulf of Mexico. This would necessitate the silencing of Forts Jackson and St. Philip below New Orleans and the capture of that city. The two forts were strongly fortified and well-armed. The attempt to subdue or to pass their guns would be a dangerous and a difficult undertaking. A skilful and determined man was needed to command the attacking squadron. David Glasgow Farragut was thought to be the best qualified officer for the service; and, on January 9, 1862, he was made commander of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. His orders read: "When you are completely ready, you will collect such vessels as can be spared from the blockade and proceed up the Mississippi river and reduce the defenses which guard the approaches to New Orleans, when you will appear off that city and take possession of it under the guns of your squadron."

It was not until April 18 that Farragut found himself "completely ready" and began the attack on the two forts. For six days the mortar fire and the heavy guns from the ships, rained shot and shell upon them, without doing sufficient damage to compel their surrender. At the end of this time Farragut determined to take his fleet past forts, in spite of all their cannons, and appear before New Orleans. The fleet was made ready, the order given; and the ships steamed up the river, right under the great guns of the forts, on through their shot and shell, on in spite of all obstruction, until New Orleans was reached.

George W. Cable, then a lad of fourteen years and living in New Orleans, describes the appearance of the warships before the city. "I see," he writes, "the ships, as they come slowly around the Slaughter House Point, in full view, silent, grim, and terrible; black with men, heavy with deadly portent, the long-banished stars and stripes flying against the frowning sky. * * * The crowds on the levee howled and screamed with rage. The swarming decks answered never a word; but one old tar on the Hartford, standing, lanyard in hand, by the side of the great pivot gun, silently patted its big black breech and blandly grinned."

Now New Orleans was at the mercy of Farragut's guns. Capt. Baily, with a flag of truce, was sent ashore to demand the surrender of the city. He was accompanied only by Lieut. Perkins. Mr. Cable thus describes the scene that followed the march of these two gallant sailors to the city hall: "Two officers of the United States navy were walking abreast, unguarded and alone, not looking to right nor left, never frowning, never flinching, while the mob screamed in their ears, shook cocked pistols in their faces, cursed, crowded and gnashed upon them. So through these gates of death those two men walked to the city hall to demand the surrender of the town. It was the bravest deed I ever saw."

New Orleans surrendered, and Farragut had accomplished the seemingly impossible.—Ex.

Porto Rico Next.

What are we going to do about Porto Rico in the event of war with Spain?

This is an interesting question which long ago must have presented itself to the administration at Washington.

Many evidences of political unrest and distrust of Spain have cropped out in Porto Rico during the past twenty-five years. In fact, the spirit of revolt seems to be about as strong among the Porto Ricans as among their brethren of Cuba. The latter have had resourceful and determined leadership all through their struggle to throw off Spain's yoke, while the Porto Ricans have had no such indomitable spirits to follow. The seeds of revolution, however, are deeply imbedded in their character, and it needs but the warmth of open conflict to give them vigorous growth and nourishment.

Old Gomez is understood to have had intelligent agents at work in Porto Rico for months secretly organizing the natives into patriotic bands, and when he has secured Cuba's liberty, either by continuing the fight single handed or with the aid of the United States, he will be ready to raise the standard of revolt in the neighboring island.

Spain of course intends to utilize Porto Rico as her chief strategic base in the event of war with this country. The problem of dislodging Spain from that base is a mere detail in our general plan of assistance to Cuba. That we could drive a Spanish fleet from Porto Rican harbors without serious injury to our fighting navy is not a matter of serious doubt. But when that is accomplished, what is to become of Porto Rico? That is a question which may yet give us trouble.

In population, area and wealth the island is not far inferior to Cuba. It is not contiguous to Cuba, as the independent republic of Hayti lies between them. Therefore, it cannot be considered as a legitimate spoil of Cuba's victory over Spain. Still, if we drive Spain's army and navy away from Porto Rico as an exigency of war, Spanish authority will be broken on the island, and in this interregnum the natives are almost sure to revolt against further allegiance to the peninsular kingdom. A revolution there would continue the present insecurity to commerce in the Antilles which has been caused by the Cuban insurrection. The United States would be morally bound to prevent this. At the same time, this government could not be expected to deliver the island back to Spain. The inevitable result, in such contingencies, would be the freeing of Porto Rico on some terms of equity to Spain and the Porto Ricans.

This view of the case reveals difficulties ahead of us in this Cuban matter which are calculated to cause more trouble than is involved in the mere act of intervention for Cuba Libre.—St. Louis Republic.

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BLOWING UP OF THE MAINE.

Man Who Laid the Mines Confesses—Buoy No. 4 Specially Mined.

Chicago, April 15.—The Times-Herald says: Charles A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Escardaro, who, acting under the personal orders of Captain General Weyler, planted the mines and torpedoes in the harbor of Havana, has been run down in Chicago. Last night he was in the custody of three United States secret agents, who are taking him to Washington, where he is expected to give information to prove beyond any possible doubt that the Maine was blown up by a mine and her 266 officers and crew murdered desigedly by agencies known to the Spanish officials. He was run down by a Cuban spy.

Ever since the Maine was blown up Crandall or Escardaro has been dodging about the country. When the United States secret agent assured him he would be protected he volunteered to accompany them. Crandall's statements are substantiated by letters in his possession from Weyler himself. His story is as follows:

"My name is Chas. A. Crandall. I am an American by birth, and formerly lived in New York city. I served in the United States navy on the cruiser San Francisco, under Captain Sampson and Admiral Brown. It was while in the United States service that I made a study of mines and torpedoes.

"I left the navy and went to Lima, Peru, where I entered the employ of Grace & Co., of London, in their nitre beds. While at Lima I met many Spaniards. One of them, Emil L. Castillo, an agent of the Spanish government, induced me to go to Cuba as an expert on coast defense for Gen. Weyler. I was given free transportation to the island and when I arrived their I met Antonio Marco Diaz, who assigned me to harbor work and plotting for torpedo mine anchorage.

"I began laying the mines and torpedoes in the spring of 1896, and finished about a year later. In all 17 mines and ten torpedoes were placed. It was ordered that I should not work on moonlight nights. My completed work was submitted to Gen. Weyler and accepted.

I was then directed to place three mines and seven torpedoes in the harbor of Mantanzas. This was completed early in last July. When I had finished Gen. Weyler ordered me to place an additional mine near buoy No. 4, which made a complete chain of mines about the harbor from side to side, from the mouth of the harbor to the last anchorage.

I remained in Havana until February 10, when I went to Key West, where I stayed until March 3, on which date I received my last Spanish gold from Havana from a Spanish messenger.

After the Maine was blown up I kept in hiding with a colored family near Fort Taylor or the barracks, and as soon as I received word to skip out I left as a stow away on the first steamer for Miami.

From Miami I went to Nashville, where I received the following letter from Havana, dated March 1, 1898: "Destroy all evidence. Go to New York. Ticket for London awaits you there. (Signed) 'DIAZ.'"

The Maine was anchored at the identical buoy where Gen. Weyler ordered me to place the additional mine, known as buoy No. 4.

Life is but the bare canvas, the embroidery you put on it alone gives it its value.—Selected.

The word hairbreadth, now used for infinitesimal space, once named a regular measure. It was the width of sixteen hairs laid side by side.

Anaconda, Mont., is getting ready to defy the rivalry of the world in its public fountain, with a perpendicular jet three inches in diameter and 220 feet high.

At 66 years of age a French Canadian widow in Montreal has been obliged to have her eldest son, aged 42, the first of twenty-six children she has borne, arrested for abusing her.

Let not anyone be querulous even in pain; let them not injure another, either in word or thought; let them not utter a word by which their fellow creatures may suffer uneasiness, since that will obstruct their own progress to beatitude.—From the Sanscrit.

A servant girl on a farm near Cambrai, in Northern France, has lived 71 years with the same family. She is now 84 years of age and still does her work.

CONSUL LEE'S OVATION.

Ladies Join in Renting the Air with Cheers and Throwing Flowers.

Telegraphic reports give the following account of Consul General Fitz Hugh Lee's brilliant reception at the City of Washington on his return from Cuba last week: A very large crowd of enthusiastic admirers had gathered at the Pennsylvania station, and when the general stepped from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats, and altogether the demonstration was a notable one. Washington crowds, as a rule, are not demonstrative, but this occasion was a most conspicuous one.

By the time he was ready to alight the crowd was so dense about the train that even with the assistance of a platoon of police it was with difficulty that he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the general, among them a number of ladies, pressed forward and finally succeeded in grasping him by the hands. One of the ladies presented him with a bouquet of roses tied together by ribbon of the national colors and bearing a tiny confederate battle flag. Immediately the crowd began to cheer and round after round of applause greeted him as he walked slowly and uncovered down the long platform of the station.

The general has not perceptibly changed in appearance since he was last in Washington. His eye was as bright and his step as elastic as ever, and nothing in his manner indicated that there had been anything unusual in his experience during the last several months. How long he will remain in Washington is not known, but it is assumed he will make his wishes conform to those of the president as to the length of his stay.

News that Gen. Lee was on his way to the state department spread rapidly and when the carriage drew up at the south front of the building a big crowd was assembled on the portico. A rousing cheer went up as Gen. Lee stepped from the vehicle and, bowing right and left, hurried into the building. The cheers had apprised the clerks and other employes of the big building of his coming, and there was a wild rush for the state department corridor. Clerks left their desks without leave, officers of the army and navy joined the rush, and for the time being the discipline of the building was relaxed. The crowd line up in front of the elevator shaft, leaving a lane from the door to the secretary's office. As the elevator came to a stop and the consul general stepped out, a scene occurred unprecedented in the history of the great building. Hat in hand, Gen. Lee passed into the corridor, and some one said, "Now, boys, quick," and three rousing cheers went up the long hall. Then there was another outburst and people poured forth from every room. The cheering caused intense excitement, and it was some moments before order could be restored. Gen. Lee bowed to the crowd and as he entered the door of Secretary Sherman's office turned and bowed again. Then the door closed on him and the throng dispersed.

After a few minutes the consul general emerged, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. The three entered a carriage and were quickly driven to the White House, Gen. Lee getting another ovation on his way over.

At the White House the party were shown at once to the library, where the chief executive accorded a hearty reception to the consul general. The only persons present at the meeting were the president, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day and Gen. Lee.

Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half an hour and then returned to the state department. After being with the president fully an hour, Judge Day and Gen. Lee took their departure, the latter going to his hotel.

An immense crowd augmented by a number of ladies who attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the portico when the two came down the stairs, and Gen. Lee was given an ovation. As the carriage was driven away some one fastened a Cuban flag to the front of the vehicle, and this was the cause of additional enthusiasm. The ovation that has followed Consul General Fitzhugh Lee since he set foot on American soil on his return from Havana culminated to-night in Washington in what was in many ways one of the most remarkable demonstrations the city has ever seen. From the moment he alighted in the railroad station in the afternoon he was surrounded by a cheering crowd and followed to the state department, and the spectacle of army and navy officers and government employes cheering outside the very door of the secretary of state was wholly unprecedented in the history of that department. At night the citizens turned out in thousands when a serenade was

given Gen. Lee at his hotel, and stood for hours in the street waiting for a glimpse of him.

The night demonstration was almost as quick and unpremeditated as that which had greeted Gen. Lee at the depot and state department. The United States marine band had been secured from the barracks and the seventy-first regiment band, under the leadership of Prof. Fanciulli, formerly conductor of the marine band, came over from New York on an afternoon train. The crowd assembled without calling, and by 8 p. m. was 5000 strong in the streets about the Shoreham hotel, where Gen. Lee was quartered. Before the close it was twice that size. It was after 9 o'clock before he appeared on one of the small balconies, accompanied by a committee of the Union Veteran Legion and the Confederate Veterans' association, which was jointly in charge of the affair. The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and there was a burst of fireworks from the neighboring houses, while mounds of red, white and blue lights flamed at intervals along the street, throwing the crowd on the balcony into sharp relief against a background of flags. The crowd yelled itself hoarse, calling for Gen. Lee by name and demanding a speech. The speech was brief and so much broken by applause that the crowd caught probably little more than its general drift.

General Lee said: "After all the speeches I have been forced to make in the past two days, I can hardly hope to make myself heard over this great gathering. I can only assure you that such a great demonstration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humble presence here, and I am frank to say I don't see that I deserve it, having only tried to do my duty as an American where circumstances placed me."

The crowd broke out afresh and there were yells of "That's what you did."

Gen. Lee continued: "I have to thank you most heartily for this splendid indorsement of my course. It is a thing that can hardly come to a man more than once in a lifetime, and it moves me more than I can put in words."

"You can act pretty quick," cried a man in the crowd, and then some one yelled "War, war, fight!" and the cheering drowned everything else.

"I have not come to talk war, but if war comes, in a few days or in a few years the present crisis has proved that it will find a united people, and the only contest will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest."

"There is one thing in conclusion, I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front to-night. It is only another evidence that New York is as ready, as she has been in the past, to stand by Virginia, and if the trial comes, I can assure you all that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York."

The speaking and music was followed by a very brief reception to which a few score gained admittance in the rooms of Representative Connell of Pennsylvania, from whose balcony Gen. Lee made his address.

Prof. Fanciulli was recognized by the crowd, among whom he was popular as leader of the Marine band, and received an enthusiastic reception.

Celluloid collars, matches and some powder caused an explosion and fire in a traveler's trunk at a railway station in Anniston, Tenn.

The walnut library and bedroom sets of furniture in Jefferson Davis' old home, in Beauvoir, Miss., have been shipped to Richmond, Va., for preservation in the Confederate Museum.

Munster, in Westphalia, has a public school which has just celebrated the eleven hundredth anniversary of its foundation. It is the St. Paul gymnasium, and was originally a convent school.

Rudimentary organs may be compared with the letters in a word, still retained in the spelling, but become useless in the pronunciation, but which serve for a clew in seeking for its derivation.

To suppress the marvelous in the life of a child is to set at naught the laws of nature. A child lives quite naturally in what are really supernatural conditions, for all within him is wonderful, and all without must at first sight appear wonderful, too.—George Sand.

In view of the fact that Hebrews have no civil rights in Spain are not permitted to erect and maintain houses of worship there, and exist in the kingdom only as aliens, it may be gallingly to the Spandiards to know that the judge advocate of inquiry, Lieut. Commander Marx, is a Hebrew.

Greenville is rejoicing over the addition of the hard wood factory.

The Texas and Pacific is doing a large freight business at Marshall.

Seven hundred sheep were shipped from Weatherford to Kansas City.

Quarterly conference of the A. M. E. church in session at Gatesville.

KILL THE MESQUITO.

A Plan to Exterminate and Do Away With the Entire Breed.

The St. Louis Republic announces that the next session of the Missouri legislature will create the office of mosquito commissioner, whose duty it will be to rid the state of Missouri of that pest.

Experiments, in New Jersey, which has been regarded as the Mecca for mosquitoes, have demonstrated the fact that this can be done successfully and the New Orleans Times Democrat of a recent date makes an appeal editorially to have the experiment made in New Orleans.

The Times Democrat, in discussing the matter goes on to say:

"Scientific investigation has disclosed the fact that a few grains of permanganate of potash will destroy all the embryo mosquitoes in a very large area of mosquito swamp. At 2 cents an acre all the mosquitoes can be killed off for a space of thirty days, and as the breeding time is but two months, 4 cents will assure protection for the entire year. This places it within the possibility of a state, and certainly of a city, to entirely rid itself of a great nuisance."

April and May are the two months in which the mosquito breeds. They are purely local in their habits and not migratory, as some suppose, and they seldom move more than a few hundred feet from the place of their birth, hence to exterminate the breed in a certain locality would rid that locality of the pest for that season at least, and the method of extermination is so inexpensive that an entire community may be rid of them at an expense considerably less than the cost of the appliances, such as mosquito nets, screens, etc., now used to keep them away.

The insects breed in water and a few drops of oil or grains of permanganate of mercury will prevent the eggs from hatching, and kill the young. The bulk of Houston mosquitoes breed in cisterns on private premises and in street gutters, where water is permitted to accumulate.

A few hundred dollars would purchase a sufficient amount of the exterminator to rid this entire community of the mosquito nuisance. A few drops of turpentine or a pinch of permanganate dropped in each cistern would rid a private premises of the pest and concert of action on the part of the citizens generally would free the community of what has hitherto been a great annoyance during the heated term.—Houston Post.

Reflections of a Sage.

No act of love is ever lost: The lofty minds maintains the simplicity of children.

The man who rides a hobby horse uses egotism for a saddle.

Ignorance and superstition got married before the flood.

It is worth more to the world for a man to live right than die happy.

The man who lives for a purpose helps give others a purpose for living.

The man who gives to advertise his charity has no charity worth advertising.

The biggest fault of some people is their unwillingness to be told their faults.

The testimony of a good conscience is worth more than all the flattery in the world.

The biggest blaze is not a sign of the most heat. A straw pile will give a brighter blaze than a ton of coal.—Ram's Horn.

Points About People.

The German emperor is expected in Scotland next fall for deer stalking. The last time he was there was in 1878.

George Augustus Sala's widow has gone into bankruptcy through taking upon herself her late husband's debts.

Duke George of Saxe-Meiningen has just celebrated his silver wedding with Helene Franz, the actress, who is his third wife.

Sir Henry Irving's eldest son has just published a life of the bloody Judge Jeffreys, in which he tries to rehabilitate that worthy's character.

The widow of the Spanish poet Zorrilla has been rescued from the poor house by presents from the queen, the community of Granada and the Royal academy at Madrid.

The Prince of Wales is spending all his spare moments since his arrival on the Riviera in learning to ride a bicycle. His teacher, Commander Fortescue, R. N., says that he is an apt pupil.

Tschintajen, the new Chinese ambassador to France, is a Catholic. He comes of a family that was converted two centuries ago by a Jesuit missionary, and has remained Catholic ever since.

I have long held an opinion almost amounting to a conviction that the various forms under which the forces of matter are made manifest have one common origin; or, in other words, are so directly related and mutually dependent that they are convertible, as it were, into one another, and possess equivalents of power in their action.—Faraday.

TEXAS NEWS NOTES.

Forney is boring for artesian water. Sin Killer Griffin is stirring the sinners of Houston.

Gen. Shelley has taken charge of the Confederate home.

Three negro children were burned to death near Wellborn.

First dividend on Gatesville City National Bank is being paid.

Judge N. Mills, an old and prominent lawyer, of Galveston, is dead.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Nayland, Hunt county.

A constable in the Bedias community was killed while trying to quell a row.

Receipts at the Greenville postoffice for the year ending March 31 were nearly \$11,000.

Greenville Knights of Pythias will invite the State Pythian grand lodge to meet there next year.

Gold ore assaying from \$2 to \$13 a ton has been found in abundant quantities in the Wichita mountains.

At Longview a collection of \$500 was taken up for Rev. George Sturt at the closing service of his revival.

At a colored church fair voting contest at San Angelo, William J. Bryan got more votes than William McKinley.

Mrs. Pruitt has been lodged in jail at Fort Worth on a charge of being implicated in the killing of her husband.

The Southwestern Telephone company is building a line from Texarkana to Dallas, connecting intermediate points.

While Joseph Hubacek, a Hungarian farmer, was driving out of Ennis his team ran away, throwing him out and badly injuring his spine.

Gen. Cabell ("Old Tige") just back from Honduras, says the war between the United States and Spain will last two years.

One child is dead and another dying near Victoria, the result of trying to start a fire with kerosene; the house was burned.

In the case of Jeff Roberts at Sherman for the killing of one Hiler at Purcell, I. T., four years ago, the jury failed to agree, and Roberts was released on his former bond.

Little 7-year old Edna Morgan, returning with her mother from church Sunday in Dallas, slipped and fell in front of an electric car and was crushed and instantly killed.

R. S. Legate is suing Owen McCarty at Sherman for \$50,000. Fire destroyed McCarty's building. During the burning there was an explosion and Legate lost the sight of an eye. Hence the suit.

It is announced by Prof. W. F. Cummins, assistant state geologist, that a company of heavy capitalists are developing a copper mine 100 miles east of El Paso on the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad. They will put up a smelter and proceed to mine copper on an extensive scale. Prof. Cummins says that the metal is there in inexhaustible quantity.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The jury in the Burt lunacy case has been completed, and the trial is now in progress.

Coleman county redeemed \$4000 of courthouse and jail bonds and Harrison county redeemed \$1200 railroad subsidy bonds held by the school fund.

The following bonds were approved by the attorney general's department: Paris waterworks \$65,000, Comal county court house \$43,500, Fort Bend county bridge \$2500, Aransas county refunding court house \$20,000, city of Terrell waterworks \$12,000, Comanche county bridge \$5000, Titus county bridge \$3000.

The following counties have paid interest due April 10 on bonds held by the school fund: Sutton \$1100, El Paso \$3857.84, Coleman \$1230, Montgomery \$660, Harrison \$198, Stonewall \$1934.40, Biscoe \$270, Barnett \$600, Dimmit \$1260, Pecos \$320, Tyler \$1590. Tyler county redeemed \$500 courthouse bonds held by the school fund.

Castro \$720, Oldham \$160, Brown \$360, Lubbock \$900, Cameron \$2720, Motley \$180, Concho \$900, Webb \$600. Walker county redeemed \$1000 courthouse bonds.

The San Jacinto battle ground commissioners have been trying to clear the title to the battle ground of several clouds in order that the purchase might be completed by April 21, but it now appears that the delays in getting an abstract that the attorney general will indorse will be such that the purchase can not be made until sometime after the date of the San Jacinto day celebration.

San Saba, San Saba county—The drought in this county has been effectually broken.

CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS

Recommend "KITCHEN QUEEN"

For the high leavening power and entire healthfulness, and

FANCY PASTRY COOKS

For the even texture, snowy whiteness and satisfactory consistency of its products.

RAIN AND CROPS.

Condition of the Crops Throughout the State.

The following is from the telegraphic reports of the prospects and conditions of the crops:

Waco—A slow, steady rain fell here. There has been a great deal of corn planted over since the cold snap, and the ground did not contain moisture enough to bring it up. The rain has been sufficient to answer present purposes and agricultural interests are very much enthused over the prospects. More attention is being paid to grain and other forage crops than to cotton this year.

Elgin, Bastrop county—Town and country visited by a fine rain which was of great benefit to the crops, which are very backward, owing to cold, dry weather. Farmers have cut down their cotton crop to some extent and are depending on corn and other grain and vegetables to make up the loss for the cheap price of cotton.

Denton—The wheat crop which was supposed to have suffered so much from the recent cold spell is looking better, and with the rain and the warm weather of the past few days will get all right.

Lampasas—A great deal of the corn had to be replanted, and the rain was beneficial to the grain. Cotton planting will begin before long.

Hearne, Robertson county—A hard rain fell here. It is sufficient for awhile and the planters say it will advance the growth of cotton and corn materially.

Groesbeck, Limestone county—A good season thankfully received. Fall oats looking well. The few days sunshine has improved the appearance of corn wonderfully. Farmers are busy planting cotton.

Rogers, Bell county—A heavy rain fell here. Corn is reviving from the effects of the cold weather and is looking nicely.

Bryan, Brazos county—A fine season is now in the ground and growing crops of all kinds start off under favorable circumstances.

Coperas Cove, Coryell county—A fine rain fell here. It was greatly needed. The corn is rather backward. Wheat and oats are in the best of condition.

Sinton, San Patricio county—Crops are doing fairly well in this section.

Rice, Navarro county—A good rain fell here which greatly benefits oats, corn, cotton and the gardens.

Round Rock, Williamson county—Farmers of this section talk of planting cotton now. Corn is recovering somewhat from the effects of the cold wave.

Morgan, Bosque county—A very good rain fell here. It was badly needed. Oats were suffering and the growth of vegetation had been retarded.

Cleburne, Johnson county—A good rain fell here. It came just at the right time for crops.

Ennis, Ellis county—A splendid rain fell here, which will prove to be of great benefit to the gardens and crops in general.

Temple, Bell county—A splendid rain fell all over this county, and will be of untold value to farmers.

Reagan, Falls county—A refreshing rain fell. Corn was badly in need of rain, and now puts on a better appearance.

Georgetown, Williamson county—The heaviest rainfall this year. The farmers say that the rain was needed.

Manor, Travis county—Heavy rain here; between two and a half and three inches of water fell.

Rosenberg, Fort Bend county—Gardens and crops are greatly benefited by the rain.

Vernon, Wilbarger county—This county has had an abundance of rain, and oats and wheat are in prime condition, growing nicely, and the outlook for an abundant harvest was never better at this time of year. Farmers are all busy preparing land for the spring crop.

The rain last week at Corpus Christi came just in time to be a great salvation to the farmers here, whose crops have been suffering somewhat for want of rain. The second cabbage crop is now a success and in a thriving state of maturity, which can also be said of the smaller crops which have had a weary looking appearance of late, but have survived are now far advanced. The rain has brought forth the grass which has heretofore been very scarce, and many of the pastures have been totally barren.

Refining Plant for Sour Lake.

Sour Lake, April 18.—The Gulf Coast Refining company is receiving machinery and material for the construction of the new refining plant, near the springs. About thirty men and a number of teams are kept busy all the time, and everything is pushing ahead. Mr. Rice, the manager of the refining company, is in charge of the work. Under his management everything moves along serenely and swiftly. Old Sour Lake is truly taking on new life in the proper spirit.

GOV. CULBERSON TO BAILEY.

The Governor Favors the Immediate Restoration of Income Tax.

The following is a letter from Gov. Culbertson to Congressman Bailey:

Hon. J. W. Bailey, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—The present necessities of the federal government, due in part to the controversy with Spain, suggest the propriety of congressional action to levy and collect an income tax.

The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, there was a deficit of \$18,052,454. For the fiscal year 1898 this official estimates the deficit at \$28,000,000 and for the year 1899 at \$21,647,885. In addition to the expenditures upon which these enormous deficiencies are based congress has already appropriated \$50,000,000 for national defenses in the present crisis. Of this sum it said \$25,000,000 has already been expended or obligations incurred and there is little doubt that the whole amount will soon be absorbed. To meet these expenses, as well as enormous expenditures from a war with Spain now impending, money must be raised either by increasing existing tariff duties, resorting to new source of federal taxation or issuing United States bonds. Without discussing these it will serve the purpose of this letter to say that resort to either the first or third of these methods will necessarily impose additional burdens upon the middle classes, those who pay the great bulk of federal taxes, and who are least able to bear them. In this view and in this grave emergency, even without war with Spain, it is the duty of congress to equalize taxation not only to avoid this increased load upon the poor, but require those to pay taxes who have heretofore been practically exempted. An income tax by the consensus of enlightened opinion is the most equitable of all systems of taxation, and it is the only method by which billions of property can be made to bear a share of federal taxation. The law of 1894, which levied an income tax, though declared void by the supreme court of the United States, is still unrepelled, and a resolution should be passed directing the secretary of the treasury to enforce it, including past years, or in lieu of it another statute should be promptly enacted. For at least two reasons congress should not be deterred from this course by the decision referred to. This decision was rendered by a bare majority, 5 to 4. Since then the personnel of the court has changed so that only four of the five justices concurring in the opinion now remain on the court. Three who dissented are still members of the court, thus in the last resort leaving the ultimate decision to the two new justices. But it is by no means clear that all the justices who formerly held the law void would do so now. It is a great question of momentous concern to the government. It has lately been thoroughly and exhaustively discussed throughout the Union. It was unquestioned law for a century, determined otherwise in this decision, possibly under stress of false charges of socialism and sectionalism. Besides these considerations is the object lesson taught by existing conditions, the supreme necessity for such a law. Thus regarded these words of Mr. Justice Harlan in his dissenting opinion in the income case, speaking of the majority opinion, are prophetic: "It strikes at the very foundation of national authority, in that it denies to the general government a power which is, or may become, vital to the very existence and preservation of the Union in a national emergency, such as that of war with a great commercial nation, during which imports will cease or be materially diminished."

Very truly yours,

C. A. CULBERSON.

Bailey's Reply to Culbertson.

Washington, April 10.—Hon. C. A. Culbertson, Austin, Tex.: My dear governor—I am this morning in receipt of yours of the 6th instant, and I have already been suggesting to my democratic associates on the committee of ways and means the very policy which you recommend. I am of the opinion that such a course would either result in compelling the republican party to help us place a part of the burden of taxation upon wealth, where it properly belongs, or else we will make it plain to the country, if anything could make it plainer than it is now, that the republican party is determined to exempt wealth from its fair share of taxation. Very truly yours,

J. W. BAILEY.

Terrell Will Accept.

Hon. A. W. Terrell, ex-minister to Turkey, is being urged by his friends at Austin to stand for the nomination as a member of the Texas house of representatives. He has stated to those who are urging him to become a candidate that he will not consent to their wishes if it requires him to make a scramble for the office, but that if the position is tendered him without effort on his part, he will accept. Judge Terrell has served several terms in the state legislature with distinction.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

A LADY CREMATED.

The Use of Kerosene Oil in Kindling Fire the Cause.

Corsicana, April 13.—A fatal fire resulting from kerosene being used in kindling a fire on a cooking stove occurred at the home of Mr. Monroe H. Hightower, near Drane in this county, seven miles west of Corsicana.

The Hightowers were well-to-do farm people, the family consisting of husband, wife and three small children. Mr. Hightower was absent from the house attending to affairs about the farm, there being no one in the house but Mrs. Hightower and the three children. At the usual hour the lady started to prepare the evening meal and in making a fire in the kitchen stove used kerosene to start it.

She applied a match to the wood over which the oil had been poured and as she did so there was a flash, and the fire from the oil setting ablaze her clothing, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Her little ones were unable to render any assistance and the unfortunate woman rushed from the building, to which the flames had communicated, and was literally burned to a crisp in the yard surrounding the house, the children making a narrow escape from the burning building, through which the flames spread with terrible rapidity, consuming house, and being saved.

Mr. Hightower was some distance from the house when the calamity occurred and it was impossible for him to reach the scene in time to accomplish anything. When he did arrive the entire building was a mass of flame and his wife, blackened by the flames from her burning apparel, was lying on the ground, suffering untold agony. Her body, arms and face were a mass of charred flesh and in her wild flight from the house, screaming as she ran, she inhaled the flames which enveloped her body and face. The horrible sight was witnessed by her three helpless little ones.

Postmasters Commissioned.

The following postmasters have been commissioned for Texas since last report:

Richard T. Polk, Killeen; Lewis I. Reed, Anneville; Robert W. Warwick, Billington; Samuel R. Walker, Dulls Ranch; John J. Murphy, Emblem; Charles J. Tucker, Jamestown; Sam W. Griffith, Peerless; William W. Hornsby, Shaeffer; Walter E. Williams, Ferguson, Tarrant county; Jeel A. Holly, Potsi, Taylor county; Margaret Carter, Maggie, Montgomery county; John Crump, Avo; Edward F. Juergen, Cypress Top; John W. Meaders, Dike; Wm. T. Goa, Sikes; James M. Brown, Taylors Gid; Alonzo E. Cutler, Oakwood; Margaret Singleton, Adieu, Jack county; Isham S. Moore, Charco, Goliad county; Hugh G. Maclean, Eden; Logan A. Wilhite, Higgins; Henry C. F. Kemper, Phillipsburg; Robert P. Ballowe, Ballowe, Brazoria county; W. G. Cyper, Theo; C. S. Green, Onslow, Edwards county; James P. Meek, Pearson; James I. Westfall, Nanhattie, Coke county; James N. Dixon, Somerset, Atascosa county; Walter L. Taylor, Watt, Limestone county; Jesse G. Tohill, Bassett; Mary L. Savage, Beane, Geo. H. Tittle, Macon; Thomas B. McPherson, Belray; E. Ihu McDonald, Serton; Richard K. Ferguson, Yartelton; Walter W. Greer, Goodrich; A. F. Therrill, Hornhill; Wesley Burton, Bowers; Dora L. Myers, DeBerry; Wm. Mooney, Dilworth; Ba domero A. Puig, Aguilares; Chas. R. Hastings, Allie; Joseph W. Gideon, Farrar; Wm. A. Williams, Hinde; James R. Lee, Lee's Mill; Samuel T. Ferguson, Elm, Karnes county; Wm. Burge, Heard, Galveston county; William L. Yanger, Iowa Park; James C. Dunn, Altoza; Frank Leahy Rodgers; Wm. N. H. Woods, Abion, Red River county; Arthur W. Beverly, Coperas Cove.

Things to Remember.

Sharpen all kinds of fish sauce with lemon juice. When using vanilla for flavoring add half a teaspoonful of peach extract. A dash of black pepper greatly improves vanilla ice cream. Put sugar in water used for basting meats of all kinds. It adds a flavor, especially to veal. Add a cup of good date vinegar to the water in which you boil fish, especially if it is salt fish. Chocolate is greatly improved by adding a teaspoonful of sherry also helps. When baking fish place on the top thin slices of salt pork; it basts the fish and improves the flavor. To give an appetizing flavor to a broiled beefsteak rub a cut onion over the top platter with the butter. Three table-spoonsful of freshly made Japan tea, with a pinch of nutmeg, imparts an indescribable flavor to apple pie. To improve sweetbreads and give them a fine flavor soak them in mild lemon juice water an hour, and then boil twenty minutes in beef stock.

MORPHINE

Optium, Cocaine, Opium, Cocaine, Whiskey habituated at home. Remedy for Cures. Guaranteed. Endorsed by physicians, ministers and others. Book of particulars, testings, etc. etc. Free. Tobacco, the tobacco cure. L. No. 100. G. WILSON CHEMICAL CO. Dublin, Texas.

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 at All Hours. Open Day and Night. W. B. COOK, Mgr.

278 MAIN STREET, DALLAS, TEX. NEAR SANTA FE DEPOT.

Gen. Shelley's Commission.

Austin, April 19. The commission of Gen. P. E. Shelley as superintendent of the Confederate home has not yet been signed by Gov. Culbertson. The fact that the commission was presented for the executive's signature last Saturday, and is held up, together with the further knowledge of the feeling which exists on the part of the governor over the recent election of Gen. Shelley, indicates that he may refuse to sign it. It is known that Gen. Shelley called on Gov. Culbertson a day or two after his election for the purpose of talking over the affairs of the institution. The governor informed the general that as yet he had received no official knowledge of the result of the election, and that he had no desire to discuss the matter until such official information reached him; that he would then either sign his commission or give his reasons for not doing so.

If Gov. Culbertson declines to sign the commission of Gen. Shelley the question will then be raised as to whether the latter can continue to exercise the duties of his office with legality. Gen. Shelley has intimated to his friends that he will fight the case if the question arises, or rather hold on until legally displaced.

It was stated by the attorney general's department that although no investigation of the subject has yet been made, it is believed the question as to whether the governor's signature to a commission of a state official elected by a controlling board is a legal necessity.—Should the executive decline to sign, as is indicated by his holding up the commission, and should Gen. Shelley and the board of managers resist the appointment of some other man, a contest would ensue.

There is no abatement of the interest manifested in the matter here. The chances are that the attorney general, in case the commission is held up much longer, will be called upon for an official opinion in the premises to decide whether or not the signature of the governor is required to make Gen. Shelley the legal superintendent of the home and whether or not he can draw his salary as such.

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Flattery is like a painted armour; only for show, not use.—Socrates.

Her Wish Fulfilled.

The remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were cremated at Graceland cemetery. Although little, if anything, had been said in advance as to cremation of the remains of the celebrated president of the W. C. T. U., it is stated that such a procedure was in accordance with her repeatedly expressed wish. Only Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Willard's private secretary, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the new president of the W. C. T. U., and a few others were present. The ashes were taken to Rose Hill cemetery, where services were held. The ashes were then interred in Willard family lot at Rose Hill.—Chicago Ex.

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HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION

Which Means Cuban Independence and War with Spain.

CONGRESSMEN GET BELLIGERENT

And the Lie is Passed Around, Backed by Force.

Washington, April 14.—The house of representatives after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, a vote of 322 to 19 adopted resolutions which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee, came into the hall with a copy of the senate resolutions and instantly a hush fell upon the vast assemblage. Mr. Adams asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions and Mr. Bailey reserved the right to object, saying that whether he objected or not would depend upon a fair understanding as to the length of debate.

The speaker—"Is there no objection?"

"I ask for the regular order," shouted Mr. Quigg (rep.) of New York.

"Which is an objection," observed Mr. Bailey.

"Is there objection?" asked the speaker, still holding the gavel aloft.

Mr. Bailey sought to interpose with a request that the minority resolutions be read, but the speaker insisted that if objection was to be made it must be made then.

"The chair is determined to try to force the minority—" cried Mr. Bailey amid much confusion and cries of "regular order."

Then Mr. Bailey turned and facing the other side entered his objection in emphatic terms.

"They are simply playing for political advantage and the people of the country ought to know it," shouted Mr. Richardson (dem.) of Tennessee.

"There is an understanding with the democratic members of the foreign affairs committee on this point," replied Henderson (rep.) of Iowa.

"That is not true, if we are to understand that any such agreement as this was agreed to," retorted Mr. Richardson.

At this juncture occurred the sensational climax of the day and one of the most exciting incidents in the history of the house. Members all about were in a state of frenzied excitement. Partisan passion was running high. It required only the application of a match to explode the magazine, and when the explosion came pandemonium reigned.

Mr. Bartlett (dem.) of Georgia said the chair was supporting the protests of the democrats against the taunting words which were coming from the other side.

Suddenly in his rear in the next tier of seats came in stentorian tones from Mr. Brumm (rep.) of Pennsylvania, a taunt addressed generally to the democratic side: "You got just what you did not want," he shouted.

"That is not true," cried out Mr. Bartlett, who, it was explained subsequently, was addressing his remarks to a republican on the other side.

"I say it is," retorted Mr. Brumm hotly.

"It is not," flared back Mr. Bartlett, turning and facing Mr. Brumm.

"You are a liar," responded Mr. Brumm.

The lie had passed. Instantly Mr. Bartlett reached for a large bound copy of the Congressional Record in the desk before him and raising it aloft hurled it at his adversary. It fell short and then the two antagonists rushed for each other. The house was in an uproar. Some of the ladies in the galleries screamed hysterically. Members crowded toward the combatants from all quarters. They ran across the rear in front of the speaker's desk and crowded up the adjoining aisles, clenching, tugging, hauling at each other like madmen. It was like a free fight in the street. Shouts of anger and indignation were heard on every hand. The members in the crush espoused the cause of the two original combatants and there were several exciting collisions, but no blows were struck. Meantime, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Brumm were trying to get at each other over the benches, but they were borne back by friends.

Mr. Bartlett, who is a light man, was carried off his feet, and Mr. Miers of Indiana, a stalwart, broad shouldered Hoosier, blocked the path of Mr. Brumm, who is himself evidently a man of great physical vigor. In his efforts to stop Mr. Brumm, Mr. Miers became involved with Mr. Pierce of Missouri, and they almost came to blows.

All this time the gavel of the speaker was heard and his voice was commanding the sergeant-at-arms to restore order. Armed with a silver mace, the emblem of the authority of the house, Col. Russell, the sergeant at arms, repeatedly charged the thick mass of struggling members, but was as often swept aside. One of the other employees, Griffin Halstead, a son of

Murat Halstead, while attempting to pacify Mr. Brumm, was felled by a blow on the jaw. At last by the efforts of a dozen muscular members the belligerents were separated, the angry legislators retired to their seats and a semblance of order was restored. It was one of the most disgraceful scenes witnessed in the house in many years.

The efforts to get the resolutions before the house having failed, the committee on rules retired and formulated a special order, which was brought in a few minutes later. It provided for the immediate consideration of the resolution presented by the foreign affairs committee. The house was still laboring under a great stress of suppressed excitement. Partisan feeling was still rampant.

Resolution Adopted by the House.

Washington, April 14.—The majority of the house committee on foreign affairs agreed to the following resolution, which was reported to the house and adopted:

Whereas, the government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by killing inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress towards suppressing of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and by policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, this long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen;

Resolved, that the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

Substitute resolutions offered by the minority:

Resolved, that the United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba.

Sec. 2. That, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship, the Maine, over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the president of the United States be and is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

Sec. 3. That the president of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba.

The vote was taken on the substitute resolutions and they were defeated—yeas 147, nays 190. The vote was then taken on the adoption of the majority resolutions and they were adopted—yeas 322, nays 19.

The names of the democrats as they voted for the resolutions were cheered.

The negative vote were cast as follows: Democrats—Adams of Georgia, Bankhead of Alabama, Brantley of Georgia, Brewer of Alabama, Clayton of Alabama, Cox of Tennessee, Elliott of South Carolina, Griggs of Georgia, Howard of Georgia, Lester of Georgia, Lewis of Georgia, Maddox of Georgia, Strait of South Carolina, Tate of Georgia and Taylor of Georgia.

Republicans—Johnson of Indiana, Boutelle of Maine and Loud of California.

Populists—Simpson of Kansas.

A GREAT BIG SUBSIDY.

A Newspaper Offered \$2,000,000 to Support Cuban Independence.

Washington, April 18.—A personal statement of a prominent newspaper publisher owning two papers that he had been offered \$2,000,000 in Cuban bonds if he would support the recognition of Cuban independence, is having great effect among the members. It is coupled with the statement that the offer was made by a man showing authority in the Cuban junta. He told the member's offer was accompanied with a guarantee that the bank would pay 40 cents on the dollar when independence was recognized. The statement will be made on the floor of the house and help to defeat the independence resolution.

St. James Hotel, Dallas.

SENATE MORE RADICAL.

They Recognize the Cuban Republic as a Free Government.

Washington, April 17.—The following are the Turpie minority resolutions passed by the senate:

Resolved by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the president of the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and assert its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

RECOGNITION VOTED DOWN.

A Long Debate Looked for in the Senate.

Washington, April 18.—Mr. Dingley moved concurrence in the senate resolutions with the amendment striking out the Cuban independence recognition.

Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, moved the concur vote be taken first on Dingley's motion.

The vote on the motion of Mr. Dingley was carried by a vote of 179 to 156.

The Cuban resolution now goes to the senate as soon as the clerks can prepare it, where it will, no doubt, be debated at some length.

Raising Revenue for War.

Washington, April 17.—The republican members of the ways and means committee of the house have practically completed the preparation of the revenue measure which will be passed to raise revenues sufficient to prosecute the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burdens of the war, and proceeding upon that theory, they have prepared a bill that will raise between \$100,000,000 and \$120,000,000 additional revenue per annum.

The bill will provide for an additional tax of \$1 per barrel upon beer, from which \$30,000,000 will be raised. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the internal revenue tax will be increased from 6 to 12 cents; this is expected to raise \$15,000,000 of revenue. The increase on cigars and cigarettes has not been absolutely fixed, but it probably will be \$1 on all classes; from this \$5,000,000 is expected.

The proposition which the senate placed on the tariff bill, but which went out in conference, to all stocks and transfers of corporations, is embodied in the measure, together with practically all the scheme of internal revenue taxation of the act of 1866, which it includes a stamp taxation on all checks, drafts and instruments of business—mortgages, loans and bonds; a tax on proprietary medicines, and a tax on telegraph messages and express packages, is also incorporated in the bill. This scheme of taxation is estimated to raise \$35,000,000.

The tax on proprietary and patent medicines will be 2 cents on packages or bottles retailing at 25 cents or under, and 4 cents on those retailing above that price. The tax on telegraph messages will be 1 cent on all messages which cost 25 cents or less and 2 cents on all above 25 cents.

A duty of 10 cents per pound is placed upon tea and 3 cents per pound upon coffee, with a countervailing internal revenue tax on stock on hand. This latter will be in the form of a tax on sales of stocks on hand, to avoid the constitutional inhibition against a direct tax. From tea and coffee \$28,000,000 is estimated. Bottled waters are to bear a tax similar to patent medicines.

For the pressing needs of the government the secretary of the treasury is given the general power to issue certificates of indebtedness payable in one year, and to bear not to exceed 3 per cent interest. The secretary of treasury is also authorized to borrow on the credit of the government by popular subscription a loan of \$500,000,000. This loan is to be placed through the postoffices of the country, and the government deposits in low-rate bonds, which are to be sold at par. They are to bear 3 per cent interest and to be redeemable after five years at the option of the government and to be due in twenty years. The principal and interest are to be payable in coin.

GEN. LEE'S VIRGINIA BRIGADE.

Roosevelt Resigns to Become an Aide on His Staff.

Chicago, April 19.—The Chronicle's Washington correspondent says: The announcement that Theodore Roosevelt had resigned his position as assistant secretary of the navy to become an aide on Gen. Lee's staff created a sensation in official circles. Mr. Roosevelt was moved to resign for two reasons. One is that he is the only man of the administration who has red blood in his veins. The other reason is that Mr. Roosevelt is very much ashamed of his chief, the secretary of the navy. Secretary Long is an exceedingly timid, cautious man, while Roosevelt is bluff and frank.

Several times since the Cuban situation became critical Roosevelt has talked very emphatically about the way things were being conducted in the navy department, and it was reported at one time that his resignation had been called for. The report proved to be incorrect, but it has been plain for some weeks that Mr. Roosevelt was not satisfied with his position. While Gen. Lee was here a few days ago it was officially agreed that he would raise a brigade of Virginia volunteers, the command of which would be given him. The idea was first suggested that an act of congress be passed authorizing the president to appoint his major general in the regular army, but the Virginian said he preferred to be a brigadier general of volunteers, and the only request he made after that was that his brigade should be the first American troops to invade the island of Cuba.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Gen. Lee if he would appoint him aide on his staff, and the general gladly assented.

Accordingly the assistant secretary of the navy has sent in his resignation. It will be promptly accepted.

Hood's Regiment.

Lieutenant Hood has issued the following, from New Orleans:

Louisianians! The hour is rapidly approaching when we must respond to the call of our state and country to defend our flag and to avenge the assassination of our sailors on the Maine and the destruction of that noble ship in the harbor of Havana. I am duly authorized by his excellency, Murphy J. Foster, governor of our state, to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry to serve in case of war with Spain. Now, therefore, I call upon the valiant sons of Louisiana to express their willingness to rally about her standard and to serve our country in any part of the world to which we may be sent. Following the patriotic examples set by our forefathers, let us not be slow to show the world that the sons of Louisiana are behind none in their devotion to country, flag and duty. Enlistment blanks and circulars may be obtained at the headquarters in the Hennon building. Blanks for the medical corps may be obtained of Dr. Floyd Stewart, Medical building.

DUNCAN N. HOOD.

Archbishop Ireland to the Pope.

London, April 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing Monday says:

"Archbishop Ireland cabled the pope saying that he has great hopes that his efforts for the preservation of peace will be crowned with success."

"The archbishop complains that the greatest obstacle in his path is the violent language used in Roman Catholic organs in Europe against America."

"I learn that the powers are now discussing the advisability of offering their pacific mediation in the controversy between Spain and the United States on the basis of Spain ultimately relinquishing her sovereignty over Cuba, but receiving due compensation."

The Pope is Much Upset.

London, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: The pope is exceedingly upset by the latest developments of the Hispano-American question, which seem turning in a way he had hoped and tried to avert. Having said mass in the Sistine chapel, he turned to those around him and exclaimed:

"I have prayed God with the whole force of my being and with the deepest fervor to avert this sad war and not to allow my pontificate to end in the smoke of battle. Otherwise I have implored the Almighty to take me to himself that I may not behold such a sight."

Coal is Contraband.

Washington April 19.—The action of Great Britain in declaring coal to be contraband of war, as reported from Jamaica, is said to have a significance different from that attached to it in the dispatches. As explained in a high diplomatic quarter, such an order would prevent a vessel of either Spain or the United States from taking coal at Kingston or any other port in the West Indies. Applying this rule to the present case, it is said that if a Spanish ship went to Kingston for coal she would be able to carry a supply sufficient to carry her to Porto Rico or Cuba. When once away from

Kingston, however, the vessel and her cargo would be subject to seizure by United States ships. The same rule, it is said, would apply in case of a ship of Great Britain or any other country engaged in carrying such a contraband article. The flag would protect the ship as a whole, but it would not protect the ship from being subject to search and to seizure of the contraband article. The rule would apply, equally, it is said, to ships taking coal at Kingston for the use of the naval vessels. In effect, however, the rule would be applicable mainly to Spain, as the United States vessels need not look to the British West Indies for their coal supplies, whereas Spanish vessels would rely on this as well as other West Indian ports for such supplies.

FOR FREEBOOTING PURPOSES.

Mexicans on the Border Organizing for Depredations.

Austin, Texas, April 19.

Gov. Culberson is in receipt of a telegram from people of Presidio county reciting that bands of Mexicans are being formed on the border for freebooting purposes and that the citizens out there will form themselves into voluntary battalions in order to protect their lives and property.

For some time the executive has been receiving advices indicating that in case of war with Spain there will be danger of invasion of the Rio Grande valley by the lawless element which infests that section.

It is claimed that agents of the Spanish government have been at work there for some time. It is said demonstrations on the Mexican side have recently become more pronounced, federal troops along the border having been ordered to leave.

It is stated that Gov. Culberson has kept officials at Washington posted in regard to matters out there, and advocated the maintenance of the army of the department of Texas, protesting vigorously against the removal of forces stationed in the threatened territory. The executive, it is said, will order a concentration of state ranger forces in the Rio Grande valley and proceed to increase their numbers. It is said also that he intends to use his authority to the end that any gang attempting invasion may meet with a hot reception.

Since the birth of Christ 4,000,000 men have been slain in battle.

No particular form of religion received official recognition in Japan.

In the River Llano, in Texas, islands of floating sand are sometimes seen.

A newly discovered spot on the sun, visible now, is said to be 30,000 miles in diameter.

In Hungary whiskey is distilled from turnips, maize, potatoes and molasses.

Of the 93,615 men who perished in the Crimea 80,000 were Turks and Russians.

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood. And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor. We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CONGRESS GETS TOGETHER.

The House and Senate Agree on Concurrent Resolutions.

WHICH MEAN "CUBA LIBRE."

Spain Must at Once Withdraw Land and Naval Forces from Cuba.

Washington, April 19.—The following resolutions passed the two houses of congress at an early hour this morning:

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States, does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and from Cuban waters.

3. That the president of the United States be, and hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and call into active service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

4. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The resolutions were sent to the president for his signature.

GEN. LEW WALLACE

Wants to Again Take Field and Fight the Spaniards.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 18.—Gen. Lew Wallace, the famous soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was 71 years old April 10, has formally withdrawn from the race for the United States senate and announced that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

In a statement given out over his signature, Gen. Wallace says:

"In view of the certainty of war with Spain, I have tendered the national government my service in the field. That I have been a candidate for United States senator may subject this action to criticism. I beg to announce my withdrawal from the senatorial race. To the many Republicans who have given me their support I confer my hearty thanks and most grateful acknowledgements."

In an interview Gen. Wallace said he has had the step under consideration for some time. He does not deny that he would consider it a great honor to represent Indiana in the senate, but he thinks that in time of war the duty of every American calls him to the post at which he can be the most efficient. Accordingly he lays aside his political ambition until the peril which threatens his nation has passed.

Gen. Wallace does not seem to be speaking unadvisedly. It is known that he recently addressed a letter to the president making a tender of his services and it is believed that he received a favorable answer and an assurance that he would be appointed to a position commensurate with his talents.

Insurgents Fighting.

Havana, April 18.—News of further fighting between insurgents and Spanish troops in the province of Pinar del Rio has reached here. The forces of the insurgents, under Lores Aguilar Rizo, made an attack two days ago upon the Spanish fort at Espujarosa, and had the best of the fighting, even according to Spanish accounts of the affair. The fort was garrisoned by volunteers. The insurgents entered the town and plundered and burned the tobacco warehouse. The Spanish report says the garrison lost four men killed and nine wounded.

Some Spanish Traits.

Sixty-eight per cent of the Spaniards cannot read. No wonder they flatter they can whip the United States.—Rochester Herald.

Spain has been going wrong for 300 years. It is too much to expect that she will take an abrupt turn to the right at this time.—Chicago News.

Spain is like an India rubber ball that has been soaked in water for a long time. It is hard to make an impression on her, and she only yields a layer at a time.—Baltimore American.

In the open court of the powers of the old world Spain has been convicted of infamous lying. To the great nations of Europe she solemnly declared that President McKinley never had demanded the independence of Cuba. When the ambassadors of those powers called upon the president they were thunderstruck to have laid before them documentary proof of Spain's lies and deceit.—New York Press.

Sydney is now the center of the Australian wool trade.

WOODEN VS. STEEL VESSELS.

How One Shot Will Sink a Modern War Ship.

Washington, April 17. — Should there be war with Spain it would demonstrate the weaknesses of the modern ironclad, apparently a floating citadel, impregnable and indestructible, in reality a sensitive mechanism which can be shattered and disorganized by a single shot.

In the effort to incorporate in the vessel all the points of aggression and to provide for all contingencies, the hull is an almost solid mass of elaborate machinery, each section interdependent with the other, and the whole manipulated through practically one medium, whose destruction would seriously cripple or imperil the whole. This medium is electricity. The introduction of this agency, while increasing the effectiveness of the machinery, has also increased the liability of the crippling of it.

As the warship is now constructed, the dynamo room is the throbbing heart of the ship, and the wires from it are veins through which flow the life and intelligence which direct the whole vessel. Innumerable wires light the cabins, engine rooms, magazines, searchlights, conning towers and decks; operate telegraph, telephone and signal wires, guns, turrets and compartment doors. With a ship elaborately wired, it is readily seen how one chance fortunate shot by the enemy will make some derangement in the system. If a shell should happen to drop into the dynamo room all means of communication throughout the ship would be destroyed. The guns could no longer be fired and time would be lost until lights could be secured. In the meantime there would be a period of confusion, delay and uncertainty, during which the enemy would be pouring in her shot, and the result would be fearful to contemplate.

Of course the wires are protected as well as may be at vulnerable points, especially where they are concentrated, as in the conning tower, but the concussion of a shot striking the vessel may have the effect of rupturing the wires in unusual places, or causing them to make connection with the metal work of the ship, thus diverting the current and rendering the plant inoperative.

The multiplicity of machinery for carrying ammunition, for loading and training guns, for turning turrets, for steering, hoisting, and for performing hundreds of necessary duties, are all part of the great organization which goes to make up a modern fighting machine. A well aimed shot cripples one of these parts and the machine ceases to respond to the work required of it. Men are killed, and as each man had a particular machine to attend to, the service begins to fall upon comparatively inexperienced men. In the days of wooden vessels the able seamen served the gun or hauled the rope with equal facility. The rope was easily mended, and the other work was simple. Today the multiplicity of devices has made a multiplicity of work, and the result has been to make the men specialists more or less. The more of these specialists that are lost, the more the ship is apt to increase in helplessness, in proportion as it would where the apparatus was more simple.

Another particularly modern feature of a war vessel is the cargo of gun cotton or other high explosive it carries. The old ships had nothing more dangerous than powder and so long as fire was not brought near it it was actually safe. With modern explosives danger is ever present. Concussion is now as much to be feared as fire, and though the magazines are in the most protected part of the ship, they add an ever present danger from the uncertainty as to the action of their contents. A slight concussion might be all that would be necessary to destroy a ship. The complete destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor shows what concussion will do.

The Maine, by the way, about two years ago, furnished an illustration of the ease with which a modern ship could be crippled. The guns and turrets at that time were moved by hydraulic power. The men had been called out for battery practice and had taken their proper positions. The order was given to aim the gun at some imaginary cruiser, but though the gunners pressed the buttons and pulled the levers, the guns refused to move. After an investigation of about twenty minutes, during which various expedients were used without success to move the gun, and many were being employed to discover if there was a defect in any of the apparatus supplementary to the turret mechanism, it was discovered that the water in the apparatus used to move the turret and guns had been frozen. Of course all work was suspended until the ice was melted. If this had happened in the course of battle it is easy to see that the Maine would have been at the enemy's mercy. That twenty minutes' delay would have given the enemy a chance to destroy her adversary, unless the crippled ship had been able to get out of the way.

The demand for the possession of all these modern appliances on a war ship has had the effect of adding still

another element of danger to the ship, and that is to accommodate all these improvements the ship has to be both long and high, thus affording a better target for the enemy. This in its turn makes it necessary to provide efficient armor, and, in the end, the completed ship, like Mahomet's coffin, hangs between the heaven of safety and the earth of danger, where it takes but a slight accident to pass the line. In the old days a wooden ship would be almost shot to pieces before she would sink. Her masts would be gone, her sails dragging over the sides, her hull full of holes, and yet her sailors would have time to escape. The modern ship, all of steel, and almost solid with machinery, needs but a gentle stab from a ram, and if her compartment doors are not closed, goes down in a few minutes.

It is not to be surmised that these points have not been thought over by naval officers. Many defects have been remedied, but the element of danger still exists to an abnormal degree. It must also be remembered that since the formation of modern navies as we know them there has been no great naval battle to demonstrate the virtues or defects of the system. The nearest approach to a battle between modern ships was the battle of Yalu, between the Japanese and Chinese, and here, though there was hardly the semblance of an organized battle, the damage done was almost something beyond the conception of the average landsman. In the battle of Wei Hai Wei, which followed, a Chinese ironclad and a cruiser were sent to the bottom in less than twenty minutes by torpedo boats, which demonstrated very practically the small margin of safety there is in a modern battleship. A naval battle of modern times is apt to be as hard on the victor as on the vanquished. The derangement of machinery, combined with the damage done by guns of great penetrative power, will be apt to make a modern sea fight a duel to the death, the poor victors crawling home as best they can, little better off than the one they whipped.

Decorative Don'ts.

Don't put borders on carpets for small rooms.
Don't hang chandeliers or lamps in low-ceiled rooms.
Don't be chary of rich, warm tints in northern rooms.
Don't believe for a moment that expensiveness is essential to beautiful effects.
Don't make a table a pivotal point from which the rest of the furniture radiates.
Don't make a narrow doorway narrower with a heavy drape. We drape too much.
Don't use decided patterns for upholstery if you have done so for wall and floor coverings.
Don't use large patterned wall paper in small rooms, or a deep border with low ceilings.
Don't have any fanciful fixed arrangement of window draperies in rooms in daily use.
Don't buy chairs that are not well made and comfortable or lounges that are not low and broad.

It's Just Like a Woman.

To try independence, succeed in it, but prefer it not.
To faint at mice and spank tigers with a broomstick.
To keep nine commandments more easily than the tenth.
To value a baby above the world, or a pug above a baby.
To scold about little troubles and be brave about big ones.
To toil life long for social position, or throw it away for love in an instant.
To look at the most undeserving men through the kindly spectacles of pity.
To overestimate their own beauty far less than they underestimate their own goodness.
To retain, despite many bitter experiences, the trust of a good heart in human nature.—Ex.

A good man finds good wherever he goes, because the good in him brings out good in others.—Selected.

As the wolf has some resemblance of the dog, the flatterer bears a resemblance of the friend.—Epictetus.

Genius may, and often does, require an interpreter; but love speaks a language which all can understand.—Selected.

Self-interest is but the survival of the animal in us. Humanity only regains for men with self-surrender.—Selected.

The man who insists upon seeing with perfect clearness before he decides, never decides. Accept life, and you must accept regret.—Selected.

Hath any wronged thee, be bravely revenged. Slight it, and the work's begun; forgive it, and 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.—Selected.

Governments, religion, books and property are nothing but the scaffolding to build up a man. Earth holds up to her master no fruit but the finished man.—Humboldt.

Pintarch says, very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will raise itself in others.

THE BURNING OF THE MISSOURI.

At that Time one of Uncle Sam's Largest Ships.

In 1843 two of the largest ships of war ever built in the United States, up to that time, were launched at the Brooklyn navy yard. They were christened Mississippi and Missouri. They were 250 feet in length, 65 feet wide and 30 feet in depth of hold, and carried the largest guns constructed up to that time. The vessels were of 2000 tons each and were driven by side wheels 32 feet in diameter.

In August, 1843, the Missouri started for China, with the American minister on board. The afternoon of August 26 she steamed into the Straits of Gibraltar, and came to anchor under the shadow of that towering rock. An English correspondent says: "After examining her and her enormous guns for about an hour, we heard the cry of fire, and saw the smoke pouring out of the fore hatch. The discipline observed on board was most admirable; the several orders were given and obeyed as if the vessel had been in perfect safety and as if nothing had occurred to excite alarm or confusion. The hatches were ordered closed down to smother the fire, and soon the boats of the Malabar, an English man of war, and two companies of sappers and miners from Gibraltar came out with their engines and poured a torrent of water into the hold. Then Captain Newton, of the Missouri, ordered the crew to leave the vessel, as there were 20 tons of powder in the hold. The boats were got out, and the officers and crew had to leave everything they possessed on the Missouri. The 7000 soldiers stationed at Gibraltar and all the officers and men of the vessels in the harbor came out to view the grand sight, painful as it was to see such a magnificent ship in flames, from her hull to the top of her 70-foot masts. The whole rock was as light as day, and probably such a sight had not been witnessed since the conflagration of the floating batteries during the memorable siege.

Orders were given to flood the magazines and as they were incased in copper it was impossible to wet the powder, so the fire blazed till 11 o'clock, having set fire to 60 tons of coal that had been taken on board. We now began to get anxious as to the after magazine, which contained 550 casks of powder, as we knew, should it explode, it would whirl our ship some miles distant, we being within 190 yards at that time, so we hailed a towboat to tow us out still further. By the aid of our glasses we could see the flames advancing to the center of the vessel and climbing up the masts, where they caught the yards and sails and wound round the rigging. About the same time the enormous funnel, which was red-hot for hours before, came down with a crash. Then, at intervals, followed the foremast and mizzenmast, till nothing was visible but one mass of vivid flames, from stem to stern, 250 feet. We could see some of the officers of the English man-of-war Malabar on the paddle-boxes, till, driven to the last extremity by the heat, they jumped off into the water to be picked up by the boats. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

"I stayed up till half past 2, and the fire was then as bright as ever. By that time I was so worn out that I crept into my berth and had just fallen to sleep when the forward magazine exploded, throwing the debris in every direction. It shook the houses on Gibraltar and broke most of the windows. Then an effort was made to tow the hull out into deep water, but it had grounded in 30 feet of water and could not be moved. Fortunately, the tide came in and ran into the port-holes so as to submerge the after magazine, but the hull above burned till next day, when nothing could be seen but the smokestack and two of the nine-inch guns that tilted up out of the water. The sailors were distributed among the eight American ships that were anchored in the harbor, en route to the United States with cargoes of tea, and the American minister was compelled to take another vessel for China.

ANSWERING TO ROLL CALL.

This one fought with Jackson and faced the fight with Lee; That one followed Sherman as he galloped to the sea; But they're marching on together just as friendly as can be. And they'll answer to the roll call in the mornin'!

They'll rally to the fight, In the stormy days and night, In bonds that no cruel fate shall sever; While the storm winds waft on high Their ringing battle cry, "Our country—our country forever!"

The brave old flag above them is rippling down its red— Each crimson stripe the emblem of the blood by heroes shed; It shall wave for them victorious or drop above them—dead. For they'll answer to the roll call in the mornin'!

They'll rally to the fight, In the stormy days and night, In bonds that no cruel fate shall sever; While their far-famed battle cry Shall go ringing to the sky: "Our country—our country forever!" —Frank L. Stanton.

PERSONNEL OF OUR NAVY.

Characteristics of the Men Who Command our Ships.

In a war with Spain, which seems highly probable—war that may challenge our honor and valor at any moment now—the fighting ships of the navies will be about equal in number and in power of armament; but when we compare the personnel of the two services, we can but think that Spain will suffer exceedingly thereby. The differences in the types of ships and the changed conditions of motive power and guns, have changed the character of the enlisted men in our service. Their habits are better, and the skill demanded of them is of a more mechanical order; and while we miss some of the characteristics which made the old man-of-war's man so attractive and interesting, so unique and so superb as a sailor, the new man is imbued with the same loyal devotion to the flag that possessed the souls of seamen in the colonial and revolutionary days, the war of 1812, and at the outbreak of civil war in 1861, and may be depended upon to do equally gallant service under whatever stress of circumstances.

As to the officers, no service in the world can match them. In every branch and corps they are superior in education and in training to the officers of any other service—men so well grounded and practiced, schooled and equipped, that their services are sought in many directions. Many officers, indeed, have resigned their commissions for the higher pay and greater civil advantages eagerly tendered them by individuals and firms, colleges and corporations, than the government gives or affords. But many remain in the service; and we have officers to day, graduates from our naval academy at Annapolis, and from civil colleges in the land, who can take the metal from the mine and put it through all the processes of preparation and manufacture until it appears in completed form in the hulls and engines, boilers and dynamos, guns and armor, shells and torpedoes of our ships of war. Expert as electricians, they invent or improve electrical appliances; as chemists, they manufacture needed explosives for naval use; as inventors, the guns and gun carriages of our navy since the days of DeHigren, have been designed by them in every part and built under their supervision. The guns turned out at the naval gun factory at Washington are not excelled by Krupp or any other fabricator of heavy ordnance in Europe; as linguists and mathematicians, naturalists and adepts in the therapeutics and surgery, sanitation and hygiene they have won world-wide fame; as hydrographers, they have no superiors, whether in surveying the coasts and harbors of the globe or in the sounding the depths of the sea. Equally at home in the handling of infantry and artillery on shore, they lead the world as versatile and accomplished officers on shipboard. Nor are there any harder worked men in the country to-day than its naval officers; and whether in peace or war, they can always be depended upon to do their duty loyally and devotedly in every emergency of demands or of peril their profession may call upon them to meet.

Such are the men Spain is to meet on the sea, if she enters upon hostilities with this country. We need have no fear of the outcome. Yet it is never wise to underrate an enemy. The English did that in 1812 to their sore cost. Let us not make such mistake and all will be well.—Rear Admiral Bayknop, in Independent.

The Plucking of Geese.

"The feathers aren't alive, but the geese they were plucked from were," said a dealer in live geese feathers. "And the geese they were plucked from never once squawked nor squeaked during the operation. Not because it didn't hurt the geese, though. It hurts a goose like the mischief to pull its feathers out, but the reason a goose doesn't holler and make a fuss over it is that it doesn't seem to know enough. "A goose will squawk and clatter and cackle as if it were suffering more agony than a horse with the colic just at the sight of a person, but if you cover it up and pelt it with stones it seems to forget that it has a voice, and will take all the punishment you give it without uttering a bit of protest. There is much to study about a goose. Just observe a flock of geese some day when you are visiting on a farm. They'll give you amusement by the hour.

"A goose hasn't the slightest idea of breadth or depth. The assertion that every goose that passes through an open barn door ducks its head, no matter if the opening be 20 feet high, is as true as can be. And, while a goose can't be made to believe that there is no danger to its head as it passes over the sill of a barn door, it is equally positive that it can creep through a two-inch augur hole or a knothole in a fence just as easily as it can go through a 20-foot door, and with more safety to its person. I have laughed myself sore more times than a few at the persistence of some old goose in trying to enter an inclosure through a hole in the fence hardly big enough to get its head through,

while a gate big enough for a team of horses to pass through was wide open within three feet of the hole.

"Never saw a goose plucking, eh? Well, it isn't a sight that would give you much pleasure. On the day set for stripping geese of their feathers they are enticed into some air-tight outhouse. The pickers, who are always women or girls, go among the geese with their heads and faces entirely covered with hoods fastened round the neck with a shirr string. There are holes for the eyes and also little holes at the nose for fresh air.

"From the neck down the picker is covered with a glazed muslin garment, to which no feather or down will adhere. The pickers sit on low stools around a large and perfectly dry tub. There is generally a man or boy in the neighborhood who is an expert at getting the geese ready for picking. Everybody can't do that. The wings of the geese have to be locked together by a peculiar arrangement of them near the shoulders, and while the wings are not tied or fastened in any other way, the lock is such that no goose can open it. The fowl's feet are tied together with broad bands of soft muslin or flannel. When a goose is thus made helpless it is taken upon the picker's lap and she plucks the feathers out rapidly, but with such skill that she seldom breaks the skin or causes blood to flow.

"Feathers fill the air during the process of plucking, but all settle gradually down into the tub at last. Before beginning on a goose the picker brushes the feathers the wrong way, exposing the skin. An expert can tell at a glance by the color of the skin whether she must exercise more than ordinary care in plucking it, or whether it is not better to let the goose go without plucking at that time. In every case the picker must be careful and not pluck the feathers too close under the wings. If a goose has been improperly plucked in that respect the wings will droop and drag on the ground. All through this process of yanking the feathers out of the geese's body not a sound of complaint or cry of pain is heard from the goose. It submits to the torture with a silent solemnity that would be laughable were it not for the evident fortitude of the fowl that goes with it.

"It is necessary that the feathers should be taken from live geese; that is, if the comfort and pleasure of people who must have feather beds and pillows are to be studied. Dead feathers are no better than husks, and are unwholesome. But there isn't one pound of feathers used today where fifty pounds were some years ago. Asthma and hay fever have done a great deal to lessen the demand for feather beds and pillows, for it was discovered a few years ago that feather beds and asthma loved to consort, and that nothing would start an asthmatic to wheezing so quickly and positively as a couch of geese feathers would. This discovery spread, and the patient and uncomplaining goose owes a great deal of its latter day comfort to the asthma."—Boston Post.

Names of Divorce Seekers.

A clerk in the circuit court has come to the conclusion that most of the women who sue or are sued for divorce have peculiar given names. To prove the correctness of his theory he went through the court dockets for the last six months and copied the name of every woman who was either a plaintiff or defendant in a suit for divorce in that time and arranged the names in statistical order. The result was really surprising. There were 398 suits for divorce filed in the six months. Of the women in these suits 44 were Marys, 23 were Annies, 11 named Florence, 8 were named Margarets, 6 were named Fannies, there were 5 Saras, 4 Sarahs, 4 Marthas, 4 Maras, 2 Marias and 2 Jennies.

Those 11 names were the only ones that appeared more than once on the docket. In the other 285 divorce suits all the women had different names, and many of them were very odd. It seems peculiar that out of 398 women appearing in divorce suits 298 should have different given names, but the dockets of the court prove the truth of the statement.

A few of the odd names copied by the clerk who made the investigation follow: Arelia, Marina, Lula, Hermania, Merrian, Lila, Juna, Kabrma, Andrina, Rena, Ono, Cleora, Dola, Leola, Urka, Vida, Capitola, Meatha, Byrdie, Ladybelle, Dorenda, Virgil, Therdocia, Ora, Inez, Velma, Kadi, Cathalin, Rhena, Georgianna, Alma, Della, Luella, Loha, Lauretta, Lorie, Mollie, Manie, Sella.—Exchange.

Corsicana is said to be assured of a cotton mill in the near future. W. T. Smith of the Fort Worth university won the State oratorical contest.

A new Baptist church at Mount Vernon was dedicated Sunday. It cost \$3260. Collector Lee of Galveston has been informed that he must observe civil service rules.

Considerable complaint is heard at Washburn about the condition of cattle, though but few losses are reported.

Benjamin Carter, assistant attorney general of the United States, is taking depositions at Stephenville in Indian deprecation cases.

SAVED A FOE'S LIFE.

Generals Gordon and Barlow on the Field at Gettysburg.

"A most pathetic, as well as one of the most heroic incidents of the War of the Rebellion occurred on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg," said Judge Thomas J. Mackey of South Carolina, a few evenings ago.

"Lee never intended to give battle at that point, where the Federals held a decided advantage, but was drawn into the battle by a question of shoes. This point may seem strange, but it is, nevertheless, true. Pettigrew's North Carolina division was barefooted and got permission to go into the town of Gettysburg to get a supply of shoes from the stores. The soldiers there met a Federal force and became engaged hotly. Each side re-enforced heavily, and the battle ended with a decided advantage on the part of the Confederates, who held the field.

"As General John B. Gordon's brigade was advancing during the heat of the battle, he saw a Federal general lying wounded and apparently dying right in the path. He dismounted, and, raising the head of the wounded officer, which lay in a hollow, placed a knapsack beneath it. He then gave him some water and whisky, to revive him. He inquired who he was, and was answered: "I am General Francis Barlow of New York."

"What can I do for you, General?" asked General Gordon. "Have you any last wish to intrust to me?"

"Please take a package of letters from the breast pocket of my coat," said Barlow, in a weakened voice.

"General Gordon did so. "Now," said Barlow, "I beg of you to read one to me, for they are from my wife, and I wish her words to be the last I shall hear."

"While the shot and shell were plowing up the ground General Gordon read aloud the letter of a noble, patriotic woman to her dying husband. When he had finished reading it, Gen. Barlow requested him to tear up all the letters, as he did not wish them to be profaned by the eyes of strangers.

"Gen. Gordon bade him goodbye and hurried forward to overtake his command. He then sent a flag of truce by messenger to Gen. Meade at his headquarters. The messenger was informed where Mrs. Barlow might be found. On receiving Gen. Gordon's note she hastened to her husband on the field of battle under fire. She found him, and under careful nursing he recovered his health and strength. "Gen. Gordon and the brave officer whom he succored on the field of Gettysburg met again fifteen years after the date of the incident I have related. Gordon was then a United States senator from Georgia and Barlow was attorney general of the state of New York. At a dinner given by Mr. Potter, a representative in congress from New York, a gentleman was introduced to Gordon as Gen. Barlow of New York city.

"Gordon scanned him closely and observed:

"Was Gen. Barlow, the brave soldier of the Union army who was killed at Gettysburg, related to you?"

"Though not with literal fidelity to historic truth, yes, sir, very closely related," was the prompt reply. "I am the Gen. Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg, and I recognize in you the Gen. Gordon whose soldiers killed me."

"Upon that announcement they gave each other such cordial proofs of mutual esteem as served to illustrate that no hands clasp so warmly, at least among Americans, as those that have sheathed the sword, after having drawn it in battle.

"This incident served to emblazon the truth of Gen. Lamar's utterances in his speech upon the death of Senator Charles Sumner, delivered in the house of representatives, when he said: 'Americans, know one another and you will love one another.'—Washington Post.

The Maryland Steel company has received a contract from the Russian government to make rails for the Trans Siberia railway.

At Hillsboro, the W. O. W. unveiled a monument to the memory of Harry M. Grizzle. Several visiting camps were present and officiated.

Prohibition won in the Collin county justice precinct composed of the towns of Anna, Melissa, Valdosta and Seven Points by a vote of 380 to 100.

Driving Park and Fair association has been organized at Denison. Capital stock is \$5000. Purpose is to hold a county fair and construct and maintain race track and a base ball and bicycle park.

The farmers alliance and commercial club at Corsicana say that there must be a cotton mill at that place.

Rains are reported from as far east as Marshall, south to San Antonio, west to Abilene, north to Sherman, northwest to Clarendon and all points between.

Gov. Culberson has appointed Judge A. W. Molver, of Caldwell, Burleson county, a member of the board of managers of the Confederate Home, vice John H. Traylor resigned, who was recently elected mayor of Dallas.

TIME TABLE.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway
SOUTH BOUND.
 No. 2, Mail and Express—
 Leaves 9:45 p. m. Leaves 9:35 p. m.
 Local, No. 14, daily except Sunday—
 Arrives 10:20 a. m. Leaves 8:45 a. m.
NORTH BOUND.
 No. 1, Mail and Express—
 Arrives 6:35 a. m. Leaves 6:45 a. m.
 Local, No. 13, daily except Sunday—
 Arrives 5:20 p. m. Leaves 7:15 p. m.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES

Baptist, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. L. Tomme pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Sunbeams 4 p. m. every Sunday.
 M. E. South, services every Sunday—Rev. J. M. Sherman, pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Junior Epworth League at 3 p. m. Epworth League at 4 p. m. every Sunday.
 M. E., every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m.—Rev. George Evans pastor. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Junior Epworth League at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Epworth League every Monday night.
 Christian, 1st—Elder E. D. Dabbs, pastor. Society of Christian Endeavor every Friday night. Sunday school 10 a. m.
 St. John the Baptist (Episcopal), Rev. Henry A. Skinner Rector. Services first three Sundays of each month, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Church seats free to all.
 Presbyterian—3rd Sunday, Rev. J. W. Smith pastor. Sunday school 3 p. m.
 Catholic, 3rd—Rev. J. A. Lenert, priest in charge.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Clarendon Lodge No. 281, meets every Thursday evening in their hall over the Bank of Clarendon. Visiting brothers are made welcome. JNO. LACOURIS, N. G.
 W. T. J. SONS, Sec'y.
 EVENING STAR ENCAMPMENT No. 143 I. O. O. F. meets 1st Tuesday night in each month. G. C. HARTMAN, C. P.
 JOHN SINA, scribe.
 A. F. & A. M.—Clarendon Lodge No. 790, meets 2nd Saturday night in each month over the Bank of Clarendon. GEO. MORGAN, W. M. A. M. BEVILLE, Sec.

Business Locals.

Nice croquet sets at Ramsey's.
 When you want wire go to Anderson's.
 Anti-rusting tinware at H. W. Taylor's.
 For the finest Mocha and Java coffee go to Anderson.
 See the saddles and harness that H. W. Taylor is making.
 The croquet season is at hand. Go to Ramsey's and get a set.
 See the Magestic steel range at H. W. Taylor's.
 Ladies call at Morris Rosenfield's and examine his handsome line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods.
 For well casing and pipe of all kinds go to Taylor's.
 Nicest Jewelry in town at Ramsey's. Every piece warranted as represented.
 Go to Anderson's for collars, pads, harness, etc. New stock and rock-bottom prices.
 Barrett strives to please his customers both in shaving and hair-cutting.
 Genuine Baker Wire every spool guaranteed at Anderson's.
 The fact that Anderson has wire is a guarantee that the price will be held down to a very small margin.
 When you buy jewelry know what you are getting. Ramsey warrants every article he sells.
 Barrett, the barber, keeps his razors keen and nerves steady and can give you a shave that is a pleasure.
 Croquet is a nice, pleasurable recreation for town or country. Buy you a set at Ramsey's.
 Anderson has just received a car of B B Flour, when you want the finest flour that is brought to the Panhandle country try a sack of this well known flour.
 A fresh lot of Postum Cereal just received. This is not a stimulant, but a nutritious food; made wholly from grains, it produces the corpuscles in blood that coffee destroys. Anderson will supply you and to those who cannot digest coffee will find a boon in this delightful nutritious drink.
 Car load of well pipe and casing just received at Taylor's.
 When you want a stove go to Anderson's and see his goods. Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction or no sale.
 H. W. Taylor for paints and oil.
 I have the most complete line of organies and lawns ever seen in Clarendon. Call and be convinced.
 MORRIS ROSENFIELD.
 Remember Anderson will sell you collars, pads, fines, bridles etc., at less than can be had any where in the Panhandle.
Millet Seed.
 The Morgan Lumber Co. has a lot of nice clean millet seed for sale.
Texas State Sunday School Association
 At Waco, Texas, April 26 to 28, 1898, tickets will be sold from here to Waco and return at \$10.00 for round trip, continuous passage. Tickets on sale April 25 and 26. Final limit to return April 27.
 D. BARNHART, Agt.

Announcements.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector:
 K. AYCOCK,
 W. H. OLIVER,
 WM. TROUP.
 For Tax Assessor:
 G. W. BAKER,
 JAMES ROBERTSON.
 For Commissioner Precinct No. 1.
 G. W. WASHINGTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Capt. Goodnight came down this morning.
 Mrs. P. A. Caldwell went to Fort Worth Tuesday.
 Mrs. Rob't. Hall returned home from Quanah Sunday night.
 Miss Martha Mitchner, of Claude, visited Mrs. Silvey this week.
 The school was given a half holiday yesterday, San Jacinto Day.
 Love Bros. will extend their shop back far enough for a paint room.
 Geo. Doshier, who is in from the J A ranch says stock water is scarce.
 Oscar Hemphill, who has been braking on 1st district, is now on 3rd.
 Justice Barret moved yesterday to the residence vacated by Frank Richards.
 Frank Lindsay, passenger brakeman, will move to Trinidad tomorrow.
 Several parties from town went out to John Lewis' Wednesday night to a party.
 The shipment of 5700 Slaughter cattle to Kansas was completed this morning.
 Mr. Browder will move to Memphis next week and rent until he can build a residence.
 Shows, concerts, lectures, etc., are becoming so numerous it is hard to keep up with them.
 W. C. Morgan, of the Morgan Lumber Co., and his wife left Tuesday for a trip to Waco.
 It is getting late in April and the weather more spring like, but the March winds continue with us.
 Mrs. Johnson, of Arlington Tex., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hugh Brown at Rowe, was in town Wednesday.
 J. T. W. Loe, representing the Western Newspaper Union, Dallas, was in Clarendon on business last Friday.
 Mrs. Geo. Doshier, who has been an invalid for some time, was worse this week, but is reported as improving some at present.
 Mr. Harvey, the new night yard man, left Wednesday night for Raton, N. M., where, we hear, he is to be married Tuesday.
 We don't know whether our bank people are on the war path or not, but they have been painting things red around here this week.
 A man recently down from Amarillo says there are a thousand men and teams there and around there all expecting to get work on the proposed new road.
 Mr. L. J. Edwards, J. A. Hullum, M. C. Ranyan and T. E. Smith of Norman, Ok., arrived here yesterday and are prospecting with the view of locating on a stock farm. They will go out on McClelland creek today.
 They tell it on Rev. W. A. Allan that if the war is ago he will go to raising volunteers. We guess that will be alright, but we want him to leave enough men to fill the county offices. See we are interested in the announcements.
 S. Horseman, of Greer county, Ok., spent Wednesday in town on his return from a business trip to Hale county. He says they have had a very dry winter over on the plains and the grass is not as good there as here. A number of cattle are also dying there.
 Shadrock Fullerson, an Armenian, gave two lectures at the Christian church this week, showing the oppression and disadvantages christian people labor under in his native land. A committee of ladies is raising a fund here for the transportation of a family from there to this country.
 Neat candidate's cards, any size, at this office.

MARRIED: Last Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m., by Rev. L. Tomme, Mr. I. D. Shaw, of Jacksboro to Miss E. C. Hudgins, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Hudgins, on Mulberry Flat south of Clarendon. W. H. Oliver, of Clarendon, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Bowlin, of Lelia, the latter a sister of the bride, were present. The bride and groom left here Tuesday morning for Jacksboro, their future home. Our good wishes follow them.

Rev. Morrow, of Vernon, arrived last night and will assist in the revival meeting now going on at the Baptist church. He is an able man and has been quite successful in his meetings.

Claude Locals.

Claude Eagle (this week)
 Bro. McCarver made a flying trip to Memphis this week.
 Prof. W. W. Hood sends THE EAGLE to his father in Arkansas.
 A large portion of our people went to Panhandle this week to attend court.
 J. Frank Slay went to Amarillo Wednesday to bid on some well digging.
 Our old friend, Capt. White of the bridge department of the Denver, spent Sunday at home.
 Master Roy Davis is spending this week visiting his sister, Mrs. A. F. Harrington, north of Clarendon.
 The Denver pay car passed over this part of the line this week distributing happiness among the boys.
 The Eagle was one day late last week on account of delay by the express company. We hope to be on time in the future.
 Richard Walsh, manager of the J J ranch, was in town Monday and made an appreciated contribution to THE EAGLE'S finances.
 This is the latest spring we remember of seeing for many years and the stock farmers are complaining of cattle getting very weak.
 Mrs. Chas. Barbier paid our office a pleasant call on Tuesday and deposited the cash for two copies of THE EAGLE for one year. Who will be next?
 Some of the male portion of our citizens who have been joking about the war with Spain are wearing rather lengthy faces since war seems to be a reality.
 Mr. G. W. Puckett paid our office a pleasant call Thursday. He reports that his stock went through the winter all right but they are not getting through the spring so well on account of grass being so late.
 Mrs. J. R. Thompson was taken very sick the first of the week but, under the treatment of Dr. Pennington, she is again on the road to recovery. Mrs. Thompson went to Ft. Worth some time ago for treatment and returned so much improved as to surprise her friends. We understand her present illness is a relapse of her former ailment.
 Mr. F. A. Kennedy, general live stock agent of the Denver road, passed through here Wednesday morning and informed us that the company would put in stock pens at this place in the very near future. This will be a great convenience to our stock men in handling and delivering their cattle. It is the aim of the company to have the pens ready in time to handle the spring shipments.
 A few evenings ago ye editor and wife climbed into a buggy behind a pair of C. Wolf's trotters and was soon spinning westward toward the home of J. R. Ray, four miles west of town. Arriving there we found Dr. and Mrs. Warner had arrived a few minutes ahead of us. After the usual greetings and a short rest we went for a short stroll over the grounds. While the place is comparatively new, they have many conveniences, have fruit and ornamental trees set out and a nice garden arranged for irrigation. After looking over this part of the grounds we were conducted to the stock sheds where we found a pair of the most beautiful Hereford calves it has been our pleasure to see. One of them 13 months old weighs about 800 or 900 pounds, the other 8 months old weighs as much as an ordinary cow. Time was too short to go out over the farm and we again headed for home having had a most enjoyable visit.

H. W. TAYLOR,
 DEALER IN
**SHELF and HEAVY
 HARDWARE**
 Baker Perfect Barb and smooth Wire, Anti-rusting Tinware, Graniteware, Wire and Cut Nails, Paints, and Oils, Saddles and Harness.
 Riding and walking plows
 Wagons, Steel Ranges and Stoves.
 McMullen Woven Wire Netting, Navajo Saddle Blankets, Tarpaclins and Wagon Covers.

My line of latest Pattern Shirt-waists is complete and invites your inspection at
MORRIS ROSENFIELD.
 The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss, had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. D. Stocking.
ROBT. SAWYER,
 Dealer In
LUMBER.
 Sash, Doors, Blinds, Building Material, Etc.
 Stock New, best quality and prices low. Call and see.
 CLARENDON, TEXAS.

Agent for McMullen wire fencing, poultry and hog netting.
G. C. HARTMAN,
 Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Ammunition, Cutlery and GASOLINE AND OIL STOVES.
 Roofing Paint, Machine Oil and Binder Twine.
 All kinds of Flue work, Tin Work and Repairing.
 Clarendon, Texas.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.
 Miss M. F. Miller's new building
 West of the Postoffice, Clarendon, Tex.,
 Is the place to go for dressmaking and millinery. Latest Styles in Millinery Goods.
 Call and See Them.

M. W. EASUM,
DRAYMAN
 And Dealers in
COAL AND WOOD.
 Clarendon, Texas.

I. E. JONES & JACQUES
General Grocers.
 Buy and Sell All Kinds of Produce.
 Clarendon, Texas.

CLARENDON MEAT MARKET,
 White & Troup,
 Proprietors,
 Beef, Veal and Mutton, Always Fresh, Fat and Jucy.
 Vegetables, Fish and Oysters in Season.
 Clarendon, Texas.

Peoples Party Referendum Ballot.
 Believing in the principles of the People's Party and favoring independent party action and not being voted on the annexed propositions, I vote as follows:
PROPOSITIONS:
 1. Do you favor a national convention being held pending the campaign of 1898 for the purpose of promoting the welfare and future policy of the party?
 VOTE, yes or no
 2. What date is your choice for holding a national convention for the nomination of presidential candidates?
 July 4, 1898; }
 May 26, 1899, } Vote choice date,
 Feb. 22, 1900. }
 Name of voter
 P. O. Co. State

This ballot is to be used as soon as possible at local Referendum meetings called for that purpose by the county or township chairman, or by any five loyal populists. It is the duty of the county chairman to attend these meetings, explain the referendum system, enroll the voters, receive the ballots and report the result to Harry Tracy, Dallas, Texas, chairman of the State Organization committee. Any ballots brought or sent to this office will be promptly forwarded.

WRIGHT'S Condensed Smoke. for smoking all meats. A liquid made from Hickory wood. Contains a new meat preservative. Protects meat from insects and preserves it for any length of time, giving it a fine flavor. Put on meat with a brush. Cheaper, better and quicker than old way. A 75c bottle smokes 250 lbs meat. Satisfaction guaranteed. Made by E. H. WRIGHT & Co., Ulysses, Neb.
 Sold by H. D. Ramsey.

The Best Liment.—"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," write Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This is the verdict of all who use it. For rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings and the numerous slight ailments and accidents common to every household, this liment has no equal. With it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by J. D. Stocking.

Anderson says this world is the large for one man to have all too good things there in it. So when any one tells you that he has the only good wire manufactured, just ask him if he sees anything green in your eye.
 "I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy did," writes J. S. Collins, of Moore, S. C., "I had a child about two years old, that had the diarrhoea for two months. I tried all the best known remedies, but none gave the least relief. When this remedy came to hand, I gave it as directed and in two days the child was completely cured." Sold by J. D. Stocking.

We want a few good fence posts on subscription.
 Blank notes, iron-clad, only 50 cents per 100. This office.

Excursion Rates East and South-east.
 via the "Cotton Belt Route" for the following occasion:
 To St. Louis, account Interstate Merchants Association Feb. 20th, 27th, March 6th, 13th, April 2nd and 10th, rate of one and one-fifth fares, on the certificate plan. One way tickets will be sold at regular rates, and passenger given certificates, which, if presented within three days after adjournment of the meeting, properly signed by Mr. C. A. Singer, and stamped by D. Wishart, will entitle holder to return ticket at one-fifth fare.
 For the following events reduced round trip rates will be announced in due time:
 To Baltimore, Md. for the General Conference of the M. E. church, South, May 6th.
 To Norfolk, Va. for the American Baptist Educational Society, May 5th; Southern Baptist Convention May 6th-12, and Woman's Bap. Missionary Union, May 6th-10th.
 To Washington, D. C., for the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association, July 7th-12th.
 To Nashville, Tenn., for the International United Society of Christian Endeavor, July 5th-12th.
 To Atlanta, Ga., for Ex-Confederate Veterans Reunion, July 21-24th.
 To Columbia, S. C. for the General Conference of the (colored) M. E. church, May 3rd.
 For further information please call on or address any Cotton Belt Ticket Agent, or A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Texas.
 S. G. WARNER, Genl. Pass. Agt., Tyler, Texas.

